



Strengthening capacity in the agriculture and land-use as well as energy sectors in Solomon Islands for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Solomon Island's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10760

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **Yes**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Strengthening capacity in the agriculture and land-use as well as energy sectors in Solomon Islands for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Solomon Island's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Countries

Solomon Islands

Agency(ies)

FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Financing, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Enabling Activities, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Paris Agreement, Climate Change Adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, Small Island Developing States, Climate information, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Beneficiaries, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Knowledge Generation

Sector

Mixed & Others

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

3/10/2022

Expected Implementation Start

8/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

7/31/2025

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

108,035.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency	GET	1,137,215.00	3,876,856.76
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,137,215.00	3,876,856.76

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen Solomon Island's technical and institutional capacity for compliance by 2025 with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change to track mitigation and adaptation actions of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) priority sectors focusing on agriculture, land-use change, energy and waste sectors.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Strengthening institutional arrangements and capacities to meet the Paris agreement requirements on ETF.	Technical Assistance	1.1 Strengthened institutional arrangements to collect, archive, update and report climate transparency data through a centralized information management system	<p>1.1.1 Assessed institutional, data collection, analysis, and reporting capacity gaps and needs for meeting ETF requirements.</p> <p><u>Deliverable 1.1.1.1</u></p> <p><u>Capacity gap assessment report on the National ETF requirement.</u></p> <p><u>Deliverable 1.1.1.2</u></p> <p><u>Mapping of MRV legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives to define the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.</u></p> <p><u>Deliverable 1.1.1.3</u></p> <p><u>Guideline and action plan on strengthening the existing legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives to comply with the ETF requirement.</u></p> <p>1.1.2 Upgraded institutional</p>	GET	184,900.00	625,366.51

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Strengthening institutional arrangements and capacities to meet the Paris agreement requirements on ETF.		1.2 Strengthened capacities to regularly monitor and report financing on NDC actions.	<p>1.2.1 Strengthened guidelines on monitoring and reporting of climate financing</p> <p><i>Deliverable</i> <u>1.2.1.1</u></p> <p><i>Mapping of national stakeholders with roles and responsibilities for national climate finance focusing on NDC mitigation and adaptation actions.</i></p> <p>-</p> <p><i>Deliverable</i> <u>1.2.1.2</u></p> <p><i>Established National climate finance reporting and monitoring body to track climate finance in collaboration with Climate Change Division of MECDM and the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT).</i></p> <p>1.2.2 Established systematic and updated database and documentation system on climate financing in collaboration with Climate Change Division</p>	GET	130,336.00	414,474.61

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Strengthening the technical capacity to develop a domestic MRV system.	Technical Assistance	2.1 Strengthened emissions estimation of sources and sinks focusing on agriculture, land-use change, energy and wastes sectors	2.1.1 Strengthened technical capacity of the Climate Change Division of MECDM with appropriate technical hardware and software to analyze GHG emissions and sinks. <i><u>Deliverable</u></i> <i><u>2.1.1.1</u></i> <i><u>Acquisition and installment of appropriate technical hardware and software for the Climate Change Division of MECDM and other relevant focal points to appropriately track, collect, assess, store document, and report on GHG emissions and sinks.</u></i> - <i><u>Deliverable</u></i> <i><u>2.1.1.2.</u></i> <i><u>Established and operational GHG inventory working groups for emission and sinks estimation under the Climate Change Division of MECDM involving other government agencies.</u></i>	GET	468,307.00	1,560,605.58

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Strengthening capacity to monitor and report adaptation activities		3.1 Strengthened technical capacities for monitoring and reporting to track the progress of NDC adaptation actions	3.1.1. Established national adaptation reporting and monitoring framework. <i><u>Deliverable 3.1.1.1</u></i> <i><u>An assessment prepared for good practices for monitoring and reporting on NDC priority adaptation actions.</u></i> - <i><u>Deliverable 3.1.1.2</u></i> <i><u>National/sectoral appropriate, gender-sensitive indicators and monitoring and reporting framework developed for NDC priority adaptation actions.</u></i> - <i><u>Deliverable 3.1.1.3</u></i> <i><u>System infrastructure developed under the Climate Change Division of MECDM involving other relevant national agencies at different levels to mainstream monitoring and reporting NDC</u></i>	GET	197,309.00	645,559.77

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	Technical Assistance	Project monitoring and evaluation	Project M&E is conducted regularly, including mid-term and final evaluations	GET	53,150.00	278,010.50
Sub Total (\$)					1,034,002.00	3,524,016.97
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
			GET	103,213.00	352,839.79	
			Sub Total(\$)	103,213.00	352,839.79	
			Total Project Cost(\$)	1,137,215.00	3,876,856.76	

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Donor Agency	USAID	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	800,000.00
Donor Agency	USAID	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	800,000.00
Donor Agency	USAID	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology, (MECDM) Solomon Island Government	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	584,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology, Solomon Island Government	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	450,000.00
Recipient Country Government	MECDM, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Forestry and research and Solomon Islands Meteorological Services	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	342,856.76
Total Co-Financing(\$)				3,876,856.76

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

During the project preparation phase of this CBIT project of Solomon Islands (August 2021-February 2022) a series of consultations with key government partners and stakeholders by the FAO project development team and MECDM official were conducted to identify the co-finance amount. The details of the co-finance source, type and amount including the involved ministries of the Solomon Islands are indicated in the above table. The entire co-financing amount is a recurrent expenditure and not investment mobilized. The co-funding from the Solomon Islands Government was identified by the MECDM from related ongoing programmes of different closely associated ministries, such as- MECDM, MAL, and MFR. The government identified ongoing projects in the country, including three USAID projects, with components that are aligned with, and adding value to, the objectives of the GEF-CBIT proposal. The salaries of government staff engaged in the project, office rental and other project related contingencies allocated from the government's treasury annually has been identified as in-kind recurrent expenditure?

from the Solomon Island Government. As all the co-financing is in-kind, the project management staff cost and cost of non-expendable procurement for the project management office have been charged to the GEF funds, across the components and to the PMC.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,137,215	108,035	1,245,250.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					1,137,215.00	108,035.00	1,245,250.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
FAO	GET	Solomon Islands	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750	54,750.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	45	45		
Male	105	105		
Total	150	150	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

A. Background

1. ***Geography and territory:*** Solomon Islands is located between Latitude: -9° 13' 34.86" S, and Longitude: 159° 11' 14.61" E. The country is a sovereign state covering six major islands (Choiseul, New Georgia, Santa Isabel, Malaita, Guadalcanal, and Makira), and a scattered archipelago of 994 islands. The country is a combination of mountainous islands and low-lying coral atolls within a tuna-rich and potentially mineral-rich maritime Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ) of 1.34 million square kilometers (Figure 1). It is lying to the east of Papua New Guinea and northwest of Vanuatu with 28,400 square kilometers of land area. The coastline of the country is 4,023 kilometers, which is the second-largest in the Pacific after Papua New Guinea. This mountainous island country is of volcanic origin is also covered with coastal forests, and surrounded by fringing reefs and lagoons. Mt Makarakomburu is the highest point (2447 m above sea level) in the country, and also is the highest peak in the insular Pacific[1],[2].

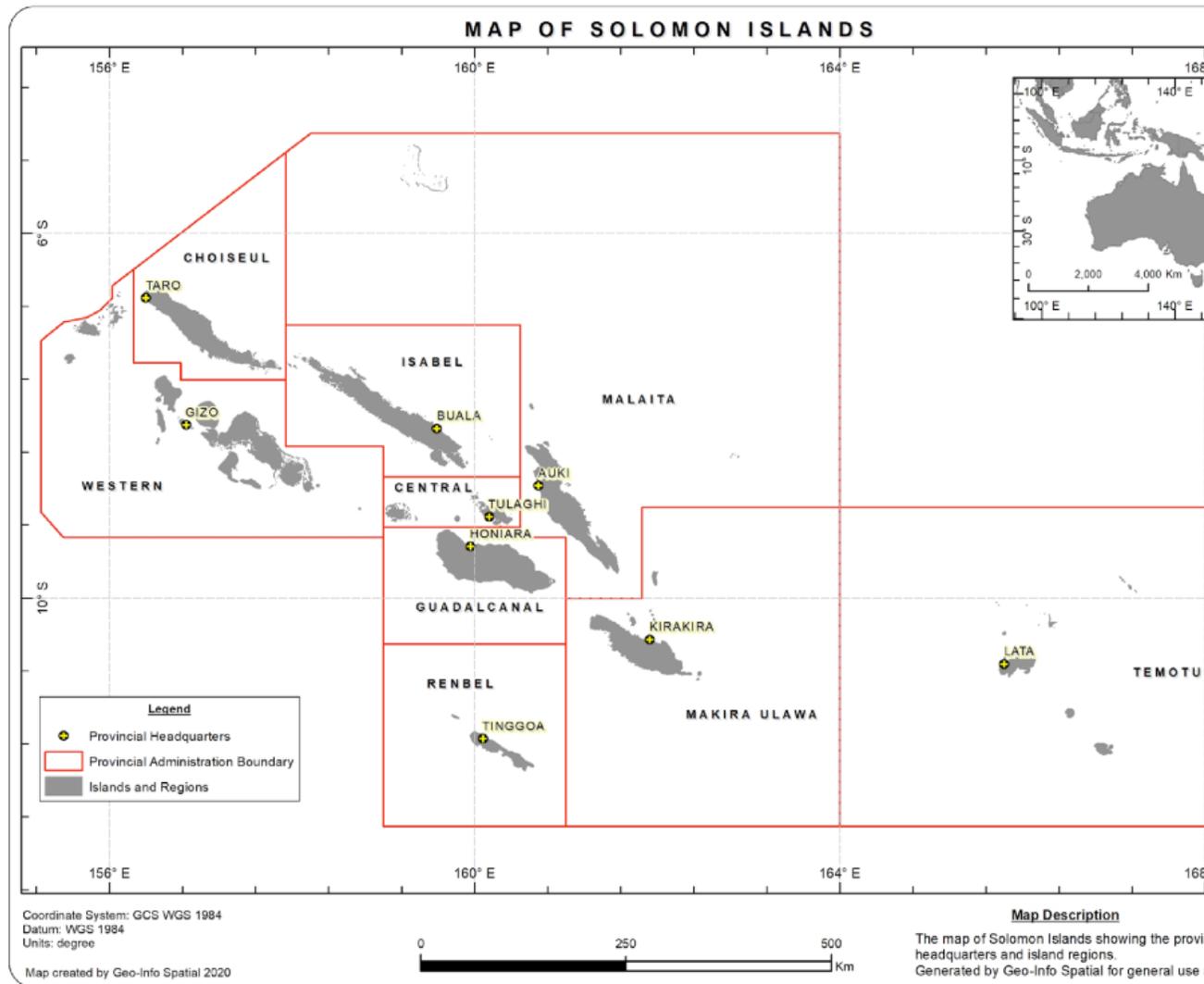


Figure 1: Map of Solomon Islands (Source: Nationally Determined Contribution-2021, Solomon Island^[3])

2. ***Climate:*** The climate of the country is tropical, and due to cooling winds blowing off the surrounding seas temperatures are not so extreme. Temperature is the least varied of climate parameters, which varied between 25 to 32°C during the daytime. November to April is the rainy season, and June to October is the dry season. The mean annual rainfall is 3,000 to 5,500 mm with two-peak rainfall during a year. Rainfall trends vary across the country and are influenced by geographic differences. The annual highest average rainfall recorded is 8,304 mm in the Solomon Islands at 430 m above sea level at Koloula. Daily rainfall of over 250 mm is normal on the island. Flooding of most river systems due to high rainfall intensity during tropical storms is often recorded. During 2009 destructive flooding and loss of lives were observed due to the highest recorded rainfall of 281mm over 12 hours [4].
3. ***Demography:*** According to the United Nations (UN) data, as of July 1, 2020, the population of Solomon Islands is around 692,000[5]. The annual population growth rate is 2.3% per annum. The capital and largest city is Honiara, with a population estimated at 67,000. Around 80% of the population lives in rural areas. Most of the people depend on the subsistence economy and income from agriculture, forestry, and fishery, and remittances from relatives working off-island. Around 80% of the national population live in low lying coastal areas. The capital city of

Honiara is the only major area of economic activity and the main source of employment and income^[6]. The status of Solomon Island concerning the first six Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is presented in Table 1, and the trend of life expectancy, education, gross national income (GNI) per capita as a component of HDI over 18 years is presented in Figure 2.

Table 1: Selected indicators of Solomon Island related to the first six Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The proportion of Population Living below the National Poverty Line	SDG1 ? No poverty	2013	12.7%
The proportion of Population below \$1.90 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) a Day		2013	25.1%
The proportion of Employed Population below \$1.90 PPP a Day		2019	17.7%
Prevalence of Undernourishment	SDG 2 ? No hunger	2016-18	8.9%
Prevalence of Stunting among Children under 5 Years of Age		2015	31.7%
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 100,000 lives birth)	SDG 3 ? Good health	2017	104
Under-5 Mortality Rate (Per 100,000 lives birth)		2018	20
Neonatal Mortality Rate		2018	8
Participation Rate in Organized Learning (1 year before the official primary entry age)	SDG 4 - Quality education	2018	60.1%
The proportion of Teachers Who Have Received at Least the Minimum Organized Teacher Training		2018	76.1%
The proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments	SDG 5 ? Gender Equality	2019	4.1%
The proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services	SDG 6 ? Clean Water and Sanitation	2015	82.5%
The proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Sanitation			30.7%

Source: Basic Statistics, Asia, and the Pacific. Asian Development Bank^[7].

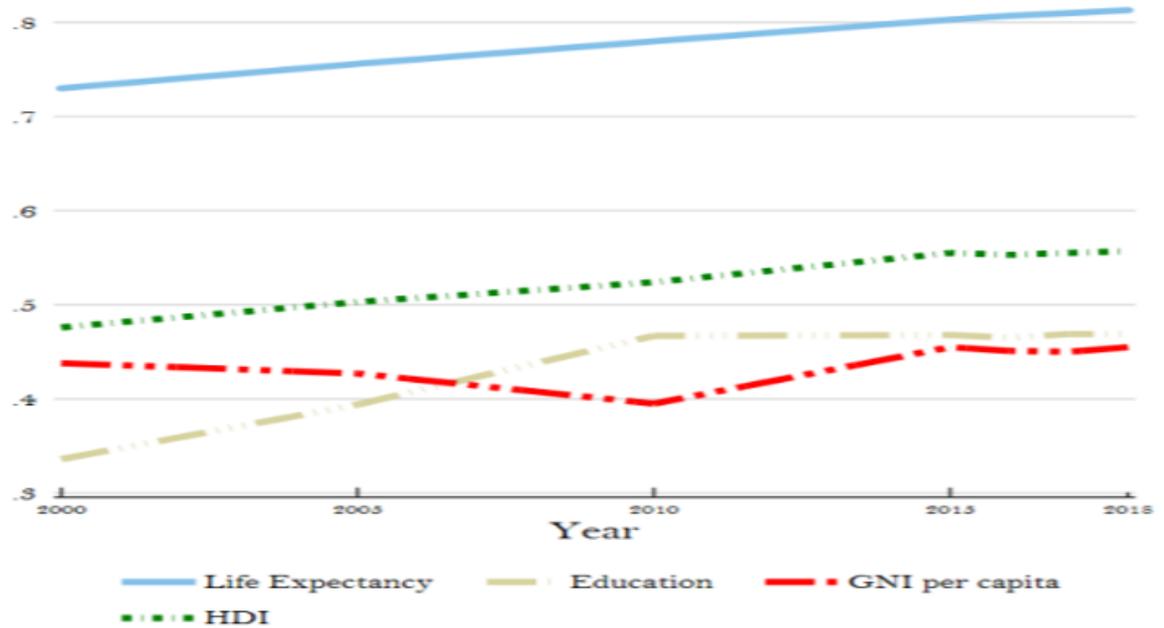


Figure 2: The trend of life expectancy, education, gross national income (GNI) per capita as a component of HDI between 2000 and 2018 (Source: Solomon Island Human Development Report 2019^[8]).

4. **Economy:** The capital city of Honiara is the only major area of economic activity and the main source of employment and income. Rural to urban migration is estimated at 4%. Most of the people living in rural areas, coastal and inland villages have limited access to electricity, roads, and government services. Governmental capacity focusing on national program implementation, interagency, and national-subnational coordination are limited. The GDP per capita, PPP (current international) in 2019 was \$2465^[9]. The economy heavily relies on natural resources exports such as Forests, fish, agricultural land, marine products, and gold exports^[10]. More than 75% of the labor force depends on subsistence agriculture and fishing. 85% of populations are dependent on natural resources for their livelihood. Most manufactured goods and petroleum products are imported. 78.1% of the land area is covered by forests, and 3.9% of the land area is used for agriculture^[11].

Important cash crops and exports consist of copra, cacao, and palm oil. The country globally ranked 18th for coconuts production with 317,682 tons of coconuts production in 2017. The country also globally ranked 27th in 2017 with 4,940 tons of cocoa beans production^[12]. The islands are rich in undeveloped mineral resources such as lead, zinc, nickel, and gold. Solomon Islands' fisheries also offer prospects for export and domestic economic expansion. Tourism, particularly diving, could become an important service industry for the Solomon Islands. In 2017 the Solomon Islands were visited by 26,000 tourists. The Government hopes to increase the number of tourists up to 30,000 by the end of 2019 and up to 60,000 tourists per year by the end of 2025^[13].

Timber exported as logs during 2018 amounted to 72% (~US\$ 405 million) of total exports, fisheries accounted for 11% (~US\$ 64.7 million), agriculture 8% (~US\$ 46.9 million), and minerals 7% (~US\$ 40.3 million). The rest is contributed by sawn timber and re-exports^[14]. Like other countries, Covid-19 pandemic also affected the Solomon Islands. The economic growth was projected to tilt downward to between -3% and -5% in 2020 because of the Covid-19 pandemic. The sectors affected were forestry, tourism, transport, manufacturing, education and government services. There was also interruption of implementation of several national projects due to restrictions of movement of people. Fisheries and palm oil were expected to be least affected^[15].

5. **Agriculture:** The Solomon Islands is largely a subsistence agriculture-based society. Around 82% of the households are involved in agriculture and forestry, and 89% of households involved in gardening. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, together contribute around 40% of national GDP, with agriculture sector contribution of around 30%. Agriculture sector contributed approximately 24% of national exports in 2014^[16]. The productive agricultural land of the country is 108, 000 ha (~4% of the total land area as per 2016 estimates). Around, 80,000 ha of agricultural land under permanent crops, arable lands are 20,000 ha, and permanent meadows and pastures comprises 8,000 ha.

The main subsistence crops are sweet potato, cassava, banana, taro, yam, beans, cabbage, watercress, and watermelon. Other important staples include breadfruit, nuts and edible leaves, such as Gnetum. The country's major cash crops are coconut (for copra and oil), betel nut, oil palm and cocoa beans. Other important crops include sweet potato, onion, pineapple and Robusta coffee. Timber accounts for 80% of government export revenue. Around 64% of rural and 15% of urban households are involved with livestock sector. The livestock production for cattle, chicken and pigs plateaued between 2014 and 2017. The livestock sector covers local inbred and free-range pigs, backyard chickens, and cattle. Pigs (mainly free-range) and backyard poultry are kept for protein intake and in the case of pigs, ceremonial purposes, and wealth accumulation^[17]. An overview of the annual production of crops and livestock of the Solomon Islands over the period of 2014 to 2017 is presented in Figure 3^[18].

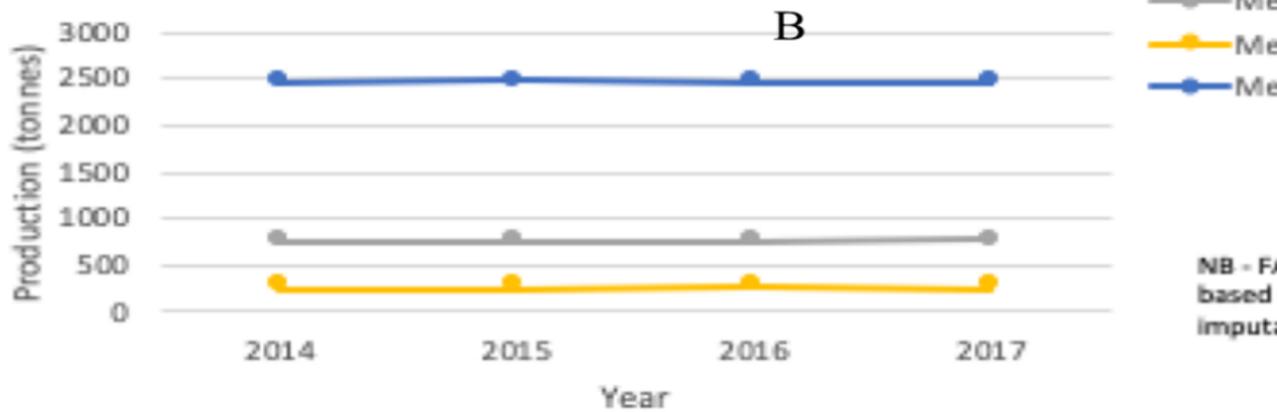
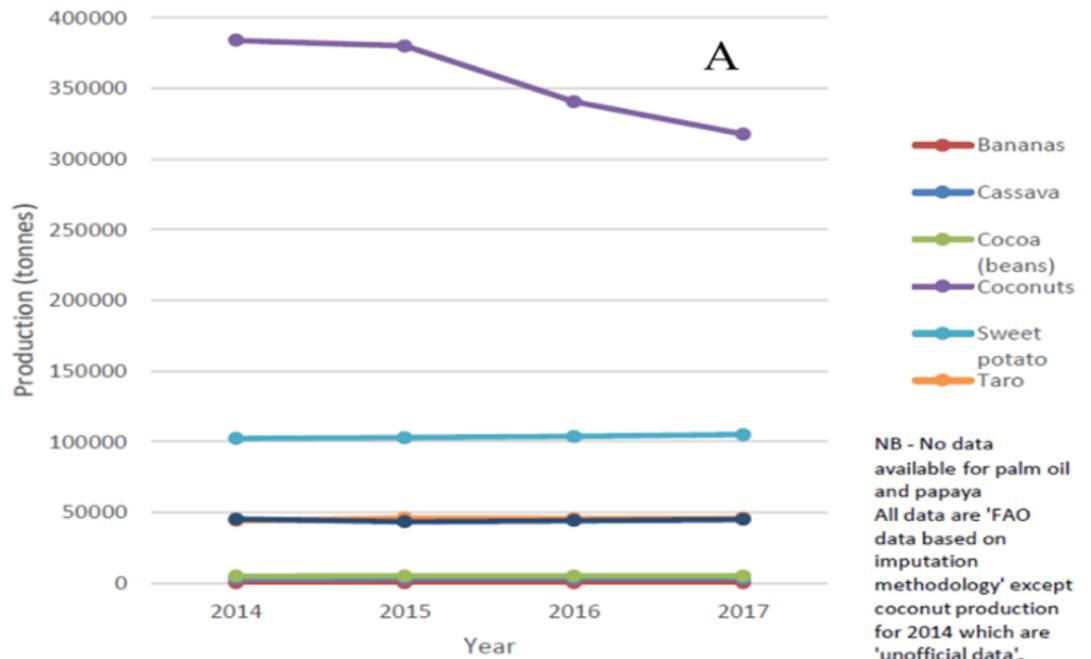


Figure 3: The production trend of (A) major crops and (B) livestock in the Solomon Islands over the period of 2014-2017 (Source: Stocktake analysis of the agriculture sector in the Solomon Islands-2020, FAO^[19]).

6. **Forests and Biodiversity:** The main source of national revenue is forestry. In 2016 and 2017, around 65% of the country's export earnings came from forestry, mainly through the sale of round logs, which accounts for 20% of the state revenue^[20]. Hence, forest cover is continuously declining due to logging and land clearance for agriculture.

Log exports account for around 71% of national export, and 20% of all national revenue in 2018, with around 10,000 people involved in this sector. Its GDP contribution is around 17% in terms of export value. Thus, forest use and management will remain a central focus of development in Solomon Islands in the foreseeable future^[21]. The total forest area of the country was reduced by 9,840 ha from 2001 to 2017. It represents a deforestation rate of 0.39% over the same period, and a mean annual deforestation rate of 0.02%^[22].

The three main forest types in the Solomon Islands are Natural forest (99%), Industrial Plantations (0.95%) and Community woodlots (0.04%). The vast majority of the forests in the

Solomon Islands are natural forests while industrial plantations and Community Woodlots (mainly Eucalyptus, Teak, and Gmelina) currently only cover relatively limited areas as shown in Table 2. The major types of natural forests in the country are presented in Figure 4.

Table 2: Current area distribution of main forest types (2017) in Solomon Islands.

Natural Forest	2,494,815.09	99%
Industrial Plantation	24,011.50	0.95%
Community Woodlot	975.16	0.04%
Total forested area	2,519,801.75	

Source: Solomon Islands National Forest Reference Level (2019)^[23].

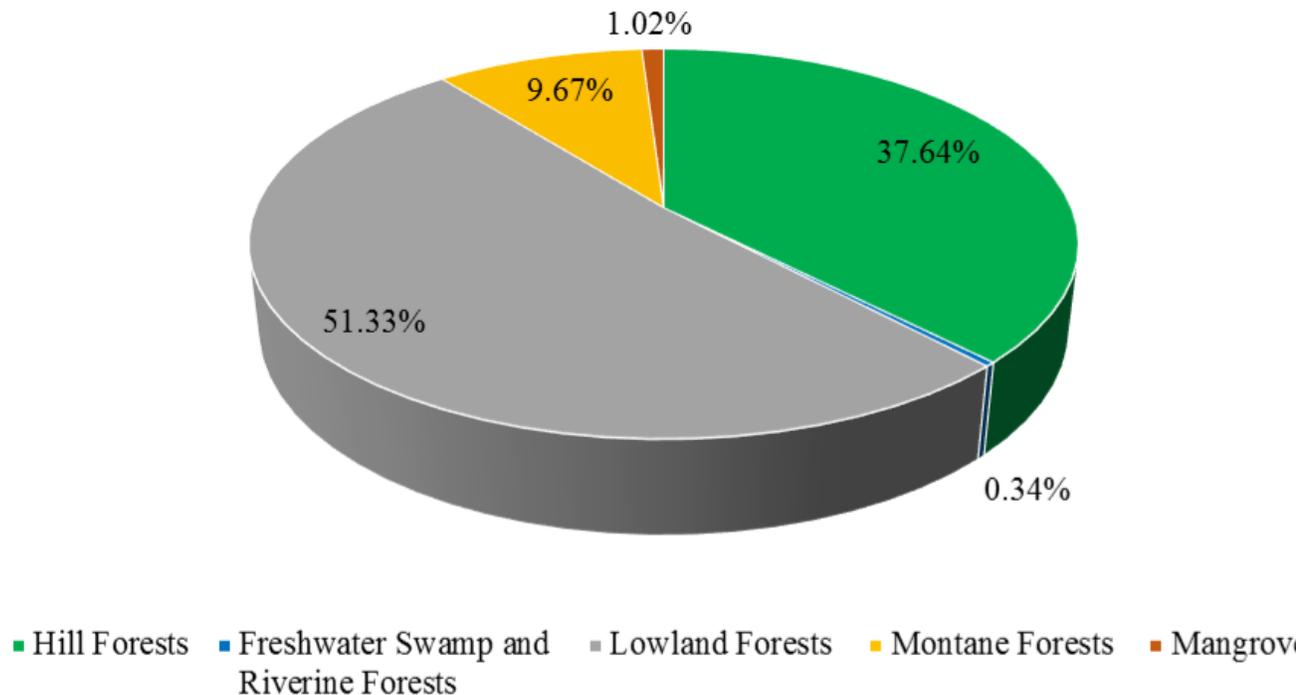


Figure 4: Five main natural forest types of Solomon Islands (Source: Solomon Islands National Forest Reference Level-2019^[24]).

The biodiversity of the country is highly important from global perspective, because Solomon Islands is recognized as a "Centre of Plant Diversity", with 4,500 plants species. Among them 3,200 are indigenous. Around 57% of palms, 50% of orchids, and 75% of climbing Pandanus species are considered as endemic. The country also has high diversity of animal species, and the country is categorized as "Endemic Bird Area (EBA)" with the highest number of restricted range species in any EBA of the World. The known bird species is around 223, of which 82% are endemic and two are extinct. The number of mammals in the country is higher than in any other Pacific island region. The natural heritage of Solomon Islands is unique in view of marine species. The country is under Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (covering Northern New Guinea, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands up to the Makira province, and the Coral Triangle) because of the high diversity of saltwater fish and coral species in coastal and marine areas. Marine fauna is characterized by low levels of endemism with numerous and widespread mangrove species. The country is already witnessing an overall decline in biodiversity, because (i) sixteen plant species are already listed under the IUCN Red List as threatened, and (ii) out of the 53 species of mammals, 20 are considered threatened. There are more imported food crops in the country than indigenous foods. Many indigenous food varieties are already disappeared, particularly local varieties of sweet potatoes, taro, yams, cassava and bananas^[25].

