



ADAPTATION FUND

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16 March 2021

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Twenty-seventh Meeting
Bonn, Germany (virtual), 22-23 March 2021

Agenda item 14. b)

REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF PROJECT APPROVAL CONDITIONS: SOLOMON ISLANDS (UN-HABITAT)

Background

1. The Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) at its thirtieth meeting, approved the project titled “Enhancing urban resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters: Honiara”, submitted by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a requested amount of US\$ 4,395,877 (decision B.30/26).

2. The overarching goal of the Climate Resilient Honiara project is to enhance the resilience of the city and its inhabitants to current and future climate impacts and natural disasters, putting a particular focus on pro-poor adaptation actions that involve and benefit the most vulnerable communities in the city and a special emphasis on youths, women, girls, the elderly, and people with disabilities. The project will engage across all spatial scales with resilience actions and capacity building at city, ward, and local community levels. A combination of actions and capacity building across spatial scales ensures that actions are not stand-alone but are integrated into a resilience action plan for the city and hence more likely to be sustainable in the longer term. Important outcomes of this multilevel approach are improved institutional arrangements and working relationships between all stakeholders involved.

3. The intention of this project is to work closely with the communities to i) prioritize actions for implementation, ii) assess their feasibility and longer-term benefits, iii) screen prioritized activities for their adaptation benefit, and iv) consider where the same actions could be introduced across multiple communities in Honiara in ways that enhance adaptation learning and knowledge transfer between communities (e.g. tree planting initiatives to reduce coastal or riverine flooding, erosion etc.)..

4. The project aims to achieve its objective through six main components: (i) Under component 1, the project will focus on community level actions focused on identification of key issues and prioritization of actions for two additional hotspot wards- Nggosi and Panatina; (ii) Under component 2, the project will focus on community level capacity strengthening ; (iii) Under component 3, through ward level actions, the project will develop a women-focused climate risk communications program; integrate climate change into educational programs for youth and children; develop ecosystem-based adaptation options, in particular for food security, sustainable livelihoods, flood management and develop climate resilient community spaces, including productive open spaces and community evacuation centers; (iv) Under component 4, related to ward level capacity strengthening, the project will provide training for nominated ‘resilience officers’ in each of Honiara’s wards in urban resilience and climate adaptation planning, and integrate this with disaster risk reduction (DRR) objectives; (v) Under component 5, at the city-level, the primary focus will be on governance and partnerships, and improvements to institutional arrangements in support of improved urban resilience and (vi) Under component 6, the project will provide climate change training and transfer of results and lessons learnt to other communities across Honiara.

5. At the time the proposal was being considered for approval, the project included investments categorized as unidentified sub-projects (USPs) under activity 3.3.1 (Ecosystem-based adaptation options, in particular for food security, sustainable livelihoods, flood management implemented) and therefore had not been covered by the project environmental and social risk assessment was possible. Specifically, activity 1.1.3 (Carry out scoping and feasibility study) and 3.3.1 (Piloting of ecosystem-based adaptation options) are prerequisites to the identification of sub-projects under the specific approach of the project.

6. Therefore, having considered the comments and recommendation of the Project and Programme Review Committee, the Board decided:

[...]

- (d) *To request UN-Habitat to ensure that the following issues have been addressed no later than the date of submission of the first project performance report (PPR):*
- i. *The environmental and social management plan (ESMP) of the project should be updated based on the comprehensive climate change vulnerability and disaster risk assessments in the target cities and informal settlements to remove any unidentified sub-project and reflect all environmental and social risks inherent with the identified adaptation activities; and*
 - ii. *The updated ESMP should be submitted to the Board no later than the date of submission of the first PPR.*

Decision B.30/26

7. The first tranche of disbursement for the implementation of the project was released following signature of the agreement in January 2018, for the total amount of US\$ 813,750. The project began implementation on 28 July 2018.

8. The first project performance report (PPR) for the project along with a Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report was submitted in September 2019. The secretariat reviewed the PPR and requested that UN-Habitat submit an updated ESMP to comply with the conditions specified in the Board decision B.30/26 listed above.

Implementing Entity request

9. In October 2020, UN-Habitat informed the secretariat that the condition of submitting a full Environmental and Social Management Plan at the time of the first PPR is not feasible considering the updated project workplan and other implementation challenges faced by the project.

10. The project's inability to comply with the Board condition is due to the fact that some specific activities planned for years two and three are a pre-requisite to the finalization of the environmental and social and gender assessments which in turn would lead to the finalization of ESMP. In this respect, the IE has submitted a request for additional time to complete the ESMP and therefore requested to postpone the fulfilment of Board's approved condition set above.

11. Furthermore, the ESMP for the project takes a process centred approach, as described in the approved project document (Figure A 1.2 and Annex 3). This approach is further clarified in the Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report (Annex 1). The initial workplan as per approved project document (Table 15) lays out the timeline for milestones and activities. In particular activities 1.1.3 *Carry out scoping and feasibility study* (initially to be completed at the end of year 2) and 3.3.1 *Piloting of ecosystem -based adaptation options* (initially to be completed at the end of year 3) provide the foundation for the finalization of the environmental, social and gender safeguards assessments. Thus, even at the project design phase, the full ESMP would have only been completed in the third year of implementation.

12. The project had expected to fast-track all project designs (including Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy compliance) by the time of the second PPR. However, throughout 2020 the project had been experiencing delays related to Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19).
13. In line with the approved workplan, once USPs are identified and approved by the respective Project Management Committees, detailed Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy (GP) compliance assessments will be undertaken gradually and approved individually by the PMC. After finalization of each sub-project, UN-Habitat aims to submit an updated ESMP for the secretariat's review and clearance.
14. As per the approved project document, scoping and feasibility studies, including city-wide risk and vulnerability assessments, the assessment and planning tool, community-based vulnerability assessments and the resulting community-based identification and design of adaptation activities would be finalized at the end of year three of implementation (Annex 2).
15. The Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report (Annex I) details in Table A, a systematic process for ESP screening and approval of subprojects. The supplemental information provided in Annex 4 further provides an overview of the identified potential interventions per target informal settlement, including technical and community prioritization and detailed ESS principles and considerations for each intervention. The Project Management Committee will verify this list and select priority interventions/ USPs for pilot communities. Once selected, detailed ESP and GP compliance assessments will be undertaken gradually and approved individually by the PMC.

Secretariat's review of the request

16. Following a review of the request as described in the memo by UN-Habitat (Annex 6), and the approved workplan specified in the project document (Annex 2), the secretariat is of the view that the request for submitting an updated ESMP after the finalization of USPs is reasonable within the specific context of the project. The updated ESMP for the project is linked with the finalization of comprehensive climate change vulnerability and disaster risk assessments in the target wards and informal settlements to remove any unidentified sub-project and reflect all environmental and social risks inherent with the identified adaptation activities.
17. Considering that updated ESMP is linked with the finalization of comprehensive climate change vulnerability and disaster risk assessments in the target cities and informal settlements to be completed in the third year of implementation, the secretariat considers the request by the IE to be justified.
18. In addition, in line with the updated PPR template, the entity will be required to report the status of USP identification and to comply with ESP and gender policy requirements, specifically with respect to dedicated reporting on USPs through the project PPR on an annual basis. The secretariat discussed the above-mentioned requirement with the entity and the proposed solution is recommended for PPRC endorsement on an exceptional basis, taking into account the challenges highlighted in the request by the entity.
19. Finally, the secretariat acknowledges that this request has been endorsed by the Designated Authority for Solomon Islands (Annex 5).

