



Integrated Economic Development and Community Resilience (IEDCR)

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10861

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

LDCF

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

Integrated Economic Development and Community Resilience (IEDCR)

Countries

Solomon Islands

Agency(ies)

World Bank

Other Executing Partner(s)

Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening and Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Climate Change, Focal Areas, Climate Change Adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, Disaster risk management, Climate resilience, Climate information, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Communications, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Public Campaigns, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange

Sector

Mixed & Others

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 2

Submission Date

3/18/2022

Expected Implementation Start

7/30/2022

Expected Completion Date

7/30/2027

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

433,789.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCA-1	Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation	LDC F	2,216,225.00	12,733,773.00
CCA-2	Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact	LDC F	2,349,986.00	6,266,227.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,566,211.00	19,000,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Project Objective: To increase access to economic and social infrastructure in rural wards, deliver climate and disaster resilience actions and enhance provincial governments' accountability to citizens.

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Performance Based Grants	Investment	<p>Climate adaptation related outcomes to be supported by LDCF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure. - Value of investments focused on climate change adaptation or disaster resilience increased. - Assets funded by project assessed with a satisfactory Operations and Maintenance Plan. <p>Other outcomes to be supported by co-financier:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grants focused on economic infrastructure - Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social and economic Infrastructure built, climate resilient standard designs applied. - climate adaptation and disaster resilience investments implemented. - Operations and Maintenance Plans in place - Ward Level investments planned through participatory processes. 	LDCF	2,216,225.00	8,147,886.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Support to Subnational Entities Subcomponent 2(a): Improving Frontline Services	Technical Assistance	Climate adaptation related outcomes to be supported by LDCF:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPCs, WDCs, and WDCSO trained in: participatory planning and prioritization; mainstreaming climate change; and social accountability and reporting. - Logistics, reporting and outreach - Compliance with technical and safeguards standards, including climate and disaster resilience - Beneficiaries reporting awareness of PCDF supported investments (including climate adaptation investments) - Beneficiaries reporting improvements in engagement with government (including engagement on climate adaptation needs). - Beneficiaries reporting that communities are better able to resolve the main types of grievances and disputes at community level (including grievances on climate adaptation investments) 	LDCF	609,986.00	6,266,227.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Support to Subnational Entities Subcomponent 2(b): Building Resilient Communities	Technical Assistance	Climate adaptation related outcomes to be supported by LDCF: - People trained on climate change adaptation or disaster resilience. - Beneficiaries reporting awareness of climate change impacts, appropriate adaptation responses and disaster risk management - Wards implementing training on climate change adaptation or disaster resilience - Ward Development Plans mainstream climate and disaster resilience	- Climate Change Resilience Expert recruited - Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Reduction Officers recruited - Climate change adaptation and disaster resilience trainings delivered - Climate and disaster resilience awareness delivered - Site-risk assessment template and resilience construction standards developed	LDC F	1,740,000.00	

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Project management, KM and M&E	Technical Assistance			LDCF		4,585,887.00
Sub Total (\$)					4,566,211.00	19,000,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
LDCF						
Sub Total(\$)			0.00	0.00		
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,566,211.00	19,000,000.00		

Please provide justification

The Project Management cost will be funding through the WB blended IDA funding

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(\$)
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	6,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	13,000,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				19,000,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The funding resource from World Bank is requested by the Solomon Islands Government from their country allocation based on their national priorities and through consultations with WB country management. The Loan proceeds is allocated specifically for Performance-based Grants towards co-financing social and economic infrastructure as well as climate change adaptation measures (97.1%) and towards project management costs (8.3%). A portion of the Grant is also allocated towards Performance-based Grants (20.3%) and the remaining allocated towards supporting frontline services (48.2%) and project management costs (36.9%). Small scale social and economic infrastructure to be supported, amongst others, include roads, footpaths, buildings, clinics, water supply systems etc, and including climate adaptation measures such as coastal protection seawall, flood protection measures etc. All investments will adopt the climate and resilient construction standards to be developed under the Project. Please see Component description in the PAD for more detail.

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(\$)
World Bank	LDC F	Solomon Islands	Climate Change	NA	4,566,211	433,789	5,000,000.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					4,566,211.00	433,789.00	5,000,000.00

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 **false**

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
Total Project Costs(\$)					0.00	0.00	0.00

Meta Information - LDCF

LDCF true

SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false

SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?

false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). true

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. true

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. true

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). false

This Project has an urban focus. false

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]:*

Agriculture	0.00%
Natural resources management	0.00%
Climate information Services	20.00%
Costal zone management	0.00%
Water resources Management	15.00%
Disaster risk Management	20.00%
Other infrastructure	45.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify:)	0.00%
Total	100%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise true

Change in mean temperature true

Increased Climatic Variability true

Natural hazards true

Land degradation false

Costal and/or Coral reef degradation false

GroundWater quality/quantity true

[To calculate the core indicators, please refer to Results Guidance](#)

Core Indicators - LDCF

CORE INDICATOR 1	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
Total number of direct beneficiaries	65,000	32,500	32,500	50.00%

CORE INDICATOR 2	
Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	0.00

CORE INDICATOR 3	
Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	125

CORE INDICATOR 4		Male	Female	% for Women
Total number of people trained	3,400	1,842	1,558	45.82%

OUTPUT 1.1.1

Physical and natural assets made more resilient to climate variability and change

		Male	Female
Total number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical assets	65,000	32,500	32,500

Ha of agriculture land	Ha of urban landscape	Ha of rural landscape	No. of residential houses 0
No. of public buildings 0	No. of irrigation or water structures 0	No. of fishery or aquaculture ponds 0	No. of ports or landing sites 0
Km of road	Km of riverban	Km of coast	Km of storm water drainage
Other 159	Other(unit) No.	Comments of resilient infrastructure: Coastal seawall- 5; bridges/footpaths, drainage systems- 9; solar systems-5	

OUTPUT 1.1.2

Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened

	Male	Female
Total number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	0	0

Livelihoods and sources of incomes strengthened / introduced

Agriculture	Agro-Processing	Pastoralism/diary	Enhanced access to markets
false	false	false	false
Fisheries /aquaculture	Tourism /ecotourism	Cottage industry	Reduced supply chain
false	false	false	false
Beekeeping	Enhanced opportunity to employment	Other	Comments
false	false	false	

OUTPUT 1.1.3

New/improved climate information systems deployed to reduce vulnerability to climatic hazards/variability

		Male	Female
Total number of direct beneficiaries from the new/improved climatic information systems	0	0	0

Climate hazards addressed

Flood false	Storm false	Heatwave false	Drought false
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Other false	Comments
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Climate information system developed/strengthened

Downscaled Climate model false	Weather/Hydromet station false	Early warning system false	Other false
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Comments