7. **Land degradation:** The land area of Solomon Islands is 28,000 km² with 4,023 km of coastline and is the second largest in the Pacific after Papua New Guinea. Expansion of the agricultural land for cropping is directly affecting the land use of the country in terms of loss of forests. It is also impacting the biodiversity, flora and fauna, water quality and cultural/ heritage and conservation sites. Cropping activities and use of fertilizers and pesticide effects on the environment and human health is already reported. Pests and invasive species negative impact on agricultural production e.g. Rhinoceros beetle (coconuts), giant African snail (root crops, leafy vegetables) are already reported. Climate change is expected to affect the crop species tolerance to climate conditions such as drought^[26].

The major mining activities in the country are gold and bauxite, and major mining areas are: Guadalcanal, Rennell, Choiseul, and Isabel. Severe erosion caused by the Gold Ridge mine, Guadalcanal and Bintan Mining Solomon Island, Bauxite Strip mining, Rennell are already reported^[27].

Lowland and hill forest are the most affected forest types, mainly because of commercial logging followed by gardening. Degradation is comparatively low and caused mainly by temporary gardening and other human disturbance in montane and mangrove forests. Around, 447,500 ha of forest were degraded by commercial logging and 208,046 ha by temporary gardening in the country over the period of 2001 and 2017^[28].

8. **Energy:** Biomass is the most common source of energy used in cooking for food and drying of agricultural products such as copra and cocoa in the rural areas of the country. Solar power use in recent years has increased for lighting in the rural areas. Such trend is slowly reducing the use of kerosene in the rural communities of the country. Some of the communities also have some mini-hydro systems, but often not in operation due to technical problems. Imported petroleum for both electricity generation and the road and transport sector are mainly used in the urban centers of Honiara and other provincial centers. Power cuts is common in Honiara due to high demand and low supply of petroleum. Many private establishments have standby generators because of this problem^[29].

Total primary energy supply in the country increased from 6,017 to 7,537 TJ in the country over the period of 2013 to 2018. The total electricity generation capacity of the country was 68 MW in 2020, consisting of non-renewable sources (64 MW), and renewable sources (4 MW). Of the renewable energy sources, the contribution was from Hydro (9%), Solar (70%), and Bioenergy (21%)^[30]. The distribution of total primary energy and renewable energy supply is presented in Figure 5.

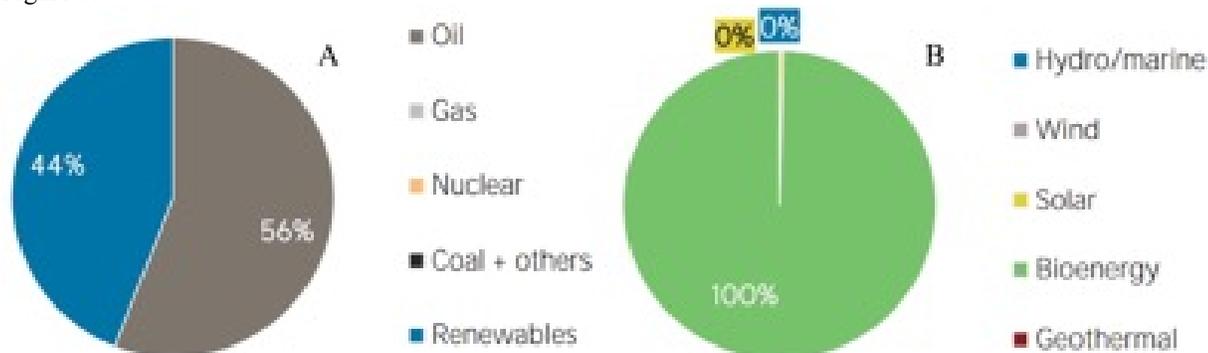


Figure 5: Distribution of (A) total primary energy and (B) renewable energy supply in 2018 of Solomon Islands (Source: Solomon Islands Energy Profile, IRENA^[31])

The renewable energy plants of the country comprising Two Solar Hybrid Systems; Two grid-connect Solar Systems, and One Hydro-Diesel Power Station. Solar Hybrid systems include 224 kilowatts (kW) solar farm in Taro, Choiseul; 168kW solar farm in Seghe, Marovo; and two grid-connected solar farms in Honiara grid: 1000kW solar farm at Henderson, and 50kW at Ranadi HQ, Honiara. Besides, Hydropower covers 150kW hydro

generator in Buala, Isabel Province, and 160kW in Selwyn College. The transportation energy consumption in the country is entirely depends on the fossil fuel. The transport sector consists of aviation, navigation and road transport^[32].

9. **Waste:** Honiara City Council (HCC) manages the municipal solid waste in Honiara, and management of waste in the island of Guadalcanal is under the purview of the Guadalcanal provincial government. There are no other councils in Solomon Islands, and waste management is the responsibility of Environmental Health Officers (EHOs) employed through the Ministry of Health. The overall domestic waste generation in Honiara has increased three times in the last 20 years. The rate of waste generated by the household sector was 0.86 kg per person per day as per the waste characterisation study undertaken for Honiara in 2011 by the HCC. During 2018 around 80 tonnes waste was generated per day in Honiara including both household and commercial waste. An estimated 55.8 tonnes of mismanaged plastic waste directly enter to the marine environment daily from uncontained disposal sites and littering activities throughout the country. This is due to the lack of household collection services and absence of household recycling services. Waste dumping results in drains and rivers flooded during rainy periods, and the waste materials ultimately enter to the marine environment. The markets are one of the major producers of waste in the city area including Honiara. For example, it is estimated that around 7.4 tonnes of market waste is generated each day of which ~93% is organic. Currently, there are no organic waste processing facilities in the country, and all the organic waste open dumped. The Ranadi waste disposal site is one of the largest waste disposal sites in the country^[33].

B. Climate Change Impacts

10. More than nine hundred volcanic and coral islands of Solomon Islands, and its geographic location in the Pacific Ring of fire and cyclone zone makes it very vulnerable to natural disasters and extreme events. This vulnerability is exacerbated by its low socio-economic status. More than 80% of the population reside in vulnerable coastal rural areas depending on subsistence agriculture and fishing for food and income. Most of these locations do not have access to electricity, drinking water, sanitation, roads and government services^[34].

11. Projections for all emissions scenarios indicate that the annual average air temperature and sea surface temperature will increase in the future in the Solomon Islands. By 2030, under a high emissions scenario, this increase in temperature is projected to be in the range of 0.4-1.0°C. Average annual and season rainfall is projected to increase over the course of the 21st century. Wet season increases are likely due to the expected intensification of the South Pacific Convergence Zone and the Western Pacific Monsoon. As a result, extreme rainfall days are likely to occur more often^[35].

12. Tropical cyclones result in flooding and wind damage in the Solomon Islands. There have been severe floods on Guadalcanal, Malaita, Makira and Santa Isabel in recent years with a number of lives lost, and severe damage to agriculture and infrastructure. Tropical cyclones affect the Solomon Islands between November and April. In the 41-year period between 1969 and 2010, 41 tropical cyclones passed within 400 km of Honiara, an average of one cyclone per season. In the Solomon Islands' region, projections tend to show an increase in the proportion of the more intense storms^[36].

13. Sea level is expected to continue to rise in the Solomon Islands. By 2030, under a high emissions scenario, this rise in sea level is projected to be in the range of 4-15 cm. The sea-level rise combined with natural year-to-year changes will increase the impact of storm surges and coastal flooding. The acidity level of sea waters in the Solomon Islands region will continue to increase over the 21st century. The impact of increased acidification on the health of reef

ecosystems is likely to be compounded by other stressors including coral bleaching, storm damage and fishing pressure^[37].

14. Solomon Islanders are being forced to change their food production and consumption habits due to climate change. Poor soil in some areas of the country, brought about by the changing climate, are among the causes affecting the production of traditional crops. Communities that have mainly depended on sweet potato as their staple crop are having to diversify to produce more sustainable food sources^[38]. Periodic flooding is already damaging the Cocoa farms. Heavy rainfall that damages flowers and subsequent levels of fruiting on the trees, and also causes damaging (?black pod?) fungal disease outbreaks ? annual rainfall and associated humidity is often high enough for the fungal outbreaks to be severe, and heavy rainfall and humidity promotes the spread of fungus between cocoa pods^[39]. For rice, sweet potato, and, in most cases, taro, yield losses due to climate change are significant. The decline in the financial value of sweet potato output for the period 2008?2050 is nearly \$10 million in Solomon Islands^[40].

15. Vulnerability to climate change extends to ecosystems and water resources as a result of the relatively high exposure of parts of the country to increasing intensity of tropical cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis and generally poor governance over use of natural resources. This is more pronounced in the forestry sector. Fisheries resources play a major role in the national economy and to food security in Solomon Islands. Climate change is likely to have a substantial impact on fish production that can lead to a fragile food security condition in the country^[41].

16. The Pacific Island countries are particularly vulnerable to the environmental changes wrought by global climate change such as sea level rise, more frequent and intense extreme weather events and increasing temperatures. The projected changes to rainfall patterns are expected to exacerbate current difficulties associated with the control of mosquito breeding and thus the distribution and density of disease vectors. Similarly, the increasing use of vehicles for transport and reliance on wood stoves for cooking has the potential to affect both indoor and external air quality, especially exposure to particulate matter^[42].

C. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Sinks

The Initial National Communication (INC) of Solomon Islands was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2004^[43], and the Second National Communication (SNC) was in 2017^[44]. The country is in the process of preparing the Third National Communication (TNC), and Biennial Update Report (BUR) under Climate Change Division of MECDM. Draft TNC Inventory report is scheduled for validation April 2022, and draft BUR report scheduled for validation by May 2022. Submission to UNFCCC for TNC is expected to be before October 2022 and BUR around mid-2024. The country has also submitted its first National Forest Reference Level (FRL) to the UNFCCC in December 2018, and revised version in July 2019^[45].

17. 1996 IPCC Revised Guidelines were followed to prepare the FNC for the Solomon Islands. It was prepared with the support and technical assistance of the UNDP/GEF-funded Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Program (PICCAP) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP). As per the INC, the national greenhouse gas inventory (GHGI) undertaken in 1999 using the base year of 1994. The sectors included were: energy, land use and forestry, industries, manufacturers and construction, agriculture, and waste management. INC GHGI covers only energy sector CO₂ emission because it is the key source of GHG emissions and the unavailability of representative data from other sectors. IPCC default emission factors (Tier 1) were used along with the activity data collected through national statistical surveys. External consultants as on ad hoc basis were engaged to prepare the FNC with the close engagement of line ministries and Deputy Prime Minister^[46].

Table 3: GHG Inventory (Gg CO₂e) for the Solomon Islands as reported in the First and Second National Commination.

Energy	294	192.22	235.03	350.64
Industrial Processes	NR*	-	-	-
Solvents and Other Products Use	NR	NR	NR	NR
Agriculture	NR	70.35	73.66	76.39
Land Use Change and Forestry	NR	NR	NR	NR
Waste	NR	159.71	184.33	191.58
Total GHG Emissions, excluding removals	294	422.28	493.02	618.61

Note: *NR- Not Reported.

18. The SNC of the Solomon Islands was submitted in 2017 with 2010 as the baseline year. Activity data were used from the national annual statistics, statistical reports, and studies from government agencies, and private companies. Default emission factors from IPCC were used, and in absence of national activity data, proxy data from similar paced countries were used. Tier 1 methods as adopted based on the 1996 IPCC Revised Guidelines. No formal uncertainty analysis was undertaken. The SNC also covered emissions from two additional direct GHGs (CH₄ and N₂O), as well as estimated indirect GHGs from NO_x, CO, NVMOC, and SO₂.

The GHG emissions reported in the INC and SNC are presented in Table 3. The subsector level emissions as reported in the SNC are also presented in Table 5. The key limitation mentioned in the SNC is data unavailability across all sectors, lack of comprehensive information, and proper data archiving, and the lack of country-specific emission factors. The SNC highlighted the importance of country-specific emission factors, and the need for adequate training and capacity building to provide more detailed and accurate information in future GHGIs[47].

Table 4: GHG Inventory (Gg CO₂e) of the subsectors for the Solomon Islands as reported in the Second National Commination.

Energy Industries (Electricity production)	53.26	44.76	48.29	59.41
Transport (Road)	192.8	88.68	112.59	176.91
Other Sectors (Commercial, Industrial & Residential)	48.33	8.78	74.15	114.32
Industrial Processes (Food & Drink)	NR*	0	0	0
Enteric Fermentation (Animal Waste)	NR	19.61	20.39	20.96
Manure Management (Animal Waste)	NR	32.09	33.83	35.36
Agricultural Soils (N ₂ O from animal waste)	NR	8.65	19.44	20.07
Solid Waste Disposal on Land (Domestic)	NR	20.22	138.75	144.21
Wastewater Handling (Domestic)	NR	39.49	45.58	47.37
Total GHG Emissions, excluding removals	294	422.28	493.02	618.61

Note: *NR- Not Reported.

Source: Second National Commination of Solomon Island^[1].

[1] Second National Communication, SolomonIsland, National Communication submissions from Non-Annex I Parties. <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs>

19. During the inception workshop of this CBIT project, official from the Climate Change Division of MECDM provided the status of TNC and BUR. As per the presentation given, data collection for all chapters of the TNC and BUR is 90% complete, and data verification for inventory and mitigation is in progress. Some more data is yet to be collected.

20. The first National Forest Reference Level (FRL) of the Solomon Islands was submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2018, and revised version in July 2019[48]. The scope of REDD+ activities for the FRL covers (i) Deforestation, and (ii) Forest degradation. The scope of carbon pools for the FRL covers (i) Above-ground Biomass (ABG), and (ii) Below-ground Biomass (ABG). CO₂ is the only GHG included in the FRL. Other gases related to fire and the drainage of organic soils (CH₄ and N₂O) are currently not included because of the unavailability of reliable data. The scale of the Solomon Islands Forest Reference Level is the national level. Activity data were obtained from an annual historical time series analysis of land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) for the period of 2000 ? 2017, using the Collect Earth. Activity data were generated based on IPCC Approach 3 according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and tier 1 emission factors were used. The reference period is 2001 to 2017, and the resulting period is 2018 to 2021^[49]. The estimated forest emissions level is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Estimated annual forest emissions in the Solomon Islands during the results period 2018-2021.

2018	15,359,822
2019	16,207,233
2020	17,054,643
2021	17,902,053

Source: National Forest Reference Level (FRL) of the Solomon Islands^[1].

[1] Forest reference levels, Solomon Island. <https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=sbl>

D. Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

21. The 21st Conference of Parties (CoP) in December 2015-the Paris Agreement urge for a worldwide action plan to avoid the devastating consequences of climate change. The action plan calls for taking the meaningful initiative from each nation to limit global warming below 2°C. In response to that, each CoP, or country stated its targeted greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions reduction in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). The ultimate goal of each country NDC is to achieve the target of the Paris Agreement. Article 13 of it calls for an enhanced transparency framework for each participating country to transparently present and report action and support concerning NDC ^[50].

22. The overarching objective of this transparency framework is to ensure an easy and clear understanding of the actions of an individual country for climate change mitigation and adaptation. This objective is also in line with Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC)^[51]. In simple, transparency framework of the Paris Agreement, wants to ensure clarity, as well as track the progress of each Parties? individual NDC towards their set goal for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement urged to establish universal and harmonized measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) provisions for climate change mitigation through Enhanced Transparency

Framework (ETF). Such actions may cover the good practices, priorities, needs, and gaps to ensure global stocktake under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement^[52]. Detailed modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF have been established.[53] Most importantly, the transparency framework has built-in flexibility to consider different capacities of the countries around the world and builds upon collective experience.

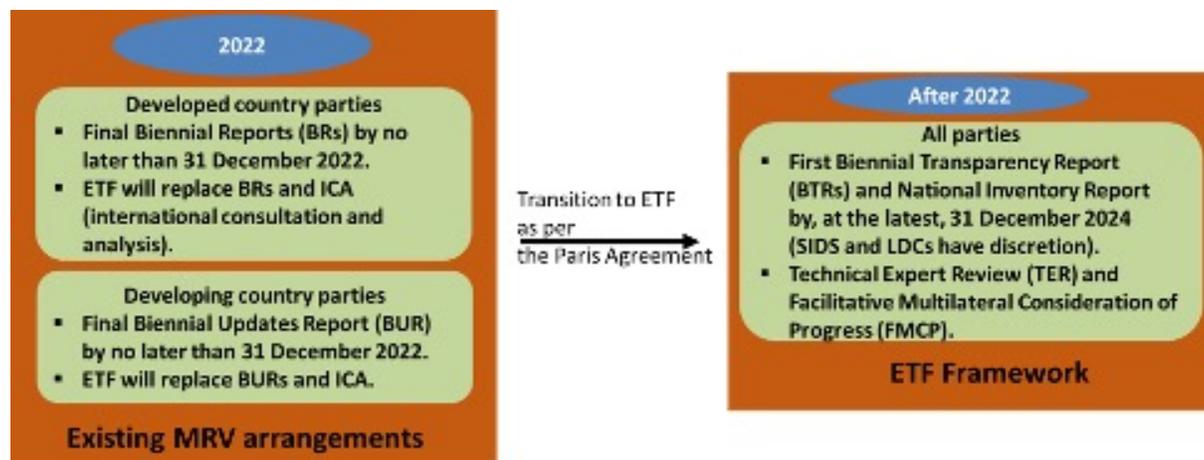


Figure 6: Transition to Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) as per the Paris Agreement.

23. Some of the ETF information needed are already provided in the previous National Communications (NCs) and the ongoing TNC BUR report. However, the MPGs of ETF have more detailed guidance on the information required than the current reporting requirements of UNFCCC^[54]. Under the ETF, BUR reporting will no longer be required, and it will be replaced by the biennial transparency report (BTR). BTRs will be submitted by all Parties every two years starting from by 31 December 2024. LDCs/ SIDS are offered additional discretion for BTR reporting considering the national circumstances. LDCs and SIDS can choose to submit the BTR at their discretion, may be less frequently than biennial (1/CP.21, para. 90 and 18/CMA.1 para. 4)^[1]

The information of BTR will be subject to a two-step review process of technical expert review (TER) and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP) to implement and achieve NDC targets. This review will be applicable for the mandatory elements of the BTR for developing countries. The content of the BTRs should include the followings:

Mandatory elements (for developing countries)

- ? National inventory report on anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs;
- ? Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs;

Other elements

- ? Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (with clear linkages to the adaptation communications, which may be submitted as a component of or in conjunction with a BTR);
- ? Information on financial support, technology development and transfer as well as capacity building support needed and received as well as provided or mobilized; and
- ? Flexibility options chosen, relevant capacity constraints and improvement timeframes (for Least Developed Countries-LDCs and Small Island Developing States-SIDS).

^[1] FAQ's on the operationalization of the Enhanced Transparency Framework. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ETF%20FAQs_redesign.pdf

24. Therefore, based on the above elements the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) cover three aspects as shown in Figure 7. Through the process of MRV countries can understand their key sources and sinks of emissions, report on progress of national mitigation

commitments, and taking corrective actions based on monitoring, and track the efficiency of climate finance as a sign of good governance practices.[55] Mitigation can cover the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Energy, and Waste sectors covering different GHGs (e.g., CO₂, CH₄, N₂O). The key elements of the MRV framework under the Paris Agreement's ETF requirement are presented in Figure 8.

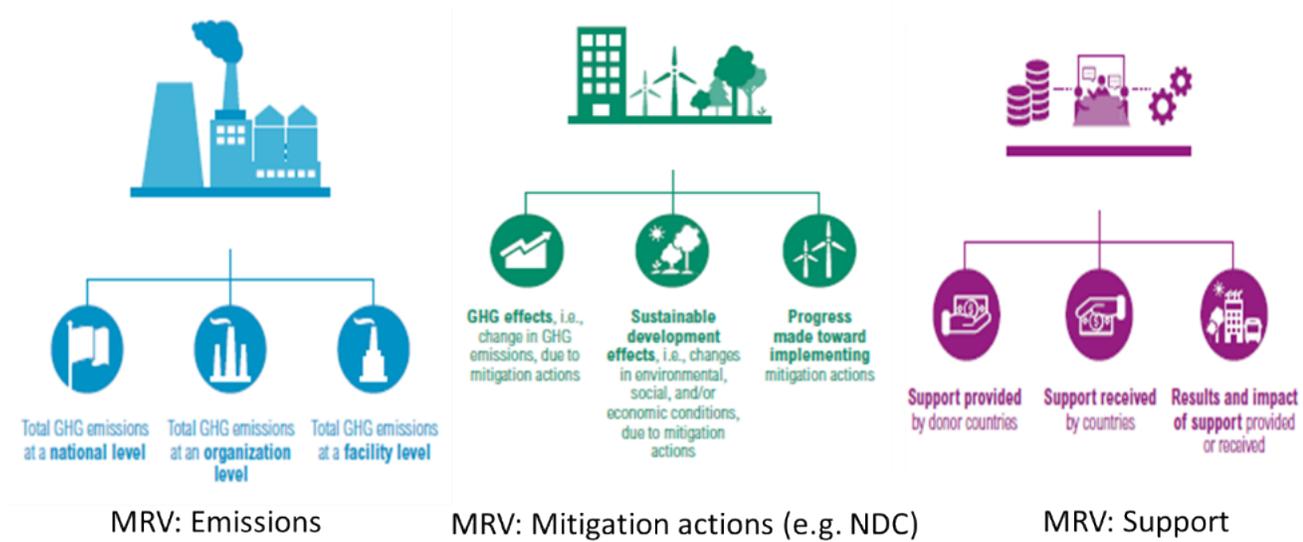


Figure 7: Different categories of MRV under the ETF requirement of Paris Agreement (Source: WRI, 2016^[56]).

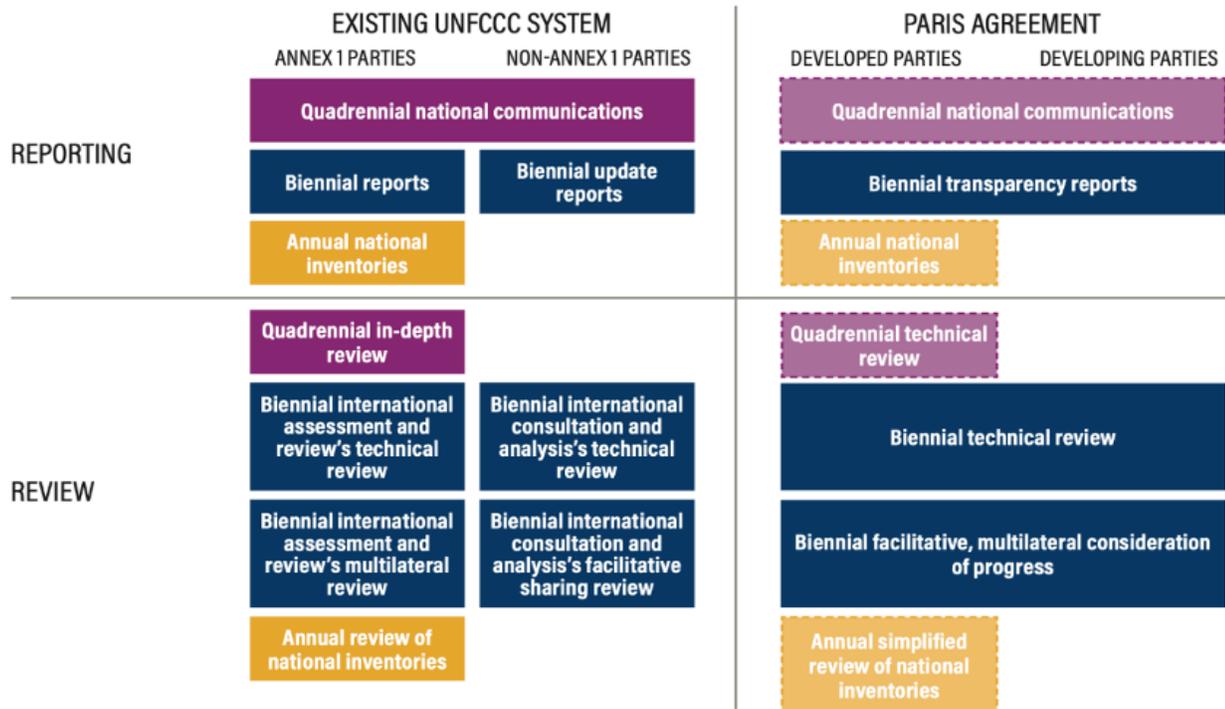


Figure 8: Key elements of the MRV framework under the ETF requirement of Paris Agreement (Source: WRI, 2019^[57]).

25. Though adaptation and climate finance information are not obligatory under the ETF, but Solomon Islands can take the benefits of building the capacity focusing on adaptation and climate finance for successful implementation of NDC. Developing MRV framework focusing on adaptation will help Solomon Islands to develop and adopt the indicators for continuous monitoring of progress of adaptation actions, and how the resiliency of the country is improving over time. Most importantly, the country will be able to track the efficiency of the domestic and international climate finance.

E. Solomon Island's NDC

26. The NDC of the Solomon Island portrays the transition pathways of GHG emission mitigation and enhancement of climate resiliency. The NDC describes the enhanced actions and necessary enabling environment for Five-year periods, starting in 2020, concerning 2025, and ending in 2030. Such actions will enable the country for more ambitious goals beyond 2030 to work together with the global community to keep the global average temperature increase below 2°C.

27. All commitments in the NDC of the country are premised on (i) fair and ambitious agreement being reached, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities; and (ii) timely access to international climate change financing, capacity building, and technology. The emissions reduction covers fossil fuel consumption, and forest sequestration because fossil-fuel use covers more than 95% of the reported national GHG emissions. Imported fossil fuels combustion in the energy sector for (i) electricity generation, (ii) sea transport; and (iii) land transport is the key GHG emitter; As per the NDC of the country ^[58]:

The Solomon Islands will reduce emissions by-

- o 12% below the 2015 level by 2025; and
- o 30% below the 2015 level by 2030 compared to a BAU projection.

The country with international assistance, contribute a further-

- o 27% reduction in GHG emissions by 2025; and
- o 45% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to BAU projection.

28. The targeted sectors are the Energy sector (Power-39%, Transport-61%) covering Renewable and EE, Land use, Land Use Change, and Forestry. In addition to the carbon storage in the forest and ocean ecosystem, estimated, quantified emissions reduction impact will be 8,300 t CO_{2eq} annually (unconditional commitment); and 18,800 t CO_{2eq} annually by 2025, and 31,125 t CO_{2eq} annually by 2030 (conditional contribution with international assistance).

29. The policy framework for adaptation as mentioned in the NDC is linked to the Climate Change Policy (2012-2017)^[59], and National Development Strategy (NDS) (2011-2020)^[60]. The priority sectors and adaptation actions of the NDC are in line with the NAPA (2008)^[61]. The priority sectors and adaptations are:

- o Agriculture and Food Security
 - ? Improve and conserve soils; and
 - ? Develop new crops;
- o Water Resources
 - ? Increase water supply, e.g. by using groundwater, building reservoirs, improving or stabilizing watershed management, desalination; and
 - ? Improve or develop water management
- o Coastal Zones and Marine Ecosystems

? Protect, including building sea walls, and beach nourishment

Adaptation needs and priorities are highlighted as (i) subsistence and commercial agriculture, (ii) coastal environments and systems, (iii) human health, (iv) freshwater resources, (v) marine resources, (vi) human settlements, and (vii) education and awareness.

30. SIG has already taken steps for NDC implementation. Under energy generation solutions, the country indicated the intention to focus on renewable energy from hydropower and solar projects. For example, Fiu Hydropower and Tina Hydropower development to reduce emissions from the energy sector[62]. Table 6 presents the NDC commitment and unconditional mitigations actions emission reduction impact. Currently, in the country, there are no projects specifically designed and aligned to the NDC targets focusing on emission reduction from forestry and land-use sectors. The country is working on the REDD+ program, but currently, the scope of activities is limited to raising awareness, demonstration activities, and capacity-building. The country does have a sustainable logging regulation that has already passed in the cabinet. Mitigation actions focusing on Energy and Land use, Land Use Change, and Forestry are seen as key elements of the Government's future program to implement the NDC, and the country initiatives are progressing through policies and measures on Energy and National REDD+ program. The proposed Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project would be one of the first projects in Solomon Island designed to specifically support the implementation of core elements of the NDC.

Table 6: Emission reduction target and mitigation action of the Solomon Island NDC.