Recommendation

20. Having considered document AFB/PPRC.27/32, the Project and Programme Review Committee may want to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board, recalling decision B.30/26, decides:

- (a) To take note of the justification for the request for change in the approval conditions provided by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for the project “Enhancing urban resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters: Honiara (the Project),” as described in Annex 2 and Annex 6 of document AFB/PPRC.27/32 ;
- (b) To approve, on an exceptional basis, the change in project conditions as referred to in decision B.30/26, subparagraph (d), by replacing it in its entirety by the following:

UN-Habitat shall report to the Board through the annual Project Performance Reports (PPRs), following the guidance document on unidentified sub-projects (USPs) compliance (document AFB/B.32-33/7) :

- i) The progress and performance in applying the Adaptation Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) to the USPs and demonstrating compliance of all the project/programme activities with the ESP;
- ii) An updated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the project that would cover all USPs it has identified during the relevant reporting period including a description of the fully formulated USPs, details on their characteristics and, the specific environmental and social setting in which the USPs will be implemented and;
- iii) The updated ESMP which is to be prepared following the identification of USPs in compliance with the Fund’s ESP is to be attached to the annual PPR.

Annexes

- Annex 1: Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report
- Annex 2: Approved work plan
- Annex 3: Process centered approach
- Annex 4: Summary of priority actions as per Action Plan, including ESP compliance
- Annex 5: Designated Authority (DA) endorsement letter
- Annex 6: Request for change of the project conditions



Climate Resilient Honiara

Environmental, Social, Gender & Youth

Scoping and Interim Management Report



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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of the Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping Report (ESGY SR) is to update the understanding of all project stakeholders on ESGY risks and opportunities related to the project. It follows up on the Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Strategy (ESGY S), which provided an initial analysis of the identified risks and environmental and social opportunities for the project activities. Both the ESGY S and the ESGY SR will form the basis for the Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Management Plan.

1.2. Project Summary

The Solomon Islands is considered to be one of the world's fastest urbanizing countries. The capital, Honiara, located on the north-western coast of Guadalcanal, is the major centre of economic activity and as such, attracts increasing numbers of youth and adults from other islands seeking employment. The city has a growing urban footprint and is the only settlement exceeding 10,000 inhabitants. This large movement of people is overstressing the urban development and planning capacity of government entities, resulting in rapid unplanned urbanization and associated growth of informal settlements and a lack of adequate infrastructure.

Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS), such as Solomon Islands are amongst the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Honiara's coastline is vulnerable to sea level rise and lacks sufficient natural or artificial defences against the increasing intensity of storm surges and cyclones, resulting in loss of habitats and livelihoods. With a topographically difficult terrain and limited urban infrastructure, the rugged hills and valleys are facing increased occurrences of landslides due to higher frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall.

Particularly at risk are the residents of informal communities. The settlements most vulnerable have been identified as Aekafo, Kukum Fishing Village, Ontong Java, Gilbert Camp, and White River. In line with and in support of the Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Action Plan, the overarching goal of the Climate Resilient Honiara project is to enhance the resilience of the city and its inhabitants to current and future climate impacts and natural disasters, putting a particular focus on pro-poor adaptation actions that involve and benefit the most vulnerable communities in the city and a special emphasis on youths, women, girls, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

The project will engage across all spatial scales with resilience actions and capacity building at city, ward, and local community levels. A combination of actions and capacity building across spatial scales ensures that actions are not stand-alone but are integrated into a resilience action plan for the city and hence more likely to be sustainable in the longer term. Important outcomes of this multilevel approach are improved institutional arrangements and working relationships between all stakeholders involved.

1.3. Compliance with the AF ESP & Gender Policy

The project will fully comply with international and national laws and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. In line with UN-Habitat's Environmental and Social Safeguards System and in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, UN-Habitat completed an initial risk analysis, screening and assessing potential environmental and social impacts for the proposed project.

In line with the Adaptation Fund's guidelines all activities were screened against international and national laws. At this stage, significant risks were not identified and it is very unlikely that national ESIA procedures will be triggered. However, given that some of the Unidentified Sub Projects (USPs) may pose environmental and social risks that could potentially result in the need for national ESIA procedures; the ESGY Strategy for the project implementation is taking this into consideration in terms of screening, assessment and responsibilities.

Further, in line with the Adaptation Fund's ESP guidelines the entire project has been screened and assessed (and mitigation measures proposed) against the 15 environmental and social principles. This reflects the knowledge and information available at the project design stage and does not exclude that other risks may arise once all sub-projects are identified. During project implementation, all project activities will be further screened for environmental and social risks applying the ESMP.

In compliance with UN-Habitat's Environmental and Social Safeguards System a screening and assessment report was prepared based on the above screening and presented to UN-Habitat's Project Review Committee¹. Based on this screening exercise and following the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund the overall risk ranking for this project is Category B. Project Components 2, 4, 5 and 6 consist of studies, workshops, community consultations, training events and information sharing through print and web-based means. Thus, they are not expected to have environmental or social impacts. The only potential risks related to these activities is the unequal involvement of different groups or the accidental promotion of processes that may enhance risks or do not harness opportunities. This will be mitigated through quota systems, where possible, transparency of processes and thorough editorial review where applicable. Components 1 and 3 support the development of physical infrastructure, primarily comprising of concrete adaptation measures that will be further identified through community-based or ward-level adaptation plans. The communities will be fully briefed on the ESMP, the project management will certify compliance, the local steering committees will approve the projects and the Project Management committee will provide oversight.

Potential social and environmental risks identified will be monitored from project outset. Further risk assessments will be conducted according to the procedure established in this strategy (in line with the Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Strategy (ESGYS)). Risk management will be

¹ According to UN-Habitat's guidelines this report is not approved for public disclosure but a copy is made available to the Adaptation Fund Board / and Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat.

integrated in the project management structure and in all assessment, planning and implementation elements of the project.

Whilst all 15 principles are critical for the ESMP, the initial screening highlighted the importance of tenure security and the potential risk of involuntary resettlement. As such a short analysis is provided here: Residents in selected settlements do not have a formal legal title, however in practice there are several forms of de facto or de jure forms of tenure, and in many places a strong perception of tenure security. Residents on native land have customary arrangements.

The informal settlements included in this project have been selected based on the participatory process employed during the development of the Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Action Plan, HURCAP, in consultation with national and local government, civil society and the communities themselves.

Risks to investments in the selected settlements as a result of government or customary land owners changing plans will be assessed at the outset as part of the community vulnerability assessments and action plans. If even a low risk of resettlement is identified, other communities may be mobilized for participation in the project. Likewise, potential risks of non-involvement by communities in the overall project or sub-projects will also be assessed at this stage and inform confirmation of final selected communities.

1.4. UN-Habitat's Environmental and Social Safeguards System

Partially in response to the requirements of the Green Climate Fund the Climate Change Adaptation Fund, UN-Habitat has undergone a review process for its ESSS with the support of ARCADIS' Shelter Program. Actions involved in this process include:

- **Comparative analysis:** of multiple ESS frameworks and policies to ensure alignment and compliance. This includes, among others, the *Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy* and the United Nation's *Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming*.
- **Revision of UN-Habitat's ESSS:** UN-Habitat's ESS has been comprehensively revised and is currently draft 3.
- **Development of CARING:** CARING is a support advocacy strategy that aims to accommodate the process of safeguard-thinking. Capacity development for staff has been developed and a brochure developed. This document includes the principles, steps to be covered and guidance throughout the project lifetime in relation to ESS. The format has been designed in a way that is easy to understand and to remember.
- **Development of a web-based tool (under development):** this tool will be used throughout the project cycle to support the different processes related to ESS, namely: screening at the activity level, reporting, monitoring, knowledge sharing and disseminating lessons learnt across the agency for improvement. The tool consists of a question flow that leads to actions to be undertaken by the project owner. Currently tools are under development and these will be tested throughout the following period. The AF project in Fiji will provide opportunities for the tools to be applied and ARCADIS will organize a mission to this end.

