



Government of the
Solomon Islands



United Nations
Development Programme Fiji
Multi-Country Office

**Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP)
2008-2012**

between

The Government of Solomon Islands

and

**United Nations Development Programme
Honiara Office**

The Framework

The Government of the Solomon Islands and the United Nations Development Programme are in mutual agreement regarding the contents of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the Country Programmes.

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation to address national priorities and needs within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals and the international Conferences, Summits and Conventions of the UN system to which the Government of Solomon Islands and the United Nations Development Programme are committed,

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Cooperation Agreement (2003-2007),

Entering into a new period of cooperation (2008-2012),

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation and have agreed as follows:

Part I Basis of Relationship

WHEREAS the Government of the Solomon Islands (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as “UNDP”) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country [Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Solomon Islands and the United Nations Development Programme, which was signed by the parties on 27 March 1983, 4 April 1986 and 7 April 1981, respectively]. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/01 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definition of “execution” and “implementation” enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the United Nations Development Group simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision, this CPAP, together with Annual Work Plans (to be hereinafter concluded, and which shall form part of this CPAP and are incorporated herein by reference), shall constitute together a project document as referred to in Article 1 of the SBAA.

Part II Situation Analysis

Similar to its other Pacific Island neighbours, Solomon Islands faces common challenges resulting from its relative small size, geographic isolation and vulnerability to natural disasters. Increasingly, the livelihoods of its citizens are being threatened by climate changes associated with global warming and environmental degradation. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Solomon Islands has committed to the Mauritius Strategy, and the Government’s *Policy Statements* (January 2008) highlights “pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals” as a key part of its vision and mission. The country’s *2004 Millennium Development Goals Report* indicated that the country is on target to meet two Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by

2015: Goal 2, Achieve universal primary education; and Goal 5, Improve maternal health. Without additional investments, the country is unlikely to meet Goal 3, Promote gender equality and empower women. For many of the other MDGs, ascertaining the status and prospects for progress was difficult, due to insufficient data.

Solomon Islands became an independent parliamentary democracy in 1978. It consists of nine provinces: Temotu, Makira/Ulawa, Renbel, Central, Western, Choiseul, Isabel, Guadalcanal and Malaita. Its population of approximately 470,000 people is culturally diverse, and is spread across some 300–400 inhabited islands. Most of the population lives in rural areas (85 per cent) and practice subsistence agriculture. Transportation and communication links across the country are poorly developed, restricting opportunities for engagement in the formal economy. Solomon Islands was declared a Least Developed Country (LDC) by the United Nations in 1993.

The Solomon Islands is currently recovering from a period of civil unrest and lawlessness (1999-2003), which became known as the “ethnic tensions”. In the three years following 1998, civil unrest displaced an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 people (6 per cent to 9 per cent of the total population). With the breakdown of law and order, government operations were paralyzed and significant amounts of public infrastructure destroyed. Critically, fiscal discipline was undermined through the intimidation of public officials, which often resulted in the extortion of government funds.

To address this situation, and in response to a request from the Solomon Islands Government, the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) arrived in the Solomon Islands in July 2003. RAMSI partnered with the Solomon Islands Government to restore law and order and modest economic growth. Although macroeconomic stability has been maintained in recent years—raising the prospects of sustainable growth—reducing the economy’s vulnerability to shocks remains a formidable challenge. A range of factors, including high population growth, weak institutions, infrastructure deficiencies, the high cost of doing business, limited implementation capacity compound this challenge.

There is a range of indicators—including the riots that followed the general elections in 2006—that suggests that the political and social situation remains fragile. Experiences of civil unrest and conflict during the past decade, have highlighted the need for a concerted effort among development partners to address the underlying causes of the ethnic tensions, which are political, social and economic in nature. Peace and stability dialogues, early warning systems, the role of women in crisis prevention and recovery, improved linkages between traditional and modern systems of government; and disaster risk reduction are all areas where increased partner attention could contribute to greater stability. The Government’s efforts to ensure that the citizens of Solomon Islands receive a “peace dividend”—and improvement in their social and economic situations—have been the focus of the current and previous administrations. At the heart of these efforts is a people-centred approach to rural development, which would bring benefits to much of the 85 per cent of the population living in rural areas.

Solomon Islands ranks 129 in the *2007/8 UNDP Human Development Report*, and falls in the bracket of countries with Medium Human Development Index. Given its high natural resource base, the country has the potential to progress further and achieve higher standards of living for its people, particularly those based in the rural areas and on the outskirts of the capital city, Honiara.

According to the 1999 census, the population of Solomon Islands is rising rapidly, at about 2.8 per cent per annum and current estimates by the World Bank, suggest population growth of 4 per cent, which is among the highest in the world. An estimated 70 per cent of the population is under 30 years of age, and employment prospects in the cash economy are poor, with only around 30 per cent of population employed in the formal sector. Due to lack of employment opportunities, increasing hardship and social instability, inequality has a disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups, such as rural poor; women and girls (who remain disadvantaged to varying degrees in education, access to labour markets and political representation); ethnic minorities; and young people, as half the population is under 25 years of age. In addition, the rise of HIV infection rates among neighbouring countries—with which Solomon Islands has frequent contacts and close cultural ties—means that priority must be given to multi-sectoral approaches to prevention, care and treatment.

Aggregate social indicators mask large differences between urban and rural areas. The two main constraints in the rural sector are the lack of essential public services such as health, education and accessible transport infrastructure, and the lack of opportunity to earn cash income, due mainly to difficulties in market access for rural products. While the urban areas have better social services and average incomes are higher, the urban poor face difficulties in securing employment and land for residence. Successive governments have not succeeded in providing adequate infrastructure and services, especially in rural areas, nor in facilitating income-generating opportunities outside Honiara.