<i>NDC target</i>			
Unconditional emission reduction quantity and percentage in parenthesis	tCO ₂ e	240,000 (12%)	600,000 (30%)
Unconditional emission reduction quantity and percentage in parenthesis	tCO ₂ e	540,000 (27%)	900,000 (45%)
<i>NDC mitigation actions</i>			
Fiu hydro	tCO ₂ e	12,220	24,440
Solar farm	tCO ₂ e	2,037	4,073
Tina hydro	tCO ₂ e	91,244	319,355
Solar homes	tCO ₂ e	1,697	3,395
Mini hydro	tCO ₂ e	1,304	4,562
Energy usage	tCO ₂ e	1,629	3,258

Source: Solomon Island NDC^[63].

31. The updated NDC of the country is submitted to UNFCCC in 2021^[64]. As per the updated NDC, the country is committed to reduce:

- ? Emissions by 14% by 2025 below 2015; and
- ? by 33% below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual projection.

Based on the Paris Agreement discussed international assistance of financial and technical resources, the country conditionally committed:

- ? a further 27% reduction in GHG emissions by 2025, and
- ? a further 45% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, compared to BAU projection.

With appropriate international assistance, the country also mentioned to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

32. The updated NDC covers the emission reduction consisting of combustion of fossil fuels and forest carbon sequestration. The sectoral coverages are electricity generation, transport, AFOLU, and coastal and marine ecosystems. The mitigation actions of the updated NDC consists of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and forest carbon sequestration. The mitigation

commitment by renewable energy generation is focused on renewable electricity generation through solar PV and hydropower^[65].

33. All solar photovoltaic and hydropower electricity generation systems are expected to contribute to GHG emission reductions of 55,347.31 t CO_{2eq} annually. Besides, the country is planning to develop and implement three solar hybrid systems every year and more grid-connect systems in Honiara with up to 20MW over the next decade. The government is also developing concepts for two grids connected solar farms: one in Auki (Malaita Province) with 1,400kW capacity and the other in Honiara with 10,000kW capacity between 2022 and 2026. Further eight new solar hybrid systems are also being planned for Makira, Guadalcanal, Malaita and Isabel to be developed between 2022 and 2024. The country is also committed to 'Renewable energy road map for Honiara' to achieve 100% renewable energy by 2030 and achieving 100% accessibility by 2050^[66].

34. The country also mentioned to improve energy efficiency and conservation by regulating imports of electrical appliances by 2035. The country is willing to quantify forest carbon sequestration and protect forest above 400-meter contour, and for that Solomon Islands will undertake a multi-purpose national forest inventory over the next few years^[67].

35. The Climate Change Policy (2012-2017), which is linked to National Development Strategy (2016-2035) provides a policy framework for developing and describing ongoing and planned adaptation actions using international and country resources. However, the country considers it is vital and urgent to develop the capacity of the country to assess the risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate variability and change and to reduce climate change risks and adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change. This covers short term disaster risk reduction for climate variability and episodic extreme events, and long-term adaptation covering inter-alia, enhancing ecosystem and social resilience, climate proofing infrastructure and relocating communities as a last resort^[68].

F. Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS)

36. The NDC Hub is actively assisting the Solomon Islands in the development of their Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS). This preliminary phase of study would position the Solomon Islands to construct a full LEDS, which would serve as a roadmap for the country's transition to a low-emission and climate-resilient future^[69]. At the meantime, the Government of Solomon Islands is embarking to develop a Long-Term Low-Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) through the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology (MECDM), specifically the Climate Change Division (CCD). For this, CCD has initiated preliminary work through discussions with a broad range of stakeholders in 2021 preferably to take stock of legislations, policies, strategies, and plans which will be utilized as the foundation for the development of LEDS beginning in 2022.

37. The Solomon Islands is very vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, and the Paris Agreement requires considerable global action. Under the Paris Agreement, countries are requested to submit Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) that anticipate and describe how they will decarbonize their economies in accordance with their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Through transparency and trust among nations, LT-LEDS provide credibility and certainty that the Paris Agreement targets can be achieved. Therefore, for Solomon Islands, national action in support of increased NDCs (2020-2030) is critical. By 2022, enhanced NDCs must be presented to the UNFCCC. Country development priorities, policies, and strategies inform and are informed by the LT-LEDS. It locates investors and aids in the mobilization of international funds.

38. The LT-LEDS provides the essential guidance for improving NDCs. It emphasizes the importance of NDCs that are actionable, attainable, and ambitious. The creation of the LT-LEDS, in tandem with the upgrading of NDCs, ultimately leads to low-carbon and climate-resilient

economic development. Aligning a Solomon Islands' LT-LEDS process with its NDC process can be particularly beneficial and the long-term perspective outlined in LT-LEDS may be valuable in informing NDC activity in the short term, as well as identifying challenges and barriers to climate change mitigation.

39. One of the ongoing developments relating to LEDES is the promotion of low carbon transport. Solomon Islands needs to reduce its carbon footprint and be resilient to the effects of fluctuating and expensive fossil fuels. The high reliance on imported expensive petroleum products for the transport sector continues to pose a serious climate change concern and an economic challenge for the small and fragile economy^[70]. While there may be information on the Solomon Islands' transportation system, it is scattered due to the lack of distinct institutional frameworks. The Solomon Islands' transportation institutional framework has information asymmetry, which poses policy and regulatory hurdles for low-carbon transportation development. The lack of education and understanding about the importation and use of low-emission automobiles is a barrier to the country's rapid adoption of these vehicles.

40. Another latest achievement is the signing of the 'Shipping Decarbonization' by the Solomon Islands Ports Authority (SIPA). The signing is significant as it complements SIPA's existing efforts with its Green Port program, which aims to combat climate change in the maritime commerce business. SIPA has been a regional leader in climate change mitigation. The Call to Action was presented to the UK, which is hosting COP26, at the Global Maritime Forum's Annual Summit by Robert Courts, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Transport in the UK, who assured delegates that the message was properly received. Alok Sharma, the COP President, noted that COP26 is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to accelerate global efforts to combat climate change, and that all industries must play a role in achieving net-zero emissions and meeting the Paris temperature goals^[71].

G. Barriers, needs and gaps related to ETF reporting in Solomon Islands

41. The Initial National Communication^[72] presented several gaps and barriers as mentioned below:

- ? There is a need for developing local skills and expertise and the strengthening of institutions which will be involved in ongoing climate change-related activities;
- ? There is a need for capacity building focusing on the establishment of institutional linkages, monitoring and verification, and information and data acquisition;
- ? Understanding and documentation of land-use practices and change throughout the Solomon Islands;
- ? Information on forest and mangrove cover and their present conditions; and
- ? Detailed information about optimum climatic conditions for subsistence crops (e.g. taro) and cropping systems.

42. The Second National Communication^[73] presented several gaps and barriers as mentioned below:

- ? The lack of national activity data and emission factors;
- ? Absence of data archiving system in relevant government departments;
- ? The GHG emissions and sink from LULUCF were not estimated due to the uncertainty/unavailability of data.
- ? There is a growing amount of data from the national census, surveys, and assessments that need to be digitized and geo-referenced;
- ? Serious institutional weaknesses related to GHG inventory preparation and data sharing;
- ? Lack of education, training, and public awareness; and
- Absence of GHG emission database management systems focusing on data collection, harmonization, archiving, updating, and utilizing the data.

43. The NDC[74] presented several gaps and barriers as mentioned below:

- ? Institutional challenges relating to high staff turnover rates in senior executive positions;
- ? Limited sector-specific training, and a lack of clarity on internal roles and responsibilities;
- ? Lack of adaptation knowledge sharing, coordination, and collaboration among ministries as well as with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, faith-based organizations and development partners; and
- ? Lack of consistent and regular collection of data as well as data-sharing arrangements.

44. The capacity development needs as highlighted in the updated NDC of the country are as follows[75]:

- ? Build capacity of Government, private sector and other relevant institutions to undertake regular inventory of GHG emissions and sinks (removals), monitor emissions and removals, establish the national carbon balance and prioritize emission reduction strategies and actions.
- ? Build capacity of National, Provincial and Honiara City Council and other urban areas to transition to low carbon development pathway.
- ? Strengthen capacity of Government, private sector and other relevant institutions for the implementation of the national Renewable Energy Policy Framework and develop and implement renewable energy strategies for Honiara city and Provinces, with measurable targets.
- ? Strengthen capacity of the Climate Change lead agency as the Designated National Authority for climate change activities relating to Warsaw Framework for REDD+; Article 6 of the Paris Agreement; regulate carbon trade, build capacity of national stakeholders to design and implement carbon projects; raise awareness and develop carbon trading legislation.
- ? Strengthen capacity of Ministry of Forest and Research to support forest resource owners implement sustainable forest management and forest carbon assessments for effective monitoring, reporting and verification under carbon trading regime.
- ? Strengthen capacity of Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to support resource owners implement carbon assessments and carbon trading through agriculture mitigation and renewable energy programs.
- ? Integrate gender analysis and gender considerations in planning and implementation of mitigation actions.

45. During the inception workshop of this CBIT project, the barriers and gaps identified were:

- ? Lack of Sector-specific Activity Data: Most of the activity data for the GHGI are derived indirectly from expert sources and statistics, or approximated. For some sub-sectors, there are insufficient data, leading to incomplete estimates of emissions. Developing direct measurement and reporting is critical to improve activity data.
- ? Lack of Country-specific Emission Factors: For SNC, the national GHGI is conducted using default IPCC values. For most sectors, developing country-specific emission factors will improve the GHG emissions estimates.
- ? Uncertainty Reduction: For most sectors, there is no detailed calculation of uncertainty that provides information on what factors contribute to the high uncertainty of emissions estimates.
- ? QA/QC: There were no QA/QC measures for the SNC, and these will have to be introduced to provide information on the quality of estimates, data quality issues, and to ensure comparability of estimates between years.
- ? Data Management: There is limited record of the process of producing the national GHGI, archiving of data and consultations with TWGs.
- ? Coherence of MRV System for Mitigation Action: The REDD+ MRV system is under development, but how will MRV for other NDCs and green development activities be combined for a national MRV system is not developed yet.

? Data collection for GHGI Emissions from key emitters really challenging. Some companies not willing to share their information on how much fuel they have imported for required reporting years.

? GHGI data for sea transport still outstanding.

During the inception workshop the stakeholders suggested the following recommendations:

? Development of Sector-Specific Data Templates: MECDM have identified standardized data templates for conducting GHG inventory for all sectors as a priority activity in MRV system development.

? Staff Training/Capacity Building: Training of MECDM staff on the preparation of GHGI and national communications/biennial update report activities. Capacity building through technical training, exposure/exchange visits, technical support.

? Stakeholder Engagement: Engagement with stakeholders in key sectors to standardize data collection, emissions measurement/reporting.

? Data Management System: Establishment of a documentation process for GHG inventory and information portal on GHGI and climate change data (integration with existing data portals).

46. Based on the gaps and barriers discussed above and National Capacity Self-Assessment to meet the UNFCCC reporting requirement[76]; the key barriers that should overcome to ensure the National MRV system can comply with the requirement of Enhanced Transparency Framework in the Paris Agreement are follows:

? **Barrier 1- Absence of mitigation and adaptation activity data and information system:**

The majority of the activity data for the previous GHGI are collected indirectly from expert sources and statistics. Sometimes it is also approximated. Focusing on direct measurement and reporting is crucial to ensure quality activity data because insufficient activity data can lead to incomplete emissions estimates. Default IPCC values were used for second national communication. Developing country-specific emission factors will improve the estimates of GHG emissions. Use of outdated IPCC methodologies, and a lack of comprehensive tools, methodologies, and best practices to comply with ETF requirements.

? **Barrier 2-Lack of integrated and systematic coordination and institutional mechanism for data and information sharing on mitigation and adaptation activity:**

There is a lack of sharing, archiving, and regular update of data related to national GHGI. The REDD+ MRV system is in the process of development through the submission of the forest reference level. Yet, coordination and institutional arrangement for a national MRV system focusing on NDCs and other green development activities are absent. Lack of institutional capacity to ensure data and information-driven decision-making affecting the efficient monitoring of NDC actions. Also, there is a lack of awareness among the stakeholders regarding the Paris Agreement, the ETF, and the actions needed to monitor and tracking of mitigation and adaptation activities. Limited coordination is also prominent among the national stakeholders by sharing data and information to ensure transparency in NDC actions. Overall, there is an absence of knowledge-sharing platforms to access lessons learned and good practices.

? **Barrier 3-Lack of technical expertise and knowledge of measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV):**

There is a lack of expertise and knowledge on the detailed calculation on the uncertainty of emissions to know factors contributing to the highest uncertainty. Similarly, there are lack of information on the quality of estimates, and data quality issues. This is critical to ensure the comparability of estimates between years. So, Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) and verification processes are also limited. In summary, there is a low technical capacity of national experts to develop domestic MRV systems.

? **Barrier 4- Lack of technical expertise and knowledge on monitoring, evaluating, and report on adaptation actions:**

The government agencies have limited capacity for systematic

collection, monitoring, reporting, and evaluating adaptation actions. There is a lack of harmonized indicator and monitoring systems for prioritized national adaptation activities. Insufficient data and information to assess the immediate climate change adaptation action are another major lacking. Limited technical capacity and resources for prioritizing and monitoring the NDC adaptation actions progress. That is why NDS^[77] specifically highlighted the need of increasing risk awareness and adaptation knowledge at all levels.

2) **Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects**

Existing institutional arrangements on national climate change policies and relevant ministries

47. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology (MECDM) is the responsible entity in the country to manage the environment, climate change, disaster management, and meteorology related matters. The MECDM is the focal point for the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, together with a host of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) including the Hyogo Framework on Disaster Risk Management. The Minister is responsible for ensuring the establishment, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of matters focusing on the environment, climate change, disaster management, and meteorology. It has eight Provincial Offices to carry out the assigned functions. In 2008, the government established the Climate Change Division and in 2011 the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) became part of the MECDM and providing a strong platform for strengthening the integration of Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (V&A) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) at the operational level. National coordination of climate change programs and projects is overseen by the National Climate Change Country Team (NCCCT) chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MECDM. Now, MECDM is carrying out its operation through 5 technical Divisions and 1 corporate service division as mentioned below:

- (i) Environment & Conservation Division;
- (ii) Climate Change Division;
- (iii) Disaster Management Office;
- (iv) Meteorological Services Division;
- (v) Programme Management and Coordination Unit and
- (vi) Corporate Services Division.

48. The Designated National Authority (DNA) is established in the MECDM supported by the National Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Committee, an interdepartmental committee of senior officials from across government and mandated by the Cabinet of Solomon Islands Government as overseeing body to issue binding recommendations for the DNA^[78] under the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008 ? 2012). There is a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (CP2) starting in 2013 and lasting until 2020. The future of the CDM is quite unknown at this stage as attention has now shifted to the Paris Agreement and its NDCs that outlines countries' mitigation and adaptation commitments. Institutional arrangement related to national climate change policy and the program is presented in Figure 9.

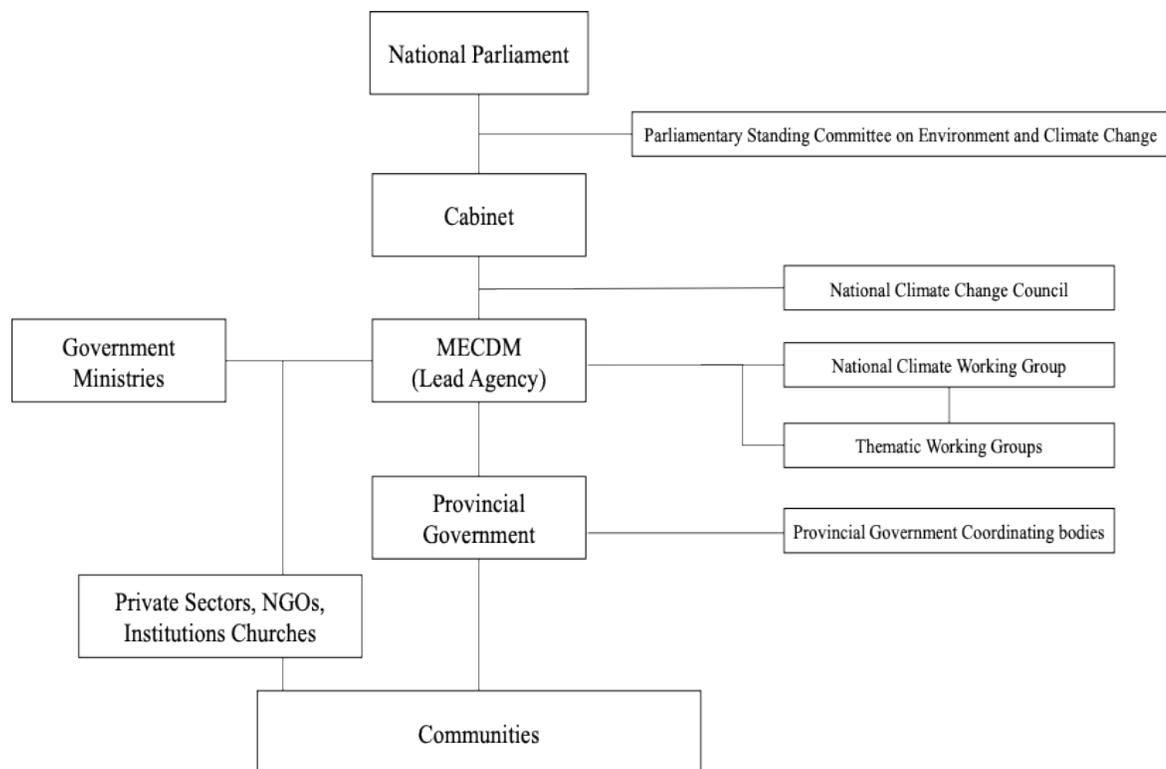


Figure 9: National institutional arrangement on climate change policy and program in Solomon Island (Source: Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy: 2012 - 2017^[79]).

49. Several government ministries (for example, Ministry of Forest and Research-MoFR and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock -MAL) have begun mainstreaming climate change into their sector policies and strategies while NGOs and churches have also begun implementing climate change programs. A brief description of the institutional arrangement of the relevant ministries focusing on the sectors related to NDC mitigation and adaptation activities is presented below.

50. The Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFR) is responsible to sustain the beneficial aspects of the forest to the economy, environment, and the livelihood of the people, resource owners, and custodians of the forest. The key services of the MoFR are: (i) implementation of the Forest Development and Reforestation program Planning and management of forest resource; (ii) monitor all logging operations, (iii) implement the Government Forest policy, (iv) promote sustainable forest resource management, and (v) research studies into timber, logs, flora and fauna; and improvement of botanical gardens and safekeeping of vital specimens. The MoFR carryout its services through six Divisions: (i) Corporate Services Division, (ii) Forest Development and Reforestation Division, (iii) Forest Resource Management & Technical Service Division, (iv) Forest Industries Division, (v) National Herbarium & Botanical Garden Division, (vi) Timber Utilization Division. National REDD+ Program is currently implementing in the country under the Forest Resource Management & Technical Service Division^[80].

51. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) is responsible for formulating, executing, monitoring, and coordinating the agricultural policies of the country. To manage natural resources and improve the quality and quantity of production of staple and commodity crops and livestock, MAL continues to work together with government, NGO's and private sector partners in its service delivery to facilitate and support the development of commercial agriculture

and livestock in the country. To achieve its mission, the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock delivers services through its six departments: (i) Agriculture Planning and Land Use Department, (ii) Agriculture Extension and Training Department, (iii) Agriculture Research and Development Department, (iv) Livestock Production and Veterinary Services Department, (v) Biosecurity Solomon Islands Department, and (vi) Corporate Services Department^[81].

52. The Ministry of Mines, Energy & Rural Electrification (MMERE) is responsible for developing the minerals sector, petroleum, energy, water resources, and rural electrification. They are also responsible for State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), namely Solomon Power and Solomon Water. The ministry is dealing with the implementation of National Mineral Policies, Energy Policy, and other policies applicable under the mandated function of the ministry. To achieve its mission, the Ministry is currently operating under five divisions: (i) Geological Survey Division, (ii) Mines Division, (iii) Water Resources Division, (iv) Petroleum Division, and (v) Energy Division.

53. As per the National Energy Policy (2014), the Energy Division is the leading coordinating agency for implementing, while the administration and oversight of the progress are to be monitored by a high-level multi-sectoral committee to be known as the Energy Advisory Committee (EAC). The Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination, now Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination (MNPDC), is the key member of the committee and its coordinating role in promoting congruence between government priorities and donors are considered important. The EAC is to be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification, with core members from the 12 ministries, as illustrated in Figure 10.

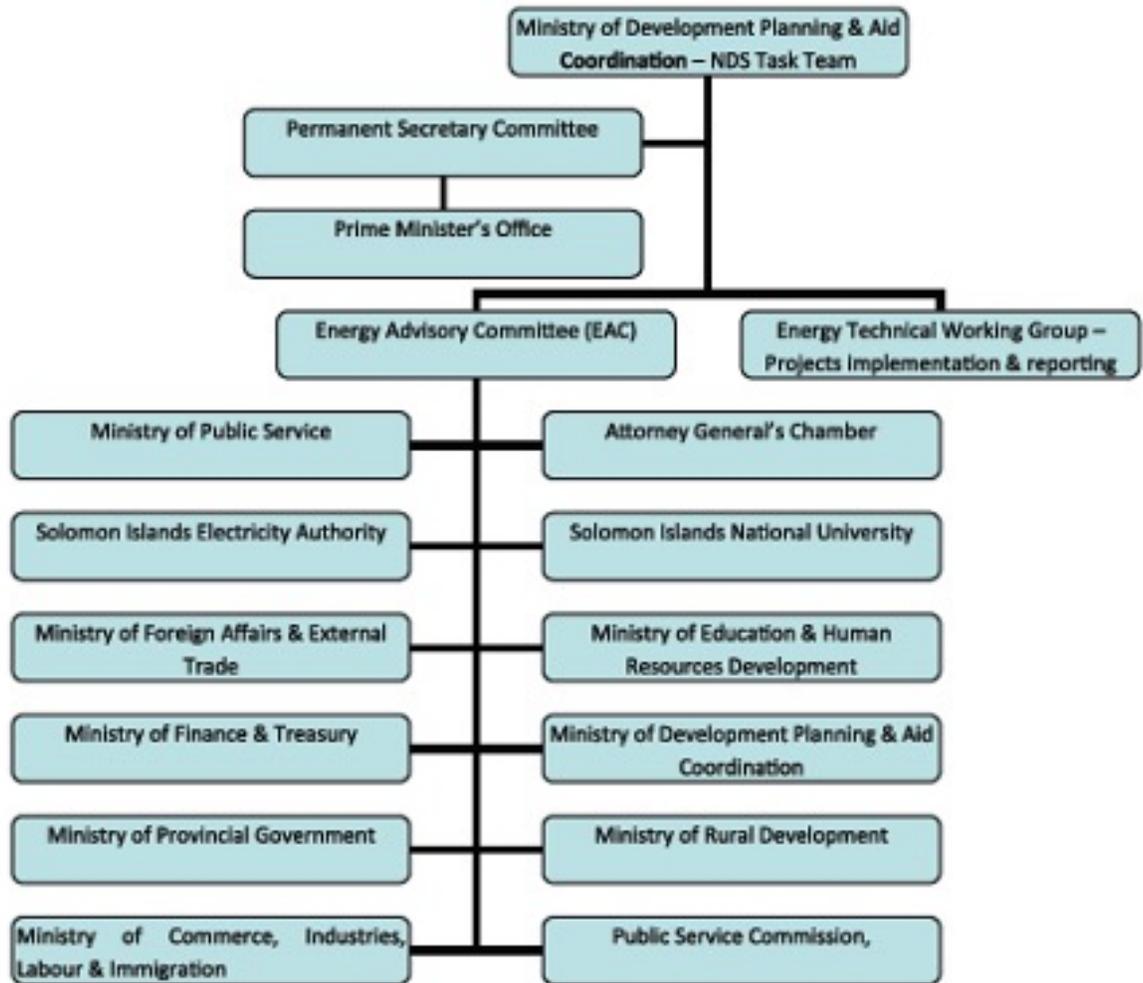


Figure 10: Proposed institutional structure of the National Energy Advisory Committee in National Energy Policy (2014).

54 The MMERE is the lead agency for planning and coordinating energy use in the Solomon Islands while the MECDM is the focal agency for the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. By way of government political commitment in the area of climate change mitigation, the government has established in its Policy Translation and Implementation document (2011) a range of goals and strategies which should contribute to climate change mitigation such as expanded reforestation, preparations for carbon trade, promote and implement renewable energy programs, establish a national energy balance database^[82].

55. The national GHGI for the SNC was coordinated by the MECDM, with support and data provision made available through agencies such as Customs and Excise, the Solomon Islands Ports Authority (SIPA), and Solomon Islands Electricity Authority. Thematic Working Groups (TWG) were established as GHGI teams to collect and analyze data to develop inventories. The establishment of TWGs to support the implementation of the SNC has also strengthened linkages and collaboration between the government and other stakeholders. The overall institutional arrangement for the SNC are as follows:

- o Thematic Working Groups Formation to work on Inventory.
- o Thematic Working Groups Capacity Building/Training
- o Data Collection for sectors covered under the Inventory

- o Identification of Gaps
- o Documents / Data Review for quality assurance
- o Report (inventory) writing

56 Sectorial data for GHG estimation was compiled from various sources primarily using national data collected from annual reports, statistical reports, studies, concerns private and government divisions, and brochures of related departments/institutions. Where no formal data were available, they are not considered in the study. Data collection from government bodies mandated to monitor imports - Statistics and SIPA. Electricity provision data were then obtained from The Solomon Islands Electricity Authority. Due to poor data archiving by government departments and the fear of compromising business activities in the private sectors, detailed emissions for the respective fossil fuel types could not be noted. However, the energy division has taken an extra step to make this an ongoing activity and has liaised with the SOPAC Petroleum Section to continually monitor yearly fuel imports to the country and supply necessary data to the Division. This means that until a system is in place Solomon Islands will continue to retrieve information on fuel consumed in the country using a Top-Down Approach.

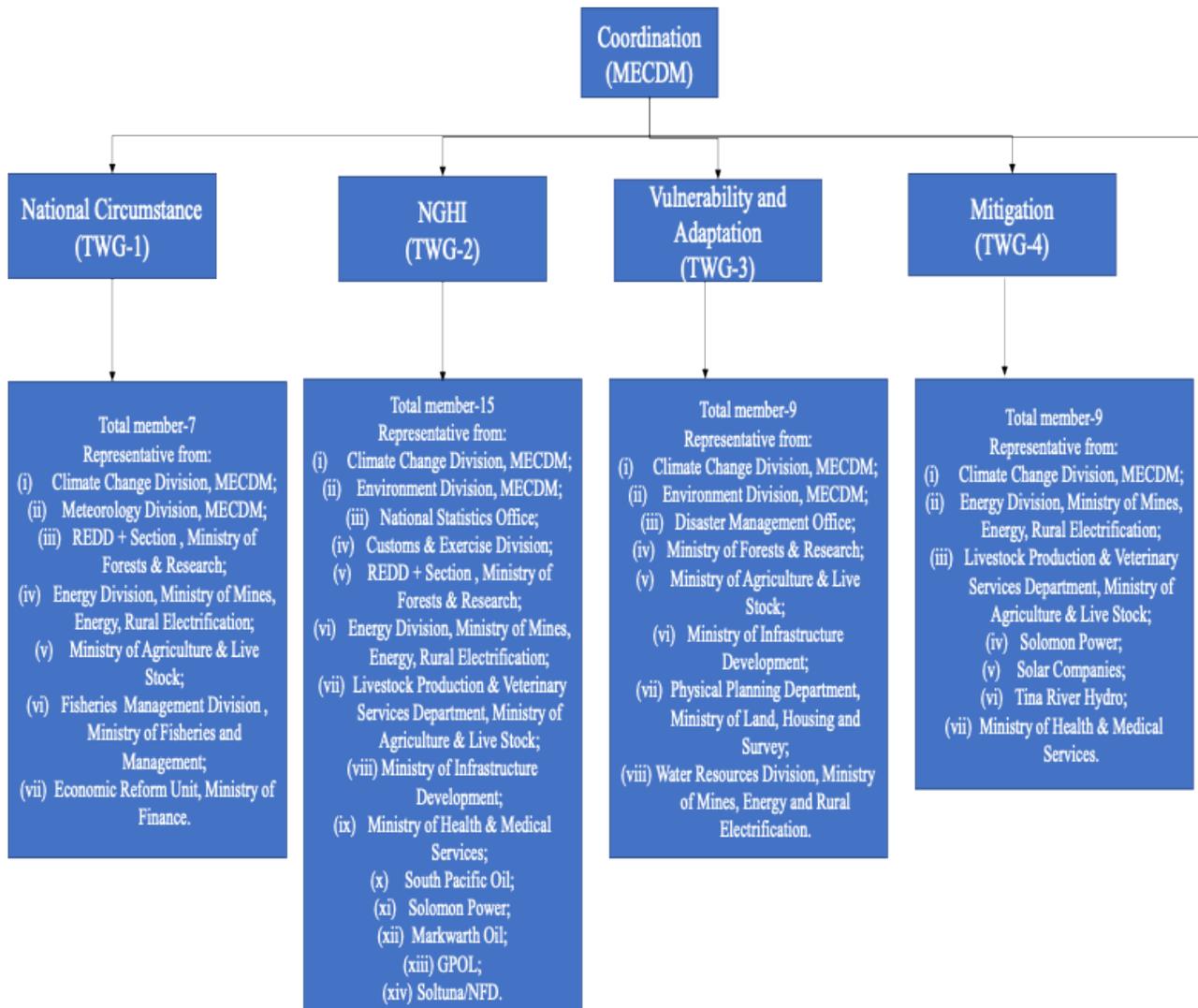


Figure 11: The proposed composition of the Thematic Working Groups (TWG) for national communication preparation.