- **Trainings:** an online webinar was organized by UN-Habitat's HQ and ROAP on Environmental and Social Safeguards (October 2018). This session included ROAP's experiences as applied to AF and other project processes. Further trainings will be organized together with ARCADIS. These will be focused on raising awareness and understanding on ESS and related processes. Trainings will be tailored to the different target groups within the agency.

2. Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social principles

All project activities (including tools and processes) should adequately include and/or reflect the following [15 Principles of the Environmental and Social Policy](#) of the Adaptation Fund:

1. **Compliance with the law:** Projects/programmes shall be in compliance with all applicable domestic and international law.
2. **Access and equity:** Projects/programmes shall provide fair and equitable access to benefits in an inclusive manner and without impeding access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights. Projects/programmes should not exacerbate existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups.
3. **Marginalized and vulnerable groups:** Projects/programmes shall avoid imposing any disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups including children, women and girls, the elderly, indigenous people, tribal groups, displaced people, refugees, people living with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS. Where possible the project is to identify opportunities for empowerment and where necessary support affirmative action in support of these groups. In screening any proposed project/programme, the implementing partners shall assess and consider particular impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups.
4. **Human rights:** Projects/programmes shall respect and where applicable promote international human rights.
5. **Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in such a way that both women and men 1) are able to participate fully and equitably; 2) receive comparable social and economic benefits; and 3) do not suffer disproportionate adverse effects during the development process.
6. **Core Labour Rights:** Projects/programmes shall meet the core labour standards as identified by the International Labour Organization.
7. **Indigenous Peoples:** Projects/programmes that are inconsistent with the rights and responsibilities set forth in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other applicable international instruments relating to indigenous peoples cannot be supported.
8. **Involuntary Resettlement:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids or minimizes the need for involuntary resettlement. When limited involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, due process, as outlined in the joint UN-Habitat - OHCHR Factsheet 25 on Forced Evictions, should be observed so that displaced persons shall be informed of their rights, consulted on their options, and offered technically, economically, and socially feasible resettlement alternatives or fair and adequate

compensation.

9. **Protection of Natural Habitats:** Projects/programmes that involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognized by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognized as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities shall not be supported.
10. **Conservation of Biological Diversity:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that any significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity or the introduction of known invasive species is avoided.
11. **Climate Change:** Projects/programmes shall not result in any significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change.
12. **Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that meets applicable international standards for maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing material resource use, waste production, and the pollutant release.
13. **Public Health:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids potentially significant negative impacts on public health.
14. **Physical and Cultural Heritage:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level. Projects/programmes should not interfere permanently with existing access and use of such physical and cultural resources.
15. **Lands and Soil Conservation:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that promotes soil conservation and avoids degradation or conversion of productive lands or land that provides valuable ecosystem services.

Gender & Youth

This additional gender & youth component has been developed to ensure compliance with the international treaties around gender / youth and climate change, consequently adhering to the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy (GP). Furthermore, it provides a framework for measures to be implemented to ensure that all genders and youth have equal opportunities to build resilience, address their differentiated vulnerabilities and increase their capability to adapt to climate change impacts through project implementation.

3. Governance and Management of Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth related risks and opportunities

Following the principles included in the ESGY S, the following steps have been taken in order to manage and monitor all activities ensuring compliance with the policies and principles mentioned in the previous sections:

- I. **Screening** for all activities (except those under outputs 1.4.1., 3.3.1., and 3.4.1, since the corresponding activities have not yet been fully defined).
- II. **ESGY Capacity Development and dissemination tools**

- III. **Gender and Youth Specific Vulnerability Assessments** have been conducted for each of the target communities in which the activities are being and will be implemented. The aforementioned VAs allowed to identify the different vulnerabilities, risks and opportunities for each location. Given the participatory approach followed, the communities' perceptions and concerns have been captured in an inclusive way. Gender and age have been taken into consideration during the data collection processes, not only by collecting data in a disaggregated manner but also ensuring gender- and age-responsiveness by engaging with people from different age groups, gender and abilities.
- IV. **Gender and Youth Specific Action Plans**, including gender & youth responsive qualitative and quantitative Indicators

Institutional arrangements defined in the ESGY S which have been completed to the date include:

- I. The project has passed UN-Habitat's Project Advisory Group (PAG) for approval, including passing the Gender, Youth, Climate Change and Human Rights Markers and UN-Habitat's Environmental and Social Safeguards. UN-Habitat requires the monitoring compliance.
- II. The Project Management Committee has endorsed the ESGY S strategy and has reviewed all activity-related screening reports for their compliance and harnessing of opportunities.
- III. All MoUs and Agreements of Cooperation with Executing Entities included detailed reference to the ESGY Strategy and in particular the 15 ESS Principles.
- IV. The ToR of Committees and Advisory Groups, project personnel and focal points up to the date have included detailed reference to the ESGY Strategy and in particular the 15 ESP Principles.
- V. Key Executing Entity Partners and beneficiaries up to the date have received training / capacity development to understand the 15 Principles, the ESGY Strategy and in particular their responsibilities. This included members of the Project Management Committee, the Local Steering Committees, project personnel and the communities.
- VI. A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been developed by the project management team and presented for approval to the Project Management Committee.