The IMF estimated real GDP growth to be 6.1 per cent in 2006¹ and new private investments have recently flowed into the country, especially into the non-timber sector. This is a welcome trend since timber resources are expected to drop precipitously in about three years. The timber sector accounted for 70 per cent of exports in 2006, 14 per cent of tax revenue and 10 per cent of GDP. Due to rising fuel and investment related imports, the trade deficit stood at 16 per cent of GDP in 2005 and 2006. However strong FDI (mainly into gold mining and an oil palm plantation) and robust aid inflows kept the foreign exchange reserve high at five months import level. Fiscal standing is stable, mainly due to revenue over performance and investment under-spending. However, low-priority spending was on the rise.

Solomon Islands relies heavily on primary commodity production, with copra and cocoa as major exports, and marine-based resources, highlighting community-based management of natural resources and maintenance of the environment as a key to growth and poverty reduction. Exposure to environmental hazards such as rising sea levels, storm surges and changing weather patterns have highlighted the need to focus more strongly on disaster risk reduction and early warning systems, as well as on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Competing demands on the environment and differentiated impacts of climate change, waste management and poor natural resource management pose significant challenges to Solomon Islands. Contributing factors include: limited integration and non-implementation of environment in national or sectoral plans and strategies; non-existent or outdated environmental legislation; limited documentation of traditional practices; and inadequate capacities of communities to exercise greater care in the protection of the natural habitat that supplies essential resources. Concerns about improving equitable access to natural resources, including renewable energy, to enable opportunities for sustainable livelihood options require special consideration.

Sustainable and equitable economic growth and improvements in living standards are dependent on significant governance improvements. Increasing concerns over alleged abuse of

¹ Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2006 Report.

power, corruption and cronyism has contributed to instability and conflict, and a failure to uphold human rights. Although decentralization and participatory decision-making are being enhanced, mechanisms to encourage full and real participation by women and minority groups are largely lacking. Leveraging information and communications technologies (ICT) for local government and provincial planning and management requires action. The value of broad-based civic education programmes is increasingly recognized in Solomon Islands. Civil society organizations are key partners in governance and human rights education.

Part III Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

UNDP and the Government of Solomon Islands have a longstanding relationship dating back to the late 1970s and while the nature of this association has evolved in the 1990s to focus more on UNDP's globally mandated practice areas. In the previous programme cycle (2003-2007), UNDP support was prioritised under three related areas:

- i. *Poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods*
- ii. *Democratic governance and human rights (including peace and stability)*
- iii. *Environmental protection and resource management*

UNDP's previous programme included activities such as: provision of financial literacy training; demobilization of Special Constables; support to the National Parliament; review of the Solomon Islands Constitution; recovery of weapons; assistance with national development planning processes; support to planning and economic development in Isabel province; and assessment of Government capacity to implement environment projects.

Tripartite Project Reviews (TPRs) and project evaluations have confirmed that the emphasis of the previous cycle remains a relevant strategic niche for UNDP, with adjustments needed to re-position the future programme. These include the need to:

- Adopt a more strategic and targeted focus on outcomes in key sectors, in order to maximize impact.
- Build stronger partnerships at the highest levels, including enhanced donor partnerships for improved resource mobilization.
- Ensure national commitment to and ownership of programmes by enhancing involvement of key stakeholders, use of national development frameworks and systems in consultative processes, more frequent country visits, and continued training at national, regional and international levels.

In developing the proposed programme described below, UN agencies together with Government officials and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) undertook a series of consultations in 2007 and 2008 in order to ensure national commitment and ownership of the strategic focus and outcomes in the proposed programme. These included: an inter-agency consultation in February 2007 which defined the overall direction of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Pacific 2008-2012 as it relates to Solomon Islands; Cabinet review of the UNDAF outcomes for Solomon Islands in March 2007; consultations with counterpart ministries in March and May 2007 on the elaboration of the UNDP Multi-Country Programme Document (MCPD) as it relates to Solomon Islands; review of the MCPD by the UNDP-UNFPA Executive Board in early September 2007; technical consultations with counterpart ministries in mid-September 2007 to elaborate the Results and Resources Framework (RRF); in October 2007, High-Level Review sessions with participation at the Permanent Secretary and Director level to review the RRFs for UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF; Cabinet review of the RRFs in November 2007; in December 2007, consultations with relevant ministries, CSOs and donor partners in the development of 2008 Annual Work Plans (AWPs); and in

February 2008, an inter-agency exercise to verify alignment of the CPAP outcomes with the Government's *Translation and Implementation Framework*.

Part IV Proposed Programme

The overall aim of the Country Programme 2008-2012 is to respond to current and emerging development challenges of Solomon Islands in close partnership with the Government and through continued emphasis on capacity development; strategic focus and use of resources in high-impact areas, robust engagement and coordination with other key stakeholders and development partners; and strong partnerships at national, provincial and local levels. The programme is aligned with country priorities as reflected in national development planning documents, the UNDAF 2008-2012 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The new Country Programme for Solomon Islands has four strategic outcome areas: (1) equitable economic growth and the Millennium Development Goals; (2) good governance and human rights; (3) crisis prevention and recovery; and (4) environment and sustainable management.

The following sections, as well as the Results and Resources Framework (attached as Annex A), provide additional description of these outcome areas and an overview of suggested targets and respective resource requirements:

1. Equitable Economic Growth and the Millennium Development Goals

UNDP's activities in this outcome area will be geared towards:

- Strengthening MDG-based planning, awareness of MDGs and aid coordination and aid management systems;
- Improving MDG-related programming capacities, as well as implementation and management capabilities;
- Supporting attainment of equitable growth and benefits of inclusive globalization; and
- Facilitating HIV/AIDS-related policies and leadership development requirements.