Climate related information collected

Temperature false	Rainfall false	Crop pest or disease false	Human disease vectors false
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Other false	Comments
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Mode of climate information dissemination

Mobile phone apps false	Community radio false	Extension services false	Televisions false
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Leaflets false	Other true	Comments community awareness and outreach
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OUTPUT 1.1.4

Vulnerable natural ecosystems strengthened in response to climate change impacts

Types of natural ecosystem

Desert false	Coastal false	Mountainous false	Grassland false
Forest false	Inland water false	Other false	Comments

OUTPUT 1.2.1

Incubators and accelerators introduced

	Male	Female
Total no. of entrepreneurs supported	0	
	Comments	
No. of incubators and accelerators supported		
	Comments	
No. of adaptation technologies supported		

OUTPUT 1.2.2

Financial instruments or models to enhance climate resiliency developed

Financial instruments or models

PPP models false	Cooperatives false	Microfinance false	Risk insurance false
Equity false	Loan false	Other false	Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.1

Cross-sectoral policies and plans incorporate adaptation considerations

Will mainstream climate resilience 0	Of which no. of regional policies/plans 0	Of which no. of national policies/plan 0	
Sectors			
Agriculture true	Fishery true	Industry false	Urban false

Rural
true

Health
true

Water
true

Other
false

Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.2

Cross sectoral institutional partnerships established or expanded

No. of institutional partnerships established or strengthened

12

Comments
partnerships between MoFT, MPGIS, MECDM and 9 PGs

OUTPUT 2.1.3

Systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation

No. of systems and frameworks

0

Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.4

Systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation

No. of systems and frameworks **0**

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.1

No. of institutions with increased ability to access and/or manage climate finance

No. of institution(s) **12**

Comments

**MoFT, MPGIS,
MECDM and 9 PGs**

OUTPUT 2.2.2

Institutional coordination mechanism created or strengthened to access and/or manage climate finance

No. of mechanism(s) 1

Comments

PCDF mechanism

OUTPUT 2.2.3

**Global/regional/national initiatives
demonstrated and tested early
concepts with high adaptation potential**

No. of initiatives or
technologies 0

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.4

Public investment mobilized

Amount of investment (US\$) **10,400,000**

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.5

Private investment mobilized

Amount of investment (US\$) **0**

Comments

OUTPUT 2.3.1

No. of people trained regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

Total no. of people trained	1,700	Male 850	Female 850
Of which total no. of people at line ministries	30	Male 15	Female 15
Of which total no. of community/association	1,670	Male 835	Female 835
Of which total no. of extension service officers	0	Male 0	Female 0
Of which total no. of hydromet and disaster risk management agency staff	0	Male 0	Female 0
Of which total no. of small private business owners	0	Male 0	Female 0
Of which total no. school children, university students or teachers	0	Male 0	Female 0
Other	Comments		

OUTPUT 2.3.2

No. of people made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

		Male	Female
No. of people with raised awareness	850	425	425

Please describe how their awareness was raised

OUTPUT 3.1.1

National climate policies and plans enabled including NAP processes by stronger climate information decision-support services

No. of national climate policies and plans

Comments

OUTPUT 3.1.2

Systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation

No. of systems and
frameworks

Comments

OUTPUT 3.1.3

Vulnerability assessments conducted

No. of assessments
conducted

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.1

No. of institutions with increased ability to access and/or manage climate finance

No. of institution(s)

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.2

**Institutional coordination
mechanism(s) created or strengthened
to access and/or manage climate
finance**

No. of mechanism(s)

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.3

**Global/regional/national initiative(s)
demonstrated and tested early
concepts with high adaptation potential**

No. of initiative(s) or
technology(ies)

Comments

OUTPUT 3.3.1

No. of people trained regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

Total no. of people trained	1,700	Male 992	Female 708
Of which total no. of people at line ministries	30	Male 16	Female 14
Of which total no. of community/association	1,167	Male 584	Female 583
Of which total no. of extension service officers	172	Male 162	Female 10
Of which total no. of hydromet and disaster risk management agency staff	13	Male 10	Female 3
Of which total no. of small private business owners	159	Male 110	Female 49
		Male	Female

Of which total no. school children, university students or teachers	159	110	49
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Other

Comments

OUTPUT 3.3.2

No. of people made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

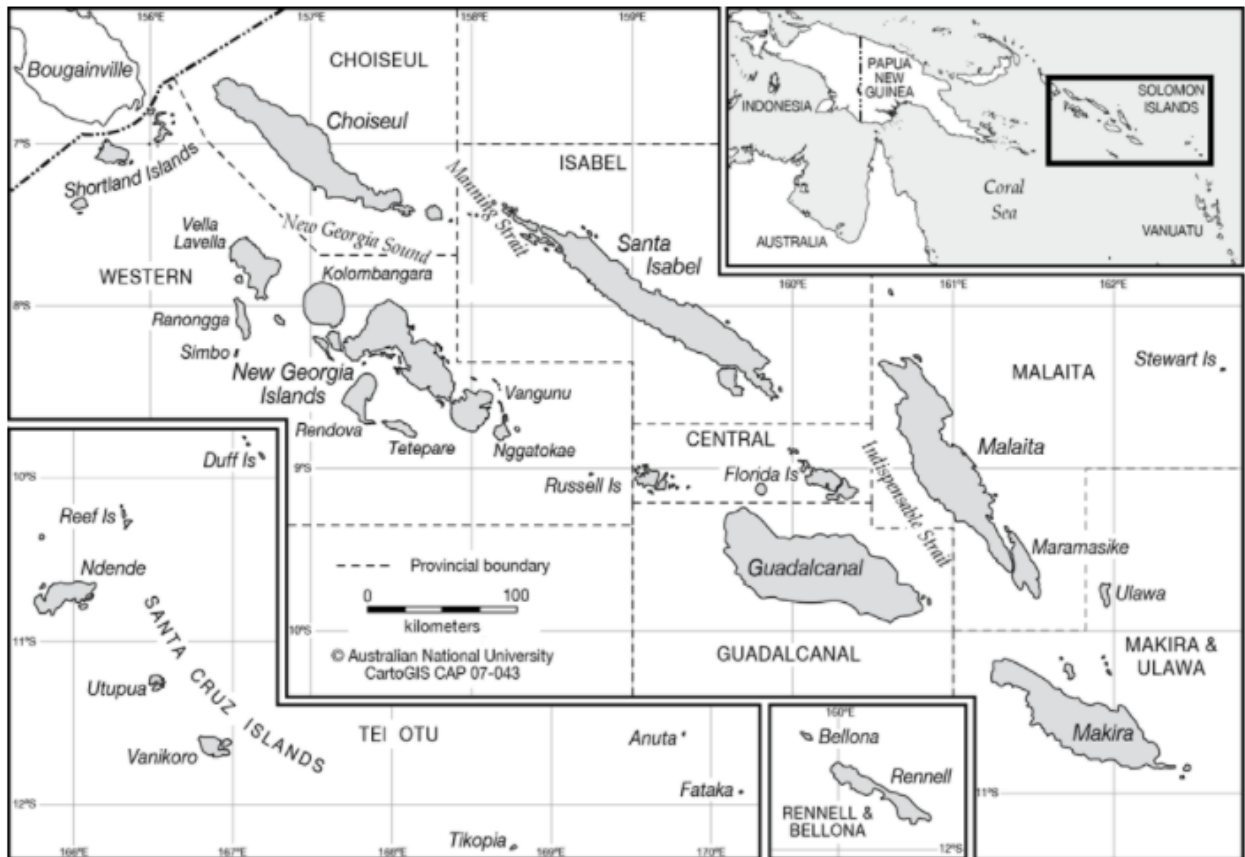
No. of people with raised awareness	850	Male 425	Female 425
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Please describe how their awareness was raised