ESGYS – Framework for approval of activities

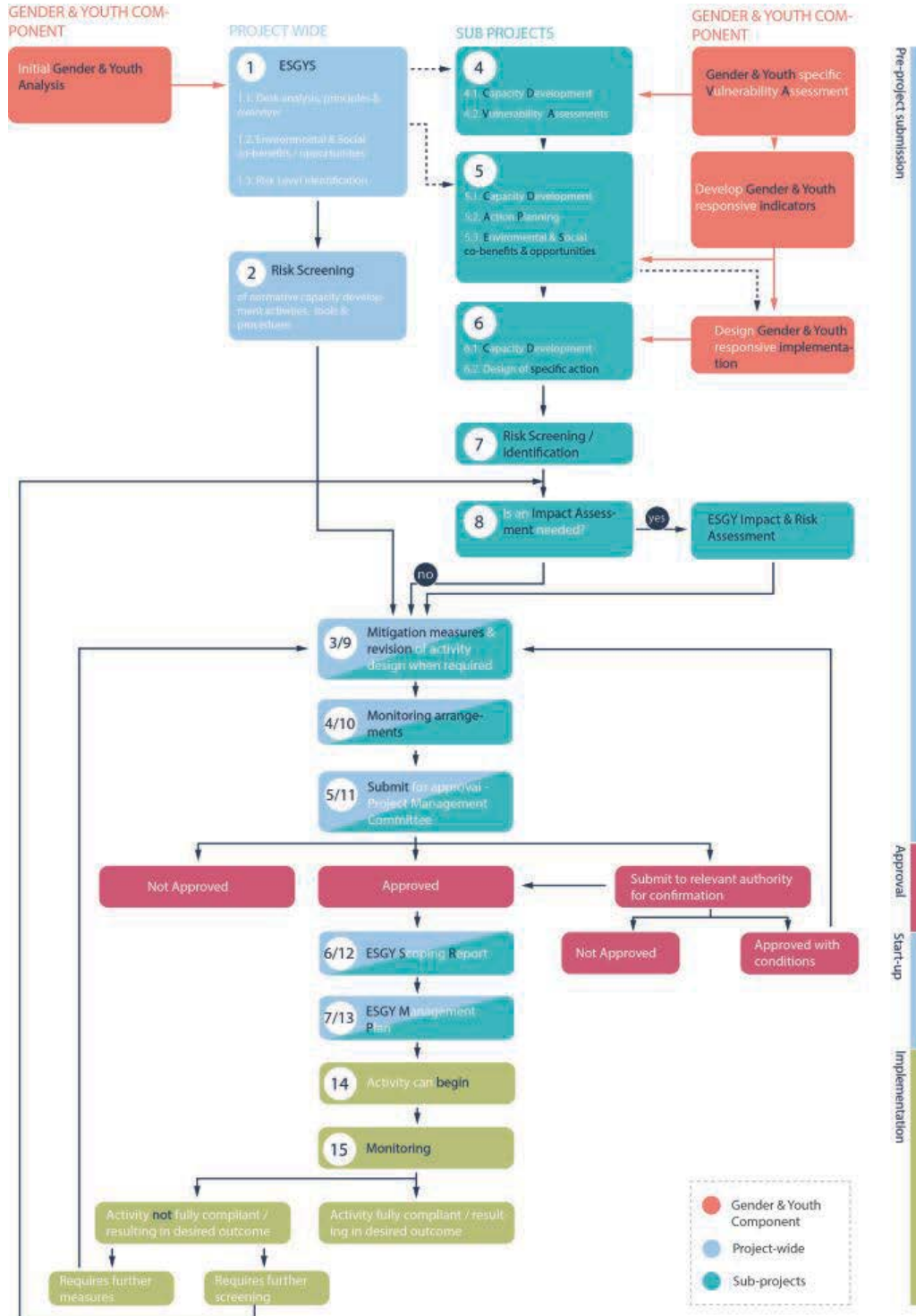


Figure A: ESGY Framework for activity-level risk and opportunity assessment. Flowchart Activity / Sub-Project compliance, enhancement and approval in the context of environmental and social risk management. Further details on the steps followed are provided in Table A.

Table A: ESGY mainstreaming and compliance process.

Project Wide		
Step	Detailed description	Responsibility
Step 1	Initial scoping to outline the principles and identify the risks and environmental and social co-benefits and opportunities. An initial gender & youth analysis will be included for project wide gender & youth mainstreaming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Version 1 (project wide screening) done during project preparation - 	UN-Habitat to prepare PMC to endorse
Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Version 2 (ESGY Strategy) in preparation for the Project Management Committee - Version 3 (ESGY Scoping Report) within 6 months of project inception report - Version 4 with ESGY Management Plan (upon assessment of all project actives, including those previously unidentified) 	UN-Habitat to prepare PMC to endorse
Step 3	<p>Risk screening of normative, capacity development activities, tools and procedures to be prepared using Annex 2 to be presented at PMC. A summary issues is presented in Table B and the scoring is presented in Table C.</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 City-wide risk and vulnerability assessments 1.1.2 Hazard maps 1.1.3 Climate change action plans (city level) 1.1.4 Urban Planner, resilience officer 2.1.1. Assessment and Planning tool 2.1.2 Community-based Vulnerability assessments 2.1.3 Community-based plans 2.1.4 CCA awareness at the community level for action planning engagement 2.1.5 Resilience skills 4.1.1 Knowledge Management Advocacy and Communication 4.1.2 Regional Advocacy and replication 	National Executing Entity with UN-Habitat PMC to endorse
In support of community asset building (and informing ESGYS and ESGYMR)		
Step	Detailed description	Responsibility
Step 4	<p>Capacity Development</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 City-wide risk and vulnerability assessments 1.1.2 Hazard maps 2.1.1. Assessment and Planning tool 2.1.2 Community-based Vulnerability assessments <p>Step 4 is critical as it informs the design of community-level interventions, including the development of resilient infrastructure and livelihood strategies and the development of ESGYMR.</p> <p>The Climate Change vulnerability assessment tools will incorporate the Environmental and social principles and the gender and youth strategies to supplement the climate</p>	<p>UN-Habitat with National Executing entity (NEE)</p> <p>NEE, local government, DTCP, DLG</p> <p>UN-Habitat, EE (IP – Live and Learn)</p>

Scoping Report

	change vulnerability assessment dimensions.	
Step 5	Capacity Development Action Planning – City level (1.1.3, 1.1.4) Action Planning at community level (2.1.3)	UN-Habitat NEE, local government (including resilience officer, DTCP, DLG UN-Habitat, EE (IP – Live and Learn) local government and resilience officer
Step 6	Capacity Development Design of specific actions (Activity 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 3.1.1)	UN-Habitat NEE, local government, communities
Step 7	Risk Screening of sub projects 3.1.1 Developing or strengthening currently vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets and ecosystems in response to climate change impacts, including variability, based on identified and prioritized needs as articulated in the community resilience strategy	UN-Habitat, NEE, Technical and Statutory Advisory Group, local steering committees
Step 8	Preliminary decision if further assessment is needed	TSAG
Project Wide		
Step	Detailed description	Responsibility
Step 9	Mitigation measures / project redesign (ESGYMP) Activity / Sub-Project design at the project management level or through EIs or in close consultation with Communities is to take all 15 ESP principles into consideration	UN-Habitat with NEE, TSAG, local steering committees
Step 10	Fine tuning of monitoring arrangement (ESGYMP)	UN-Habitat with NEE
Step 11	Project Management Committee review	PMC
Step 12	Implementation ensuring full compliance and harnessing of ESGY opportunities	EE
Step 13	Monitoring: The task manager will ensure day to day monitoring, the project manager will ensure compliance and clear project implementation where needed, Local Steering Committees in the case of USPs or directly to the Project Management Committee will provide oversight. After clearance by the Local Steering Committees, USPs have to be further cleared by the Project Management Committee	- Communities - EE (task manager) - UN-Habitat - Local Steering Committees - PMC
Step 14	Activities may be rejected and thus a new project design will be required. Project may be approved with conditions, requiring either assessments in line with national procedures (the Technical Advisory Board is expected to facilitate this), minor design changes, additional mitigation measures or further monitoring. Such changes will have to be resubmitted for approval. Only approved activities can proceed to implementation and will be monitored. Where activity specific monitoring arrangements are needed (e.g. for USPs) risk mitigation measures for all identified risks will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A baseline and risk indicators • A monitoring plan, developed in a participatory manner (in the case of community projects) which emphasizes the role of communities as front-line monitoring agents. • Minutes will be compiled from all meetings with communities and reviewed by the Technical 	-

	<p>Committee. Ongoing monitoring exercises and an end of year review will be carried out and included in the annual progress reports.</p>	
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4. Data requirements and analysis

Methods for data collection:

- **Desk Review:** qualitative and quantitative secondary sources were included in the data collection in order to inform different parts of the assessment. These include sources such as: previous assessments conducted in the areas under study, regulations, etc.
- **Site Visits:** the project team visited the 5 informal settlements in order to collect data on the conditions and carry out a location analysis. The visits were conducted with the community leaders and members of each location. The site visits had the following objectives:
 - Assess priority issues through transect walk in the settlement with community members.
 - Identification of potential 'fit for purpose' technical solutions by engineers.
 - Collect data to support of the engineering designs (e.g. photos).

Table B: Site visits

Settlement	Date	Summary
Aekefo Informal Settlement	22/02/19	The RMIT technical group then conducted a transect walk accompanied by community leaders.
Ontong Java	23/02/19	The RMIT technical group then conducted a transect walk accompanied by community leaders.
Kukum Fishing Village	24/02/19	The RMIT technical group then conducted a transect walk accompanied by community leaders.

- **Consultations:** consultations have been conducted in all of the settlements, providing predominantly qualitative data. This method has been used in order to ensure the engagement of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, etc.).

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Table C: Consultations

Settlement	Date	Participants	Summary
Aekefo Informal Settlement (all zones)	22/02/19	20 participants; 15 males, 5 females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project brief and update on progress - Introduction of the team - Discussion on key issues faced by the community confirming previous findings and identifying priority actions²
Ontong Java	23/02/19		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project brief and update on progress - Introduction of the team - Discussion on key issues faced by the community confirming previous findings and identifying priority actions³

² Results from community consultations have been included in the location analysis under section 5.