Strengthening MDG-based planning and budgeting aims to facilitate evidence-based policy making and planning through the availability of reliable development data and improvement of existing planning and aid coordination mechanisms. In particular, UNDP will support a strengthening of the national development monitoring efforts to collect and retain important MDG data to assist in the development of a Medium-Term Development Strategy and a longer-term national development plan. UNDP will also improve MDG-related programming capacities, and programme implementation and management capabilities, through the establishment of an MDG programming and support unit; the overall goal of the unit will be to support Government efforts in achieving the MDGs.

In 2007, the Government requested support to develop a national programme for capacity development for trade facilitation. This country-driven process will seek to integrate trade into the development planning cycle and policy frameworks of the country. An initial trade diagnostics exercise in 2008 will seek, in consultation with the private sector, bilateral and multilateral development partners, to identify capacity, legislative and policy gaps that will facilitate expansion of trade in the near future. This will include the development of an action matrix and the formulation of detailed project and investment proposals to support its implementation. Starting in 2008, UNDP and the World Trade Organization (WTO) will seek to facilitate access to the multilateral trust fund facility under the Enhanced Integrated Framework, to ensure financial access for the implementation of high priority proposals.

Building on experiences and lessons learned in 2007, UNDP will continue to explore opportunities and facilitate reliable access to financial services and products to the “unbanked” rural population of Solomon Islands. Broadbased training in the basics of money management (financial literacy), will be complemented with more advanced training in entrepreneurship and small business development.

In the attainment of MDG 6 (combating HIV/AIDS), UNDP will support implementation of the National Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Strategy, through a sustained national leadership facilitation effort which will reach out to traditional, religious, community, political and civil society leadership. This effort will ensure a broad array of leaders is conversant with all issues associated with HIV/AIDS—and assist them to communicate effectively on these issues in a sensitive way—as a method for ensuring the multi-sectoral effectiveness of the National Strategy.

Overall resource requirements in this area are estimated at US\$3,816,000 over five years, of which US\$1,476,000 (39%) will be contributed from UNDP core resources and US\$2,340,000 (61%) is to be mobilized from other donors.

2. Good Governance and Human Rights

UNDP's assistance towards strengthening national governance will be geared towards the following outputs:

- Improving capacities of the Parliament and government to ensure effective accountability and oversight;
- Enhancing and systematizing civic education as a means for enhancing civil society participation in and oversight of governance issues and processes; and
- Enhancing decentralized governance and participatory decision-making.

As a signatory to the Pacific Plan, Solomon Islands is committed to promoting good governance and supporting one of the plan's key objectives: to “improve transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific.”

To foster democratic governance in Solomon Islands, UNDP will focus its programming intervention on strengthening the National Parliament; and with a new strategic focus on civic education, thereby fostering a more participatory and inclusive democracy. UNDP's support to the parliament will move to a new phase in 2008, expanding on the successful activities of the current project, providing further support to the strengthening of the institution.

Civic education more broadly will be a focus of the new programme cycle, thereby fostering a more participatory and inclusive democracy. Following a baselining activity, UNDP will develop a preparatory assistance project on civic education which will provide capacity development at the community level to enable Solomon Islands citizens to exercise rights and engage constructively in the management of individual and community affairs, and the oversight of governance issues and processes. Respecting and integrating the cultural values of Solomon Islanders, related activities will include principles of transparency, participation, responsiveness, accountability, empowerment and equity. The preparatory assistance project will inform a larger successor project on civic education.

At the same time, UNDP will expand its governance activities at the provincial level, following the Preparatory Assistance phase by the second quarter of 2008. UNDP will continue its work with the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening to help strengthen the linkages between national and state structures to enable a more responsive and strengthened

interaction of local people in governance institutions and development services. Capacity building support for improved public expenditure management will be a focus of Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme, as will support to provincial assemblies.

Overall resource requirements in this area are estimated at US\$5,822,000 over five years, of which US\$1,302,000 (22%) will be contributed from UNDP core resources and US\$4,520,000 (78%) will be mobilized from other donors.

3. Crisis Prevention and Recovery

UNDP's support in this area will be geared towards the following outputs:

- Strengthening institutional mechanisms for disaster response and planning, particularly at the local level; and
- National policies and strategies reviewed through conflict-sensitive analyses, and tension reduction projects developed and implemented.

UNDP's assistance in this area will leverage experiences and partnerships established in response to the April 2007 earthquake and tsunami, in order to continue its support to national disaster risk reduction planning—including early warning—and to expand this work by targeting communities at particular risk for natural disasters.

In the January 2008 *Policy Statements* document, reconciliation is identified as the number one priority of the Government. UNDP is forming a diverse partnership of actors which will engage in conflict-prevention and tension-reduction activities, including supporting national dialogue. Two critical aspects of this work will be building capacity for conflict sensitive analyses of national policies, strategies and projects; and working with both Government and youth on specific peace-building and tension-reduction activities.

Overall resource requirements in this area are estimated at US\$2,992,000 over five years, of which US\$752,000 (25%) will be contributed from UNDP core resources, while US\$2,240,000 (75%) will be mobilized from other donors.

4. Sustainable Environmental Management

UNDP's assistance towards ensuring sustainability of environment management will focus on the following outputs:

- Development of policies and legislations for sustainable environmental management; and
- Strengthening of institutional support encompassing science-based and traditional systems of environment management and indigenous knowledge.