Part II. Project Justification

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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



2. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan is uploaded below

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

The majority of public and community meetings will be facilitated by Ward Development Committees (WDCs) using participatory planning process promoted under Policy Blueprint and a minimum condition of access to PCDF (i.e., to access funds for subprojects under Component 1). The WDCs will be supported by Support Officers (WSOs) and Community Monitoring Groups to monitor and track the

representation of community members, progress of activities, and communicating grievances to Wards and PGs. A Media and Communications Officer will also be engaged on the Project as part of the PMU. The Project will develop inclusive information and communications strategies to support the downward reporting of provincial performance to WDCs, and WDCs to communities and build on existing Climate change Communication and outreach strategy developed by MECDM to disseminate and raise awareness around climate change, The Project will use the follow tools for communication and dissemination: media releases, newspapers articles, broadcasts on TV and radio stations, and posted on the provincial and ward level notice boards . See below Stakeholder Table listing their respective interest in the Project and their consultation during project preparation.

Table: Stakeholders and their Interest in the Project

Groups	Organisation	Interest in the project	Consultation status during Project preparation
Project Partners			
SIG Ministries and Offices	MPGIS	Implementing Agency	Consulted directly
	MEDCM		
	MOFT	Executing Agency	Consulted directly
	National Planning and Development Cooperation	Planning of subprojects	Consulted directly
	Ministry of Agriculture and Finance	Potential for Project (Component 1) to fund subprojects that support agriculture	Consulted through the RDP Program
	National Disaster Management Office	Potential for Project (Component 1) to fund subprojects that support climate and disaster resilience.	Consulted
	Ministry of Health and Medical Services	Potential for Project (Component 1) to fund subprojects that support health and medical services (e.g., clinics).	Consulted through client
	Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development	Potential for Project (Component 1) to fund subprojects that support education (e.g., classrooms).	Consulted through client
Provincial governments	Central Islands Provincial Government	Implementation of	Consulted through client
	Choiseul Provincial Government		
	Guadalcanal Provincial Government		

Groups	Organisation	Interest in the project	Consultation status during Project preparation
	Isabel Provincial Government	PDCF (e.g., Component 1)	
	Makira-Ulawa Provincial Government		
	Malaita Provincial Government		
	Rennell and Bellona Provincial Government		
	Temotu Provincial Government		
	Western Provincial Government		
Relevant development programs	Rural Development Program II	There is crossover between the subprojects that may be funded by the IEDCR Project and this program	Consulted directly
	Provincial Capacity Development Fund	Component 1 is funding this existing program	Consulted directly
World Bank	IDA	Financing agency	Consulted and leading project preparation
	Local Office	Providing support	Consulted and actively engaged in project preparation
Other Development Partners	United Nations Capital Development Fund	Cross over between the UNCDF's Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility and the IEDCR Project	Consulted directly
Affected Parties			
People in the project area of influence	Individuals (i.e., citizens of the 156 Wards where the Project will operate) and community groups/organisation/business that will direct benefit from subprojects.	These people/groups have the potential to be Project beneficiaries and be potentially affected by the social impacts associated with the subprojects.	Consulted through client
Contractors	Various civil works contractors	Potential to be contracted or subcontracted to construct subprojects.	To be engaged during project implementation.

Groups	Organisation	Interest in the project	Consultation status during Project preparation
Suppliers	Various suppliers	Supply of goods and materials to contractors and/or subcontractors constructing subprojects	To be engaged during project implementation.
Other Interested Parties			
Other Development Partners	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Interested in the outcomes and benefits of the Project.	Consulted directly
	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade		
	European Union	Interested in collaboration with activities. Potential concerns regarding environmental and social impacts.	
	International Finance Corporation		
SIG Ministries and Offices	Environment and Conservation Division	Permitting of select subprojects (if required)	Consulted directly
Non-Government Organisations	Organisations focusing on topics such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Rural development ●Agriculture ●Climate change ●Environmental management ●Woman and children?s rights 	Interested in the outcomes and benefits of the Project. Interested in collaboration with activities. Potential concerns regarding environmental and social impacts. Potential educational/outreach opportunities to increase awareness and acceptance of the project.	Some relevant NGO programs were consulted
Vulnerable Groups			

Groups	Organisation	Interest in the project	Consultation status during Project preparation
Vulnerable or disadvantaged groups	Including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●elderly ●children ●youth ●poor households ●women-headed households ●residents in remote areas ●people with disabilities 	These people/groups have the potential to be Project beneficiaries, however, there is potential for project benefits to not reach such groups. They may also be disproportionately potentially affected by the social impacts associated with the subprojects and it is important to ensure such people/groups are included in the project planning process (i.e., through the meetings facilitated by the WSOs).	To be engaged during project implementation.

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) Yes

The civil society will actively participate in planning activities and a target group in climate change awareness raising activities. See Stakeholder Engagement Plan for details on stakeholder engagement activities.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Women and girls in Solomon Islands face multiple gender-based constraints to their wellbeing as well as access and participation in all aspects of civic, political and economic life. In terms of health, Solomon Islands has one of highest fertility rates, youngest populations and highest rates of maternal mortality in the region, with women having limited access to equipment and medicines for safe deliveries, especially in rural areas. The 2015 Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey reveals that 93 percent of women in rural areas (compared to 79 percent in urban areas) report problems with accessing health services, with lack of medications, providers and access to transport cited as the most common constraints. Educational attainment of the adult population (aged 15 and above) is relatively low, with only 20 percent of women and 29 percent of men having at least some secondary schooling. Women are nearly twice as likely as men to have no schooling at all (21 percent vs. 12 percent), and in rural areas only 14 percent of women have functional literacy, compared with 21 percent of men. Furthermore, violence against women and girls is normalized and widespread. The patriarchal nature of Solomon Islands society and gender norms further constrain women's abilities to participate in social, political and economic life. Current social norms and customary values establish a hierarchy in which women often play a subservient role and where men often make decision on behalf of women. A World Bank study in Solomon Islands identified that gendered differences in the following four key areas limited women's meaningful participation in rural development: (i) access to resources (especially land and credit); (ii) production decisions (lacking decision-making power or appropriate skills to inform production); access to and control over income and expenditures; (iii) group participation and leadership (limited participation in economic and social groups); and (iv) time allocation (limited due to heavy workloads, unpaid care work and health issues). Women's political representation on a national and subnational level is low, with only eight percent of Members of Parliament and five out of 39 Provincial Assembly members being women (12.8 percent of seats) across all nine provinces. Women are also constrained by domestic responsibilities, poor numeracy and literacy skills, and lack of access to information and financial services. Furthermore, rural women are only half as likely as rural men to engage in paid work (only 19 percent of rural women compared to 41 percent of men). A main source of income for rural women is the sale of lower value crops such as peanuts and vegetables at roadside stalls or markets. However, their access to markets is often constrained by time, safety and mobility barriers.