Kukum Fishing Village	24/02/19		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project brief and update on progress - Introduction of the team - Discussion on key issues faced by the community confirming previous findings and identifying priority actions⁴

- Household Surveys (HHS):** HHSs are yet to be conducted for the five informal settlements. HHSs will provide predominantly quantitative data and allow disaggregating data per household characteristics. The main purpose is to obtain general and specific information that allows carrying out an analysis on the household unit and the community-level once aggregated. The topics covered by the survey are the following: composition of the household, socio-economic situation, access to services, climate-related vulnerabilities, adaptive capacity, general problems and strengths and shelter conditions.

5. Location analysis

The project focuses on five informal settlements in Honiara selected as being particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disaster risk. The image below shows the geographic location of each of the settlements. Table x provides specific information to each of the settlements based on the community-level vulnerability assessments that were conducted.



Figure B: Project focus


³ Idem

⁴ Idem

Table B: Location analysis

Informal Settlement	Situation Analysis	ESGY vulnerabilities
<p>Aekafo Planning Area</p> 	<p>Aekafo is situated in a semi-rural area above Honiara town centre, with scattered housing. Distance between houses is fairly generous and access into, and mobility within, the settlement is largely by “Jacobs steps/ladders” built by the World Bank’s Rapid Employment Programme (REP). This has now been extended by the CAUSE project.</p> <p>Population in the informal settlement continues to grow and is now beginning to spread into high risk, steep, hilly areas due to a lack of alternative land for new dwellings in Honiara. In terms of land tenure, only 2 Fixed Term Estates (FTEs) were indicated amongst participants; most held expired Temporary Occupation Licences (TOLs).</p> <p><u>Water and sanitation:</u> The number one issue for residents in these zones (19-25) is access to suitable drinking water (the settlement prioritised water actions over land titling). The official potable water system is considered inadequate, and during the rainy season many in the community do not use it because of problems with turbidity and pollutants. Higher up the catchment provision of formal water is also more limited. Cumulative impacts include extra economic stress on family systems, with remoteness of community and inaccessibility of fresh water requiring people to go into town for their needs. They are also concerned about outbreaks of disease linked to unclean water, especially children.</p> <p><u>Floods:</u> Those lower down the valley are very concerned about floods and waste (especially zones 24 and 25). At a broad level, development in the upper catchment has caused increased water flows during storms with soil erosion and siltation leading to increased surface water run-off (increased household waste coming down the stream also has implications for flooding). There are no disaster / risk management plans in place.</p> <p><u>Solid waste management:</u> Household waste</p>	<p>Access and equity Potential tensions between IS residents who come from different areas/tribes to be considered throughout the process in relation to ensuring equal access to project benefits.</p> <p>Marginalized and vulnerable groups Vulnerable groups include women, youth, children, the elderly, and people living with disabilities. Further data disaggregated by age, gender and abilities to be collected during HHS and FGDs.</p> <p>Human Rights Based on the facts that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most residents hold expired Temporary Occupation Licences (TOL) - Fixed Term Estate (FTE) was identified as a priority, and the upgrading process is underway by the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Survey (MLHS). Land tenure arrangements to be monitored and considered throughout the process.</p> <p>Gender equity & women’s empowerment All chiefs are male, and there is a clear segregation of male and female roles. To be taken into consideration and apply appropriate gender-sensitive</p>

	<p>was raised as an issue by people from the lower zones as it washes down from upstream and causes a build-up of litter (predominantly in zones 24 and 25). There is no waste collection due to restricted road access so the usual practice is to dispose of waste directly into the river. Plastic waste is a particular problem. Currently, food waste is just discarded or is used to feed the pigs. There is a great opportunity to make better use of food waste for composting and as a supplement for home gardens.</p> <p><u>Housing and community infrastructure:</u> There is no planning in terms of placement of houses or distance from water sources (or from each other). People choose to build their house anywhere using their own designs, with building support from friends and family (90% of settlement dwellers were considered carpenters, though with no official certification or professional training).</p> <p><u>Land tenure:</u> Aekefo was one of the first 'squatter settlements' recognised by the British Protectorate with TOLs being granted to many of its occupants in the 1970s, however almost all of these have now lapsed. Participants in the 2017 and 2019 workshops indicated that upgrading to FTE was a priority, and this upgrading process is underway by the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Survey (MLHS). Houses continue to be built in hazardous locations along the river edge or in areas subject to landslide.</p>	<p>approaches throughout the process in order to ensure equal engagement throughout the project.</p> <p>Protection of natural habitats</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>
<p>Fishing Village</p> 	<p>KFV is located on the seaward-side of the main road in Honiara, the Kukum Highway. High density of housing presents similar challenges to Ontong Java.</p> <p><u>Water and sanitation:</u> There is one shared community pit toilet which is located close to the water's edge to allow drainage into the sea. However, it is estimated that there is a storm surge every quarter and during this time the toilet is not accessible. Only those houses with FTE have toilets. Some have access to water from SW, however during storm time the water becomes dirty and can be switched off leaving no access to clean drinking water. In such circumstances, members of the community need to buy water bottles. A further observation on</p>	<p>Access and equity</p> <p>People in the settlement derive from 7 different areas / tribes in North Malaita (dating back to the 1960s), there are also two different churches (SDA and Methodist), and hence suffer from governance challenges and common disagreements between the 7 groups. To be taken into consideration throughout the process in order to ensure equal access to project benefits.</p> <p>Marginalized and</p>

	<p>water and sanitation was a lack of rain water tanks.</p> <p><u>Floods:</u> Community members have highlighted the need to build a seawall to protect against coastal flooding. The coastline has eroded over time, however a title exists that will shows the line of the boundary of this site which is now out into the water.</p> <p><u>Solid waste management:</u> Waste management is again a key issue, with large amounts of plastic waste lining the coastline. There is no garbage collection and waste has been piled up, and is being blown into the sea on a daily basis.</p> <p><u>Housing and community infrastructure:</u> The housing on this site before Cyclone Namu in 1986 (the worst to impact SI) was of poorer quality than today and therefore the cyclone destroyed many of the houses. Since then the houses are now on more substantial stilts and built of better quality materials. Housing materials varied and there are no planned approaches to the use of materials. All houses had windows, were built on stilts and pitched.</p> <p><u>Land tenure:</u> The original extended family (Gilbert) received 25 FTE across the site but over time new people have arrived from the islands under the Wontok system, with new houses built across boundaries and beyond the formal boundaries towards the sea.</p>	<p>vulnerable groups Vulnerable groups include women, youth, children, the elderly, and people living with disabilities. Further data disaggregated by age, gender and abilities to be collected during HHS and FGDs.</p> <p>Gender equity & women’s empowerment Human rights Although a number of residents hold FTEs, there are others who do not have secure land tenure arrangements. Land tenure arrangements to be monitored and considered throughout the process.</p> <p>Protection of natural habitats</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>
<p>Ontong Java</p> 	<p>Ontong Java was established in the 1950s and is situated centrally on the coastline at the mouth of the Mataniko River. Houses are situated in close proximity to each other, so overcrowding is a major issue. Since the 2014 flood, houses are now being raised on stilts to avoid flooding dangers – both riverine and storm surge. A major issue is waste management with high levels of rubbish in the water channels, river mouth and along the coast (made worse by untreated hospital waste which is discharged into the sea nearby). Hygiene and sanitation are also problematic, with washing activity / defecation happening in</p>	<p>Access and equity Potential tensions between IS residents who come from different areas/tribes to be considered throughout the process in relation to ensuring equal access to project benefits.</p> <p>Marginalized and vulnerable groups Vulnerable groups include women, youth, children, the elderly, and people living with disabilities.</p>