UNDP will support country-led change processes of the Government of the Solomon Islands to ensure that home-grown development strategies incorporate environment and energy priorities and that improvement of capacity at all levels is backed by effective dialogue that combine Global Environment Facility (GEF) resources, available international assistance and innovative partnerships that support high development benefits.

The Government's *Policy Statements* and *Translation and Implementation Framework* recognize the unique challenges of environment sustainability for small island developing states, with specific vulnerabilities unique to low-lying areas and atolls. The consultation processes that are producing the Solomon Islands National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) and the Solomon Islands National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), Solomon Islands Sustainable Land Management (SLM), and the Solomon Islands Second National Communication (SNC) to the UN Climate Change Convention, lay the groundwork for UNDP programmes to build capacity to

better integrate environmental concerns into national and provincial planning processes, sectoral plans and strategies. These documents and reports provide vital national baseline information, which will be complemented by information collected from recent research and technologies; a roundtable presentation to partners on this research will lay the groundwork for future environment programmes—including those on climate change adaptation and mitigation; renewable energy; sustainable land management; conservation; and community initiatives on sustainable livelihoods.

UNDP will support a series of pilot projects to improve natural resources management and livelihood opportunities at the grassroots level. The GEF Small Grants project in close collaboration with the Community-based Conservation and Natural Resource Management in Isabel Province project, and other relevant projects that will benefit from GEF and other donor support will also address capacity constraints. The approach will also incorporate concerns of traditional and modern systems, practices and regimes of natural resource management as well as the development of non-traditional partnerships that support social and environmental goals.

Overall resource requirements in this area are estimated at US\$2,951,000 over five years, of which US\$845,000 (29%) will be contributed from UNDP core resources or through GEF, while US\$2,106,000 (71%) will be mobilized from other donors.

Part V Partnership Strategy

The programme's scope and complexity necessitate elaborate partnership strategies not only between the Government and UNDP, but also with number of other partners, in order to deliver development results in Solomon Islands throughout 2008-2012 and to uphold the principles of Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Within the government, the list of main partners will include: Prime Minister's Office; Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination; Ministry of Finance and Treasury; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Immigration; Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Employment; Ministry of Rural Development and Indigenous Business Affairs; Ministry of Health and Medical Services; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace; Ministry of Women, Youth and Children's Affairs; Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development; Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening; Ministry of Forestry; Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry of Lands and Survey; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources; National Disaster Management Office; Electoral Commission; Central Bank of Solomon Islands; and the Office of the Speaker of the National Parliament. Strong national ownership of the programme will also depend on partnership and participation of provincial governments and service departments at national and provincial levels, civil society, traditional and religious leaders, private sector, and other community members.

The programme will continue to leverage partnerships within the UN system under the auspices of the UNDAF, as well as the Joint Country Presence initiative in Solomon Islands among UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. In addition to strengthening the capacity and in-house expertise available in the UNDP Honiara Office, the UNDP Multi-Country Office in Fiji and the UNDP Pacific Centre, implementation will benefit from access to UNDP's global and regional knowledge networks, as well as to the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

Ensuring aid effectiveness and resource mobilization, programme objectives will require robust engagement with other development partners, including the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the European Union (EU), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), New Zealand's International Aid and Development Agency (NZAID), the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) and the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies.

Part VI Programme Management

The programme will be managed under the overall coordination of the Government's designated Coordinating Agency. Due to the uneven capacity for programme execution within some government sectors, a project for building capacity for programme implementation is ongoing and will continue during the 2008-2012 cycle under the Equitable Economic Growth and the Millennium Development Goals programme area. The execution capacity of the implementing partner ministries, agencies, and offices will be continually assessed; these assessments will guide the selection of execution modalities, including national execution (NEX), execution by a UN agency, or direct execution (DEX) of programmes by UNDP.

At the outcome level, the programme will be guided by Annual Work Plans (AWPs). The Government Coordinating Agency will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each AWP. The AWPs will describe the results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each implementing partner. Principal implementing partners and other partners for each programme component are shown in the RRF. Other implementing partners may be identified in addition to the ones listed in the RRF.

The Government Coordinating Agency, the Government Co-operating Agency, UNDP, implementing partners and, where applicable, donor organizations, will form the CPAP Board as a principle mechanism to ensure programme monitoring and oversight. Wherever possible, annual CPAP Board meetings will be held concurrently with joint UN annual/biennial UNDAF reviews, and the annual monitoring and workplanning exercises of the Joint Country Presence agencies.

To the extent possible, UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWPs to implement programme initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP and AWPs.

The CPAP will be managed according to the Projects in Controlled Environment (PRINCE 2) methodology, and the principles of Capacity of Efficient Delivery of Achievable Results (CEDAR). All project activities will be subject to continuous monitoring by project implementers and stakeholders against the indicators determined in the project Communications and Monitoring Plan. UNDP will provide training for government focal points and implementing partners in these principles. At the end of each quarter, the Project Manager should provide the following reports:

- Update of Quality Log;
- Update of Issues Log;
- Update of Risks Log;
- Project Quarterly Progress Report;
- Project Quarterly Financial Report;

- Lessons Learned Log.

From 2008, cash transfers to an Implementing Partner will be based on AWP and will be in line with the capacity assessments under the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) among UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. Based on the approved AWP and quarterly reports, UNDP will provide required financial resources to the Implementing Partner to carry out project activities. The Implementing Partner is accountable for:

- Managing UNDP resources to achieve the expected results specified in the Project Document and Annual Workplan;
- Maintaining up-to-date accounting system to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reporting;
- Maintaining an inventory that records acquisition and disposal of equipment.

At the end of each quarter, members of the Project Board should review both financial and substantive reports and focus on scope, quality, schedule, progress versus workplan, and financial resources situation.