In addition, the proposed TWG composition is presented in Figure 11. Different TWG is proposed consisting of the staffs from sectoral/line ministry representatives. They also represent a link to sectoral policies, and national priorities as outline in the national objectives of the National Development Strategy (NDS). How the above TWGs are adopted in the institutional arrangement of the TNC preparation of the country is presented in Figure 12.

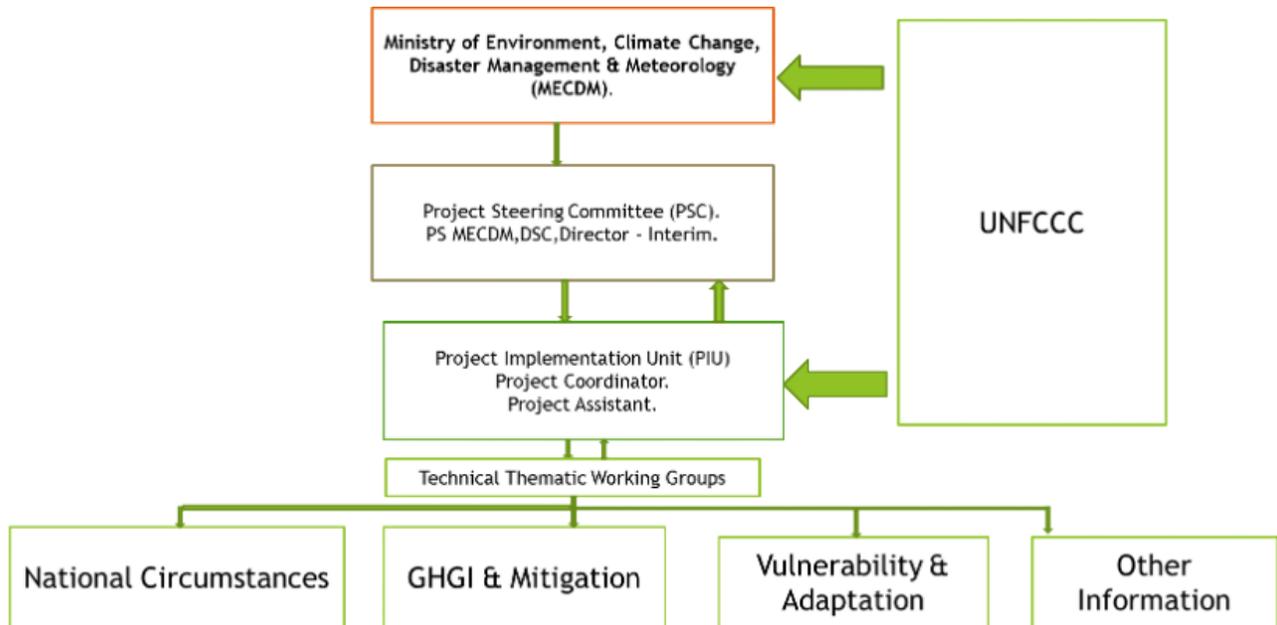


Figure 12: The institutional arrangement of the TNC of the Solomon Islands.

57. Overall, the need for action to address climate change mitigation focusing on energy and land use, and land-use change from forestry is of particular importance in Solomon Islands, because they are the key source of GHG emissions as mentioned in NDC. Besides, adaptation activities focusing on Water, Agriculture, Food security, Forestry, Urban areas, Health, Tourism is significant, due to their contribution to the national economy. Yet, these sectors are facing considerable threats from climate change. Significant progress has been made in reporting GHG emissions by the country through the preparation of two national communication (NC) and one FRL.

However, the country needs to establish harmonized systems synchronized with the institutional coordination to track progress in achieving NDCs mitigation actions across priority sectors of energy, forestry, and land use; as well as adaptation actions covering priority sectors of agriculture and food security, water resources, and coastal zones and marine ecosystems. Improved institutional coordination and a robust system in place through the proposed CBIT project will help the country to monitor progress in achieving NDC mitigation and adaptation goals across sectors and sub-sectors. This is needed to comply with the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement concerning NDC implementation. Such institutional coordination and the robust system will help the Solomon Island to capture precise data and information for ensuring accuracy and credibility in GHG inventories reporting by sources and sinks.

Legal and Regulatory Framework on Climate Change Mitigation:

58. National Climate Change Policy: 2012 - 2017^[83] states the need for strengthening the capacity of the Climate Change Division as the government lead agency overseeing climate change to lead, guide, and coordinate national programs and actions addressing climate change and coordinate preparations and participation in international climate change negotiations.

Besides, the establishment of national Thematic Working Groups (TWG) to provide technical and strategic support and advice to the lead agency and the National Climate Change Council on climate change issues is also mentioned. The working groups shall oversee the climate change thematic areas: Vulnerability, disaster risk reduction and adaptation; Mitigation & Greenhouse gas inventory; Research, Systematic Observation and Technology Transfer; and Education, awareness, and capacity building.

59. The National Energy Policy (2014)^[84] includes policies and strategies that can contribute to climate change mitigation including;

- o Partnerships are established and strengthened at local, national, regional, and international levels for the development of energy programs and projects.
- o Develop a national energy balance database.
- o Develop and implement energy efficiency and conservation in all sectors.
- o Install renewable energy technologies for demonstrations (head office and solar farm).
- o Establish an appropriate, reliable, affordable, and sustainable renewable energy-based power supply.
- o Assess, cost, promote, and enhance the potential for renewable energy resources.
- o Increase productivity in rural communities with the use of renewable energy services.
- o The monitoring and regulation of petroleum prices are done through transparent and coordinated ways.
- o Promote energy conservation and efficiency measures in government, residential, commercial, and business sectors.
- o Encourage energy efficiency in appliances, equipment, and technologies.

60. The country's basis for progressing its REDD+ agenda and supporting mitigation efforts focusing on the forest sector is the Solomon Islands REDD+ Readiness Roadmap 2014-2020. It is further supported by a National Forestry Bill (2017). Given the importance of forest resources and ecosystems for livelihoods and ecosystem services, the roadmap and forestry bill are key components of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Because, deforestation exacerbating the impacts of natural hazards, so forest must be protected to ensure resiliency and climate change adaptation.

61. The National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy (2015-2019)^[85] includes a policy objective for "Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment" and includes policy statements and focused activities. Such as:

- o Farmers shielded from the impacts of natural disasters and climate change through disaster and risk management and climate change mitigation.
- o Soil conservation and management are enhanced.
- o

62. The National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy (2009-2014)^[86] includes a policy objective to "mitigate the effect of climate change" and includes policy statements and focused activities. Such as:

- o Developing mitigation plans.
- o Conservation farming such as agro-forestry.
- o Discourage slash and burn methods (shifting agriculture).

63. The National Solid Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan (2009-2014)^[87] include actions to establish proper sanitary landfills to minimize burning on-site and provide the opportunity for methane capture.

64. The National Development Strategy (NDS) (2016-2035)^[88] specifically highlights the strategies towards a sustainable environment, contributing to climate change mitigation. The NDS Objective Four is related to "Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery". Under the objective Four, Medium

Term Strategy 10 is related to 'Improve disaster and climate risk management, including prevention, risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery as well as adaptation as part of resilient development'. Under the objective Four, Medium Term Strategy 11 is related to 'Manage the environment in a sustainable resilient way and contribute to climate change mitigation'.

Legal and Regulatory Framework on Climate Change Adaptation:

65. The National Development Strategy (NDS) (2011-2020)^[89] makes explicit reference to climate change as a threat to the livelihood of Solomon Islanders. Consequently, the NDS has a policy objective aimed at holistically integrating national environmental issues to adapt to climate change and variability, halt the deterioration of the eco-systems, restore damaged ecosystems and ensure their survival in the long term to benefit Solomon Islanders.

66. The Environment Act (1998)^[90] lists logging as a prescribed development activity that can be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA). This is also supported by the Wild Life Protection and Management Act (1998)^[91], River Waters Act (1978)^[92], and the Protected Species Regulations (2012)^[93]. In 2010 the national parliament passed the Protected Areas Act which provides the legal framework for establishing protected areas in the country^[94].

67. The Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015-2019 cover detailed inclusions of climate change adaptations aspect compared with most other sector policies and plans to date. Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Mitigation are specific focus areas considering cross-sector policy areas. These include engaging in cross-sectoral work aligned with both the National Climate Change Policy and National Disaster Management Plan, as well as mainstreaming the issue across strategies and programs related to forestry and fisheries.^[95]

68. Different community-based forest protection activities leading the way in forest conservation as a means of climate change adaptation. For example, the Tetepare Conservation area (Tetepare Island), West Bauro Conservation (Makira Island), West Rennell Heritage site (Rennell Island), and Kolombangara forest conservation programs are based on community-based forest protection activities. There has been a steady growth in conservation initiatives targeting marine ecosystems^[96].

69. The National Water Resources and Sanitation Policy^[97] has been in draft form since 2013 and has not yet been approved. The development of the policy was based on the principles of integrated water resource management in island counties, water use efficiency, and adaptation to climate change.

70. There is no overarching policy on climate change adaptation-related health issues (such as dengue fever). Only has a cursory alignment with MECDM and the Government's response to climate change. The current Ministry of Health National Strategic Plan 2016-2020 does not include mention of climate change adaptation^[98]. However, a Health and Climate Change Policy is apparently in the initial stages of development to address this gap^[99].

71. Solomon Islands Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy^[100], and the Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Plan 2015-2020^[101] outlines climate change adaptation as a cross-cutting issue. This includes incorporating climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness references in both the Solomon Islands Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Design and Construction Standards, and the Solomon Islands Rural WASH Community Engagement Guidelines. These national documents acknowledge the impact of climate change on freshwater availability and reiterate the policy outcomes around sustainable water and sanitation services within the context of climate change adaptation.

72. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources' corporate plan 2015-2018^[102] makes no mention of climate change adaptation. The ministry's Corporate Plan 2012-2014 included climate change under Priority 3: 'improve the health of our fisheries and marine resources' and as a specific strategy in 3.3, 'Climate change impacts on fisheries sector considered in planning and management of SI fisheries'. The Solomon Islands National Plan of Action for Fisheries (2010)^[103] has a focus on climate change adaptation and adaptive capacity for the fisheries sector considering community-based management initiatives. Climate change adaptation was one of five overall goals committed to at the regional level as part of this initiative.

73. The National Transport Plan 2017-2036^[104] recognizes the importance of climate change resilience in transport infrastructure design. As such, a Climate Change Adaptation in the Transport Sector Guidance Manual has been developed, as well as a Climate Change Manual for Reducing Risk and Design of Mitigations. Climate change risks are also outlined as key environmental impacts and risks in the Ministry's Safeguards Procedures Manual.

74. National Education Action Plan 2013-2015^[105] makes no mention of climate change adaptation. The Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MEHRD) has developed specific disaster management plans including the Guidelines for Preparing School Disaster Management Plan and the Policy Statement and Guidelines for Disaster Preparedness and Education in Emergency Situations. These both cover preparedness, response, and recovery for disaster management and risk reduction considering climate change adaptation. The Policy Statement and Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of the National Curriculum in the Solomon Islands includes a section on environmental education, in which climate change adaptation, environmental management, and conservation are included.

75. The Solomon Islands National Tourism Policy 2015-2019^[106] considered climate change adaptation in Key Policy Area 2 - Transport and Infrastructure. The impact of climate change on the sector and tourist destinations are highlighted, along with the need for collaboration and communication between the tourism sector, and associated inter-ministerial agencies.

Baseline initiatives of the Solomon Islands towards ensuring transparency in Climate Change

76. As part of the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, Solomon Island is committed to adopting an Integrated National Transparency framework, through Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy: 2012 - 2017^[107]. The '8.8.1 Policy Directive and Strategies' of this national document clearly states '*The government will ensure that technical assistance and financial resources to support climate change programs and projects in the country is mobilized, managed and accounted for in an efficient, participatory, and transparent manner*'. To achieve this national aspiration towards climate transparency, the nation will:

- (a) Make provision in its national and provincial development and recurrent budget to implement corporate plans, programs, and projects that address climate change;
- (b) Strengthen coordination with donor partners to effectively mobilize financial resources to support implementation of the NDS, the climate change policy, and other related national and provincial level through Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC) Donors Aid Coordination mechanisms;
- (c) Strengthen coordination and consultation between government Ministries and Provincial governments to ensure that climate change funding via the government or NGOs support the implementation of this policy and includes provincial government, Honiara City Council, and community representatives in the project cycle stages, and also ensuring that the requirements of the MDPAC are met;
- (d) Strengthen capacity within MECDM, with the support of MDPAC, to coordinate and monitor the performance of climate change programs and projects and their effectiveness in supporting the

implementation and achievement of national and provincial adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and mitigation strategies;

(e) Build capacity and develop a long-term programmatic approach for implementing adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and mitigation strategies;

(f) Provide training and build capacity in climate change funding and project cycle management to all stakeholders, in line with government and donor requirements; and

(g) Establish a transparent process for financial and technical assistance resource allocation and utilization.

Baseline initiatives of the Solomon Islands focusing on data and information management system

77. Solomon Island has developed an Environmental Data Portal (<https://solomonislands-data.sprep.org/>) in 2018 through a project facilitated by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The national environment portal is an online database providing a centralized data management system housing information and data on the environment for informed decision-making. The key purpose is to provide easy access and safe storage of environmental datasets to be used for monitoring, evaluating, and analyzing environmental conditions, and trends to support environmental planning, forecasting, and reporting requirements at all levels. The database can be stored and accessible in excel, word, PDF, GIS shapefiles, and any other file type including non-environmental datasets. This database currently archived 543 datasets (in excel, word, PDF, GIS shapefiles) covering build environment (169 datasets), coaster and marine (130 data sets), land (43 datasets), biodiversity (42 datasets), culture and heritage (28 datasets), atmosphere and climate (25 datasets), and inland waters (19 datasets)^[108].

78. POPGIS3 Solomon Islands is a GIS data portal developed by the Solomon Island National Statistics Office, and Pacific Community (<https://solomons.pogis.spc.int/#c=home>). This data portal provides data with mapping tool, at a range of geographical levels from Enumeration areas up to Provinces. PopGIS3 allows users with no GIS background to create and share maps using either the data hosted in the site or their own datasets. The datasets and shapefiles can be downloadable from the data portal.

79. Mining Cadastre Administration System (MCAS) is a web-based software application under the Ministry of Mines, Energy & Rural Electrification (<https://solomon-island-mcas.revenuedev.org/MCAS/login/auth>). It supports governments manage their mineral rights. The software manages the full lifecycle of a mining right, from application through approval, licensing, renewals and finally expiration. MCAS has a compliance module that tracks all payments made, payments outstanding, royalties, production reports, and contract terms to ensure compliance of license holders. When used in conjunction with the Online Data Repository, all license and payment data can be exchanged via XML and be made available online to relevant stakeholders.

80. As the Official Statistical Agency for the Government, the Solomon Islands National Statistical Office (SINSO), has developed and managing a national statistics website (<https://www.statistics.gov.sb/>). This website aims to provide on a regular basis a wide range of timely and good quality national statistics that can be used for planning and policy formulation purposes.

81. The Pacific Climate Change Finance Tracking Tool prototype has been developed and with the support of the USAID funded "Institutional Strengthening for Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change" (ISACC) Project. The project is implemented by the Pacific Community (SPC), in partnership with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The USAID ISACC project was implemented with the support from a number of development partners including the

Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the German Development Agency (GIZ). The tracking tool works by using data gathered from climate change and disaster risk finance assessments. The online system currently serves as a prototype for tracking climate change finance in the region. Initial work and development of the online platform began in 2017 and was deployed for consultation in the two countries (Solomon Island and Vanuatu) as pilot sites. Tracking is currently available only for externally funded projects that have been implemented in these two countries as part of the pilot process.

Baseline initiatives of the Solomon Islands from donor funded project towards ensuring transparency in Climate Change

82. Solomon Island has implemented, or in the process of implementing the below initiatives from donor funding related to MRV and transparency:

Table 7: The baseline initiatives in Solomon Island contributing to MRV and climate transparency

1. The First National Communication to UNFCCC Donor: GEF Timeframe: 1997-2000	Under the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project (PICCAP) with the assistance from UNDP (Implementing Agency-IA), and Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Aviation (Executing Agencies-EA)	The CBIT project will build on data and coordination mechanism.
2. The Second National Communication to UNFCCC Donor: GEF Timeframe: 2013-2017	UNDP (IA) &MECDM (EA)	The CBIT project will build on data and coordination mechanism.

<p>3. The Third National Communication and Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC Donor: GEF Timeframe: 2019-2022</p>	<p>Under the umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC, and with the assistance from UNEP (IA) &MECDM (EA)</p>	<p>The CBIT project will closely work with this initiative for data archiving and storage of the data collected under TNC and BUR.</p> <p>The CBIT project will developed the institutional arrangement based on the Thematic Working Groups developed for TNC and BUR.</p> <p>To avoid the duplication the training under the CBIT project will be organized considering the training topic on GHGI and Mitigation Training conducted under TNC and BUR. The training participants database of TNC and BUR will be utilized to maximize the knowledge dissemination.</p> <p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for exchange and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p>
<p>4. Formulation of a National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA) for the Solomon Islands Donor: GEF Timeframe: 2005-2013</p>	<p>UNDP (IA) & Solomon Islands Meteorological Service, Department of Communication, Aviation and Meteorology, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Aviation (EA)</p>	<p>The CBIT project will build on data and coordination mechanism.</p>
<p>5. National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environment Management Donor: GEF Timeframe: 2004-2015</p>	<p>UNDP (IA) & Department of Forestry, Environment and Conservation (EA)</p>	<p>The CBIT project will build on data and coordination mechanism.</p>

<p>6. Mainstreaming climate change and ecosystem-based approaches into the sustainable management of the living marine resources of the WCPFC Donor: GEF Timeframe: Concept approved in 2020</p>	<p>UNDP (IA) & Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for exchange and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p>
<p>7. Climate Resilient Urban Development in the Pacific Donor: GEF Timeframe: Concept approved in 2019</p>	<p>UNDP (IA) & Ministry of Finance and Treasury (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p>
<p>8. EREPA - Ensuring Resilient Ecosystems and Representative Protected Areas in the Solomon Islands Donor: GEF Timeframe: Concept approved in 2017</p>	<p>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (IA) & MECDM, MOFR, MAL (EA)</p>	<p>The CBIT project will build on the coordination mechanisms, capacity, knowledge management and M&E systems.</p>
<p>9. Building National and Regional Capacity to Implement MEAs by Strengthening Planning, and State of Environment Assessment and Reporting in the Pacific Islands Donor: GEF Timeframe: 2016-2020</p>	<p>UNEP (IA) and Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p> <p>The CBIT project will build on the coordination mechanisms, capacity, knowledge management and M&E systems.</p>

<p>10. Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project Donor: GEF Timeframe: 2016-2020</p>	<p>The World Bank (IA) and MECDM, MDPAC (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p> <p>The CBIT project will build on the coordination mechanisms, capacity, knowledge management and M&E systems.</p>
<p>11. Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands Donor: GEF Timeframe: Project Approved for Implementation in 2016 (5-year project)</p>	<p>FAO (IA) and MECDM, MOFR, MAL (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p>
<p>12. Strengthening regional support to national forest monitoring systems for REDD+ in the Pacific Donor: Norwegian Government Thru FAO and the UN REDD Programme Amount: USD 1.4 million Timeframe: 2014-2015</p>	<p>SPC & SOPAC (IA) and MECDM, MOFR (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p>
<p>13. Capacity building and field-based studies for forest inventory in the Solomon Islands Donor: Norwegian Government Thru FAO and the UN REDD Programme Amount: USD 75,000 Timeframe: 2014-2015</p>	<p>FAO & UNREDD (IA) and MECDM, MOFR (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p> <p>The CBIT project will build on the coordination mechanisms, capacity, knowledge management and M&E systems.</p>

<p>14. Stimulating Progress towards Improved Rural Electrification in the Solomons (SPIRES) Donor: GEF Amount: USD19,165,257 Timeframe: 2020-2024</p>	<p>UNDP (IA) and MMERE & MECDM (EA)</p>	<p>Enhanced application of low carbon technologies, techniques and practices to support Solomon Islands? rural electrification program</p> <p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p>
<p>15. GEF Small Grants Programme Operational Phase 7 Donor: GEF Amount: USD500,000 Timeframe: 2020-2024</p>	<p>UNDP (IA & EA) and partnering with local community associations and NGOs</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p>
<p>16. Integrating Global Environment Commitments in Investment and Development Decision Making (IGECIDDM) or CB2 Donor: GEF Amount: USD 1,335,000 Timeframe: 2014-2018</p>	<p>UNDP (IA) and MECDM, MAL, MoFR (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p>

<p>17. Pacific Hazardous Waste Management (PACWASTE) Project Donor: European Union (EU) Amount: USD 9 million (for Samoa, Niue, Nauru & Solomon Islands) Timeframe: 2013-2017</p>	<p>UNDP (IA) and MECDM, MAL, MoFR (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p> <p>The CBIT project will build on the coordination mechanisms, capacity, knowledge management and M&E systems</p>
<p>18. Pacific Islands Green House Gas (GHG) Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP) Donor: GEF Amount: USD 2,730,000 (for Solomon Islands and other Pacific Island Countries) Timeframe: 2007-2013</p>	<p>UNDP & SPREP (IA) and MMERE (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p> <p>The CBIT project will build on data and coordination mechanism.</p>
<p>19. Pacific Environment Community (PEC) Fund Donor: Japanese Government Amount: USD 4 million (for Solomon Islands and other Pacific Island Countries) Timeframe: 2013-2014</p>	<p>Pacific Islands Forum, Japan and Foreign Affairs (IA) and MMERE (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p>
<p>20. Poverty Alleviation, Mangrove Conservation and Climate Change: Carbon Offsets as Payments for Mangrove Ecosystem Services in Solomon Islands Donor: AUSAID Amount: USD 321,746 Timeframe: 2009-2012</p>	<p>WorldFish & MECDM (IA) and Natural Resources Development Foundation (NRDF), The Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI), World Wildlife Fund Solomon Islands (WWF-SI) and local communities as Partners (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p>

<p>21. Design effective models for governance and implementation of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in the Solomon Islands to provide equitable benefits for forest-dependent indigenous people Donor: Asian Development Bank (ADB) Amount: USD 249,700 Timeframe: 2011-2012</p>	<p>Live and Learn Environmental Education (LLEE) (IA) and MECDM & NRDF (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p> <p>The CBIT project will build on data and coordination mechanism.</p>
<p>22. Tina Hydro Project Donor: AusAID through PRIF Amount: USD 120-140 million Timeframe: 2018 & ongoing</p>	<p>MMERE (IA) Tina Hydro Project Unit, Ministry of Lands, Housing & Survey (MLHS) (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p> <p>The CBIT project will build on data and coordination mechanism.</p>
<p>23. Pacific Islands GreenHouse Gas (GHG) Abatement through Renewable Energy Project 'Plus' (PIGGAREP+) Donor: Denmark Government Amount: USD 485,000 Timeframe: 2014-2015</p>	<p>Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) (IA) & SPCSOLGRIP/PACRICS PMO, Solomon Islands Health Dept and UNDP PGSP PMO/ Honiara office (EA).</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p> <p>The CBIT project will build on data and coordination mechanism.</p>

<p>24. Pacific Risk Resilience Programme (PRRP) Donor: DFAT (Department of Foreign Affairs, Australia) Amount: USD 4 million Timeframe: 2013-2016</p>	<p>UNDP (IA) and MECDM, MEHRD, MNPDC, MAL, MPGIS (EA)</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p> <p>The CBIT project will build on data and coordination mechanism.</p>
<p>25. The UNREDD Programme 2017 Donor: UNREDD and GEF Timeframe: 2017-2019</p>	<p>Technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and financial support from the UN-REDD Programme and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Implemented by Ministry of Forestry and Research.</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p> <p>The CBIT project will build on data and coordination mechanism.</p>
<p>26. Technology Needs Assessment Donor: GEF Timeframe: Started in 2020</p>	<p>Implementing by the Solomon islands Government through Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM) with the technical assistance from UNEP DTU.</p>	<p>Lessons learned and experiences from the activities will also be considered.</p> <p>Opportunities for data and information exchange, and joint capacity building will be sought with these projects.</p> <p>The CBIT project will build on data and coordination mechanism.</p>

<p>27. Institutional Strengthening for Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change (ISACC) Project. Donor: USAID Timeframe: 2015-2020</p>	<p>The project is implemented by the Pacific Community (SPC), in partnership with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).</p>	<p>The proposed finance tracking system will be based on the existing prototype developed under this ISACC project. The prototype is mainly based on international funding sources and climate change and disaster risk finance. So, under the proposed CBIT project the existing prototype will be expanded to cover domestic finance sources and also NDC mitigation and adaptation actions.</p>
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83. Considering the above national aspiration towards climate transparency, the main focus of this CBIT project with the support from FAO will be to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities in the Solomon Islands to meet the PA's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirement. Previous projects on National Communication development and FRL submission provided an important starting point related to capacity development on institutionalized GHG inventory and MRV system including modeling and impact analysis. While the proposed CBIT will strengthen the existing capacities focusing on institutionalized transparency mechanism, the quality of data and information related to the GHG inventory, and MRV for achieving a successful tracking of NDC mitigation and adaptation activities.

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and the project's Theory of Change

84. The GEF alternative scenario is developed to strengthen Solomon Island's technical and institutional capacity for compliance by 2025 with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change to track mitigation and adaptation actions of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) priority sectors focusing on agriculture, land-use change, energy and wastes sectors as explained in Figure 13-Theory of Change. The CBIT project will ensure efficient and comprehensive mitigation and adaptation-related, and support received-related information system through building technical and human capacities for BTR reporting in Solomon Islands. Thus, under the Climate Change Division of MECDM, each relevant sector will have a cell/working group responsible for collecting, archiving, and updating relevant data. These cell/working group will consist of the national stakeholders hosted by the Climate Change Division of MECDM. This CBIT project will enable Solomon Islands to generate updated and consistent inventories of emission sources and sinks using advanced IPCC methodologies to track the progress of NDC actions, preparation of national communication and BTR. Indeed, the actors who will carry the process will be trained in inventory modules but also monitoring of the actions implemented in the context of the NDC actions. Strengthening institutional and technical capacities will lead to the generation of harmonized and quality data at the national level, enabling data and information-driven climate change mitigation and adaptation decision making, and reporting to UNFCCC covering national communications and BTR.

Component 1: Strengthening institutional arrangements and capacities to meet the Paris agreement requirements on ETF

85. This component will help strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions helping Solomon Island to place proper political and institutional structures to ensure transparency in the MRV system. This component will establish clear institutional roles and responsibilities for line ministries, departments, and divisions for domestic MRV system by

distinguishing high-level coordination and technical functions, and by establishing linkages at the institutional level. This institutional strengthening will involve a broad range of stakeholders, from ministerial staff to policymakers, civil society, academia, and the private sector. FAO long standing experience on institutional strengthening will be capitalized in this component. FAO has developed a number of tools for institutional assessment and strengthening under the Global CBIT project. Under this component the tools^[109] such as: (i) Biennial transparency report (BTR) guidance and roadmap tool, (ii) Greenhouse Gas Data Management (GHG-DM) tool, (iii) Institutional Arrangements for National Inventory Systems, and (iv) Action recommendations on capacity-building for transparency and reporting will be utilized to strengthen the institutional structure in the Solomon Islands to ensure transparency in the MRV system.