	<p>the same location. Another community issue was riverine flood protection.</p> <p>The majority of residents are from the island of Ontong Java, with some also originating from Palu. There are strong Wantok connections and the community help each other with building. There are 40 plus households with an estimated 1,000 residents (it was mentioned that one household has 25 people). It was also noted that they have a large transit population that pass through when needing healthcare access in Honiara etc. Originally locating on the coastline and blocked in by the main highway, the community no longer has any room to grow. Youth unemployment and unsocial behaviour (alcohol-related) is clearly an issue for the community.</p> <p><u>Water and sanitation:</u> Sewerage is a major issue as there is no connection to a formal system. This currently goes into a pit or out into the sea. There is also open defecation at the river mouth (in close proximity to areas also used for washing and bathing). Women, children and men do their washing activities on either side of river mouth, as per 'kastom'. The community know this is not good behaviour but there is little alternative. This is a priority issue for Ontong Java, in particular in relation to women's hygiene. There are also clear environmental impacts on the river and nearby offshore reef system. This is used for fishing with obvious health implications.</p> <p><u>Floods:</u> The settlement is very low-lying with parts of the settlement below sea level. A major flood in 2014 demolished several houses along the river at the inlet to the sea and caused the bank to be eroded and recede approximately 6 metres into the site.</p> <p><u>Solid waste management:</u> Even through situated within the HCC boundaries, waste collection is unreliable. They</p>	<p>Youth unemployment and unsocial behaviour was identified as an issue within the community, and women and girls were also identified as being particularly vulnerable. Further data disaggregated by age, gender and abilities to be collected during HHS and FGDs.</p> <p>Gender equity & women's empowerment</p> <p>Protection of natural habitats</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>
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	<p>previously used to have waste collection from the council (supported by World Vision), but this service stopped in 2015. The disposal of wastes into the river/ surrounding area cannot be contributed to the council waste collection frequency and pitfalls in the waste management system, the community members attending the meeting indicated that social behaviour and habits play a major role in implementation of waste management systems.</p> <p><u>Housing and community infrastructure:</u> There is no settlement ‘Masterplan’ and houses have just been built in an ad-hoc fashion over time. Also, there are limited formal skills in the community for planning / built environment. There is little sign of any risk management undertaken.</p> <p><u>Land tenure:</u> The community holds a “Communal Title” (FTE) over the land, instead of a series of individual FTE parcels. This means that there is now one title over all the settlement and the community is left to organise itself about where buildings and walkways are established.</p>	
Gilbert Camp	<p>Gilbert camp is located along Panatina Ward’s southern boundary. This settlement was referred to as Tavahalo in the past, meaning “stream” and referring to the narrow river that separates Gilbert Camp from the adjacent settlement O’kwala. A quarter of the settlement lies within the area of competence of the Honiara City Council (HCC), whereas the remaining three-quarters are classified as Customary Land and administered by the Guadalcanal Provincial Government (GPC).</p>	<p>Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women’s empowerment Protection of natural habitats Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>
White River	<p>The White River area along Nggosi Ward’s western boundary grew rapidly in the decade preceding the 2009 census, and has limited electricity and sanitation access (although the proximity to a natural spring water source upstream of White River has</p>	<p>Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women’s empowerment Protection of natural</p>

	resulted in higher than average metered water connectivity). Limited mobile phone access and a significant presence of makeshift or traditional housing types are some of the key issues increasing the settlement's climate vulnerability.	habitats Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
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6. Stakeholder engagement

6.1. Project stakeholders

The critical stakeholders involved in the project design and implementation were identified through stakeholder analyses during previous phases of the project. These include:

- **Target communities**
- **Ministry of Land, Housing and Survey**
- **Ministry of Finance**
- **Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology**
- **National Disaster Management Office**
- **Ministry of Health**
- **Honiara City Council**
- **Land Management and Urban Planning National Stakeholder Group**
- **Solomon Water**
- **Honiara Youth Council**

6.2. Engagement Activities up to the date

The table below summarizes in what way engagement has taken place up to the date with each of the identified key stakeholders:

Stakeholder	Date	Engagement
Target communities	22/02/19	Aekefo Informal Settlement (described under section 4)
	23/02/19	Ontong Java (described under section 4)
	24/02/19	Kukum Fishing Village (described under section 4)
Ministry of Land, Housing and Survey. Jackson – Physical Planning Department, MLHS	25/02/19	(Joint meeting with HCC) Briefing and update on the Climate Resilient Honiara project, including early assessment of issues and potential identified solutions. Key inputs and recommendations provided by MLHS and HCC include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MLHS is considering developing a standard design for housing as reference - Potential resettlement of Fishing Village - Compliance with safety standards of potential projects
Ministry of Finance		
Ministry of		

Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology		
National Disaster Management Office (Director NDMO and entire team)		
Ministry of Health		
Honiara City Council Lizzie – Assistant Commissioner, Honiara city boundary	25/02/19	(Joint meeting with MLHS) Briefing and update on the Climate Resilient Honiara project, including early assessment of issues and potential identified solutions.
Land Management and Urban Planning National Stakeholder Group		
Solomon Water (SW) Ian Gooden (CEO), Mark Waite (Strategic Projects Management Advisor), Shaun Kies (Hydro-geologist).	22/02/19	Briefing on the Climate Resilient Honiara project and discussion on opportunities for synergies between community profiling and WASH engineering designs, with SW forward agenda. SW presented future planned projects in relation to water supply and sanitation, and details on engineering options were discussed.
Honiara Youth Council Harry Olikwailafa	25/02/19	Discussion on opportunities for engagement of the Youth Council in the project. Recommendations were given on how to successfully engage with youth in the context of the project, including best means for communication (e.g. using visual forms). Engagement will include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of HCYC to be engaged in community profiling activity - Youth workshop on climate risk communication - Possible youth involvement with climate resilient spaces workshops.

The table below summarizes engagement that has taken place with other relevant stakeholders:

Stakeholder	Date	Engagement
UNICEF Mamita Bora Thakkar	22/02/19	Discussion and information exchange on UNICEF urban wash programme and the importance of addressing household water and waste behaviours.

Scoping Report

		Emphasized the need for awareness raising on these matters in combination WASH infrastructure implementation. Need for information on the household practices with regard to toilet, household waste, access of drinking water and sanitation to be taken into consideration.
Gurafesu Tom Daoni	24/02/19	Gurafesu Community Development Association is an urban agriculture group who has worked with Oxfam and is operating in east Honiara. They engage with youths to further develop traditional and contemporary growing practices that promote sustainable outcomes.
World Bank Salvador Jiao	24/02/19	Information was shared with regard to the CAUSE project being carried out by the World Bank and the Climate Resilient Honiara project. Overlaps were identified in order to maximize opportunities for information sharing and synergies.
International Water Center (Griffith University) Regina Souter, Pablo Witter and Shaun Kiel (SW)	24/02/19	IWC's remit is WASH capacity building, with a stronger institutional focus than technical. The organization collaborates with SINU, with the Health department. Options on sanitation were discussed during the meeting.
Solomon Islands National University (SINU) Solomon Pita (Dean of Natural Resource Management, acting PVC, and also sits on PSUP committee), Freddy Ratusaenile (head of land surveying) and Richard (lecturer in land surveying and ex-RMIT graduate)	25/02/19	Information was exchanged on the Climate Resilient Honiara project and the University's key programmes and assets.