The Gender assessment done during project preparation stage revalidated the above findings and assessed that women are significantly impacted by the ongoing Novel Coronavirus (2019) outbreak in Solomon Islands. The pandemic caused unprecedented level of economic disruption on the movement of people, goods, and services put in place by the Government, disrupting progress on poverty reduction with demand for services and food security in rural areas increasing. Although the increase uptake of vaccines helps contained the health risk of the ongoing community transmission, the economic impact has been significant. For rural areas, two of the biggest changes to date have been increased circulation of people—those who moved out of Honiara and back to the provinces, putting pressure on service delivery in rural communities—and reduced cash flow impacting food trade. Apart from cash crop harvesting, agriculture activities have been temporarily suspended or delayed, with food security issues increasing due to supply chains being disrupted. Poor communities and households therefore bear a major share of the economic costs as incomes dry up, and access to healthcare, childcare, and services declines from an already low level. Pre-existing structural inequalities will

impede the capacity of women as well as unemployed youth, individuals with a disability and residents of urban settlements to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic or adapt to resilience measures, which means that they will bear a greater brunt of its adverse social and economic impacts, including economic recession, loss of jobs and livelihoods, food shortages, social unrest, etc.

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.

The Private sector is expected to be engaged at two levels; (i) the stakeholder engagement and consultation process, as part of the Ward development planning, and climate change and disaster awareness outreach activities, and (ii) the works bidding and construction activities. The private sector will be engaged during trainings and awareness raising activities to enhance their capacity to adapt and mainstream climate resilience in their various activities and to actively engage in planning activities. The investments supported under the PCDF will be outsourced to private contractors. All contractors will bid on a competitive basis as per the PGs procurement guideline and the successful bidders are expected to work closely with the PGs and the Project support staff to ensure investments supported are built according to the resilient construction standard designs to adopted and complying with social and environment safeguards measures. The standards and safeguards measures will be applied across all investments supported under the PCDF Program and not just LCDF funded investments. This will positively influence the resilience and environmentally friendly construction practices in the private sector both the provincial and national level.

5. 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
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

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.

Environmental Risk Rating Moderate The project has moderate environmental risk. Impacts are expected to be temporary, minor and easily managed through conventional environmental and social (E&S) risk management approaches. The project will not fund any subprojects which are assessed as substantial or high risk. Environmental impacts and risks are described below: (i) Component 1 will finance performance based grants to deliver a range of productive community and/or provincial/inter-Ward level resilient small infrastructure. This may include construction of small feeder roads, water supply, foot bridges, jetties, storage facilities and markets, etc. The project will also finance investments in social infrastructure (e.g. rehabilitation of education and health facilities such as public schools and clinics, and housing for teachers and health workers). Investments will incorporate climate mitigation and disaster resilience design measures, such as installation of solar panels and rainwater tanks. Environmental impacts of Infrastructure construction/rehabilitation are likely to be temporary, reversible, and manageable. Construction impacts may include waste and hazardous materials handling and disposal (e.g. asbestos), community and worker health and safety risk and the risk of COVID-19 to workers and the community, should an outbreak occur. Water sources could be contaminated by the project activities due to poor drainage and management of storm water causing erosion. Construction works may result in dust and noise nuisance and, in extreme cases, injuries to community members. Construction could result in soil erosion. Operational impacts could include degradation of habitats due to increased access as a result of construction of feeder roads/ jetties and occupational health and safety impacts through the operation of some infrastructure or facilities. Off-site activities include quarrying operations, which if not managed properly, may cause localized adverse impacts such as unsustainable material sourcing. Project activities will result in resource consumption during both construction and operational phases. Examples include: construction materials; aggregates; water; and energy (ii) Component 2 will finance activities required to support implementation at the provincial level. With a focus on resilient infrastructure investments under the project, it is recognized that capital spending creates recurrent obligations for maintenance, which requires planning, budgeting, and execution capabilities on an ongoing basis. Overall, this will contribute to positive environmental and social benefits to institutions in overseeing activities that have social and environmental implications. However, capacity building and training activities may create worker health and safety risks, and If not

managed properly technical assistance (TA) activities may lead to downstream impacts, such as construction impacts for infrastructure developments, or impacts due to increased access as a result of construction of feeder roads (for example opening up new areas to logging). (iii) Component 3 will finance project management support to monitor and report on the project, including the establishment of a PMU. Additional TA may also include: studies that focus on ways to manage the enabling environment (e.g., legislative reform, policy reform, public financial management reform, asset registry and maintenance planning reform); work to review and recommend reforms to strengthen the minimum conditions and/or performance criteria for PCDF and the systems for ascertaining compliance with them as well as training and small-scale field experiments that foster downward accountability, citizen engagement and innovation. Health and safety risks, including COVID 19 transmission risk will need to be managed for PMU staff. Travel restrictions which may arise as a result of COVID also pose a risk to monitoring of environmental and social risks.