86. The Outcome 1.1 of this proposed CBIT project will focus on GHG inventory and NDC mitigation action tracking aspects of ETF requirement. It will be achieved through the institutional, data collection, analysis, and reporting capacity gaps and needs for meeting ETF requirements (Output 1.1.1). The project is expected to strengthen the institutional requirement for ETF through strategies that consist of (i) capacity gap assessment report on National ETF requirement (*Deliverable 1.1.1.1*); (ii) mapping of MRV legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives to define roles and responsibilities of stakeholders (*Deliverable 1.1.1.2*), and (iii) guideline and action plan on strengthening the existing legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives to comply ETF requirement (*Deliverable 1.1.1.3*). *Deliverable 1.1.1.1, 1.1.1.2, and 1.1.1.3* will help (1) a detailed gap analysis, (2) initiating a long-term strategy for financial resources access, capacity building, and technology transfer, and (3) data, information, and knowledge sharing.

These deliverables will be completed in consultation with relevant stakeholders covering sectoral focal points of the existing GHG inventory system, TWG, academia, private sector and civil society. For these deliverables the analysis will include institutional arrangements, organizational roles, in-house capacity, financial resources, coordination mechanisms, research and academia collaboration, data collection, update, storage, sharing protocols and formats. To do that ?Unfolding the reporting requirements for Developing Countries under the Paris Agreement?s Enhanced Transparency Framework (2019) published under the collaboration of CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GEF funded) will be consulted^[110].

The above strategies will help Solomon Island to develop a long-term action plan on climate transparency, and to switch away from a project-based approach to MRV toward a full institutionalization of the ETF. By defining long-term and mid-term actions, which will not be impacted by political change, Solomon Island will be able to accelerate transparency actions over the next decades.

87. Based on the output 1.1.1, the CBIT project will upgrade and formalized the institutional framework for meeting ETF requirements (Output 1.1.2) through strategies that consist of: (i) identified focal points in NDC climate change priority sectors with roles description for data collection, archiving, and sharing to comply with ETF requirement (*Deliverable 1.1.2.1*); and (ii) establishment of a mechanism (through data-sharing agreement, and MoU) between the stakeholders for collection, generation, archiving, and dissemination of activity and emissions data to prepare GHG inventories (*Deliverable 1.1.2.2*). The focal points from relevant sectors will be the key to ensure the proper functioning of the GHG inventory and adaptation information system to be put in place. Each sector will be asked to propose nominal and substitute focal points and will be appointed by ministerial decree. They will be of different thematic areas (i.e. GHG inventories, mitigation, vulnerability and adaptation, financing, technology transfer, and capacity building). They will be also responsible for transferring the training knowledge gathered under this project to junior colleagues to ensure the sustainability of project achievements. To ensure the smooth operation of domestic MRV and climate transparency there should be regular exchange of data and information. So, considering the exiting inter-institutional barriers, through memoranda of understanding (MoU) between stakeholders the exchange of data and information will be formalized. Such MoU will define the generation, storage, access, and use of data and information

terms. The aim is to ensure that all stakeholders will work simultaneously to ensure the smooth operation of the system to be put in place.

The project will ensure ETF-related data sharing processes are integrated with broader national coordination for data sharing and management for sustainable development. It will ensure coordination with the ongoing national communications and BUR preparation. For example, the CBIT project utilize the existing institutional mechanisms as mentioned in Figure 11, sectoral Leads, and TWG; but will aim to further strengthen their institutionalization and functionality with clear definition of procedures, roles and responsibilities.

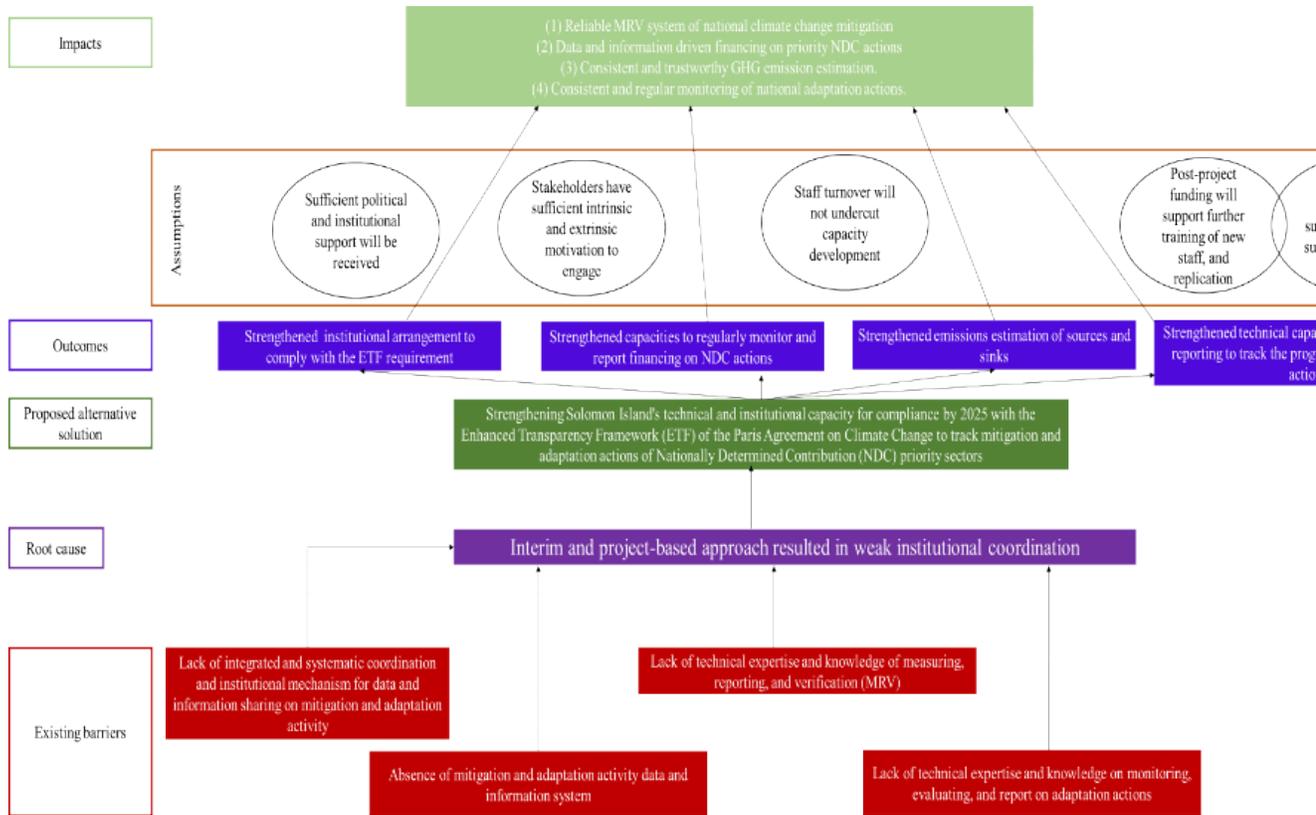


Figure 13: Theory of change of the proposed CBIT project in Solomon Islands.

88. The CBIT project will establish a national ETF reporting and monitoring framework building on previous efforts on UNFCCC reporting (Output 1.1.3). The project is expected to contribute towards this output through strategies that consist of: (i) National ETF roadmap is prepared and adopted (*Deliverable 1.1.3.1*) based on the PATPA-FAO Biennial transparency report (BTR) guidance and roadmap tool developed by FAO^[111]; and (ii) established and operational National ETF body under the Climate Change Division of MECDM involving relevant ministries and entities at the national and provincial level by ensuring gender equality approach for national ETF reporting (*Deliverable 1.1.3.2*). The proposed National ETF body will have two roles. First, it will support the coordination and communication among transparency actors focusing on NDC climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. Second, it will provide strategic advice and orientation to the transparency mechanism to national stakeholders for a sound and innovative climate transparency action. It will play a central role in data gathering,

national inventories and reports, and other MRV functions arrangement. In the long run, it will play a statutory function for the evaluation and development of climate policy and regulation.

89. The CBIT project will strengthen guidelines on monitoring and reporting of climate financing (Output 1.2.1). The institutional arrangement around climate finance tracking is treated separately, because under the proposed TWG structure (Figure 11), it is included under the "other information (TWG 5)" consisting of representative from MECDM, and Ministry of Finance and Treasury under the overall coordination of MECDM. It is also treated separately to represent "Climate Finance tracking" as a national tool to track climate finance resources (financial, technology and expertise support) both from the domestic and international sources, and how they are allocated in priority sectors as identified in NDC. Such approach will provide information for both national and international reporting through the relevant TWG, and Climate Change Core Working Group. The project is expected to contribute towards this output through strategies that consist of: (i) a gap analysis to identify the needs for strengthening existing finance tracking systems for ETF reporting, and mapping of national stakeholders with roles and responsibilities for national climate finance focusing on NDC mitigation and adaptation actions (*Deliverable 1.2.1.1*); and (ii) established National climate finance reporting and monitoring body to track climate finance under the Climate Change Division of MECDM (*Deliverable 1.2.1.2*). The proposed National climate finance reporting and monitoring body will play a central role in data gathering, updating, and managing through coordination with the stakeholders identified under *Deliverable 1.2.1.1*. This output will be linked with the institutional frameworks developed under Output 1.1.2. Based on the output 1.2.1, systematic and updated database and documentation system on climate financing tracking system (output 1.2.2) will be developed, and this will be linked MRV system developed under component 2 (mitigation and GHG inventory) and component 3 (adaptation).

90. The established institutional mechanism will be in charge of managing each component of the domestic MRV system (climate change mitigation/GHG inventory, adaptation and finance) for enhanced transparency, focusing on national communications, and BTR. This mechanism will be developed based on the previous institutional arrangement for national communications, forest reference level submission, and a key part of the institutional arrangements mentioned in the National Climate Change Policy. Besides, the project will ensure coordination with the ongoing Third National Communication, and BUR to avoid duplication and enhance synergies about institutional coordination mechanisms. The institutional framework will build on existing data management systems and initiatives like Solomon Island Environmental Data portal to ensure a coherent approach to MRV between sectors. Also, the proposed institutional framework will be linked to the existing National Environment Council to coordinate high-level climate change activity (e.g. legislative and policy direction, supervision, oversight, and guidance) across different levels. Such approaches will ensure the transparent preparation of GHG inventories, tracking of NDC actions, and preparation of BTR will gradually be supported by government staff and the national budget.

Component 2: Strengthening technical capacity to develop domestic MRV system

91. The project will develop a robust MRV system for mitigation actions, and monitoring the progress of NDC mitigation actions focusing on Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and energy sectors on a pilot basis. This is because the country recently submitted FREL to UNFCCC, and a number of forestry related initiatives are currently implemented by the government, including, REDD+, Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands (GEF), JICA project on Sustainable Forest Management. Solomon Islands REDD+ project is engaged in establishing forest measurement and reporting capacity building at national level and Integrated Forest Management project has contributed in developing FRL and NFMS. Component 2 will help in strengthening the new forest policy goals on MRV and capacity development. In addition, the energy sector is the highest GHG emitting sector in the country. Most importantly, the

mitigation commitments of the NDC are focused on energy and land use change from forestry sector. Considering the national significance, as a pilot approach this project will focus on AFOLU and energy sectors. FAO long standing experience on GHG inventory preparation and MRV system development will be capitalized in this component. FAO has developed a number of tools for GHG inventory preparation and MRV system development under the Global CBIT project. Under this component the tools^[112] such as: (i) Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) guidance for mitigation actions in the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector, (ii) Greenhouse Gas Data Management (GHG-DM) tool, (iii) UNFCCC Quality assurance (QA) process, (iv) Nationally determined contributions (NDC) tracking tool, (v) Nationally determined contributions in Agriculture, forestry and other land use (NDC-AFOLU) Navigator, (vi) Nationally determined contributions expert tool (NEXT), and (vii) FAOSTAT ? Emissions will be utilized to strengthen the institutional structure in the Solomon Islands to ensure transparency in the MRV system.

92. This will be achieved by strengthening the technical capacity of the Climate Change Division of MECDM with appropriate technical hardware and software to analyze GHG emissions and sinks (Output 2.1.1). The project will contribute towards this output under different deliverables. deliverable 2.1.1.1 will focus on acquisition and installment of appropriate technical hardware and software (laptop/desktop based) for the Climate Change Division of MECDM and other relevant focal points to appropriately track, collect, assess, storage, document and report on GHG emissions and sinks. The officials and other relevant focal points that are part of the institutional arrangements/TWGs as sectoral data provider/sectoral GHG emission analyst, and they require individual technical hardware and software support for i) installation of IPCC GHG inventory software/FAO Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) in laptop/desktop, ii) installation QGIS/Collect Earth for spatial analysis. This will also enable data flow and storage in digitized form rather than in hardcopy. It will be followed by establishment and operationalization of GHG inventory thematic working groups (the same TWG-2 as indicated in Figure 5) for emission and sinks estimation under the Climate Change Division of MECDM involving other government agencies (*Deliverable 2.1.1.2*). The TWGs are proposed, but not yet operational. This GHG inventory thematic working groups will be also sub-divided as AFOLU and Energy (in future based on the lessons learned, Waste and Industry sector GHG inventory group will also be developed). Lack of proper infrastructure affecting the consistency and quality of climate change mitigation and adaptation data. To meet the transparency commitments to the international community under the Paris Agreement necessary infrastructure should be procured and installed, and dedicated working groups should be assigned for consistent estimation of emission and sinks using the installed infrastructure.

93. This project will establish and operationalize the GHG information management system under Output 2.1.2. The project will contribute towards this output through a GHG information management system with necessary hardware and software under the Climate Change Division of MECDM. *Deliverable 2.1.2.1* will include the procurement of hardware (centralized server, Hubs, Routers, Switches, and other IT equipment) and software (Content management systems, and Operating systems) to host a central data center in Climate Change Division of MECDM. It will be followed by data collection, archiving, and update protocol development for regular and systematic collection, documentation and archiving to ensure accuracy, consistency, and reliability of GHG emissions and sinks data (*Deliverable 2.1.2.2*); and activity data and country-specific emission factors collected and archived for estimation of emissions sources and sinks (*Deliverable 2.1.2.3*). The final deliverable will be a web-based platform to ensure a transparent GHG information management system with historical GHG emissions and sinks data visualization showing the progress of NDC actions (*Deliverable 2.1.2.4*). The project will build on the data and methodologies developed under the for TNC, REDD+, as well as the ongoing BUR.

94. The information management system (GHG emission, climate finance and adaptation) will be embedded with the Solomon Island environmental data portal, which is a web-based platform for environmental data of the Solomon Islands^[113]. So, for one interface, the data

providers consisting of representatives from MECDM and other ministries covering the proposed TWGs. Another interface will be the national and international data users with download (both data, and graphs) facility. So, all the deliverables together will help the establishment of an online portal to support MRV system data documentation, archive, and visualization. This will include the development of a GHG inventory database with a reporting system using standard Microsoft products, and internet connectivity. This system will be supported by the system administrator, reporters (emitter sectors), and data providers (e.g. relevant government agencies and academia for activity data and emission factors). The system will be also supported by the installation of a central server with a back-up server/cloud services with internet connectivity. This system development will consult the ?A road map for establishing information systems for climate action and support? published under the collaboration of CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GEF funded)^[114].

95. *Deliverable 2.1.2.2* will ensure standardized sectoral data templates for gathering emissions data and GHG inventory data (activity data and emission factors). Also, the protocol will specify the data collection, calculation, and reporting process for NCs, BUR and other climate change reports to meet specific guidelines. The protocol will specify the cyclical process for data collection, calculation, reporting, and continuous improvement so that the MRV system develops iteratively. *Deliverable 2.1.2.2*, *Deliverable 2.1.2.3*, and *Deliverable 2.1.2.4* will ensure close coordination for data and methodologies developed under the ongoing TNC and forest reference level development under the REDD+. The deliverables under this outcome will be based on the IPCC guidelines, *FAO's Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Agriculture: A Manual to Address Data Requirements for Developing Countries* (2015), FAO tools and resources on Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) program, and other sectoral guidelines^[115]. This will help to address QA/QC lacking as highlighted as challenge in the SNC. The above deliverables will ensure quality of estimates, data quality issues, and comparability of estimates between years.

96. This project will strengthen the capacity of national climate change stakeholders through training on GHG emissions and sinks estimation, and operation of an established GHG information management system (Output 2.1.3). The project is expected to contribute towards this output through gender-sensitive training modules and capacity building sessions organized focusing on estimation of GHG emissions and removals and reporting using latest tools and methodologies (*Deliverable 2.1.3.1*). The *Deliverable 2.1.3.1* will focus on training the master trainers through training of trainers (ToT) modality to ensure newly recruited official will be trained by the master trainers even after the closing of the project. In addition, national research institute/higher educational organization will be involved to ensure the development of sufficient master trainers for sustaining the process. There is an existing MOU between MECDM and Solomon Island National University (SINU), which forms the basis for development of training collaborations and partnerships, outreach, and educational initiatives. The types of activities expected to develop from this MOU include educational opportunities for qualified students and staff members in the Parties? laboratories, classrooms and offices, joint meetings for education and research, research collaborations, sharing of unique facilities and equipment for increased cost efficiencies for students? practicum hands on training and scientific endeavors. So, the proposed CBIT project will utilized the existing MOU, to organize the training as ToT based modalities.

97. It will be followed by developing training module proceedings, and dissemination of the training knowledge materials through established GHG information management system to ensure replicability and sustainability of the processes (*Deliverable 2.1.3.2*).

98. Under this output, gender-sensitive training programs will be developed on GHG inventory methodologies and tools, national specific climatic and socio-economic scenarios, emission factors, methodologies, and tools for mitigation assessment of GHG emission. The proposed trainings will utilize the ETF training materials being made available at the global CBIT

platform, as well as the FAO e-learning courses^[116]. Capacity for LULUCF assessment will be strengthened through hands-on training of relevant stakeholders using Collect Earth, land representation matrix tool, and subsequent application of the tool by the trained participants in carrying out a nationwide LULUCF assessment for the period beyond the year included in FRL report (2000-2017). For the AFOLU sector, training will be provided based on the IPCC guidelines for GHG inventory, ETF MPGs relevant to the AFOLU sector, Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT), and FAO GLEAM-i tool relevant to livestock. In coordination with the Global CBIT-AFOLU project, targeted stakeholders will be also completed the three e-learning courses on MRV: (a) preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the ETF; (b) assessing uncertainties in the national greenhouse gas inventory with a focus on the LULUCF; and (c) estimation of methane emissions from enteric fermentation at Tier 2 level.

Component 3: Strengthening capacity to monitor and report adaptation activities

99. This project will establish a national adaptation reporting and monitoring framework focusing on Agriculture and Forestry (Output 3.1.1). The project is expected to contribute towards this output through strategies that consist of: assessment prepared of good practices for monitoring and reporting on NDC priority adaptation actions focusing on Agriculture and Forestry (*Deliverable 3.1.1.1*); national/sectoral appropriate, gender-sensitive indicators and monitoring and reporting framework developed for NDC priority adaptation actions focusing on Agriculture and Forestry (*Deliverable 3.1.1.2*); and system infrastructure developed under the Climate Change Division of MECDM involving other relevant national agencies at different levels to mainstream monitoring and reporting NDC adaptation actions focusing on Agriculture and Forestry (*Deliverable 3.1.1.3*). Nationally appropriate indicators will be developed considering existing SDGs and national indicators, *Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation Indicators* of FAO^[117], and *Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance*^[118]. This will be integrated with Output 1.1.2. The Adaptation information management system (AIMS) (Output 3.1.2) will be integrated with the GHG information management system (Output 2.1.2); and both systems will be linked with the national environmental data portal^[119] to ensure easy access of the data for the users. Finally, a gender-sensitive training program will be implemented supporting relevant institutions at different levels to adopt and mainstream monitoring and reporting processes for NDC priority adaptation actions focusing on Agriculture and Forestry (*Deliverable 3.1.3.1*); and dissemination of the training knowledge materials through established AIMS (*Deliverable 3.1.3.2*). FAO long standing experience on climate change adaptation, monitoring and evaluation will be capitalized in this component. FAO has developed a number of tools for climate change resiliency, monitoring and evaluation under the Global CBIT project. Under this component the tools^[120] such as: (i) Loss and damage assessment, (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) training package, (iii) Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change (MOSAICC), and (iv) Self-evaluation and Holistic assessment of climate resilience of farmers and pastoralists (SHARP) will be utilized under this component.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies and FAO comparative advantage

100. The proposed CBIT project is developed in relation to the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) of GEF-7 and Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area. It is also aligned with the key requirement of GEF CBIT portfolio to support the countries institutional and technical capacity development for ETF requirements of Paris Agreement.

101. The project is also aligned with the three aims of CBIT Program:

? Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;

- ? Provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and
- ? Assist in the improvement of transparency over time.

102. A brief outline of the proposed CBIT project outputs with the requirements of MPGs is presented in table 8. However, in relation to the Table 8, it should be noted that LDCs/ SIDS are offered additional discretion for BTR reporting considering the national circumstances. LDCs and SIDS can choose to submit the BTR at their discretion, means may be less frequently than biennial (1/CP.21, para. 90 and 18/CMA.1 para. 4)^[1].

^[1] FAQ?s on the operationalization of the Enhanced Transparency Framework. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ETF%20FAQs_redesign.pdf

103. *FAO comparative advantage.* FAO is currently implementing national CBIT projects in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mongolia, PNG, and Sri Lanka, and also under PPG stage of Vanuatu and Uzbekistan. Hence, FAO has extensive expertise and experience in technical areas of CBIT project such as climate change mitigation and adaptation of AFOLU sector, sustainable land use and land management, monitoring system development for production systems, land degradation, and forest management.

FAO has also longstanding experience of database development and maintenance, such as FAOSTAT database, and a global GHG inventory of AFOLU sector.

FAO has developed a number of tools related the CBIT project, such as Collect Earth, EX-ACT, and GLEAM. FAO has long standing expertise on tools, and training materials development for CCM MRV and GHG Inventory. For example, FAO has already developed specific course on GHG inventory related to CBIT: the national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for agriculture^[121], the national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for land use^[122] and preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the enhanced transparency framework^[123]. FAO is also currently implementing two global CBIT projects, (i) Global capacity-building products towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT-AFOLU); and (ii) Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest).

Table 8: Alignment of proposed CBIT project outputs with MPGs requirements.

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<p><u>Output 1.1.1</u> Assessed institutional, data collection, analysis, and reporting capacity gaps and needs for meeting ETF requirements.</p> <p><u>Output 1.1.2</u> Upgraded institutional framework for meeting ETF requirements.</p> <p><u>Output 1.1.3</u> Established national ETF reporting and monitoring framework building on previous efforts on UNFCCC reporting in the Solomon Islands.</p> <p><u>Output 2.1.1</u> Strengthened technical capacity of the Climate Change Division of MECDM with appropriate technical hardware and software to analyse GHG emissions and sinks.</p> <p><u>Output 2.1.2</u> Established and operational GHG information management system is tested and functional.</p> <p><u>Output 2.1.4</u> Strengthened capacity of national climate change stakeholders through training on GHG emissions and sinks estimation, and operation of established GHG information management system.</p>	<p><u>Mandatory requirement</u> National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (mitigation)</p>	<p><u>Part II, section B, para 18, p. 22</u> <i>Each Party should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports in accordance with these MPGs.</i></p> <p><u>Part III, section A, para 61, p. 27</u> <i>Each Party shall provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent biennial transparency report.</i></p> <p><u>Part III, section A, para 62, p. 28</u> <i>Each Party shall provide information on legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving</i></p>

<p><u>Output 3.1.1</u> Established national adaptation reporting and monitoring framework.</p> <p><u>Output 3.1.2</u> Established Adaptation information management system (AIMS).</p> <p><u>Output 3.1.3</u> Strengthened capacity of national climate change stakeholders to track the NDC adaptation actions</p>	<p><u>Encouraged</u> Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement</p>	<p><u>Part IV, section F, para 112, p. 35</u> <i>Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to monitoring and evaluation: (c) Assessment of and indicators for, (i) how adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts; (i) Transparency of planning and implementation;</i></p> <p><u>Part IV, section F, para 112, p. 35</u> In order to enhance their adaptation actions and to facilitate reporting, as appropriate, each Party should <i>report on the establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions. Parties should report on approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluation, including those in place or under development.</i></p>

<p><u>Output 1.2.1</u> Strengthened guidelines on monitoring and reporting of climate financing.</p> <p><u>Output 1.2.2</u> Established systematic and updated database and documentation system on climate financing.</p>	<p><u>Voluntary</u> Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received</p>	<p><u>Part VI, section C, para 134, p. 42</u> Developing country Parties <i>should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support received, including, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable.</i></p> <p><u>Part IV, section H, para 116, p. 36</u> Each Party <i>should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned: Monitoring and evaluation.</i></p>

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

104. The GEF Focal Area *CCM-3-8: Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?* supports the proposed CBIT project. GEF investment for this proposed project will enhance national and sectoral institutional and technical capacities to track the progress of national NDC actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation. Most importantly, it will ensure the transparency, accuracy, consistency, compatibility, and clarity of data and information related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The technical challenges this CBIT proposal will deal with will likely persist if Solomon Island is not assisted in this process.

105. Solomon Island has shown some technical and institutional capacities in monitoring and reporting GHG emissions and removals over recent years through two national communications and forest reference level submission. There are still several barriers hindering the achievement of national aspiration of climate transparency system as mentioned in the Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy: 2012 ? 2017[125]. Such barriers will create hindrances, in the long run, to provide clearer inputs and track the NDC action progress.

106. Hence, without this project, the national as well as international aspiration of enhancing climate transparency will be difficult to achieve. As a small island nation, climate change constitutes one of the political priorities; yet existing technical and institutional capacity barriers affecting the execution of priorities to visible actions. Therefore, Solomon Island needs to focus on defining and implementing coordinated actions focusing on data and information analysis, and

systematization of NDC actions. This project will give this opportunity to Solomon Island, and at the same time, the mechanisms and tools, gradually to make them more efficient and transparent.

107. Table 9 presents how the existing barriers and constraints will be addressed by the expected output of the project with proposed GEF finance.

Table 9: Proposed CBIT project contribution to address the existing barriers and constraints.

<p>These barriers are mentioned in barrier 2 of paragraph 42.</p> <p>Lack of awareness among the stakeholders regarding the Paris Agreement, the ETF, and actions needed to monitor and tracking of mitigation and adaptation activities.</p> <p>Absence of knowledge-sharing platforms to access lessons learned and good practices.</p>	<p>1.1.1</p> <p>1.1.3</p> <p>2.1.2</p>	<p>Increased awareness and understanding of ETF requirements.</p>
<p>This barrier is mentioned in barrier 1 and 2 of paragraph 42.</p> <p>lack of comprehensive tools, knowledge, methodologies, and best practices to comply with ETF requirements.</p> <p>Limited coordination among the national stakeholders by sharing data and information to ensure transparency in NDC actions.</p> <p>Lack of institutional capacity to ensure data and information-driven decision-making for NDC actions.</p>	<p>1.1.2</p> <p>1.1.3</p> <p>2.1.1.</p> <p>2.1.2.</p> <p>2.1.3</p>	<p>Enhanced knowledge sharing and coordination to comply with the transparency requirement of ETF.</p>
<p>This barrier is mentioned in barrier 2 of paragraph 42.</p> <p>Lack of coordination amongst relevant Ministries in the gathering of data, sharing, and information needed to comply with the ETF requirement to track the progress of NDC actions.</p>	<p>1.1.2</p> <p>1.1.3</p> <p>2.1.1.</p> <p>2.1.2.</p> <p>2.1.3</p>	<p>Robust institutional arrangements and knowledge management structures for gathering, coordinating and ensuring sector-specific information for ETF monitoring and reporting exercises.</p>

<p>These barriers mentioned in barrier 1 and 3 of paragraph 42.</p> <p>Lack of activity data and local emission factors.</p> <p>Not using the updated IPCC methodologies.</p> <p>Low technical capacity of national stakeholders on domestic MRV systems.</p> <p>Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) and verification processes are also limited.</p> <p>Lack of expertise and knowledge on the detailed calculation on the uncertainty of emissions.</p>	<p>2.1.1.</p> <p>2.1.2.</p> <p>2.1.3</p>	<p>Strong technical capacity and robust data generation system to establish MRV systems for tracking mitigation contributions.</p>
<p>These barriers are mentioned in barrier 4 of paragraph 42.</p> <p>Government agencies have limited capacity for systematic collection, monitoring, reporting, and evaluating adaptation actions.</p> <p>Lack of harmonized indicator and monitoring systems for prioritized national adaptation activities.</p> <p>Lack of data and information to assess the immediate climate change adaptation action.</p> <p>Limited technical capacity and resources for prioritizing and monitoring the NDC adaptation actions progress.</p>	<p>1.1.2</p> <p>1.2.1</p> <p>1.2.2</p> <p>3.1.1</p> <p>3.1.2</p> <p>3.1.3</p>	<p>Strong technical capacity and robust information to establish M&E systems for tracking adaptation actions.</p>

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)

1098 The CBIT project will have a real impact on the low carbon development of Solomon Island. The global benefits will be derived through this project in the form of capacity development focusing on GHG inventories and emission reductions. This project will create a coordination and monitoring framework at the institutional level for GHG inventory, and NDC mitigation and adaptation actions involving key national stakeholders. Without this project, there

will be a sporadic project-based approach of NC and BUR development and probable duplication of international donor funding towards NDC mitigation and adaptation actions.