Audits will be organized as an integral part of sound financial and administrative management and of the UNDP accountability framework. Audit observations and findings will be used together with monitoring, evaluation and other reports to continuously improve the quality of the activities and of management.

Delivery of the CPAP outputs will be underpinned by the joint United Nations expanded presence, under reciprocity arrangements among UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF in Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. With in-house expertise in key programme areas, UNDP will provide support services, training and advice to implementation partners in project formulation, implementation, monitoring, human rights-based approaches and gender-sensitive programming. Formulation of joint programmes, advice and support from the Pacific Centre in Fiji, as well as from the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) will be leveraged to streamline programme implementation modalities with other agencies and to enhance programme effectiveness.

Following the completion of an activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Cooperating Agency, the Implementing Partner, and UNDP, or refunded. Resource mobilization efforts, as well as evaluation and communication strategies will be intensified to support the Results and Resources Framework and ensure sustainability of the programme. UNDP and national counterparts will ensure that programming resources are available for evaluations as well as communication of programme activities, requirements and results to the broader stakeholder community. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost-sharing, trust funds or government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken.

Project management will be strengthened further through a number of ways. UNDP will provide training and support to the Government of Solomon Islands and all implementing partners, addressing such areas as Finance, Procurement and Human Resources, Project Management and Audit. Certain activities in this CPAP, such as on local governance, will become part of joint UN programming, thus resulting in streamlined programme implementation modalities with other UN agencies.

Part VII Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan and the joint mid-year reviews undertaken by the Joint Country Presence agencies. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms, tools and conducting reviews, in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, with the view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. The implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. Reporting will be done on a quarterly basis in accordance with UNDP procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.

Implementing partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UNDP. To that effect, Implementing partners agree to the following:

- Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives,
- Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring; and
- Special or scheduled audits: UNDP, and where appropriate in collaboration with other UN agencies, will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.

The audits will be commissioned by UNDP and undertaken by private sector audit services.

Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP.

The Government and UNDP—in conjunction with other Joint Country Presence agencies—shall jointly conduct annual planning and review meetings for all programme components, usually in the last quarter of each year. The exercise will review the CPAP results and resources framework and prepare for the following year's AWP. Other UN agencies and representatives of multilateral and bilateral donors as well as civil society organizations may be invited to participate in these meetings as appropriate. A more comprehensive mid-term programme review, including outcome evaluations, will be held jointly by the Government and UNDP—again, in conjunction with other Joint Country Presence agencies—in 2010. An end-of-programme cycle review will be held in 2012.

Part VIII Commitments of UNDP

Total regular resource allocation (TRAC 1.1.1) for the country programme for 2008-2012 is **US\$4,375,000**, subject to availability of funds. In a working partnership, UNDP and the Government of Solomon Islands will mobilize an additional **US\$11,206,000** as non-core resources, subject to interest by funding partners. UNDP will take the lead in facilitating access by the Government to funding from the UN system—such as the Global Environment Facility,

Climate Adaptation Fund, Thematic Trust Funds, etc. These resource allocations do not include emergency funds that may be mobilized in response to any humanitarian or crisis situation. These resource allocations will be utilized for policy advice, technical assistance, capacity building, systems development and knowledge generation and sharing.

UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP and AWP, UNDAF results matrix and MDGs, including monitoring and evaluation, and timely progress reporting to donors. Through annual reviews and quarterly progress reporting, joint responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be emphasized.

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment within five working days.

UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.

Part IX Commitments of the Government

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UNDP. To that effect, Cooperating Agencies and Implementing Partners agree to the following:

The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA). The Government will apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations Agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its staff and consultants. In addition, the Government will accord to UNDP and its staff and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the SBAA.

The Government will be fully committed to support UNDP in playing its mandated roles in Solomon Islands, including those in implementing its technical assistance activities and assisting the realization of the values of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals in the country.

The Government will be committed to ensure that counterpart funds, both in-kind and in-cash contributions, will be made available, in a timely and adequate manner, to enable the successful implementation of UNDP-assisted projects.

The Government will work in partnership with UNDP to mobilize non-core resources, including GEF funding, third-party cost-sharing and private sector contributions, to support CPAP implementation. The Government will make every effort to position UNDP programmes within the context of the Government's ongoing discussions on development programme assistance. The Government will ensure that UNDP programmes which require funding above

what is available from the UN system are brought to the attention of bilateral and other multilateral actors, in order to enable the agreed UNDP strategic interventions to be taken to scale

The Government will be committed to organize project, outcome and country programme reviews, as well as joint strategy meetings and, where appropriate, sectoral/thematic forums to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated personnel for the purpose of meeting beneficiaries, assessing project progress and performance as well as evaluating the use of programme resources.

Upon implementation of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) framework, a standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP's only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP's, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP; and
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors;
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UNDP that provided cash and to the Supreme Audit Institution;
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations;
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN agencies and to the Supreme Audit Institution, on a quarterly basis.

Part X Other Provisions


This CPAP enters into force on the date signed by both Parties and in the case the CPAP is signed on different dates, then it shall enter into force on the date of the later signature. The CPAP shall continue in force until 31 December 2012.

This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of the Solomon Islands and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the CPAP Board.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day 14 March 2008 in Honiara, Solomon Islands.