Social Risk Rating Moderate The Social risk rating is assessed as moderate, as the project will mainly finance sub-projects that will have minor impacts on land usage and access, require the temporary mobilization of limited amounts of contracted and community workers, and the potential for social conflict over access to project benefits (albeit minimal due to a bottom-up, and community informed approach being adopted). The social impacts of this project are expected to benefit the overall population of Solomon Islands, with the project to be implemented in all nine provinces. While the negative social impacts are expected to be limited, a moderate social risk rating is justified, due to the fragile country context, the complexity of matters related to land, and the history of social conflict. As the exact locations for subprojects are not confirmed social impacts will vary depending on the location of the subprojects. . As the Project will seek to complement the ART's agriculture and livelihood investments by financing infrastructure to improve local access and connectivity outcome such as construction of feeder roads, water supply, foot bridges, jetties, storage facilities and markets, as well as social infrastructure (which may include rehabilitation of education and health facilities such as public schools and clinics, and housing for teachers and health workers). These activities have the potential to impact on land (whether it is land access or land use). While Land is a potential source of social conflict in the Solomon Islands, the sub-projects to be financed by this project will likely require minimal amounts of communal or privately used land. In addition, when land is acquired, there are established procedures in place to allow for its usage for project purposes in a way that compatible with the requirements of ESS5. Due to the likely involvement of community labor, community and occupational health and safety risks will need to be monitored and managed, with appropriate training programs rolled out prior to the commencement of works. These risks, along with along with the risks related to, and mitigation measures for sexual abuse and exploitation or sexual harassment (SEA/SH) will be discussed further in the sections on ESS2 and ESS4, which will outline measures to be implemented in a manner which reflects and is proportionate to the nature and scope of the project; the specific project activities in which the community workers are engaged and the nature of the potential risks and impacts to the community workers. To complement the bottom-up and community informed approach adopted by the project, a stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) will be prepared for the project prior to appraisal. The SEP will include all stakeholders at all levels including national, provincial

(provincial government), ward development committees and local level including leaders that represent the nine provinces. This will be reviewed as the name of the provinces become known.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
210827 Sols IEDCR Concept ESRS_Aproved62859	CEO Endorsement ESS	
210827 Sols IEDCR Concept ESRS_Aproved[62859]	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).

Results Framework

COUNTRY: Solomon Islands
Integrated Economic Development and Community Resilience Project

Project Development Objectives(s)

To increase access to economic and social infrastructure in rural wards, deliver climate and disaster resilience actions and enhance Provincial Governments' accountability to citizens.

Project Development Objective Indicators

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_PDO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Increase access to economic & social infra in rural wards, deliver climate and disaster resilience			
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting increased access to economic or social infrastructure (Percentage)		0.00	70.00
- of which are female (Percentage)		0.00	50.00
- of which are youth (Percentage)		0.00	30.00
Percentage of investments focused on climate change adaptation or disaster resilience (Percentage)		0.00	20.00
Percentage of beneficiaries that report project investments reflected their priority needs (Percentage)		0.00	70.00
- of which are female (Percentage)		0.00	50.00
- of which youth (Percentage)		0.00	30.00
Number of Provincial Governments achieving increased Accountability Score (Number)		0.00	9.00

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_IO

Indicator Name	PBC Baseline	End Target
Performance Based Grants		
Total number of direct beneficiaries of climate resilient infrastructure (Number)	0.00	250,000.00
of which female (Number)	0.00	125,000.00
of which male (Number)	0.00	125,000.00
of which youth (Number)	0.00	75,000.00
Percentage of grants focused on economic infrastructure (Percentage)	0.00	42.00
Number of infrastructure sub-projects completed (Number)	0.00	130.00
Number of COVID Response and Mitigation activities completed. (Number)	0.00	18.00
Value of investments focused on climate change adaptation or disaster resilience (Number)	0.00	2,200,000.00
Percentage of assets funded by project assessed with a satisfactory Operations and Maintenance Plan (Percentage)	0.00	75.00
Percentage of PCDF funded projects that were identified by WDCs (Percentage)	0.00	60.00
Percentage of WDCs that meet the minimum representation requirements for women and youth (Percentage)	0.00	100.00

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_10

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Percentage of WDC Chairs present at Provincial Planning and Development Committee meetings (Percentage)		0.00	100.00
Number of Wards achieving minimum levels of community participation, including women and youth, in Ward planning meetings (Number)		0.00	159.00
Support to Sub-National Entities			
Number of Provincial Governments receiving an unqualified audit. (Number)		2.00	6.00
Number of PGs that resolve at least 50 percent of findings reported in audit management letter within the fiscal year following its issuance. (Number)		2.00	8.00
Number of executive members / MPAs and provincial officers trained in public expenditure management systems and/or financial reporting. (Number)		0.00	620.00
Number of people trained on climate change adaptation or disaster resilience. (Number)		0.00	1,700.00
of which female (Number)		0.00	850.00
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting awareness of climate change impacts, appropriate adaptation responses and disaster risk management. (Percentage)		0.00	50.00
-of which are female (Percentage)		0.00	50.00
- of which are youth (Percentage)		0.00	30.00
Number of Wards implementing training on climate change adaptation or disaster resilience (Number)		0.00	159.00

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_IO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Number of Ward Development Plans that will mainstream climate and disaster resilience (Number)		0.00	125.00
Percentage of beneficiaries that report awareness of PCDF supported investments (Percentage)		0.00	70.00
- of which female (Percentage)		0.00	50.00
- of which youth (Percentage)		0.00	30.00
Percentage of beneficiaries who report that communities are better able to resolve the main types of grievances and disputes at community level. (Percentage)		0.00	70.00
Percentage of beneficiaries who report improvements in engagement with government. (Percentage)		0.00	70.00
Project Management			
Percentage of grievances addressed within one month through the IEDCR Grievance Redress Mechanism (Percentage)		0.00	90.00

IO Table SPACE

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).

Table 1: Response Matrix to GEF SEC QER Comments

Item #	GEF SEC QER Comments	Agency?s Response
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<p>1</p>	<p>GEF datasheet: Table B needs to show expected adaptation outcomes in the Outcomes column, such as ?School buildings and hospitals made more climate resilient?, ?Farmers have access to all-weather roads to market?, etc. They need to directly correspond to outcomes focused on adaptation and climate resilience. Bullets such as ?Percentage of WDC present at PPDC meetings? (and several other similar entries currently shown) are not suitable for listing as outcomes in Table B and they have no direct adaptation relevance.</p>	<p>This is addressed in Table B.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>Information on actual adaptation activities to be supported: By CEO Endorsement, we expect specificity on the adaptation-related investments and policy measures that will be supported ? what type of investment, how many, and how these will reduce vulnerability to climate change.</p>	<p>See climate adaptation related investments described under the Component descriptions, pages 21 to 24 and paragraphs 4, 5, 7, 8 & 9 of Annex 5 to the PAD.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Gender: There is key information missing from sections on Gender and inclusion in the documents shared. What we need to see is information on how the project will reduce women?s vulnerability to climate change and build their climate resilience. How will it consider their particular vulnerability to climate change? How will it specifically engage women in adaptation project design/implementation? How will it provide socio-economic benefits for women; and help empower them to be engaged in decision-making and have improved access to resources so that their vulnerability is reduced?</p>	<p>This is addressed in the PAD revised PID. See para 33 (page 22)42-44 (pages 27 & 283 & 24). Also see Gender Action Plan attached</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>LDCF/SCCF Indicators: What has been included in the package are the indicators for the GEF Trust Fund. Please use the results framework for the LDCF/SCCF.</p>	<p>See attached.</p>