109. The operational, robust, and functional MRV system of the proposed project will strengthen the capacity of the Solomon Island to implement the NDCs and the Paris Agreement using high-quality GHG data. This will ultimately provide benefits considering the environmental level at the national and global levels. This MRV system will enable the design and prioritization of cost-effective project proposals to reduce GHG emissions and will avoid duplication.

110. The project will strengthen the technical and operational capacity of national experts focusing on data collection and analysis, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), GHG inventory methodologies, and adaptation progress.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability, potential for scaling up and capacity development

Sustainability and potential for scaling up

111. Innovation: The proposed is innovative because, the activities and expected results will solve the gaps highlighted in previous NCs, and NDC of the country. A comprehensive coordination mechanism for enhanced transparency focusing on GHG inventory, mitigation action and support received will be developed with regard to ETF reporting. The project will ensure investment in dedicated climate change knowledge management and information system, which is innovative in the country. Besides, FAO will deploy the deeply rooted technical expertise in climate change issues bringing together best practices, tools and lessons learned. For example, FAO tools for LULUCF (e.g. Collect Earth) will be used for the forestry sector GHG inventory data.

112. Sustainability: The project benefits will be sustainable in the long term by addressing the current weaknesses of the national GHG inventory system and partnering with relevant institutions. The proposed activities will not be implemented alone by the project, rather it will be a close partnership of relevant institutions. Hence, the activities of this project will be institutionalized from the start of the partners' needs, and it will be continued based on the technical and infrastructural expertise developed under this project. For example, the LULUCF assessment training will be conducted through ToT approach, and after the training, the trainees along with other TWGs group members will conduct the LULUCF assessment for a certain period of time. This will be done to ensure that the trainees are using the acquired training skills. Through the project, the country will strengthen collaboration among the national institutions, and also with other global platforms (e.g. global CBIT platform, and two FAO CBIT global projects). Through these mechanisms, the country is expected to sustain the developed capacity and activities even after the project ends.

113. Scaling up: The involvement of national key stakeholders will help to manage adequate exit points of the project, avoid disruption, and will ensure scaling up from AFOLU and Energy to other sectors like Industry. Results from the project will also be disseminated widely at the national and regional levels through the established information-sharing networks and forums. Also, the knowledge materials will be available through the proposed GHG information management system. The master trainers through ToT program, the nominal and substitute focal point of the key national stakeholders will disseminate their acquired knowledge through the established institutional mechanism. Therefore, long-term scaling up of the project benefits will be ensured through the institutional arrangement of the project.

Capacity development

114. During the PPG phase a questionnaire was shared with the targeted stakeholders to know about the knowledge and capacity gaps. During the inception workshop the stakeholders also highlighted tracking of adaptation, mitigation and climate finance of NDC actions from individual and institutional capacity point of view is still limited. That is why the CBIT project will enhance the national capacity through strengthening institutional arrangements, institutional and human capacity building, and knowledge sharing. It will also ensure technical capacity development of wider group of stakeholders for tracking the mitigation, adaptation and climate finance actions of NDC in Solomon Islands, and also associated information systems. National academia and research institutions will be associated for data and information collection and capacity building activities with a focus on gender equality. In addition, for capacity development, FAO leads global CBIT project developed courses^[126] and materials will be used, such as (a) preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the ETF; (b) assessing uncertainties in the national greenhouse gas inventory with a focus on the LULUCF; and (c) estimation of methane emissions from enteric fermentation at Tier 2 level.

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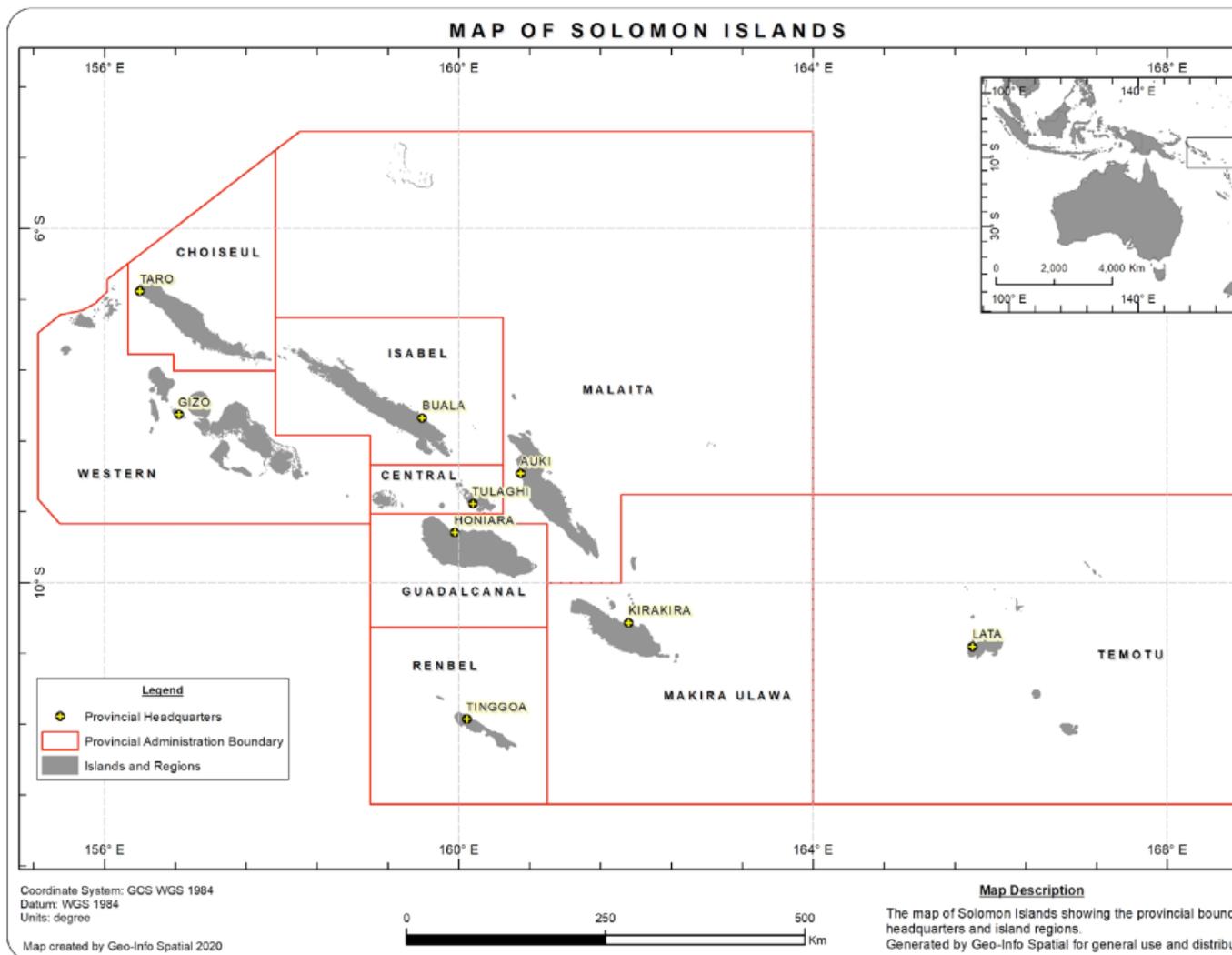
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1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Engagement Report

During the PIF stage and PPG stage, consultations (online interview and face-to-face meetings) were conducted with key agencies and stakeholders. A summary of the main consultations is presented below. Based on the consultations, few new stakeholders have added, such as-National Statistics office, Honiara City Council and Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil Limited (GPPOL) are added as the stakeholders. In addition, few activities are revised, such as formalize data collection through institutional arrangements with data source providers. In addition, during the inception workshop, the participants appreciated the CBIT project activities focusing on institutional arrangement for data sharing, uniform data collection and archiving system to monitor, compile and report the GHG sectoral data, and establishing a common platform for multisectoral coordination and regular training to engage different relevant stakeholders.

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<p>1. PPG Inception Workshop</p> <p>Friday, 29 October 2021, 9.30 am ? 16.30 pm</p> <p>Heritage Park Hotel, Honiara Solomon Islands</p>	<p>The PPG workshop was attended by 27 men (75%) and 9 women (25%). The Focal points of the government agencies relevant to the targeted sectors of the project, as well as representatives from academia, research organization, NGOs, private sectors entities and civil society attended the workshop as participants. During the workshop there was technical presentation and discussion session on ETF requirement, existing national capacity of GHG inventory and FRL preparation, and ongoing TNC and BUR work. The proposed project outputs and outcomes were also presented. Finally, through group exercise session all the participants provided their inputs for the project activities from sectoral point of view.</p> <p>The following recommendations were made (among others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Engage National Statistics office. ? The transfer and sustainability of acquired technical knowledge needs to be incorporated. ? Develop an institutional data sharing, uniform data collection and archiving system to monitor, compile and report the GHG sectoral data ? Establish a common platform for multisectoral coordination and regular training to engage different relevant stakeholders ? GHGs emission calculation should be made known to all stakeholders. In addition, tree planting on all customary land should be made mandatory to show commitment to reducing GHGs. ? Mapping of the Agricultural Opportunity Areas ? Confidential Business Information (CBI) Sub-company to support key emitters with GHGI data collection/Information Management System <p>Involve the Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil Limited (GPPOL). There exists an annual Roundtable of Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification/GPPOL and GHG Calculation</p>
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2.
Climate
Change
Division,
MECDM,
January 2022.

? MECDM is the designated focal point.

? The sectoral data collection is focused on:

Energy	Annual Fuel Import Annual Fuel Export Annual Fuel supplied to international bunkers Annual Fuel consumption/supply to sectors/subsectors Electricity generation & distribution Manufacturing industries & construction <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Transport sector? Road transportNumber of vehicles and their specifications? Civil AviationInternational aviation (international bunkers) ? aircraft modelDomestic Aviation ? aircraft modelo Water-borne Navigation? International navigation (international bunkers) ? ship detailed specification? Domestic navigation ? ship detailed specificationo Other sectors? Commercial/institutional/residential Agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining
Agriculture	List of livestock species/category Number of headcounts per species per year Areas of crops Amount/Volume of fertilizer imported Amount/Volume of fertilizer consumption
Forestry	Land cover estimates for all categories Land cover changes between each category ? GIS Degradation/disturbances Volume of export by tree species Roundwood Sawnwood Estimated volume of firewood Fuel consumption data are captured in the energy sector.
Industry	Only food and beverages industries are applicable to Solomon Islands. Volume of production per year Volume of export per year Fuel consumption data are captured in the energy sector
Waste	Population Average Household size List of Solid Waste Disposal Sites Waste generation rate (kg/person/day) in the country Waste composition (Kitchen and Garden, Organics, Plastic, Paper, Metals, Textiles, Others) in % of waste in each Municipality Total Solid Waste (MSW) generated (Tons) in each municipality Quantity of Waste disposed at managed sites (landfill) Quantity of MSW biologically Treated Quantity of MSW Composted Anaerobic digestion of organic waste Quantity of MSW Incinerated (Controlled) MSW Open burning Fresh water consumption in Litres/day

<p>3. The Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT), January 2022.</p>	<p>? MoFT collects climate finance (CF) expenditure data. ? Tracking tool was developed but not utilize & data not up to date. The biggest single hindrance is there is no climate change accounting code in the SIG Charts of Account to be able to track all CF expenditure in Solomon Islands. ? Data is stored in Solomon Islands Government ICT service unit (SIG ICTSU). ? MoFT coordinate with stakeholders to confirm the CF expenditures, verified by Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) once approval received then SIG ICTSU upload for online access. ? MOFT has capacity gap on how to integrate climate change into the budgeting process and reporting. ? Technical capacity building is needed on how to integrate climate change into national budgeting process to be able to track the climate change expenditures which enables transparent reporting. ? Strengthening the capacity of MoFT is needed to be able to integrate climate finance into national budgeting process to enable good recording, tracking/capture and report on the climate finance.</p>
<p>4. Ministry of Forestry & Research, January 2022.</p>	<p>? Involved in GHG inventory and mitigation analysis (forestry sector) for the Third National Communication. ? Responsible for Solomon Islands Forest Reference Level (FRL) data collection on Carbon/Biomass and Land-use. ? Existing procedure of GHG inventory data collection: Request for data collection should be channelled through the PS and Deputy Forest Commissioner of Forest Resources Management and Technical Service Division for approval before release of specific data from responsible officer within the ministry. ? Data storage location: National REDD+ Implementation Unit. ? Data format: All data are in excel format. ? Data update procedure: The data is stored as columns and rows in a standalone backup hard drive, and expected to continue with the landuse change assessment this year (2022) if funds are available. ? Capacity development needs: Priority- (Data Analysis using Collect Earth Program ?especially Saiku Analysis on estimating Carbon emissions from the forestry sector). Strengthening and supporting the continuous monitoring of land-use change using Collect Earth tool.</p>

<p>5. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), January 2022.</p>	<p>? The role of MAL with current institutional system under MECDM is to provide technical assistance and support through established technical working groups for National Circumstances to the preparation of National Communications, and Biennial Update Report.</p> <p>? Data collection is focused on Livestock data (stock no./ species (cattle/poultry/ total number of animal units, total farming area, livestock use), and crops data .e.g. Rice (crops use, total area, production (kg/ tonnes)/ year.</p> <p>? Following capacity gaps are identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited information/ data in relation to GHG inventory/climate change mitigation/adaptation/climate finance due to limited funding support. ii. Limited capacity to conduct technical assessment of ETF requirement of mitigation and adaptation activities. iii. Need to strengthen research collaboration with overseas technical institutions iv. Need to update, conduct assessment and mapping and of arable land / AOA?s with the use of basic hardware/data collection templates v. Need capacity training for agricultural officers on GHGI tools and methodology vi. Limited agricultural data portal to support ETF requirements vii. There is limited capacity on Climate Finance proposals, requirement, procedures and applications. <p>? Following suggestions are made to overcome the capacity gaps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Capacity gap assessment of ETF requirement of mitigation / adaptation activities. ii. Research collaboration with overseas technical institutions iii. Capacity training on standard tools for GHGI Calculations iv. Mapping of arable land / AOA?s with the use of basic hardware/data collection templates v. Strengthen technical capacity, systems, and processes for reporting and monitoring of adaptation actions ? Develop M&E Framework for adaptation actions. vi. Develop data portal whereby agriculture information accessible for research and applications to support ETF requirements. vii. Climate Finance proposals, requirements, procedures and applications.
<p>6. Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA), January 2022.</p>	<p>? The ministry is the user of information. Their role is to ensure that decisions made do not affect women, youth and children in a bad way. In other words, we do advocate for what is good for everyone.</p> <p>? As users of information to advocate for activities that will benefit women, youth and children, basic trainings on these new innovations is critical. The ministry also advocate for disaster risk development and our part is to ensure inclusivity in all areas or programmes.</p> <p>? The ministry suggestion to disseminate the climate change related information to reach the local people who will be affected and in particular on options to take.</p>
<p>7. Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (MEHRD), January 2022.</p>	<p>? The ministry currently involves collecting data of students involving on climate change mitigation as well as implementing curriculum that reflect climate change topics.</p> <p>? The ministry assist to disseminate climate change adaptation and mitigation information to school students through curriculum deliveries in the classroom.</p> <p>? Capacity building training of MEHRD relevant officers and teachers is needed on climate change topics for curriculum development in schools.</p> <p>?</p>

8. Solomon Island National University (SINU), January 2022.	<p>? Currently not involved in GHG inventory preparation.</p> <p>? To improve the capacity of the stakeholders related to climate change mitigation and adaptation focusing on carbon pool of sea, and the forest.</p>
9. Solomon Power Ltd (SIEA)	<p>? Data collection is focused on petrol fuel, diesel fuel, converted sunlight energy, old batteries waste, hydrocarbon liquids, and renewable energy projects.</p> <p>? Collected data is stored in Ranadi Head Office, and SP satellite sites in excel spreadsheets.</p> <p>? Solomon Islands is committed to climate change related international initiatives, and hence associated organisation must be readily available to guide the country on setting up the required data collection process. The critical start is to work out what specific data needs to be acquired or draw up a skeleton framework for organizational data collection to commence process.</p> <p>? A format/template is required for reporting to the authority (SIG) annually with required information associated with operating the business or setup, then you have a data collection system readily available annually.</p>

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder Engagement Matrix

The main stakeholders identified and their envisioned role in project implementation are summarized below.

1.

1. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology (MECDM)	<p>? National Focal Point for UNFCCC</p> <p>? Project Executing Entity</p> <p>? Liaising with other inter-ministerial agencies.</p>

<p>2. Other associated ministries important for the domestic MRV system and tracking the progress of NDC actions:</p> <p>2.1. Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFR)</p> <p>2.2. Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MoMERE)</p> <p>2.3. Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MoFMR)</p> <p>2.4. National Energy Advisory Committee (NEAC)</p> <p>2.5. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL)</p> <p>2.6. Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MoPGIS)</p> <p>2.7. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)</p> <p>2.8. Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MoID)</p> <p>2.9. Ministry of Culture and Tourism</p> <p>2.10. Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Immigration (MoCILI)</p> <p>2.11. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade</p> <p>2.12. Ministry of Education and Human Resources (MoEHR)</p> <p>2.13. Ministry of National Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MoNDPAC)</p> <p>2.14. Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT)</p> <p>2.15. Ministry of Health and Medical Service (MoHMS)</p> <p>2.16. Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MoWYCFA)</p> <p>2.17. Solomon Islands Meteorological Services (SIMS)</p> <p>2.18. Solomon Island Electricity Authority (SIEA)</p> <p>2.19. Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (SINSO)</p>	<p>? Focal persons and capacity building of relevant government officials.</p> <p>? Institutional arrangement.</p> <p>? Data collection, archiving, and analysis</p> <p>? Decision-making and national investment</p> <p>? Sectoral expertise</p>
<p>3. Provincial offices (local government agencies). Potential actor is: - Honiara City Council.</p>	<p>? Activity data collection and analysis for the waste sector.</p> <p>? Decision-making and local investment.</p> <p>? Capacity building at the local levels for GHG inventory data collection and analysis.</p>

4. Private organizations/ Oil and Gas companies/ Electricity company/ other major industries that have a responsibility to report GHG emissions and involved in Climate Change actions. Some potential actors are: -Solomon Power Ltd. -Sape Farm. -Kastom Gaden Association (KGA). - Solomon Islands Forest Association (SFA). -Solomon Islands Timber Processors and Exporters Association (SITPEA). -Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access Plus Program (PHAMA Plus). -Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil Limited (GPPOL).	? ? ?	Activity data collection for the energy and AFOLU sectors. Involving with the institutional arrangement for GHG inventory data collection. Capacity building for GHG inventory preparation, and sharing the knowledge materials developed under the CBIT project.
5. Civil society organizations//Local/ national and international NGOs related to Climate Change actions. Some potential actors are: - Development Services Exchange (DSE). - Oxfam International. - World Vision.	?	NGOs will be engaged in the implementation of the project, including the best practice analysis and validation and appraisal of the data/GHG information management system/AIMS/Knowledge materials dissemination through their communication channels.
6. National Research institutes and universities (e.g. Solomon Island National University)	? ? ? ? ?	Activity data collection. Emission factors development. Data quality check, assessment and collation. Training and curriculum development. Reporting and Q/A

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The project will be implemented involving relevant stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels. To enhance data and information collection and capacity building national research institutions and universities will be engaged. The project will emphasize women participation in capacity building activities. Where needed, it will also engage international expert to enhance the capacity of national institutions and stakeholders. A brief overview of stakeholder engagement plan is presented below and a grievance mechanism has been defined for project stakeholders (see Annex I2).

National and local government	At least quarterly, and during the technical skills development training	A close communication will be maintained through email, phone, and virtual/face-to-face meetings/ workshops to share the project knowledge products. Institutional arrangement for GHG inventory data collection, preparation, and analysis. Invitation for participation in events, and technical workshops.
Research institutes and academia	At least bi-annually and during the technical skills development training	A close communication will be maintained through email, phone, and virtual/face-to-face meetings/ workshops to share the project knowledge products/technical capacity building opportunities, and institutional arrangement for GHG inventory data collection, preparation, analysis, and QA/QC.

Regional and international organizations, development partners, and NGOs.	At least annually	Regional and international organizations, and NGOs will be involved to fill the gaps in capacity building and other technical assistance. Project knowledge products will be disseminated through their communication channels, and invitation for participation in events, and workshops will be also sent to development partners
Civil society organizations and private sector	At least quarterly, and during the technical skills development training	A close communication will be maintained through email, phone, and virtual/face-to-face meetings/ workshops to share the project knowledge products, and also to take part in the institutional arrangement for the GHG inventory data collection.
Local communities and community groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups	As needed	The project will communicate with local communities by involving the relevant government sectors at the organizations level.

Implementation, monitoring and reporting

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on stakeholder engagement through the annual project implementation reports (PIRs), and also for implementing the stakeholder engagement as per stakeholder engagement plan. Budget for stakeholder engagement has been allocated through the meeting, training and travel budget lines in Annex A2. Relevant activities have been also included in the work plan (Annex H).

The PMU will report the following indicators in annual PIRs:

- Number and frequency of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, vulnerable groups and other stakeholder groups involvement in project implementation phase.
- Number and frequency of capacity building measures of the stakeholders (such as meetings, workshops, and training) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase.
- Number and frequency of grievances received and responded to/resolved.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

The CBIT project in Solomon Islands mainly focuses on capacity building of stakeholders, particularly government officials, from the key sectors that have been identified. To the extent possible, the project will involve civil society, academia, and other research institutions in relevant consultations while also encouraging their participation in capacity building activities, such as training and workshops related to ETF.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.

I. Gender Analysis

a. Gender and social differentiation

1. In the Solomon Islands, gender is a contentious and sensitive issue. Women in the Solomon Islands confront numerous obstacles as a result of their male-dominated society, including access to education, leadership opportunities, domestic abuse, and so on confirming social differentiation within the societies which also vary to some degree. Women, teenagers, and people with disabilities will be empowered and included as part of the CBIT Project. As one moves from urban to rural settings, such challenges change, with tradition limiting women's empowerment.

2. CBIT Project would ensure all members and sections of society enjoying the benefits and opportunities that development brings without being limited by discrimination or social characteristics. It will endeavour to break down unhelpful hierarchies that prevent communities from being as strong as they can be. This can be done by giving those with power new skills and information and holding them accountable for change or by empowering community members left out of current information sharing and skills transfer processes ensure fairness and sustainability. This in turn will help the CBIT Project in meeting its overall goals for gender equality and women's empowerment.

b. Public Offices

3. Women's participation in senior leadership and decision-making is minimal. Women make about 40% of government employees, but they generally work in lower-level roles. Women hold only 5% of senior government roles and 22% of mid-level positions. Low levels of education, a heavy burden of family care and other domestic responsibilities, high levels of violence, and underlying discriminatory social attitudes are all major barriers for women seeking leadership roles. The National Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy 2016-2020 establishes a framework for encouraging women to take more active roles in decision-making^[1]. It recognises that women and men are equal partners in the development of the Solomon Islands and it places gender equality at the heart of

economic and social progress, which thereby gives equal value to the roles and responsibilities of the Solomon Islands' women and men. It also recognises that in order to redress gender inequalities, women and men need to work together to address attitudinal and institutional barriers to gender equality. Yet, in order to undertake big policy reforms, the government lacks technical capacity, experienced personnel, and appropriate finances. While a task force for temporary special measures was formed, the proposal for temporary special measures was not included in the 2014 Political Parties Integrity Act and is still pending. Although the new Public Service Act forbids sexual harassment by general instructions, no such legislation exists to safeguard women in the formal or informal private sector^[2].

c. Employment and Entrepreneurship

4. About 60.4% of the Solomon Islands' female population is in employment, compared to 72.2% of men, with over three-quarters of these women participating in subsistence work (76.2%) compared to 58.1% of men. As of 1999 only around 30% of Solomon Islands women in employment were engaged in the non-agricultural sector. Women also make up less than 30% of the public service, and hold just 6% of senior public service positions^[3]. More women than males work in vulnerable occupations, and more women contribute to their families (help in small family businesses and production work for personal consumption, referred to as 'subsistence'). Women are more likely to work and participate in the economy, yet they are not compensated for their efforts. This is reflected in the annual wage income gender gap: women earn 37 percent less than males on average. The bulk of women's unpaid work, including those who produce things for sale, has few protection mechanisms in place to ensure that labour laws are obeyed. These workers are unprotected and uncompensated in the event of an accident, injury, or long-term illness at work^[4].

5. There is evidence that some women lack financial autonomy and are unable to participate in some household decisions. This has an impact on their economic empowerment. Men who have a working wife but are not employed themselves are less likely than men who are employed to support their wife's participation in decisions about what to do with the money she makes, according to the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Given the tiny fraction of women who work for income or profit, this means that women have relatively limited economic empowerment, even when they are the family's breadwinner. Most home decisions are made jointly by married couples, according to the 2007 DHS, however between 16 and 29 percent of women do not participate in some household decisions. Married women in cities are more likely than married women in rural areas to participate in household decision-making. Only 20% of adult females, compared to 32% of adult males, have a commercial bank account^[5].

d. Education

6. The Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MEHRD) has produced the "National Education Action Plan 2016-2020" to complement the "National Strategic Framework 2007-2015," with the goal of providing universal access to high-quality basic education for all. The initiative also intends to decrease educational disparities between men and women, particularly in rural areas. In 2009, the net enrolment rate for primary education was nearly 90% for both girls and boys. While the

gender gap has been narrowing overall, disparities remain at all levels of education as of 2013. Only 30% of female students were successful in receiving a government scholarship in 2009, compared to 70% of male students. Secondary schools enrol far fewer students: net enrolment rates at the junior secondary level are still around 40%, while rates at the senior secondary level are below 30%. In terms of school attendance, girls have been catching up to males, but the gender divide persists. At the senior secondary level, the disparity is more pronounced, with gross enrolment rates of 28% for girls and 32% for boys. According to available data, the dropout rate for higher levels of education is growing. Girls drop out at a somewhat higher rate than boys in primary and junior secondary school. At the senior secondary level, however, the trend reverses, with more boys dropping out than girls. In 2012, women made up 38% of the total estimated enrolment in tertiary education, which includes both degree and nondegree programs. Women are overrepresented in traditionally female fields including education, tourism, and hospitality. Because most technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programs are geared on traditional male-dominated technical courses, women are disproportionately neglected^[6].

e. National Policies and Plans

7. Given the precarious condition in which women in the country find themselves, policies have been put in place to help them. National, regional, and international efforts, in particular, play a critical role in improving and mainstreaming gender issues as a cross-cutting issue across sectors. The Solomon Islands Government pledged to build "a modern, united, and vibrant Solomon Islands founded on mutual respect, trust, and peaceful coexistence in a diverse yet secure and prosperous community where tolerance and gender equality are encouraged and natural resources are sustainably managed" in the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2035. The NDS also includes a thorough reference to the National Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy, the National Disability Strategy, and the National Children's Policy to identify gender equality priorities^[7].

8. In response to rising gender disparities, the Solomon Islands government has adhered to a number of international and regional gender equality agreements. The Solomon Islands Government's overarching commitments to which national gender policies are aligned are:

- ? The Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW);
- ? the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration (PLGED);
- ? the Revised Pacific Platform for the Advancement of Women (RPPA); and
- ? the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

9. The Solomon Islands Government's Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) produced a National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development (the GEWD) in 2010. Later in 2015, the MWYCFAs amended the GEWD policy after conducting a series of consultations with women and men from across the country. The National Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy 2016-2020 establishes a framework for the Solomon Islands to achieve its international and regional commitments to gender equality, based on the priorities identified by

Solomon Islands women and men^[8]. These demonstrate the government's efforts to enhance the status and condition of women in the country through effective collaborations.

f. Vulnerability and Adaptation Options

10. The threats of climate change and natural disasters is affecting both men and women of the Solomon Islands. Women and men must be prepared with knowledge and skills to meet these challenges. Being prepared involves understanding our communities better.

11. Climate Change will bring in more variability in weather patterns and more shocks and disasters. These will affect the whole communities and cause traditional coping patterns to break down or weaken. It may also negatively affect social structures. Local cultures play an important role in a community's ability to cope because they determine division of labour. Women and men have different roles and duties, different priorities, and differing powers in all cultures and groups. Women and men have diverse knowledge and skills that are relevant to adapting to climate change as a result of these differences, and they also have different vulnerabilities to climate change impacts^[9].