For the Government of the Solomon Islands

For the United Nations Development Programme Multi-Country Office

Signature: 

Signature: 

Name: Steve Abana

Name: Richard Dictus

Title: Minister for Development Planning and Aid Coordination

Title: UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative

Annex A - Solomon Islands Results and Resources Framework

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Localising MDGs	<p>1.1 Solomon Islands prepares and implements sectoral and national plans and sustainable development strategies aligned with MDG goals, targets and indicators linked to national budgets; and national statistical information systems and databases are established, strengthened (to support information systems), upgraded and harmonised focusing strongly on demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators</p> <p>Indicator: MDG costed national plans; % increased budget allocations for MDGs; MDG report completed. Baseline: At the end of 2007, Solomon Islands does not have national or departmental plans costed or aligned with the MDGs. Target: Tenets of MDG based planning and budgeting methodology is used in departmental and national planning.</p> <p>Indicator: Defined national basic needs and poverty lines; poverty analysis impacting on national policy and planning targets; % decrease in poverty gap ratio. Baseline: The estimation of national poverty lines for Solomon Islands was completed. Target: Strengthened national statistical systems generating poverty data and analysis</p> <p>Indicator: Aid databases and aid management systems strengthened; Aid flows integrated in national plans and budgets. Baseline: Low capacities for aid coordination; aid data unstructured and incomplete. Target: National development policies and strategies supported by an effective aid management system.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Strengthened capacity among policy makers and CSOs to analyse trends and implications of key poverty, environment and gender issues and incorporate them in MDG based national policies, plans, budgets and reports</p>	<p>[1.1.1.1] # of departmental plans & budgets developed and aligned to localized MDGs. Baseline: National & departmental plans not aligned with national MDG priorities. Targets: Departmental and national plans and budgets aligned to localized MDGs.</p> <p>[1.1.1.2] # of planners trained in MDG planning, budgeting, data collection and analyses. Baseline: Planners have been introduced to MDG costing and planning tools but the tools have not been used for planning and budgeting. Targets: Additional national and sectoral planners trained in MDG planning & budgeting.</p> <p>[1.1.1.3] # of staff trained in aid management and resource planning Baseline: Aid flows not related to national budget. Targets: Structured aid data and enhanced aid monitoring system linking to development budget.</p>	<p>Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination, with UN organizations, CROP organizations, EU, WB, ADB, AusAID, NZAID, Development Services Exchange, CSOs and community members</p>	<p>Regular Resources</p> <p>115,000</p> <p>168,000</p> <p>165,000</p> <p>130,000</p> <p>743,000</p>	<p>Other Resources</p> <p>200,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>90,000</p> <p>1,040,000</p>

Equitable growth and inclusive globalization	<p>1.2 Trade mechanisms, private sector partnerships and employment generation are sustainable, pro poor and equitable Indicator: # of new trade facilitation-related legislations, regulations and plans adopted; # of new businesses registered; % increase in export earnings. Baseline: Trade regulatory frameworks and legislations outdated; trade facilitation systems not meeting international standards; low export performance. Target: Export performance improved Indicator: # of urban/rural poor accessing financial services, in particular women and youth. Baseline: 8,000 rural bank accounts; Target: Increased number of people, in particular women and youth, having access to financial services. Indicator: # of pilot initiatives/partnerships for employment, income generation and entrepreneurship development by country; # of youth and women employed through pilot initiatives; # of pilot initiatives upscaled towards national impact. Baseline: Limited employment opportunities and non-conducive environment for income generation; lack of opportunity, increasing hardship and inequality have disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups. Target: Increased income generation and employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, including women and youth</p>	<p>1.2.1 Improved regulatory framework and enabling environment for enhanced trade in service sectors including deepened access to sustainable financial services and financial competencies enhanced for urban/rural communities</p>	<p>[1.2.1.1] # of regulations reviewed relating to trading practices & private sector. Baseline: Trade policy not mainstreamed into national development strategy. Target: National trade strategies policies developed and implemented. [1.2.1.2] # people (disaggregated by sex and location) with transaction bank accounts and access to other forms of financial services. Baseline: Limited access to rural banking and other forms of financial services. Target: Increased number of rural women accessing financial services. [1.2.1.3] # of registered and operating business disaggregated by national/foreign/sex. Baseline: Limited business and employment opportunities, lack of related disaggregated data. Target: Enhanced business & policy environment to increase employment opportunities & income generation.</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance and Treasury; Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination; Central Bank of Solomon Islands; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Immigration; Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Employment; Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development; Ministry of Rural Development and Indigenous Affairs; Prime Minister's Office; private sector organizations; financial services providers; with UN organizations, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), CROP organizations, EU, WB, ADB, AusAID, NZAID, CSOs and community members</p>	<p>Regular Resources 150,000 150,000 120,000 420,000 Other Resources 300,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 1,300,000</p>
Parliament	<p>2.1 Solomon Islands demonstrates and upholds the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and</p>	<p>2.1.1 Improved capacity of national parliaments and</p>	<p>[2.1.1.1] # of Members of Parliament, disaggregated by sex,</p>	<p>Office of the Speaker;</p>	<p>Regular Resources</p>