5	<p>Annex C: as PPG was not requested in the PIF, please remove any amounts displayed in the 'budgeted' column.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
6	<p>Complementarity with other adaptation funds: Please include discussion of how this project is complementary to initiatives being supported by the GCF, Adaptation Fund, PPCR and/or bilateral sources of adaptation finance in the Solomon Islands.</p>	<p>This is addressed on paragraphs 16 of Annex 5 to the PAD</p>
7	<p>Adaptation rationale: PIF-stage review comments relating to socio-economic information were misinterpreted. We did not need a literature review included relating to impacts of climate change on health or migration or other areas not covered by the project. What had been missing at PIF-stage was a clear overview of how the proposed project activities will make the population of the Solomon Islands more resilient to climate change impacts. We need a clear Theory of Change and some textual discussion explaining the following:</p> <p>(a) How is climate change impacting the people of SI (in the target provinces)? In particular, how is it impacting them in aspects the project interventions will focus on? This discussion goes beyond the presentation of climate projections (which are also important).</p> <p>(b) What will be done by the project to address the situation described in (a)? (Describe proposed investments and policy measures to mainstream climate and disaster risk, etc.)</p> <p>(c) How are the activities discussed in (b) expected to improve climate resilience of the population? This is the rationale for the LDCF funding, so a detailed discussion is expected. This was missing at PIF stage.</p>	<p>See revised ToC, Paragraph 39 of the PAD, pages 25 and 26.</p> <p>See updated sectoral context, paragraph 11- to 12 of the PAD, page 11 to 12 that describes the impacts.</p> <p>See description of Component 1 and 2 of the PAD, pages 19 to 24 on the approaches and measures to address climate change impacts and mainstreaming of climate and disaster risks.</p> <p>See paragraph 31 of the PAD, page 21 describes how the Project activities will improve resilience of communities.</p>

Response matrix: The matrix with responses to GEF Sec comments provided for CEO Endorsement stage is incomplete. The Portal shows that as of 9/20/2021, the following comments had been provided by the GEF Sec regarding adjustments/revisions/further information expected by CEO Endorsement stage. They will all need to be satisfactorily addressed by the time the CEO endorsement package is submitted via the GEF Portal:

9/20/2021:

(1) The PCN-stage climate and disaster risk screening has stated a "High" risk rating for Exposure, Impact, and Outcome. Please ensure that by CEO Endorsement, an assessment is undertaken for the identified risks, and its report submitted to the GEF Sec.

(2) By CEO Endorsement, we will need much more detailed information on the activities that will actually be funded by the LDCF.

(3) Please provide further information of socio-economic impacts of climate change that are directly relevant to this project, i.e., based on observed and projected changes in climate, what impacts on people are observed/likely that this project is directly addressing. How is it addressing vulnerability to those impacts?

(4) Please ensure a Gender Action Plan and Gender Assessment are submitted by CEO Endorsement.

(5) Please provide information on how the project will address women's vulnerability as it pertains to risks posed by climate change, and how the project will build resilience and empower women in the context of these risks.

(6) Please submit a Stakeholder Engagement Plan by CEO Endorsement.

(7) Please include information on all PIF-stage comments of 9/20/2021 in the 'Knowledge Management' section.

(8) Private sector: please discuss in further detail the resilient construction design standards that will be explored by this project.

(9) During project preparation, continue to monitor the adaptation portfolio in Solomon Islands to ensure coordination with any other

(1) Due to lack of localized vulnerability data available, lack of LiDAR surveys etc, a detailed and relevant vulnerability risk assessment for the different hazards identified is a challenge. The team has incorporated additional risk information into the respective footnotes in the sectoral context and added modeled climate/hazard exposure data in the respective section of the PAD to address this (see paragraph 9 of Annex 5 to the PAD).

(2) see Component descriptions of the PAD, pages 22-24.

(3) see paragraphs 4 and 5 of the PAD (pages 8 and 9); and paragraphs 2, 5 and 7 of Annex 5 to the PAD (pages 91, 92 and 94)

(4) See Gender Action Plan attached

(5) see paragraph 5, page 9 of the PAD; paragraph 5 of Annex 1 to the PAD (page 58)

(6) see SEP attached

(7) see paragraph 7 and 8 of Annex 5 to the PAD, page 93 and 94.

(8) see paragraph 11 of Annex 5 to the PAD.

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Table 2: Response Matrix to GEF STAP and GEF Council Comments

Item #	Section	Comments	Agency Response
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<p><i>1</i></p>	<p>Council Members (REFERENCE: GEF/LDCF.SCCF.31/03) Dec 2021 LDCF Work Program</p>	<p>? Germany Comments Germany approves the following PIF in the work program but asks that the following comments are taken into account: Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal: ? While it is welcomed that the increase in PCDF funds is substantial (+85%), it needs to be assured that the adequate absorptive capacity on provincial and ward levels grows in parallel through extensive trainings and capacity building measures ? given that the island nation has restricted human resources and that most wards and communities targeted are very remote.</p>	<p>Thank you. The Project team is cognition of this challenge. With increased funding allocation from IDA (USD4m), the Project has allocated more budget towards capacity building trainings, staffing and operation costs to strengthen absorptive capacity at the both the Provincial Government level and the Ward level.</p>
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2		? Since the project aims at developing small infrastructure projects (jetties, roads, bridges, etc.), it is not only important that these are climate and disaster resilient to reduce vulnerability but also limit potential negative impacts on surrounding ecosystems and biodiversity to a minimum.	Thanks for this comment. Please see paragraphs 32 page 22 and paragraphs 58-59, pages 34 & 35 of the PAD on how the Project Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be used to address this concern.
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3		<p>? High standards on reporting in line with the Policy Blueprint (rolling plans, annual plans, budgets, quarterly and half-yearly reports), the Provincial Governments treasury Division, and other reporting requirements and strategies under the PCDF support component, are good means to allow for transparency and accountability for the PCDF as well as beyond the provincial boundaries. However, the project should bear in mind the limited human resources of the island nation and provincial as well as ward governments. Reporting requirements should be as detailed as needed while being as lean as possible to account for these limitations in capital and human resources, allowing for a more sustainable intervention.</p>	<p>The project design is fully cognizant of capacity limitations at national, provincial and ward level in Solomon Islands. As well as providing additional capacity in key areas, the project fully aligns with the PCDF system in terms of reporting requirements. This means that it avoids placing an additional burden on provinces and wards. It also provides a high degree of confidence that the reporting requirements described in the PAD are sustainable, because they have already been implemented over a number of years with existing capacity levels in Solomon Islands. Where adjustments to reporting will be supported by the project, for example in connection with new accountability measures, these are being implemented by refinements to existing performance measures under PCDF, not the introduction of additional requirements.</p>
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<p>4</p>	<p>STAP</p>	<p>? STAP welcomes the Project Integrated Economic Development and Community Resilience (IEDCR). The project will deliver adaptation benefits principally through building capacity for climate change adaptation planning and implementation, by 1) providing grants to improve infrastructure resilience and 2) mainstreaming climate change adaptation and resilience practices into subnational/local planning. STAP particularly welcomes the detailed theory of change, the comprehensive detailing of risks, and the attention to gender issues in this project.</p>	<p>Thank you</p>
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5		<p>While the project is mainly focused on poverty reduction and enhancing that central goal through increased climate resilience, since GEF funding is being utilized STAP would appreciate project efforts to encourage the consideration of nature-based solutions (NBS) in addition to grey infrastructure to achieve additional environmental benefits such as climate change mitigation and biodiversity. For example, the project notes that biodiversity is under threat, but it is only concerned with minimizing biodiversity loss as opposed to supporting recovery through habitat gains, etc</p>	<p>Thank you and the team takes note of this in the PAD. The Climate change awareness raising and capacity building training activities will include sectoral adaptive measures to climate change including NBS. See paragraph 31 pages 21 to 22 of the PAD and paragraphs 5,6, 7 & 8 of Annex 5 to the PAD.</p>
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<p>6</p>		<p>STAP also encourages the project to develop scenarios of future change that integrate likely climate changes with other stressors, such as those created by limited political and institutional capacity, to better characterize the challenges the project will face during implementation and to ensure that project interventions result in the most effective and durable outcomes possible.</p>	<p>This has been addressed on paragraph 2 of Annex 5 to the PAD, page 92</p>
<p><i>Part II. Justification</i></p>	<p>Project description. Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description). Is the problem statement well-defined?</p>	<p>Yes. A minor point: the problem statement and goal read as means to an end, but the end is not itself clear: that is, what do all the long-term outcomes add up to for people on the ground? The LDCF section of the PID is important, as it makes much clearer what the climate-related problems are.</p>	<p>See Theory of Change of the Project on Paragraph 39 of the PAD and paragraph 8 of Annex 5 to the PAD. They described the long-term outcome -reduced vulnerability of communities to the impacts of climate change.</p>