12. Gender is not just about women but it is about the relationship between men and women. To become more prepared for such challenges communities must understand four things: the differences between men and women in terms of their roles and responsibilities, access to and control over resources and services, power relations and decision making and an individual's ability to fully participate in community affairs in order to adapt to the pressures brought by climate change and natural disasters^[10].

II. Gender Action Plan

13. The Gender Action Plan of the proposed CBIT project is shown below:

Action	Indicator	Target	Monitoring & evaluation	Timeline
Broader goal: Project's capacity development activities will equally benefit the women.				
Action 1: Gender sensitive training organization under the project outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 3.1.	Indicator 1: Ratio of male and female participants.	Target 1: At least 30% female participants.	Project M&E	End of Year 1

Action 2: Focus of the training under the project outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 3.1. will be based on the capacity development needs of women stakeholders.	Indicator 2: Number of trainings addressing the capacity needs of women stakeholders.	Target 2: At least 2	Project M&E	Throughout project
Action 3: Ensure that women employees of different govt ministries are involved in GHG inventory institutional arrangements under the output 1.1.2.	Indicator 3: Ratio of male and female focal point for the institutional arrangement.	Target 3: At least 30% female focal point.	Project M&E	End of Year 1
Broader goal: Gender-specific needs addressed and ensured by the project				
Action 4: Inclusion of members with expertise in gender issues from the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs for Technical working groups/institutional arrangements under project outputs 1.1.2.	Indicator 4: Number of gender related experts.	Target 4: At least 1	Project M&E	End of Year 1
Action 5: Capacity gap assessment under 1.1.1 Output and ETF reporting and monitoring framework under 1.1.3 output will include gender-specific needs assessment.	Indicator 5: Number of gender analyses and framework undertaken.	Target 5: 1	Project M&E, gender analysis report	End of Year 1

<p>Action 6: Women official involvement from the relevant ministries to developed guidelines on monitoring and reporting of climate financing (output 1.2.1), database and documentation system on climate financing (output 1.2.2), GHG information management system (output 2.1.2), national adaptation reporting and monitoring framework (output 3.1.1), and adaptation information management system (AIMS) (output 3.1.2).</p>	<p>Indicator 6: Percentage of women engaged</p>	<p>Target 6: At least 30% female officials.</p>	<p>Project M&E</p>	<p>Throughout project implementation</p>
<p>Broader goal: Equal access of women towards project's governance</p>				
<p>Action 7: Adequate representation of female PSC members and PMU staff.</p>	<p>Indicator 7: Male and female ratio.</p>	<p>Target 7: At least 30% female PSC members and PMU staff.</p>	<p>Project M&E</p>	<p>Throughout project</p>
<p>Action 8: Involving the representative of the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs ad PSC member.</p>	<p>Indicator 8: Number of representatives.</p>	<p>Target 8: At least 1.</p>	<p>Project M&E</p>	<p>Throughout project</p>

132. The project budget as mentioned below will also ensure the implementation of the above gender action plan, and the PMU will make sure the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the above Gender Action Plan.

Budget item	Timeline	Amount (USD)
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? Output 1.1.3: Consultancy to support establishment of national ETF reporting and monitoring framework with focus on gender and to mainstream gender aspects for national ETF institutional arrangements.	Years 1-2	? 10,000
? Output 2.1.3: Designing and implementing capacity building training with a focus on gender aspects for national climate changes stakeholders to track the NDC actions and climate finance.	Years 1-2	? 5,000
? Development of gender-sensitive indicators and other actions included in the Gender Action Plan above	Years 1-3	No separate budget (included in output budget)
Total		USD 15,000

[1] National Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy 2016-2020. <https://solomons.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/National-Gender-Equality-and-Womens-Development-Policy-2016-2020.pdf>

[2] <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/176812/sol-country-gender-assessment.pdf>

[3] <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/fiji/co/solomon-islands>

[4] <http://www.mwycfa.gov.sb/resources-2/reports-assessments/25-solomon-gender-equality-where-do-we-stand/file.html>

[5] <https://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog/2963>

[6] <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/176812/sol-country-gender-assessment.pdf>

[7] <http://www.mwycfa.gov.sb/resources-2/strategic-plans-policies/gender-equality-women-s-development/57-nseewg-2020-2023/file.html>

[8] https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/gender/background/pdf/e10sol.pdf

[9] <https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/CC/PACCEpSeries3.pdf>

[10] <https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/gendered-dimensions-disaster-risk-management-and-adaptation-climate-change-stories>

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

For the TNC and BUR development, the country already involved the private sectors, such as the energy companies. In addition, during the PPG phase, energy, agriculture and forestry sector private organizations were involved, such as- Health, Safety, Security & Environment (Solomon Power), Sape Farm, Kastom Gaden Association (KGA), Solomon Islands Timber Processors and Exporters Association (SITPEA), Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access Plus Program (PHAMA Plus). These organization along with others (e.g. marine/road transport companies) will be also involved during the project implementation phase to collect activity data. Civil society organizations such as Development Services Exchange (DSE) that work on climate change issue on Solomon Island will be also engaged during the project implementation phase. Perspectives of women leaded agriculture and forestry private organization will be also incorporated through engagement of Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs.

The project will ensure that private companies, professional institutes and associations will be involved with the institutional arrangement, capacity building and data collection activities. The project will also collaborate and coordinate with the TNC and BUR in relation to private sector engagement. The project will also consult with relevant ministries to involve the private entities of the targeted sectors of this project.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The project implementation may face challenges due to limited capacities and lack of adequate GHG inventory data, and lessons and good practices. To overcome such problem FAO will work closely with international initiatives, such as the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, and will deploy FAO's long-standing expertise in agriculture, forestry and land-use change, institutional coordination, database development, and information management system development. Additionally, through the relevant Global Support Program, Solomon Island will work closely with teams in other countries working on transparency. Such collaboration will be instrumental for data and information exchange, lessons learned, and the sharing of good practices. The collaboration within the pacific island, south-south cooperation, and the peer to peer support within the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), will also help to strengthen the capacity of the national stakeholders.

In addition, ongoing COVID-19 and future pandemic can hinder the technical capacity building process, inception, validation, national consultation, and technical group meeting, as well as day to day project activities. To overcome that type of obstacles, the project will ensure the use of online platform like Zoom/MS Team to conduct the day to day project activities, technical capacity building process, inception, validation, national consultation, and technical group meeting. The CBIT project also provide opportunities to contribute towards COVID-19 recovery in Solomon Islands. It will contribute to Solomon Island's Government stimulus package and recovery plan by supporting the recovery efforts focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The potentials risks and associated mitigation approach are as followed:

Table 10: Risks to CBIT project implementation and mitigation approaches to address them.

1	Possible government change resulting in a lack of political will to support the project activities	Political	P=4 I=5	Combining the decision-makers for awareness-raising through a strong stakeholder involvement plan.
2	Lack of coordination among ministries and local government.	Political	P=2 I=4	Specifying the roles and responsibilities of the national institution supported by the project guideline and arrangements.
3	Limited cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	Organizational	P=2 I=3	MoU and data-sharing agreement among key national stakeholders to collect, archive, and manage the data and information.
4	The incapability of the government after the project cycle to fund the ETF related activities	Financial	P=4 I=4	Utilize the resources available with baseline projects, and exploring the South-South cooperation for potential investment.
5	Gender mainstreaming hindered by resistance from local and national stakeholders	Cultural	P=3 I=2	Informing the key national stakeholders at the beginning regarding gender equality/representativeness as one of the key indicators of the project progress.
6	<p>COVID-19/other pandemic can slow down/non-progress of the project activities.</p> <p>COVID-19/other pandemic may affect the project implementation by affecting the organization of the trainings and meetings due to lockdown.</p> <p>The CBIT project also provide opportunities to contribute towards COVID-19 recovery in Solomon Islands.</p>	Global	P=4 I=5	<p>Day to day project activities will be conducted considering work from home modality.</p> <p>In addition, the project will ensure the use of virtual platform, such as Zoom/MS Team for technical capacity building process, inception, validation, national consultation, and technical group meeting.</p> <p>Technical capacity building (e.g. training) activities will be recorded, uploaded and disseminated through information management system under this project.</p> <p>The CBIT project will contribute to Solomon Island's Government stimulus package and recovery plan by supporting the recovery efforts focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>

7	Climate change impacts on the NDC priority sectors, including agriculture, land-use, energy and waste sectors and the capacity to monitor and report under the Paris Agreement.	Natural	P=3 I=1	This is a capacity building project that aims to develop Solomon Island's institutional and human capacities to comply with reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement. As such, climate change impacts do not pose a risk to the project interventions or implementation. Nonetheless, established protocols and guidelines of the government and national institutions will be followed in case of any adverse climatic events.
8	High staff turnover affecting the developed capacity and sustainability of the project.	Organizational	P=3 I=4	The project will focus on building capacity of a broad spectrum of stakeholders including government agencies, research institutions, and academia. This will help to mitigate the risk of high staff turnover. On the other hand, ToT program, established coordination mechanism, data management system, and established protocols will be institutionalized. The training materials and video will be disseminated through the established GHG information system. Hence, new staff will have the opportunity to be trained even after the project completion.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

6.a Institutional arrangements for project implementation.

The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) will be the National Counterpart and will be responsible for the overall national coordination and execution of the field project activities. Other stakeholders will be involved in the project implementation as described in *Section 2. Stakeholders*.

The MECDM will have the executing and technical responsibility for the project, with FAO providing oversight as GEF Implementing Agency, as described below. The MECDM will act as the lead executing agency and the national counterpart and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project activities results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement (OPA) that will be signed with FAO. As Operational Partner (OP) of the project the MECDM is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements and as per work plan approved by the Project Steering Committee.

It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) or OP, results to be implemented by the OP and budgets to be transferred to the OP are non-binding and may change due to FAO internal partnership and agreement procedures which have not yet been concluded at the time of submission of this funding proposal.

The project organization structure is as follows:

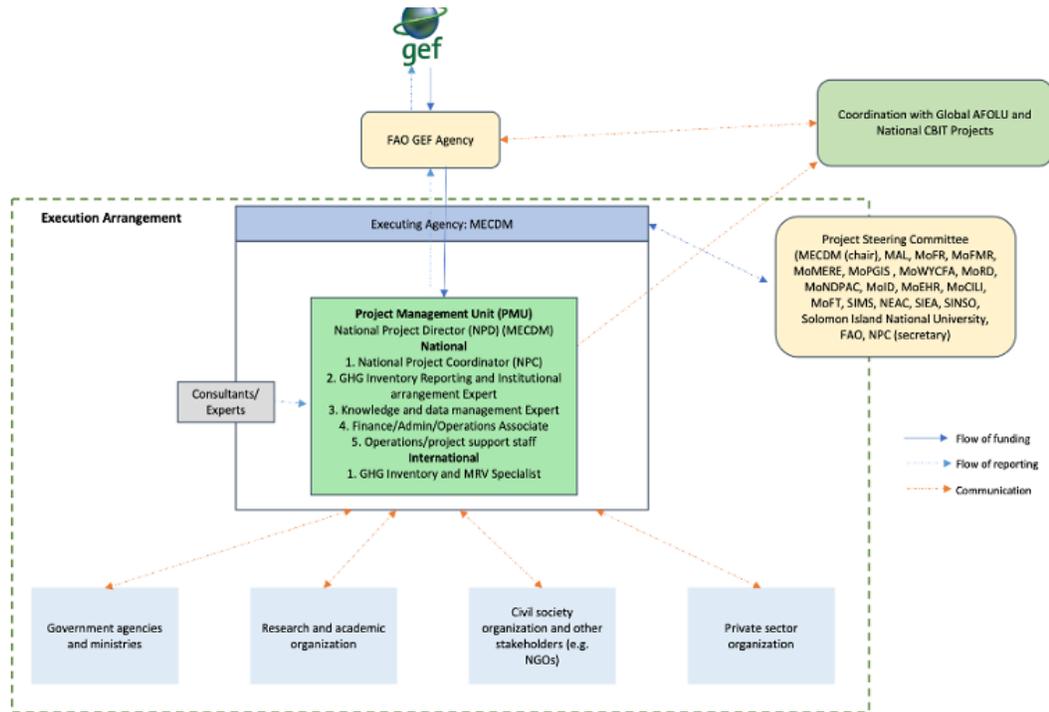


Figure 13: Project organization structure of the CBIT project in Solomon Island.

A National Project Director (NPD) will be designated within MECDM, who will oversee the CBIT project implementation. The NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. He/she will also be supervising the National Project Coordinator (see below) on the government policies and priorities. The NPD will also work in close coordination with the ongoing TNC and BUR project.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide strategic guidance and take decisions related to the project implementation including approval of project plans, budgets and revisions. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from MECDM, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFR), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MoFMR), Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MoMERE), Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MoPGIS), Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MoWYCFA), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Ministry of National Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MoNDPAC), Ministry of Education and Human Resources (MoEHR), Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MoID), Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration (MoCILI), Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT), Solomon Islands Meteorological Services (SIMS), National Energy Advisory Committee (NEAC), Solomon Island Electricity Authority (SIEA), Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (SINSO), Solomon Island National University and FAO. The NPD (or designated person from lead national institution) will chair the Project Steering Committee. The PSC will

provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners. The PSC will meet at least twice per year to ensure: i) Oversight and assurance of technical quality of outputs; ii) Close linkages between the project and other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project; iii) Timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support; iv) Sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication; v) Effective coordination of governmental partners work under this project; vi) Review and approval of the Annual Work Plan and Budget; vii) Making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the project. The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project. The National Project Coordinator (see below) will be the Secretary to the PSC.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be co-funded by the GEF grant and established within the MECDM. The PMU will be tasked with the day-to-day management of the project activities, as well as with financial and administrative reporting. The main functions of the PMU, following the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, are to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be composed of a National Project Coordinator (NPC) who will work full-time for the project lifetime. In addition, the PMU will include an international GHG inventory and MRV expert (part-time), national knowledge and data management expert, a finance and administrative Officer, and an operations/project support staff

The **National Project Coordinator (NPC)**^[1] will be oversee daily project implementation, management and operations, under the overall supervision of the NPD and technical guidance of FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO), with close consultation with the national counterpart and the relevant project stakeholders within the framework delineated by the PSC. S/he will be responsible, among others, for:

- ? Overall technical lead for the implementation of all project outputs and activities and ensure technical soundness of project implementation;
 - ? Coordination with relevant initiatives;
 - ? Lead technical implementation of the project Outputs;
 - ? Provide technical support for design, specification and development of a sector specific M&E framework and management information system (MIS) for monitoring, tracking progress, sharing data, and reporting on NDC actions.
 - ? Providing technical support for Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) related activities under Component 1, 2, and 3 of the project.
 - ? Provide technical support for institutional arrangement under Component 1 the project.
 - ? Ensuring a high level of collaboration among participating institutions and organizations at the national and local levels;
 - ? Ensuring compliance with all Operational Partners Agreement (OPA) provisions during the implementation, including timely reporting and financial management;
-

- ? Coordination and close monitoring of the implementation of project activities;
- ? Leading and supervising the preparation of various technical outputs, e.g. knowledge products, reports and case studies;
- ? Ensuring meaningful engagement of stakeholders as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
- ? Ensuring that all the project resources are used solely to achieve project objectives as per the approved work plan and budget as per the government financial policies and FAO/GEF requirements;
- ? Tracking the project's progress and ensuring timely delivery of inputs and outputs;
- ? Providing technical support and assessing the outputs of the project national consultants hired with GEF funds, as well as the products generated in the implementation of the project;
- ? Preparing and managing requests for provision of financial resources;
- ? Monitoring financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- ? Ensuring timely preparation and submission of requests for funds, financial and progress reports to FAO, as per OPA reporting requirements;
- ? Maintaining documentation and evidence that describes the proper and prudent use of project resources as per OPA provisions, including making available supporting documentation to FAO and designated auditors when requested;
- ? Implementing and managing the project's monitoring and communications plans;
- ? Organizing PSC, project workshops and meetings to monitor progress and preparing the Annual Budget and Work Plan;
- ? Preparing six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) drafts with the AWP/B to the PSC and FAO;
- ? With support from the Knowledge Management and M&E Specialist, preparing the first draft of the Project Implementation Review (PIR);
- ? Support and facilitate FAO missions including independent spot checks and audits;
- ? Assist the NPD in submitting the required OP technical and financial reports to FAO and facilitate the information exchange between the OP and FAO, if needed;
- ? Supporting the organization of the mid-term and final evaluations in close coordination with the FAO Budget Holder and the FAO Independent Office of Evaluation (OED);
- ? Providing draft terminal report for FAO BH/LTO two months before the ending date of the project;
- ? Informing the PSC and FAO of any delays and difficulties as they arise during the implementation to ensure timely corrective measure and support.

The **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. FAO

Project Task Force (PTF) will be established as a management and consultative body. The PTF consists of designated FAO staff possessing the appropriate authority and skills mix to ensure effective technical, operational and administrative project management throughout the project cycle (see Annex K for details):

? The Budget Holder (BH), which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will be responsible for project oversight, and is accountable for managing to achieve project goals and proper use of resources;

? The Lead Technical Officer(s) (LTO), drawn from across FAO will provide technical oversight/support to the project and ensure technical assurance and technical backstopping, and work in coordination with government representatives participating in the PSC;

? The Funding Liaison Officer(s) (FLO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being carried out and reporting done in accordance with agreed standards and requirements.

? The HQ Technical Officer (HQTO) is accountable for advising and supporting the LTO in ensuring project formulation, appraisal and implementation adhere to FAO corporate technical standards and policies.

FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

? Upon clearance of LTO, FLO and approval of BH, provide funds to PMU for the execution of the project activities through agreed ?resource mobilization agreement? or upon submission of ?call for funds? at required intervals during project lifetime

? Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;

? Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s)and other rules and procedures of FAO;

? Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;

? Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and

? Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Final Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;

? Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee

? Participate in field visit, if necessary

6.b Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The proposed CBIT project will also coordinate with the ongoing third national communication and first biennial update report. Through the completion of this project, several challenges mentioned in previous national communications and NDC (e.g. data quality management, use of updated IPCC methodology, and institutional arrangement) will be addressed. This proposed CBIT project will also coordinate with the National REDD+ program and will maintain close connection the ongoing national REDD+ initiatives, and GEF-FAO - Integrated Forest Management in Solomon Islands.

The proposed project will coordinate with the global CBIT project: (i) to identify needs and gaps in national transparency systems, (ii) to share lessons learned through regional and global meetings, (iii) enabling knowledge sharing to facilitate transparency enhancements, and (iv) access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of climate action and support. In addition, the project will also coordinate with the two FAO global CBIT projects: (i) Global capacity-building products towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT-AFOLU), and (ii) Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest). The coordination will be in the form of access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of AFOLU and Forestry sector.

The proposed project will also coordinate with the Technology Needs Assessment (phase IV) in Solomon Island currently implemented by the Solomon Island with GEF funding and technical assistance from UNEP. Under this project climate change mitigation and adaptation technology priorities of Solomon Islands are being identified. The proposed CBIT project will coordinate with this project to track and monitor the NDC adaptation and mitigation actions and technologies prioritized.

The proposed project will also coordinate with the Climate Resilient Urban Development in the Pacific project currently being implemented in Solomon Island with GEF funding and technical assistance from ADB. Under this project, technologies and innovative solutions will be piloted or deployed to reduce climate related risks and enhance resilience; as well as there will be strengthened cross-sectoral mechanisms to mainstream climate adaptation and resilience. The proposed CBIT project will coordinate with this project to utilize cross-sectoral mechanisms for AIMS, and climate change adaptation related activities under the component 3.

^[1] the NPC will be a Climate Change Specialist.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is consistent with the national strategies, and National Communications as mentioned in section 1.2, and national strategies and regulatory framework as mention in section 2.5. The Government of the Solomon Island is committed to ensuring the progress of NDC Climate Change mitigation and adaptation, and continuously working since its ratification of the Climate Change Convention. Such national aspiration is reflected in the national climate change policy and national development strategy. The '8.8.1 Policy Directive and Strategies' of the National Climate Change Policy: 2012 - 2017 clearly states the necessity to strengthen the greenhouse gas inventory and national commitment to ensuring climate transparency. Therefore, the current project is consistent with national strategies, plans, and reports.

This project is consistent with the previous and updated NDC of the Solomon Island. The CBIT project will directly support the implementation of NDC by building institutional and technical capacity for monitoring and reporting on its mitigation and adaptation commitments. For example, as per the updated NDC of the country the reduction commitments by 14% by 2025 below 2015, and by 33% below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual projection covering economic sectors. Through the completion of this project, several challenges mentioned in the NDC, such as data quality management, use

of updated IPCC methodology, and institutional arrangement will be addressed. This project also in line with the National Strategy on REDD+, and will maintain close coordination with the National REDD+ initiative.

The project is consistent with the Solomon Islands National Development Strategy, 2016-2035, and in accordance with the National Development Strategy long term objective one (Sustained and inclusive economic growth), and objective four (Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery).

The project is also in accordance with the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) of Solomon Islands (2008)^[2]. NAPA of Solomon Islands clearly highlighted the importance of supportive institutions, finance, information and technological support for the successful adaptation in Solomon Islands.

The project is also in accordance with the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) of Solomon Islands. It started in 2020 under the TNA IV global project^[3]. TNA will focus on the identification, prioritisation and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

The project is also in accordance with the ongoing TNC and BUR project. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) established November 2020. Thematic Working Groups established December 2020. Induction workshop completed January 2021. Submission to UNFCCC for TNC will be before October 2022 and BUR in mid-2024.

^[1]Solomon Islands National Development Strategy, 2016-2035.
<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cobp-sol-2017-2019-ld-01.pdf>

^[2] Solomon Islands National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA).
<https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/slb01.pdf>

^[3] <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tna/history.html>

^[1]Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy: 2012 - 2017.
<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5b430f4c4.pdf>

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The project aims to promote a knowledge-sharing culture and coordination on data collection and analysis in Solomon Islands, the region, and globally via the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. This will include coordination among government ministries, existing databases, local governments, donor-funded projects and local actors; it will also include joint training on ETF principles so that various actors can learn and collaborate towards improved transparency in climate change-related data. Knowledge products (training module, and subject specific information booklet) will be designed and targeted at specific audiences using communication channels (existing MECDM website: <http://www.mecdm.gov.sb/>) designed to reach those audiences, and translated into local languages. In addition, all the capacity building training will be recorded and hosted within the MECDM website for dissemination of the technical knowledge even after the project.

A gender-sensitive/responsive knowledge management and communications strategy will be developed at the start of the project, building on the existing GEF5 and GEF6 strategy, to support implementation and

replication of project activities. The strategy will include recommended products for public awareness and other knowledge management, including training material and manuals, and communication materials. These products will be disseminated within the country through MECDM and Solomon Island National University based on existing MOU, and outside the country through Global AFOLU CBIT project for strategic communication.

Institutional mechanisms for UNFCCC reporting coordinated by MECDM's Climate Change Division will build on existing national structures and political processes rather than create new systems. Institutional and technical capacities developed through the project will build upon existing capacity assessments to avoid overlaps. Existing online platforms and information systems will be linked to a central portal rather than redesigned from scratch. While data will be uploaded to a central portal, it is expected that full data integration will take many years. CBIT support will begin this process by establishing the framework, systems and capacity for a fully integrated central climate change mitigation, adaptation and finance information portal in the long term.

As highlighted above, numerous past and ongoing programmes in Solomon Islands have aimed to increase institutional capacity for producing, analysing and reporting on data. However, best practices are not commonly shared among government ministries, donors and implementing agencies. With CBIT support, MECDM's Climate Change Division will consolidate these best practices into a single place, and disseminate through their existing communication channels (existing MECDM website: <http://www.mecdm.gov.sb/>) as a central hub. This will help to design better training programmes on data collection, analysis and reporting nationwide. Such best practices will be shared through the existing MECDM website in the form of videos, training manuals and other knowledge materials (e.g. training proceedings and exercise materials), helping to standardize these practices. This coordination will not only leverage donor funding more effectively but will promote cooperation among different sectors and regions of the country, contributing to nation-wide collaboration and harmonization.

Under Output 1.1.1 and 1.2.1, the project will develop and implement a knowledge management plan and knowledge materials through guideline and action plan, and climate finance reporting, roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders (e.g. deliverable 1.1.1.3, 1.2.1.1, 1.2.1.2). It will ensure strategic communications for outreach and dissemination of project results. The knowledge products will build on previous capacity building initiatives implemented in the country, and globally. Besides, for strategic communications the project will ensure dissemination of knowledge and experiences generated under the project, will be shared through the existing partnership between MECDM and the Solomon Island National University. The information and knowledge sharing will directly contribute to the project's goal to build national capacity and awareness on the ETF and its data collection, monitoring and reporting processes. As highlighted in the project's logical framework, outreach activities will be used to communicate mitigation and adaptation measures, policies and their impacts. This will include documentation of results (knowledge generated by the project, training programmes and workshops) disseminated through existing MECDM website through a user-friendly way, and through the global CBIT platform to disseminate best practices and lessons learned. The use of alternative media and means of communication (such as social media, webinars, etc.) will be also explored in view of COVID 19 pandemic related lockdown.

The key deliverables, associated timeline and budget are presented below:

Deliverable	Timeline	Budget
1. Capacity gap assessment report on the National ETF requirement (Deliverable 1.1.1.1)	Year 1	? 60,000

2. Mapping of MRV legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives to define the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders (Deliverable 1.1.1.2).		
3. Guideline and action plan on strengthening the existing legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives to comply with the ETF requirement (Deliverable 1.1.1.3).		
4. Guidelines on monitoring and reporting of climate financing (Deliverable 1.2.1.1).	Year 1 and Year 2	? 15,000
5. Knowledge products and publications, including awareness and training materials.	Throughout project implementation	? 25,000
6. Development and implementation of KM and communications strategy by National Knowledge and data management Expert	Year 1	? 15,500
Total Budget		USD 115,500

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project oversight will be carried out by the PSC, FAO GEF Coordination Unit and relevant technical units in FAO headquarters. Oversight will ensure that: (i) project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework and leading to the achievement of project outcomes; (ii) project outcomes are leading to the achievement of the project objective; (iii) risks are continuously identified and monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and (iv) agreed project global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits are being delivered. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit and HQ Technical Units will provide oversight of GEF financed activities, outputs and outcomes largely through the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), periodic backstopping and supervision missions.

Project monitoring will be carried out by the PMU and the FAO PTF . Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and targets) and annual work plans and budgets. At project inception, the results matrix will be reviewed to finalize identification of: i) outputs; ii) indicators; and iii) any missing baseline information and targets. A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc.) will also be developed during project inception by the Knowledge and Data Management expert in the PMU.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	GEF Budget (USD)
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M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	GEF Budget (USD)
Inception Workshop	OP/Project Management Unit (PMU), BH	Within two months of project document signature	USD 3,000
Final Workshop	OP/PMU, BH	Within two weeks of the workshop	USD 2,000
Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	OP/PMU, FAO-PTF	Bi-annually	National knowledge and data management expert USD 5,000
Project Implementation Review reports (PIRs)	PMU, FAO-PTF	Annually in every July	Covered by above
Terminal Evaluation	BH will be responsible to contact the Regional Evaluation Specialist (RES) within six months prior to the actual completion date (NTE date). The RES will manage the decentralized independent terminal evaluation of this project under the guidance and support of OED.	To be launched within six months prior to the actual project completion date	USD 40,000
Terminal Report	PMU, FAO-PTF	Draft prepared by NPC two months before the end date of the project	USD 3,150
Total Budget			USD 53,150.00

Specific reports that will be prepared under the M&E program are: (i) Project inception report; (ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (v) Technical Reports; (vi) co-financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, assessment of the relevant GEF-7 Core Indicators against the baselines will be required at mid-term and final project evaluation.

Project Inception Report. It is recommended that the PMU prepare a draft project inception report in consultation with the LTO, FAO BH, and other project partners. Elements of this report should be discussed during the project Inception Workshop and the report subsequently finalized. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B, and a detailed project monitoring plan. The draft inception report will be circulated via e-mail to the PSC for review and comments before its finalization, no later than one month after project start-up. The report should be cleared by the FAO BH, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and uploaded in FAO's Field Program Management Information System (FPMIS).

Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B). The draft of the first AWP/B will be prepared by the PMU in consultation with the FAO Project Task Force and reviewed at the project Inception Workshop. The Inception Workshop inputs will be incorporated and the PMU will submit a final draft AWP/B within two weeks of the workshop. For subsequent AWP/B, the PMU will organize a project

progress review and planning meeting for its review and adaptive management. The PMU will circulate the AWP/B to FAO BH for operational comment and LTO for technical comments. The AWP/B must be linked to the project's Results Framework indicators so that the project's work is contributing to the achievement of the indicators. The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be executed to achieve the project outputs and output targets and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be executed during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The AWP/B will be finally submitted for approval by the Project Steering Committee. The AWP/B is annexed to the inception report as indicated in the previous paragraph, and to be uploaded by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit on the FPMIS.