7. Activities analysis

All activities (except those under outputs 1.4.1., 3.3.1., and 3.4.1, since the corresponding activities have not yet been fully defined) have been screened for ESGY risks and opportunities (Annex A). The table below summarizes the principles triggered during the screening for each of the project’s activities:

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	PRINCIPLES TRIGGERED: RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES
OUTPUT 1	1.1.1. Identification of key issues and prioritization of actions for two additional hotspot case studies (Nggosi and Panatina wards)	<p>2. Access & Equity <u>Risk:</u> Equal and meaningful participation in all planning and capacity development activities is critical to ensure optimal project outcomes and with regard to avoidance of other ESGY related risks, communities may put forward empowered members, rather than marginalized ones.</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> The project has the opportunity to empower marginalized groups with benefits beyond those intended by the project</p> <p>3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups <u>Risk:</u> The outcome of the planning activities could adversely affect vulnerable and marginalized groups</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> If well designed, the activity could contribute to the participation of and specific environmental and social development gains of vulnerable and marginalized groups beyond the expectations of the project.</p> <p>4. Human Rights <u>Risk:</u> Whilst at the planning stage land rights will not be directly affected, this risk was triggered to ensure that all planning fully considers potential implications. If not done carefully the planning process may affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources</p> <p>5. Gender Equity & Women’s Empowerment <u>Risk:</u> Whilst the project design should ensure that women are fully participating and are empowered this principle was triggered to ensure that women and youth are fully participating in design of project activities and thus would also participate in implementation and benefit from and have access to opportunities and benefits (related to projects under activity 1.4.1)</p> <p>16. Gender & Youth <u>Risk:</u> Women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations may potentially be limited from equal and informed participation if task managers are not fully trained and participation is not monitored. Women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations may not be given opportunity from taking leadership roles.</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Project activities can be designed in such a way that active empowerment is supported.</p>
	1.2.1. In-depth profiling of all hotspot communities	
	1.3.1. Carry out scoping and feasibility study. Assess the cost, feasibility and partnerships that will be needed to implement the actions suggested by the community.	
	1.4.2 Provide technical support where necessary	
OUTPUT 2	2.1.1 Training on surveys, data recording, and data management.	No Risks Identified

	<p>2.2.1 Awareness and capacity building activity relating to key community issues.</p>	
OUTPUT 3	<p>3.1.1 Development of theatre performances, radio broadcasts, and community newsletters.</p>	<p>3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups Activities under outcome area 3 are specifically designed to address the risks of vulnerable groups, focussing on women and youth. <u>Risk:</u> The risk is minimal, however the principle was triggered given the targeted engagement of these groups. Equal and meaningful participation in all capacity development activities will be ensured. It is however critical to design activities in a manner that goes beyond climate related risks and addresses wider dimensions of ESGY related risks. <u>Opportunity:</u> The project has the opportunity to empower marginalized groups with benefits beyond those intended by the project.</p>
	<p>3.1.2 Work with women’s groups in Honiara to determine the most effective means of communication about climate risk strategies, and which actions are likely to be most successful given the local context.</p>	
	<p>3.2.1 Development of teaching modules relevant to the urban context, conducting lessons in schools and youth community settings, and contributing to the development of environmental curricula for schools.</p>	
	<p>3.2.2 Translate/apply the Climate Change Child-Centred Adaptation approach to schools and youth programmes in Honiara.</p>	
OUTPUT 4	<p>4.1.1 Training of resilience officers in both climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and provide a platform for whole of city regular meetings and capacity building.</p>	<p>3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups <u>Risk:</u> The risk is minimal, however the principle was triggered given that the curricula, governance structures and land management options can all have an impact on the ESGY principles. <u>Opportunity:</u> The project has the opportunity to empower marginalized groups through better governance structures and land options and provides additional capacity development to planners. 4. Human Rights <u>Risk:</u> A land assessment will directly support the overcoming of land related risks. However, the principle was triggered to ensure that all ESGY risk and opportunities are considered.</p>
	<p>4.2.1 Pilot best practice participatory approach in climate planning and enhance the understanding of adaptation pathways.</p>	
	<p>4.3.1 Assess appropriate land administration system options that seek to account for both Western and Customary laws when dealing with urban growth, secure and safeguard legitimate tenure rights, and inform decisions on resettlement.</p>	
OUTPUT 5	<p>5.1.1 Capacity development needs assessment in Honiara (planning, GIS risk mapping, land administration, engineering, data management, climate change adaptation, media and communications).</p>	<p>16. Gender & Youth <u>Risk:</u> Women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations may potentially be limited from equal and informed participation if task managers are not fully trained and participation is not monitored. Women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations may not be given opportunity from taking leadership roles. <u>Opportunity:</u> Project activities can be designed in such a way that active empowerment is supported.</p>
	<p>5.5.2 Conduct a whole-of-government policy review to identify areas for mainstreaming of climate change considerations across urban policy (including a review of land use plans and the introduction of possible building codes).</p>	
	<p>5.2.3 Two-week course of workshops designed to cater for planning, land administration, and GIS risk mapping for HCC and SI Ministry staff.</p>	
	<p>5.3.1 Employ a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Officer (CARO) for Honiara City Council, and constitute a multi-stakeholder steering group for implementation of the project.</p>	
	<p>5.4.1 Develop a formal mechanism for managing cross-boundary urban resilience</p>	

	<p>issues between Guadalcanal Province and HCC, particularly taking into account cross-boundary flows of resources, people and the long-term urban expansion of the city.</p>	
	<p>5.5.1 Map and assess linkages between relevant stakeholders and initiatives for improved governance and institutional response to climate change impacts and natural disasters.</p>	
	<p>5.5.2 Conduct a whole-of-government policy review to identify areas for mainstreaming of climate change considerations across urban policy (including a review of land use plans and the introduction of possible building codes).</p>	
<p>OUTPUT 6</p>	<p>6.2.1 Advocacy materials</p> <hr/> <p>6.3.1 Develop and maintain a knowledge sharing mechanism at the city-wide scale, in close collaboration with HCC and the two key ministries.</p> <hr/> <p>6.4.1 Conduct and record a participatory joint learning event based on annual review of activities and make available project findings and recommendations</p>	<p>16. Gender & Youth <u>Risk:</u> The Knowledge Management, Advocacy and Communications Strategy and its elements has been reviewed. The ESGY principles have conscientiously been integrated. The principle was triggered to ensure that monitoring of the implementation against the ESGY Principles takes place.</p>

8. Mitigation and Management Plan

8.1. Mitigation measures

Following the screening at activity-level, mitigation measures were identified for all the principles that were triggered as potentially presenting ESGY risks. Mitigation measures are included in the table below and monitoring requirements are included in table x.

Table x: Mitigation measures per activity

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	PRINCIPLES TRIGGERED: MITIGATION STRATEGIES
OUTPUT 1	1.1.1. Identification of key issues and prioritization of actions for two additional hotspot case studies (Nggosi and Panatina wards)	<p>2. Access & Equity Project Manager and task manager to work in cooperation with communities, CSO and knowable stakeholders to ensure representative participation which includes women, youth, people with disabilities, elderly, representatives of all communities.</p> <p>3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups Design of planning processes and assurance of adequate engagement of stakeholders (see above). Every outcome (plans, consultations, training design) will be reviewed against this principle (all principles) by the task manager, the project manager and in certain cases UN-Habitat’s regional office.</p> <p>4. Human Rights Land rights will be assessed as part of the vulnerability assessment. Potential risks will be openly discussed with communities and experts.</p> <p>5. Gender Equity & Women’s Empowerment Meaningful participation of women will be ensured (see above). Gender experts will support the process. Community planners will be trained to ensure gender and youth aware processes. Gender disaggregated data will be collected.</p> <p>16. Gender & Youth The project will actively seek to empower, women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities and other people in vulnerable situations.</p>
	1.2.1. In-depth profiling of all hotspot communities	
	1.3.1. Carry out scoping and feasibility study. Assess the cost, feasibility and partnerships that will be needed to implement the actions suggested by the community.	
	1.4.2 Provide technical support where necessary	
OUTPUT 2	2.1.1 Training on surveys, data recording, and data management.	No Risks Identified
	2.2.1 Awareness and capacity building activity relating to key community issues.	
OUTPUT 3	3.1.1 Development of theatre performances, radio broadcasts, and community newsletters.	<p>3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups In addition to meaningful participation of all vulnerable groups, the design of the capacity (and social artistry) initiatives will take all ESGY principle into consideration</p>
	3.1.2 Work with women’s groups in Honiara to determine the most effective means of communication about climate risk strategies, and which actions are likely to be most successful given the local context.	
	3.2.1 Development of teaching modules relevant to the urban context, conducting	