	<p>2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects. Is the baseline defined clearly?</p>	<p>Somewhat. The current situation is well-described, and the extension of this situation into the future is present but not presented particularly cohesively or in terms of specific impacts on people and infrastructure.</p> <p>The PID offers two studies that effectively quantify the cost of climate change to the Solomon Islands? economy, but there is no specific description of future trends that might explain why those impacts are coming/why they are significant. To some extent, this is understandable, as much of the work with LDCF funding is around capacity building for better local problem identification and solution design, but it would be good to have some sense of the expected magnitude of changes as this might direct some of the capacity-building efforts.</p>	<p>This is addressed and some paragraphs have been re-organized to improve flow and presentation of the baseline. Please see paragraphs 3, 7, 8 & 9 of Annex 5 to the PAD.</p> <p>Please see paragraph 11 of the PAD and paragraph 2 of Annex 5 to the PAD for the future trends and expected magnitude of changes and impacts.</p>
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	<p>Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project's benefits</p>	<p>The PID offers two quantifications of the projected economic costs of climate change in the Solomon Islands. However, it is not clear to what extent this project would reduce those costs, and therefore it is not clear exactly what the project benefits will amount to. This said, it is clear that the project will generate a benefit - the issue is that these benefits are not clear.</p>	<p>Please see economic analysis on Annex 2 of the PAD and paragraph 17,18 and 19 of Annex 5 to the PAD for the cost benefit analysis, showing the Project will generate more benefits when compare to the cost. The analysis of how the Project will reduce the projected economic costs of climate change is not realistic at this stage due to lack of reliable.</p>
	<p>Is the baseline sufficiently robust to support the incremental (additional cost) reasoning for the project?</p>	<p>The baseline itself is not very robust, at least in terms of justifying these costs. However, the magnitude of climate impacts on the economy, and the likelihood that this project will deliver some benefits that reduce these impacts, suggest that the costs of this project are supportable.</p>	<p>See response above on cost benefit analysis of the Project.</p>

	<p>6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits, and are they measurable?</p>	<p>There are adaptation benefits and they are likely measurable, but the PIF/PID does not provide a clear basis for doing so.</p>	<p>Please see climate change adaptation results framework datasheet on the indicators and the targets for the Project. These indicators are reflected in the Project Results Framework- see Section VII of the PAD.</p>
	<p>Are indicators, or methodologies, provided to demonstrate how the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits will be measured and monitored during project implementation?</p>	<p>No. However, in the project timeframe it would be very difficult to develop any such method as capacity building can produce adaptation benefits directly and indirectly and do so over an extended period. The full value of the short-term adaptation actions of this project is therefore difficult to measure.</p>	<p>The Project included the GEF and LDCF indicators in the results framework and have submitted a M&E Plan on how the indicators will be monitored and measured. Agree with the comment that it will be difficult to develop a good method to measure capacity building. The Project is expected to use survey and target group interviews in communities to assess behavioral change and improved awareness on climate change. However there are a lot of factors that can influence the response of participants.</p>

	<p>(7) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up. Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?</p>	<p>Not particularly. The project does not claim that its use of LDCF funding is innovative, but does make a compelling argument for the use of adaptation funds to move the larger World Bank project forward. It is not clear to what extent the work on adaptation in this context is innovative, given the prior presence of adaptation projects in the country.</p>	<p>See paragraph 11 of Annex 5 to the PAD. The performance-based grant delivery mechanism will be the first for LDCF funded community resilience programs in the Pacific region delivered at the sub-national level.</p>
	<p>1b. Project Map and Coordinates.</p>	<p>A map is included. The map does not point to any specific project sites. As the project references infrastructure, it would be good to see the potential location of that work (at times the PID references exposure of infrastructure to climate hazards, suggesting that there has been some thought about where the work would take place).</p>	<p>The Map shows all the Provinces that will participate in the Project. It is unrealistic to pre-identify specific project sites at this stage as the actual sub-projects and sites of the investments will depend on Ward prioritization, PGs selection and site risk assessments during project implementation.</p>