Project Progress Reports (PPR): PPRs will be prepared by the PMU based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the project's Results Framework (Annex A1). The purpose of the PPR is to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action in a timely manner. PPRs will also report on projects risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan. The Budget Holder has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the PMU and the Project Task Force (PTF) members. After LTO, FAO BH, and FLO clearances, the FLO will ensure that project progress reports are uploaded in FPMIS in a timely manner.

Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR): The PMU (in collaboration with the FAO BH and the LTO) will prepare an annual PIR covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) to be submitted to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) for review and approval no later than (check each year with GEF Unit but roughly end June/early July each year). The PMU will submit the first PIR draft to FAO BH/LTO, once finalized, the FAO BH /LTO will submit it to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. PIRs will be submitted to the GEF and uploaded on the FPMIS by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit.

Technical Reports: Technical reports will be prepared by national, international consultants as part of project outputs and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The drafts of any technical reports must be submitted by the PMU to the FAO BH who will share it with the LTO. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and clearance of said report. The FAO BH will upload the final cleared reports onto the FPMIS. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to project partners and the Project Steering Committee as appropriate.

Co-financing Reports: The FAO BH, with support from the PMU and NPD, will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing as indicated in the Project Document/CEO Endorsement Request. The PMU will compile the information received from the executing partners and transmit it in a timely manner to the LTO and FAO BH. The report, which covers the period 1 July through 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The format and tables to report on co-financing can be found in the PIR.

Terminal Report: Within two months before the end date of the project, the PMU will submit to the FAO BH and LTO a draft Terminal Report. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for ensuring sustainability of project results.

Evaluation Provisions

Two independent project evaluations, a rapid (reduced scope) Mid-Term Review (MTR) in the 3rd quarter of project year 2 and a Terminal Evaluation (TE), to be launched within six months prior to the actual project completion date, will be carried out. The FAO BH will arrange an independent MTR in consultation with the PSC, the PMU, the LTO and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. The MTR will be conducted to review progress and effectiveness of implementation in terms of achieving project objective, outcomes and outputs. The MTR will allow mid-course corrective actions, if needed. The MTR will provide a systematic analysis of the information on project progress in the achievement of expected results against budget expenditures. It will refer to the Project Budget (see Annex A2) and the approved AWP/Bs. It will highlight replicable good practices and key issues faced during project implementation and will suggest mitigation actions to be discussed by the PSC, the BH, LTO and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

The GEF evaluation policy foresees that all medium and large size projects require a separate **terminal evaluation**. Such evaluation provides: i) accountability on results, processes, and performance; ii) recommendations to improve the sustainability of the results achieved and iii) lessons learned as an evidence-base for decision-making to be shared with all stakeholders (government, execution agency, other national partners, the GEF and FAO) to improve the performance of future projects.

The Budget Holder will be responsible to contact the Regional Evaluation Specialist (RES) six months prior to the actual completion date (NTE date). The RES will manage the decentralized independent terminal evaluation of this project under the guidance and support of OED and will be responsible for quality assurance. Independent external evaluators will conduct the terminal evaluation of the project considering the "GEF Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluation for Full-sized Projects". FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) will provide technical assistance throughout the evaluation process, via the OED Decentralized Evaluation Support team. In particular, it will also give quality assurance feedback on: selection of the external evaluators, Terms of Reference of the evaluation, draft and final report. OED will be responsible for the quality assessment of the terminal evaluation report, including the GEF ratings.

After the completion of the terminal evaluation, the FAO BH will be responsible to prepare the management response to the evaluation within four weeks and share it with national partners, GEF OFP, OED and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

Disclosure

The project will ensure transparency in the preparation, conduct, reporting and evaluation of its activities. This includes full disclosure of all non-confidential information, and consultation with major groups and representatives of local communities. The disclosure of information shall be ensured through posting on websites and dissemination of findings through knowledge products and events. Project reports will be broadly and freely shared, and findings and lessons learned made available.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

As a signatory to the Paris agreement, Solomon Islands is committed to carrying out both adaptation and mitigation activities by maintaining ETF, with a view to advancing climate action in the country. The CBIT project will advance efficient tracking, monitoring, reporting of climate change adaptation and

mitigation in the AFOLU and other sectors with durable and robust interventions on coordination, and technical capacity building in adaptation and mitigation. Currently, the country has no reliable database or data-management system for GHG inventories of AFOLU and other sectors, and has limited technical capacity to assess GHG removals and emissions for complex sectors like AFOLU. Hence, it is anticipated the CBIT project will benefit the country's social and environmental sectors by building the capacity of government officials and tracking progress against NDC priority mitigations, adaptation, and monitoring the climate finance in the country.

Apart from the NDC, the project will also advance the goals and targets of the national plans and policies such as National Climate Change Policy: 2012 - 2017, National Energy Policy (2014)^[2], National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy (2015-2019)^[3], National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy (2009-2014)^[4], and National Development Strategy (NDS) (2016-2035)^[5]. Therefore, the major goals and activities of the GEF-funded CBIT project are highly aligned with national environment and climate change-related national action plans. This project will provide access to data and information used for multi-sector GHG inventories that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. National stakeholders will have access to the data used for national and sub-national GHG monitoring, and will be able to monitor their performance using robust data and information. GHG data archiving and sharing with other national platforms will enhance the consistency of the data used for national climate change mitigation and adaptation, and contribute to integrated approaches and solutions.

An appropriate transparency framework will generate multiple social, economic and environmental co-benefits, including human capacity, local and national institutional strengthening, cost-effective national budgeting and planning, reduced vulnerability of food systems, and resilient natural resources and ecosystems on which food systems depend. Through improved and more transparent data, the project will also support increased local, regional and national investments, and improved decision making. Activities and institutional arrangements such as required NGO and civil society representation on the PSC will ensure that the project directly benefits all stakeholders by improving the quality of information related to climate change in the AFOLU and other relevant sectors. Timely, accessible, high-quality information will enable better decision making and planning, and increase transparency to improve governance and accountability.

^[1]Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy: 2012 - 2017.
<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5b430f4c4.pdf>

^[2]Solomon Island National Energy Policy (2014).
https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/volume1_solomon_islands_national_energy_policy.pdf

^[3]https://pafpnet.spc.int/images/articles/policy-bank/solomon/Solomons-Islands-NALSP_Final%20Draft_151118.pdf

^[4]<https://pafpnet.spc.int/pafpnet/attachments/article/solomon-islands/National-Agriculture-and-Livestock-Sector-Policy.pdf>

^[5]<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cobp-sol-2015-2017-sd.pdf>

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

This project has been classified as a low-risk project, as it involves mostly capacity building and with no activities on the ground.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
FAO ES Screening Checklist Solomon Islands_CBIT 28Jan21[1]	Project PIF ESS	
Solomon Islands - Climate Risks Screening	Project PIF ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

PART III: ANNEXES

Annex A1: Project Results Framework

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: To strengthen Solomon Island's technical and institutional capacity for compliance by 2025 with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change to track mitigation and adaptation actions of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) priority sectors focusing on agriculture, land-use change, energy and wastes sectors.							
Component 1: Strengthening institutional arrangements and capacities to meet the Paris agreement requirements on ETF.							
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened institutional arrangements to collect, archive, update and report climate transparency data through a centralized information management system							
Output 1.1.1 Assessed institutional, data collection, analysis, and reporting capacity gaps and needs for meeting ETF requirements.	(i) Qualitative capacity gap assessment report of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities to meet the ETF requirement.	--	At least 5 national agency/ ministry related to ETF reporting as identified in the stakeholder section should be reviewed, and documented.	At least 10 national agency/ ministry related to ETF reporting as identified in the stakeholder section should be reviewed, and documented.	Status of gap assessment report containing summary/result of field visits, interviews and surveys with relevant line ministry/government agency staff.	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(ii) A national MRV institutional terms of reference stating roles and responsibilities of stakeholders with specific guideline for participation of women (30% women) related to national MRV legal and regulatory framework.	---	Inter-ministerial agencies and other institutions identified for national MRV legal and regulatory framework.	Formalized and published national MRV institutional terms of reference stating roles and responsibilities of stakeholders related to national MRV legal and regulatory framework.	Evidence of agreements/procedures/TORs.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MECD M PMU
	(iii) A national guideline and action plan with specific guideline for participation of women (30% women) on strengthening the existing legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives to comply with the ETF requirement.	--	Inter-ministerial agencies and other institutions identified for national guideline and action plan on strengthening the existing legal and regulatory framework.	Published national guideline and action plan on strengthening the existing legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives to comply with the ETF requirement.	Status of national guideline and action plan report containing summary/result of interviews and surveys with relevant line ministry/government agency staff.	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	MECD M PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.2 Upgraded institutional framework for meeting ETF requirements.	(i) Number of focal person and ratio of male and female focal person (30% female focal point) in NDC climate change priority sectors with roles description for data collection, archiving and sharing to comply with ETF requirement.	Designated institution focal person exists for some ministry, but not sufficient for the national MRV system.	Inter-ministerial agencies and other institutions are identified for focal person.	All the focal person along with their designation and roles description relevant to the national MRV system are included in the national guideline and action plan under output 1.1.1.	Evidence of agreements/procedures/TORs	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	MECD M PMU
	(ii) Number of MOUs signed between the stakeholders for collection, generation, archiving, and dissemination of activity and emissions data to prepare GHG inventories.	--	At least 5 MOU signed between national agency/ministry related to ETF reporting.	At least 10 MOU signed between national agency/ministry related to ETF reporting.	Signed MOU	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MECD M PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	<p>(iii) Qualitative Assessment of Institutional Capacity for Transparency.</p> <p>Scale - 1 No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.</p>	--	<p>The National ETF roadmap is prepared and adopted.</p> <p>Scale 2 Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement . Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.</p>	<p>Established and operational National ETF body under the Climate Change Division of MECDM involving relevant ministries and entities for national ETF reporting.</p> <p>Scale 3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement . Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting</p>	National ETF roadmap and Established and operational National ETF body.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MECDM PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.3 Established national ETF reporting and monitoring framework building on previous efforts on UNFCCC reporting in the Solomon Islands.	(i) National ETF roadmap with specific guideline for participation of women (30% women), and associated training conducted.	--	A draft ETF national roadmap is prepared, and at least 1 training is conducted. 25 officials are trained (at least 30% women).	Published ETF national roadmap, and at least 3 training is conducted. 50 officials are trained (at least 30% women).	Evidence of agreements/procedures/TORs	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	(i) A National ETF body with specific guideline for including women (30% women) under the Climate Change Division of MECDM involving relevant ministries and entities at the national and provincial levels by ensuring gender equality approach for national ETF reporting.	--	Draft ToR and involved national agencies are identified for national ETF body for national ETF reporting.	Operational national ETF body through govt resolution for national ETF reporting.	Evidence of agreements/procedures/TORs	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	MECDM PMU
Outcome 1.2: Strengthened capacities to regularly monitor and report financing on NDC actions.							

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.2.1 Strengthened guidelines on monitoring and reporting of climate financing	(i) Number of national stakeholders with roles and responsibilities (ToR) for national climate finance are identified.	--	Draft ToR and involved national agencies are identified for climate finance.	The finalized ToR and involved national agencies are included in national guideline under output 1.1.1	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	MECD M PMU
	(ii) A national climate finance reporting and monitoring body.	--	Draft ToR and involved national agencies for climate finance reporting and monitoring body are identified.	Operational climate finance reporting and monitoring body.	Status of climate finance reporting and monitoring body establishment through agreements/ procedures/ TORs.	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	MECD M PMU
Output 1.2.2 Established systematic and updated database and documentation system on climate financing in collaboration with Climate Change	Number of government agencies and focal points (30% female focal points) reporting climate finance data.	--	Inter-ministerial agencies and other institutions are identified for focal person.	All the focal person along with their designation and roles description relevant to the national MRV system are included in the national guideline and action plan under output 1.1.1.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	MECD M PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Division of MECDM and the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT).	A national platform fully functional to manage climate finance transparency data, and associated training conducted.	--	Procurement of relevant tools and IT equipment initiated and relevant trainings are conducted (at least 1).	Operational national platform to manage climate finance transparency data, and relevant trainings (at least 2) are conducted.	Implementation report of climate finance reporting system and training proceedings and recorded video lecture.	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	MECDM PMU
Component 2: Strengthening the technical capacity to develop a domestic MRV system.							
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened emissions estimation of sources and sinks focusing on agriculture, land-use change, energy and wastes sectors							
Output 2.1.1 Strengthened technical capacity of the Climate Change Division of MECDM with appropriate technical hardware and software	(i) strengthened technical capacity of the focal points with newly procured hardware and software to track, collect, assess, storage, document, and report on GHG emissions and sinks.	--	Procurement of relevant hardware and software for the focal points.	Number of focal points with newly equipped hardware and software to track, collect, assess, storage, document, and report on GHG emissions and sinks.	Procurement status of hardware and software, and status of equipped hardware and software for the focal points.	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development ; post-project funding will support the maintenance of the equipped hardware and software.	PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
to analyze GHG emissions and sinks.	(ii) Number of staffs (30% women) from MECDM and other government agencies involved for GHG inventory working groups for emission and sinks estimation.	Current arrangement is mostly relied on external consultant, and capacities of the govt. employees are not sufficient for emission and sinks estimation.	15 (at least 30% women)	30 (at least 30% women)	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development . Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MECDM PMU
Output 2.1.2. Established and operational GHG information management system is tested and functional	(i) A fully functional national platform	--	Hardware and software procured for GHG information management system. .	GHG information management system for the relevant sector are fully operational .	Implementation report.	Existing database systems and data can be linked with the proposed system.	PMU
	(ii) Number of sectoral handbooks / toolkits/protocols adopted by sectors for collection, archiving, and update protocol for GHG emissions and sinks data.	--	Developed for at least 4 sectors.	Developed for at least 7 sectors (Forestry, Agriculture , Livestock, Energy, Transport, Industry, Waste)	Evidence of handbooks / toolkits/protocols	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iii) Number of activity data and country-specific emission factors collected, developed and archived for estimation of emissions sources and sinks.	Activity data and emissions factors of the previous national communication are not properly archived in centralized storage system.	Developed for at least 4 sectors.	Developed for at least 7 sectors (Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock, Energy, Transport, Industry, Waste)	Number of activity data and emission factors archived and their time period.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MECD M PMU
	(iv) Quality of MRV systems Scale - 2 Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there	Activity data and emissions factors are stored in computer/laptop and not in database server/centralized storage system. Data storage and sharing is not transparent.	Hardware and software procured. Scale 4: Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited	Scale 7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially	Established MRV system and number of data stored.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MECD M PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1.3 Strengthened capacity of national climate change stakeholders through training on GHG emissions and sinks estimation, and operation of established GHG information management system.	(i) Number of staffs (30% women) demonstrating sufficient knowledge on the estimation of GHG emissions and removals and reporting using the latest tools and methodologies.	Limited systematic knowledge of GHG emissions and removals and reporting.	25 (at least 30% women)	50 (at least 30% women)	Training assessment surveys	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	PMU
	?(ii) Number of training conducted and training module developed.	--	At least 5 training.	At least 11 training.	Training module and proceedings.	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	PMU
Component 3: Strengthening capacity to monitor and report adaptation activities							
Outcome: 3.1 Strengthened technical capacities for monitoring and reporting to track the progress of NDC adaptation actions							
Output 3.1.1. Established national adaptation reporting and monitoring framework.	(i) Number of knowledge products / best practice documents prepared and disseminated on monitoring and reporting of adaptation actions.	--	At least 2	At least 4 (of which at least one gender case study)	Evidence of knowledge products/ documents		PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(ii) Number of nationally appropriate gender-sensitive indicators for NDC priority adaptation actions.	-	At least 4 in adaptation	At least 6 in adaptation	Evidence of agreed indicators		PMU
	(iii) Number of national agencies reporting at different levels for monitoring and reporting NDC adaptation actions.	-	At least 5 national entities.	At least 10 national entities.	Evidence of national agencies involvement.		PMU
Output 3.1.2. Established Adaptation information management system (AIMS)	(i) Operational adaptation information management system.	-	Hardware and software procured.	Adaptation information management system for the relevant sector are fully operational.	Implementation report.	Existing database systems and data can be linked with the proposed system.	MECD M PMU
	(ii) Number of sectoral handbooks / toolkits/protocols adopted for data collection, archiving, and update to track the progress of NDC adaptation actions.	--	Developed for at least 1 sector.	Developed for at least 3 sectors (Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock)	Evidence of handbooks / toolkits/protocols	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MECD M PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iii) Number of data collected and archived for national reports on priority adaptation activities.	--	Developed for at least 1 sector.	Developed for at least 3 sectors (Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock)	Number of data archived and their time period.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MECD M PMU
Output 3.1.3 Strengthened capacity of national climate change stakeholders to track the NDC adaptation actions	(i) Number of staffs (30% women) demonstrating sufficient knowledge on monitoring and reporting of NDC adaptation actions.	Limited systematic knowledge on adaptation actions monitoring and reporting.	25 (at least 30% women)	50 (at least 30% women)	Training assessment surveys	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	PMU
	(ii) Number of training conducted and training module developed.	--	At least 1 training.	At least 2 training.	Training module and proceedings.	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	PMU

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

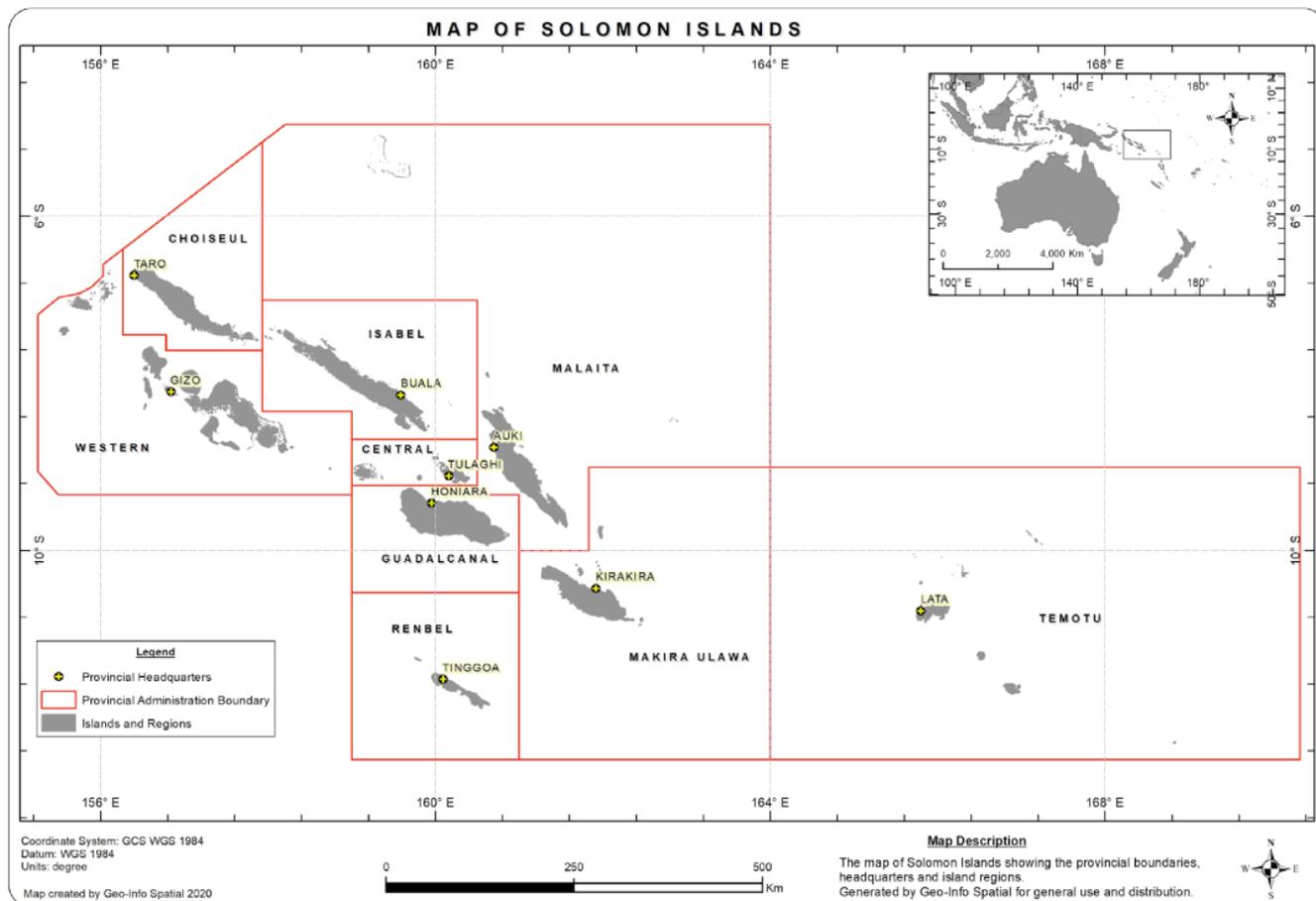
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 50,000

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (USD)			
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent to date	Amount Committed	Current Balance
5011 Salaries Professional	2,380	0	0	2,380
5013 Consultants	41,500	40,399	3,927	(2,826)
5023 Training	6,120	0	0	6,120
5028 General Operating Expenses	0	0	1,800	(1,800)
Total	50,000	40,399	5,727	3,874

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Solomon Islands CBIT project Strengthening capacity in the agriculture and land-use as well as energy sectors in Solomon Islands for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Solomon Island's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	BUDGET (USD)																				Budget by Agency			
	Outcome 1.1				Outcome 1.2			Outcome 2.1				Outcome 3.1				M&E	PMC	Total OEF	Government	agency/in att. to be identified	FAO Managed			
	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	Total 1.1	1.2.1	1.2.2	Total 1.2	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	Total 2.1	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	Total 3.1									
5300 & 5500 Salaries																								
5300 Sub-total - Salaries, Professionals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
5570 Consultants																								
International Consultants																								
1. GHG Inventory and MRV Specialist (International)	5,714	5,714	5,714	17,143	5,714	5,714	5,714	5,714	5,714	11,429	5,714	5,714	5,714	11,429	5,714	5,714	5,714	5,714	40,000	40,000				
Sub-total - International Consultants	5,714	5,714	5,714	17,143	5,714	5,714	5,714	5,714	5,714	11,429	5,714	5,714	5,714	11,429	5,714	5,714	5,714	5,714	40,000	40,000				
National Consultants																								
1. National Project Coordinator and Climate Change Specialist (NPC)	6,764	6,764	6,764	20,291	6,764	6,764	13,527	6,764	6,764	6,764	20,291	6,764	6,764	6,764	20,291	6,764	6,764	6,764	12,000	86,400	86,400			
2. GHG Inventory Reporting and Institutional Management Expert	7,714	7,714	7,714	23,143			-	7,714	7,714		15,429	7,714	7,714		15,429					54,000	54,000			
3. Knowledge and data management Expert	8,167			8,167	18,333		8,167	8,167	8,167		16,333				8,167			5,000		54,000	54,000			
4. Finance/Admin/Operations Associate	1,727	1,727	1,727	5,182	1,727	1,727	3,455	1,727	1,727	1,727	5,182	1,727	1,727	1,727	5,182	1,727	1,727	1,727	35,000	54,000	54,000			
5. Operations cum Administrative assistant	3,373	3,373	3,373	10,118	3,373	3,373	6,745	3,373	3,373	3,373	10,118	3,373	3,373	3,373	10,118	3,373	3,373	3,373	2,500	39,600	39,600			
Sub-total - National Consultants	27,745	19,578	27,745	75,067	11,864	20,030	31,894	27,745	27,745	11,864	67,353	19,578	27,745	11,864	59,166	5,000	49,500	288,000	288,000					
5570 Sub-total - Consultants	33,459	25,292	33,459	92,210	17,578	20,030	37,608	27,745	33,459	17,578	78,781	25,292	27,745	11,864	64,900	5,000	49,500	328,000	288,000		40,000			
5650 Contracts																								
1. Service Contract for Platform Development for GHG inventory, Adaptation and climate finance information				-		22,718	22,718		45,436		45,436		22,718		22,718					90,872	90,872			
3. Final Evaluation (FE) and BH support cost				-		-	-		-		-		-		40,000				40,000		40,000			
4. Audits and spot checks (based on FAO SOPs, 3 audits x USD 7,000, 3 spot checks x 3,571)				-		-	-		-		-		-		-		31,713		31,713		31,713			
5. Terminal Report				-		-	-		-		-		-		3,150				3,150		3,150			
5650 Sub-total - Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	22,718	22,718	-	45,436	-	45,436	-	22,718	-	22,718	43,150	31,713	168,735	-	90,872	74,863			
5900 Travel																								
1. International travel		4,800		4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	9,600	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800					24,000	24,000			
2. National Travel		3,600		3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	7,200	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600					18,000	18,000			
5900 Sub-total - Travel	-	8,400	-	8,400	-	8,400	8,400	-	8,400	8,400	16,800	-	8,400	-	8,400	-	-	42,000	42,000	-	-			
5920 Training																								
1. Training on GHG emission inventory (targeted sectors)										80,000	80,000									80,000	80,000			
2. Training on Statistical analysis and reporting related to GHG inventory										60,000	60,000									60,000	60,000			
3. Training on spatial analysis for AFOLU sectors										80,000	80,000									80,000	80,000			
4. Training on adaptation and climate finance reporting data management (all sectors)					30,000	30,000							30,000	30,000						60,000	60,000			
5. Training on ETF reporting of UNFCCC			45,000	45,000																45,000	45,000			
6. LOA: Organizing national training sessions, meetings, PSC etc. and project start-up, mid-term and closing workshops (venue, catering, meeting materials, participants travel costs), communication materials, other relevant activities	6,818	5,000	5,000	16,818	7,273	7,273	14,545	7,273	7,273	7,273	21,818	7,273	7,273	7,273	21,818	5,000				80,000	80,000			
5920 Sub-total - Training	6,818	5,000	50,000	61,818	37,273	7,273	44,545	7,273	7,273	227,273	241,818	7,273	7,273	37,273	51,818	5,000	-	405,000	405,000	-	-			
6000 Expendable Procurement																								
1. IT equipment/software for GIMS, AIMS, Spatial analysis setup for NEPA Climate Change Division, and documentation and archiving system								63,000			63,000		27,000		27,000					90,000	90,000			
2. Knowledge products and publications, including awareness and training materials			6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250				6,250	6,250	6,250			6,250					25,000	25,000			
6000 Sub-total - Expendable Procurement	-	-	6,250	6,250	-	6,250	6,250	63,000	-	6,250	69,250	6,250	27,000	-	33,250	-	-	115,000	25,000		90,000			
6100 Non-expendable Procurement																								
1. Office furniture and IT accessories	836	836	836	2,509	836	836	1,673	836	836	836	2,509	836	836	836	2,509					9,200	9,200			
2. Communication equipment (cameras, palmtops, etc)	391	391	391	1,173	391	391	782	391	391	391	1,173	391	391	391	1,173		1,000			5,300	5,300			
3. Printers	182	182	182	545	182	182	364	182	182	182	545	182	182	182	545				1,000	3,000	3,000			
4. Laptops	636	636	636	1,909	636	636	1,273	636	636	636	1,909	636	636	636	1,909				1,000	8,000	8,000			
6100 Sub-total - Non-expendable Procurement	2,045	2,045	2,045	6,136	2,045	2,045	4,091	2,045	2,045	2,045	6,136	2,045	2,045	2,045	6,136	-	3,000	28,500	9,200		16,300			
6150 Technical Support Services																								
6150 Sub-total, Technical Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
6300 General Operating Expenses (GOE: ≤ 5%)																								
1. Transport and Mobility operations costs	2,227	2,227	2,227	6,682	2,227	2,227	4,455	2,227	2,227	2,227	6,682	2,227	2,227	2,227	6,682				11,500	38,000	38,000			
2. Office operation (stationeries & other utilities)	1,135	1,135	1,135	3,404	1,135	1,135	2,269	1,135	1,135	1,135	3,404	1,135	1,135	1,135	3,404				7,500	19,980	19,980			
6300 Sub-total - GOE	3,362	3,362	3,362	10,086	3,362	3,362	6,724	3,362	3,362	3,362	10,086	3,362	3,362	3,362	10,086	-	-	19,000	55,980	55,980	-			
GRAND TOTAL	45,684	44,099	95,116	184,900	60,258	70,078	130,336	103,425	99,976	264,908	468,307	44,222	98,543	64,544	197,308	53,150	103,213	1,137,215	825,180	90,872	221,163			

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit a finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additivity as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat

or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).