Strengthening & Participatory Democracy	<p>Accountability; and SOI is aware and protects human rights and makes available mechanisms to claim them</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> # of functional parliamentary committees; # of electronic research libraries; proportion of laws examined and submitted by parliamentary committees. <i>Baseline:</i> Legislative review to identify capacity gaps. <i>Target:</i> Solomon Islands men and women effectively contributing to accountability and oversight through improved parliamentary functions.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> # of women with seats in national parliaments and oversight committees; # of political parties putting forward female candidates for elections. <i>Baseline:</i> Representation of women in parliament across the Pacific less than 5%. <i>Target:</i> Women effectively contributing to accountability and oversight roles and functions in national parliaments.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> % of population with knowledge of democratic and human rights; # of countries with well functioning, broad-based and sustained civic education practices; # of CSOs engaged in civic education in national programmes. <i>Baseline:</i> Limited national capacities for civic education; Civic education programmes implemented or started in Solomon Islands; Various CSOs engaged in ad-hoc civic education activities. <i>Target:</i> Solomon Islands communities and people understanding and exercising their democratic and human rights.</p>	<p>government institutions and systems to enable the efficient and effective performance of oversight, accountability, legislative, representative functions and roles including improved capacity for equitable representation and participatory democracy through civic and human rights education</p>	<p>participating in the Induction Programme [2.1.1.2] # of oversight committee meetings held per year measured by output. <i>Baseline:</i> Capacity development for the Parliamentary Secretariat commenced; <i>Target:</i> 100% of Parliament Members participated in induction workshop.</p> <p>[2.1.2.1] # of women with seats in national parliament [2.1.2.2] # of women represented in oversight committees <i>Baseline:</i> Representation of women in parliament is 0%. <i>Target:</i> Women effectively contributing to accountability and oversight roles and functions in national parliaments</p> <p>[2.1.3.1] # of CSOs engaged in civic education in national programmes <i>Baseline:</i> Limited national capacities for civic education; Various CSOs engaged in ad-hoc civic education activities. <i>Target:</i> Solomon Islands communities and people understanding and exercising their democratic and human rights</p>	<p>Parliament Secretariat; Provincial governments; Ministry of Finance and Treasury; Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination; Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development; Electoral Commission; with UN organizations, CROP organizations, AusAID, NZAID, Commonwealth Secretariat, CSOs, community members</p>	125,000	225,000	175,000	155,000	680,000
					<i>Other Resources</i>				
Decentralization and Local Governance	<p>2.2 Decentralization of governance and participatory decision making is enhanced</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> % increase in local government expenditure; # of participatory local level plans developed; # of local governments leveraging ICT for planning and management; % of people actively engaged in councils and traditional systems; # of local government acts reviewed. <i>Baseline:</i> Lack of supportive legislation and functional structures and</p>	<p>2.2.1 Strengthened provincial governance structures & systems</p>	<p>[2.2.1.1] # of institutionalized planning & monitoring mechanisms in place between provincial and national government. <i>Baseline:</i> limited coordination between national and provincial government. <i>Target:</i> # provincial government with functional institutionalized planning and monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<p>Ministry of Provincial Government; Ministry of Finance and Treasury; Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development; with UN</p>	Regular Resources				
					130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	102,000
					<i>Other Resources</i>				

Component	Activity	Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year	Responsible Organization
HIV/AIDS planning and leadership development	<p>2.3 National policies and plans for equitable social and protection services are evidence-based and inclusive; and communities and individuals increasingly practice behaviours that reflect healthy lifestyles, social protection and better use of social services</p> <p>Indicator: # of multi-sectoral national plans on HIV/AIDS developed; # of decision-makers trained through leadership development program. Baseline: Ad-hoc engagement of leaders and limited national capacity in HIV/AIDS planning and advocacy at all levels. Target: Increased number of men and women leaders trained in leadership development and strengthening national capacity for multi-sectoral planning for HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>2.3.1 Enhanced engagement of leaders and decision makers at all levels to take immediate action on HIV involving people living with HIV/AIDS; and strengthened multi-sectoral planning</p>	<p>[2.3.1.1] # of people trained through Leadership for Development Programme disaggregated by sex Baseline: HIV/AIDS leadership limited to health sector Target: Enhanced leadership across all sectors to promote multi-sectoral planning</p> <p>[2.3.1.2] # of legislation, policies and strategies reviewed and recommendations made to mainstream HIV/AIDS Baseline: Multi-sectoral plan on HIV/AIDS exists but coordinated implementation is lacking Target: All new legislations to ensure mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues as relevant & aligned to national HIV policy if any</p>	<p>50,000</p> <p>75,000</p> <p>75,000</p> <p>63,000</p> <p>50,000</p> <p>313,000</p>	<p>50,000</p> <p>75,000</p> <p>75,000</p> <p>63,000</p> <p>50,000</p> <p>313,000</p>	<p>2008</p> <p>2009</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2011</p> <p>2012</p>	<p>Organizations: CROP organizations, AusAID NZAID Commonwealth Secretariat, CSOs, community members</p>
<p>Expected UNDP outcome #2 Expected MCPD outcome #3</p>	<p>Expected Outcomes</p>	<p>Expected Outcomes</p>	<p>Annualized output indicators, baselines and targets</p>	<p>Implementing partners</p>	<p>Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$)</p>	<p>Regular Resources</p>	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry</p>