	2.Stakeholders.	It is not clear. if the stakeholders have been identified. A stakeholder table is not provided; however, a narrative detail the government agencies and other stakeholders that will be involved in the project. The private sector will be engaged; however, specific details are lacking. The project notes that it will report to the PGSP Project Steering Committee, which is governed by a number of government ministries. The project plans to prepare a stakeholder engagement plan that will ?include all stakeholders at all levels including national, provincial (provincial government). ward development committees and local level including leaders that represent the nine provinces selected.?	Please see Part II, 2 of the Datasheet and attached Stakeholder Engagement Plan for details on the project stakeholders, their interests and how they will be engaged including the private stakeholder.
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	Stakeholders.	The Project Steering Committee members will help govern the project and its activities. As other stakeholders have not been identified in the PIF/PID, it is not clear what their roles are. However, the PID does mention the importance of taking a bottom-up, community-informed approach to the project, so it is likely that stakeholders will be involved at least in consultations around problem identification and intervention design.	Please the SEP for the different stakeholders? roles.
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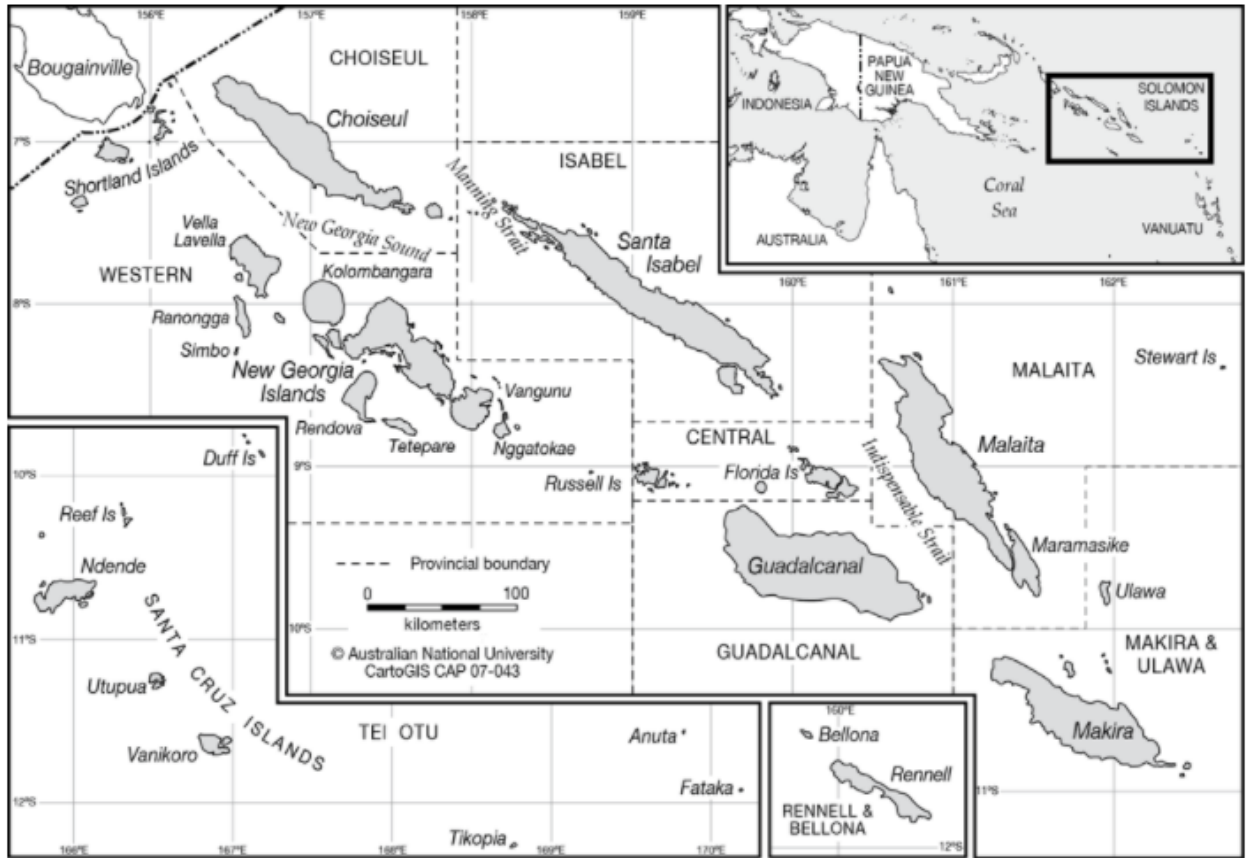
	<p>3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.</p>	<p>The project will also consider: Increasing investment to the Ward Development Grants and stipulating that these micro-grants (or a portion thereof) be used to support vulnerable groups Conducting additional gender and inclusion Trainings Incorporating additional disability considerations into construction designs</p>	<p>The micro-grants will be based on the Ward prioritization and PGs selection. However, drawing from historical data, PCDF investments will also benefit vulnerable group such as women. This is addressed in paragraph 24, 33 of the PAD. See footnote 61 on paragraph 24</p>
	<p>5. Risks.</p>	<p>The project has not discussed how its objectives or outputs would be affected by climate change to 2050, so it is not clear if the impact of those risks has been assessed and addressed. It is also unclear if the sensitivity of the project and its outcomes to climate change and its impacts has been assessed.</p>	<p>See paragraph 3 of Annex 5 to the PAD and the attached Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Report. The report assessed the level of risks for the Project and informs the project design to ensure that the risks are properly addressed.</p>

	Coordination. Have specific lessons learned from previous projects been cited?	No information on lessons learned.	This is now addressed. See paragraph 16 of Annex 5 to the PAD.
	Is there an adequate mechanism to feed the lessons learned from earlier projects into this project, and to share lessons learned from it into future projects?	The PID shows a clear ability to feed prior lessons into this project, and following the KM plan the lessons from this project will likely be relatively accessible to subsequent projects via the PFGCC or the PGSP Project Steering Committee?	See paragraph 12 of Annex 5 to the PAD. It will be accessible via the PGSP Joint Oversight Committee.
	What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience?	At this stage, the plans are somewhat generic: project lessons will be disseminated through the Provincial Capacity Development Fund website as well as through regular quarterly and annual reports provided to stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, development partners, the private sector and academic institutions.	See paragraph 11 and 12 of Annex 5 to the PAD on the dissemination and sharing of results, lessons and experience.

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

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.

Appendix A: Indicative Project Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)								Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity/receiving funds from the GEF Agency(ies))
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3								
		Performance-Based Grants for Resilient Development		Improving frontline services	Building resilient communities	Project Management								
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity	Subgrants to Provincial Governments to implement design and construction of climate adaptation and resilient infrastructure investments.	2,216,225							2,216,225			2,216,225	MECDM	
International Consultants	Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Expert				336,000				336,000			336,000	MECDM	
Local Consultants	Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Management Officers (DM)				864,000				864,000			864,000	MECDM	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs														
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Provincial Engineering training on resilient design			80,000					80,000			80,000	MECDM	
	Ward Development Committee, Community Support Officers, and PG officers training programs.			429,986					429,986			429,986	MECDM	
	Annual Provincial Performance Forum			100,000					100,000			100,000	MECDM	
	Resilience and climate change training programs				540,000				540,000			540,000		
Grand Total		2,216,225	-	609,986	1,740,000	-	-	-	4,566,211	-	-	4,566,211		

[1] In exceptional cases where GEF Agency receives funds for execution, Terms of Reference for specific activities are reviewed by GEF Secretariat.
 Note: All project travel cost, office supplies, other operating costs and M&E will be financed by IDA.

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an 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 Additionality 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).