	<p>are effective and integrated into all forms of development <i>Indicator:</i> # of national development plans/strategies that specifically address disaster risk management as a development issue; % increase budget allocations for disaster risk management. <i>Baseline:</i> National response plans updated in Solomon Islands (1989) not mainstreamed in national planning process. <i>Target:</i> Disaster risk reduction and management institutionally mainstreamed in Solomon Islands</p>	<p>Response Plans</p>	<p>disaggregated by sex & provinces and communities. [3.1.1.2] # of disaster risk reduction strategies & policies incorporated in national plans & implemented. <i>Baseline:</i> National response plan not mainstreamed in national planning process. <i>Target:</i> Disaster risk reduction and management institutionally mainstreamed in Solomon Islands.</p>	<p>of Finance and Treasury; Prime Minister's Office; National Disaster Management Office; with UN organizations, CROP organizations, AusAID, NZAID, NGOs, CSOs and community members</p>	<p>75,000</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>25,000</p>	<p>200,000</p>
<p>Peace-building and tension reduction</p>	<p>3.2 Disaster risk reduction and management of responses to humanitarian crisis and natural disasters are effective and integrated into all forms of development <i>Indicator:</i> # of engendered conflict sensitive analysis of national policies, strategies and projects adopted and implemented. <i>Baseline:</i> Limited capacity for conflict sensitive analysis and dialogue; tension reduction projects adhoc and limited in scope and outreach. <i>Target:</i> Strengthened national capacity for national stability dialogues, conflict sensitive analyses and management of appropriate tension reduction measures.</p>	<p>3.2.1 National policies and strategies reviewed through conflict sensitive analyses; and tension reduction projects developed and implemented</p>	<p>[3.2.1.1] # of people trained in conflict sensitive analysis by sex and province. [3.2.1.2] # of national stability dialogue held on issues related to potential sources of conflict. <i>Baseline:</i> Limited capacity for conflict sensitive analysis and dialogue; tension reduction projects adhoc and limited in scope and outreach. <i>Target:</i> Strengthened national capacity in Solomon Islands for national stability dialogues, conflict sensitive analyses and management of appropriate tension reduction measures.</p>	<p>Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace; Ministry of Women Youth and Children's Affairs; with UN organizations, PIFS, CSOs, community members</p>	<p>400,000</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>35,000</p>	<p>32,000</p>	<p>552,000</p>
<p>Capacity development to mainstream environmental sustainability</p>	<p>4.1 Environmental sustainability and sustainable energy are mainstreamed into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes <i>Indicator:</i> # of national development strategies, policies, plans of PICs incorporating environmental sustainability issues; % increase in national budget for environmental sustainability issues. <i>Baseline:</i> Limited integration of environmental concerns in national or sectoral plans and strategies; national environmental agencies under-resourced and over-extended. <i>Target:</i> Solomon's national development</p>	<p>4.1.1 Policies and legislations for sustainable environmental management developed and incorporated in national plans including increased capacity for improved implementation of environment programmes</p>	<p>[4.1.1.1] # Sectoral plans reviewed/approved incorporating environmental responses with national and provincial budget allocation for implementation. <i>Baseline:</i> Limited integration of environmental concerns in national or sectoral plans and strategies; national environmental agencies under-resourced and over-extended. <i>Target:</i> Environmental sustainability issues integrated into</p>	<p>Ministry of Forests, Environment and Conservation; Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination; Solomon Islands Meteorology Service; Ministry of Agriculture and</p>	<p>80,000</p>	<p>80,000</p>	<p>80,000</p>	<p>75,000</p>	<p>383,000</p>
<p>Other Resources</p>									
<p>Regular Resources</p>									
<p>Other Resources</p>									

	<p>strategies, policies, plans integrating environmental sustainability issues.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Strategic environmental action plans implemented and monitored. <i>Baseline:</i> Strategic environmental strategies and plans not implemented in Solomon Islands; national environmental agencies under-resourced and over-extended <i>Target:</i> Capacity of Environment department to support and monitor compliance to environmental legislation, fulfillment of reporting obligations of MEA-related initiatives.</p>	<p>national development strategies, policies, plans.</p> <p>[4.1.1.2] # of by-laws, decrees, standards, manuals, guidelines, etc. adopted and enforced.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Guiding ordinances/ legal documents that support the law enforcement have not been developed. <i>Target:</i> Capacity of Environment department to support and monitor compliance to environmental legislation; fulfillment of reporting obligations of MEA-related initiatives.</p>	<p>Livestock; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Ministry of Lands and Survey; with UN organizations, CROP organizations, JICA, NZAID, CSOs and community members</p>	130,000	150,000	170,000	150,000	106,000	706,000
<p>Community capacity development to adapt to environmental changes and demands on natural resources</p>	<p>4.2 Solomon Islands communities effectively manage and sustainably use their environment, as well as natural and cultural resources.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity (marine and terrestrial) to surface area; % of pilot initiatives in sustainable livelihoods and environmental management; # of youth and women generating income through pilot initiatives; # of pilot initiatives upscaled towards national impact. <i>Baseline:</i> Inadequate capacities of communities to practice responsible and equitable harvesting of natural resources. <i>Target:</i> Strengthen community capacity to practice responsible and equitable harvesting of natural resources through traditional knowledge and practices.</p>	<p>4.2.1 Strengthen institutional support, including indigenous governance systems, to contribute to sustainable environmental management through appropriate policies and legislation, and traditional and science-based knowledge and practices for enhanced sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>[4.2.1.1] # of environmental scientists educated under in-country education system.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> No environment-focused research and higher education opportunity in country</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Increase national environment professionals who implement various environmental activities.</p> <p>[4.2.1.2] # of pilot initiative on natural resource management with measurable income derived from alternative livelihood options.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Inadequate capacities of communities to practice responsible and equitable harvesting of natural resources. <i>Target:</i> Strengthen community capacity to practice responsible and equitable harvesting of natural resources through traditional knowledge and practices.</p> <p>[4.2.1.3] # of mitigation and adaptation methodologies validated to address climate change.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Concept of mitigation and adaptation is not practiced and evaluated at local level.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Interpretation of climate change in local context well understood and prioritized.</p>	<p>Ministry for Forests, Environment and Conservation; Ministry of National Planning and Aid Coordination; Ministry of Rural Development and Indigenous Affairs; Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources; Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development; with UN organizations, CROP organizations, EU, JICA, NZAID, CSOs and community members</p>	10,000	92,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	462,000
			<p>Regular Resources</p>	70,000	280,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	1,400,000
			<p>Other Resources</p>						
			<p>Regular Resources</p>	1,135,000	1,020,000	950,000	768,000	502,000	4,375,000

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TOTAL	Other Resources				
	1,745,000	2,430,000	2,820,000	2,600,000	1,611,000