	<p>lessons in schools and youth community settings, and contributing to the development of environmental curricula for schools.</p> <p>3.2.2 Translate/apply the Climate Change Child-Centred Adaptation approach to schools and youth programmes in Honiara.</p>	
OUTPUT 4	<p>4.1.1 Training of resilience officers in both climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and provide a platform for whole of city regular meetings and capacity building.</p> <p>4.2.1 Pilot best practice participatory approach in climate planning and enhance the understanding of adaptation pathways.</p> <p>4.3.1 Assess appropriate land administration system options that seek to account for both Western and Customary laws when dealing with urban growth, secure and safeguard legitimate tenure rights, and inform decisions on resettlement.</p>	<p>3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups Project Manager and task manager to ensure that capacity development, land and governance issues are designed to take all ESGY principles into consideration.</p> <p>4. Human Rights Design and implementation of study to be aware of ESGY principles.</p>
OUTPUT 5	<p>5.1.1 Capacity development needs assessment in Honiara (planning, GIS risk mapping, land administration, engineering, data management, climate change adaptation, media and communications).</p> <p>5.5.2 Conduct a whole-of-government policy review to identify areas for mainstreaming of climate change considerations across urban policy (including a review of land use plans and the introduction of possible building codes).</p> <p>5.2.3 Two-week course of workshops designed to cater for planning, land administration, and GIS risk mapping for HCC and SI Ministry staff.</p> <p>5.3.1 Employ a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Officer (CARO) for Honiara City Council, and constitute a multi-stakeholder steering group for implementation of the project.</p> <p>5.4.1 Develop a formal mechanism for managing cross-boundary urban resilience issues between Guadalcanal Province and HCC, particularly taking into account cross-boundary flows of resources, people and the long-term urban expansion of the city.</p> <p>5.5.1 Map and assess linkages between relevant stakeholders and initiatives for improved governance and institutional response to climate change impacts and natural disasters.</p> <p>5.5.2 Conduct a whole-of-government policy review to identify areas for mainstreaming of climate change considerations across urban policy (including a review of land use plans and</p>	<p>16. Gender & Youth The project will actively seek to empower, women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities and other people in vulnerable situations.</p>

	the introduction of possible building codes).	
OUTPUT 6	6.2.1 Advocacy materials	16. Gender & Youth The project will actively seek to empower, women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities and other people in vulnerable situations. The KMAC strategy and the related activities are to be designed in such a manner that they will contribute to this goal.
	6.3.1 Develop and maintain a knowledge sharing mechanism at the city-wide scale, in close collaboration with HCC and the two key ministries.	
	6.4.1 Conduct and record a participatory joint learning event based on annual review of activities and make available project findings and recommendations	

9. Communication strategy

In order to achieve full transparency in all project activities and results, a strong and actionable work plan has been put in place. The outputs listed below support the communication and advocacy strategy:

Print Material

- **Project brochure:** provides a summary on the project, including information on the context, climate change vulnerabilities, the project objective and overview. This brochure has provided information to a range of stakeholders.
- **Rights & Principles poster:** is targeted at communities, communicating in an easy and clear way the principles included in the ESGY strategy. It familiarizes community members with all the principles that are to be followed by all projects and also provides information on the available grievance mechanisms (both UN-Habitat's and AF's). Posters are displayed in common areas used by the communities (e.g. community centres).
- **ESGY brochure:** includes an overview on the project as well as the ESGY principles included in the ESGY strategy and information on the grievance mechanisms. Brochures are handed in during trainings (e.g. implementing partner, resilience officers, etc.) as well as to each of the households in the community during the household survey.
- **Banners:** project banners have been produced in order to ensure project visibility during events, workshops, etc.

Social Media

Social media is an effective means of communicating the knowledge generated by the project to the largest number of beneficiaries. It is used to share project results, progress and relevant information with a wide range of stakeholders. This project makes use of the following social media platforms:

- Facebook
- Twitter

Tagging the Adaptation Fund (@Adaptationfund) and UN-Habitat (@UNHABITAT) is critical

Online

Webpages of the Adaptation Fund, UN-Habitat, and associated networks provide appropriate platforms for the sharing of project results and relevant knowledge products with both target audiences and the wider public. This is also an effective means of ensuring branding of the project is correctly achieved.

Branding

All outputs listed below have followed the branding guidelines included in the project's *Knowledge Management, Advocacy and Communications Strategy & Work Plan* in order to create a consistent visual identity.

- Logos: all materials include the following logos: AF, UN-Habitat, key executing entities (HCC and SIG), the MIE and the project's logo.
- Brand colours: colours are consistent throughout all materials to contribute to the visual identity.

Press, Media & Communications

Throughout project implementation, press releases, journalist engagement, videography and sharing project stories present effective mechanisms for both advocacy and communications in terms of reaching the largest number of beneficiaries in sharing project related information and knowledge. Press releases provide an additional platform for sharing knowledge products, whilst journalist sensitisation workshops can potentially contribute to the sharing of project and climate change related knowledge with local communities and the wider public in Honiara and Solomon Islands.

Audio visual presence

High quality images of events and more so of community realities (before/after) and processes (consultations, construction) say more than a thousand words and need to support all other activities here. In addition, images could be used for a photo book or an online slide show.

A project video is planned. High quality video coverage of events (as above) would be useful to supplement this (if of professional quality).

Social Artistry

Social Artistry is an effective way of communicating, and more importantly engaging with entire communities for example through theatre performances or village festivals or with sub-groups such as school-based drawing competitions.

10. Grievance mechanism

A grievance mechanism is in place to allow people affected by the project to raise any concerns on the activities being implemented, and is managed anonymously. These are communicated verbally during the ethical briefings before the activities and in printed material (e.g. ESGY poster displayed in the communities). Both the project's internal grievance mechanism as the AF's are communicated (included in the table below).

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Annex A: Activity-level screening tool

Screening of activities under Project Component / Output Area

TABLE 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Activity description (title)	
2. Sub-Project number (only relevant for community assets)	
3. Project location (town, community, geographical coordinates, map)	
4. Person(s) completing / supporting this screening	
5. Date of screening	

TABLE 2: ACTIVITY / SUB-PROJECT DETAILS

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION – FOR COMMUNITY ASSETS: TECHNICAL INFORMATION (WHAT WILL BE DEVELOPED / CONSTRUCTED AND LOCATION DETAILS, LENGTH, SIZE, ETC.)

6. Activity description and or asset to be developed	
7. Materials to be used	
8. Other technical specifications	
9. Is an ESIA required by law?	
10. Who owns the land the activity is planned on and / or who uses the land and why?	
11. Start date of activity / works	
12. End date of activity / works	
USE OF ASSETS (BENEFITS AND ACCESS)	
13. How will the asset be used	
14. Interventions required to ensure that assets can be used to ensure full adaptation potential can be harnessed by	

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all in full compliance with ESGYS.	
15. Interventions required for sustainable management and maintenance of the asset(s)	
CONSULTATIONS	
16. Was the community (and specific groups) consulted / how were stakeholders engaged, how will they be engaged in the future.	
17. Have relevant local authorities been consulted	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT	
18. Description of the environmental context and the main environmental issues on the site / in the area	
19. Description of the social context and the main social issues on the site / in the area	
20. Description of the youth and gender situation (including but not limited to participation, leadership, education, capacities)	

TABLE 3: CHECKLIST OF POTENTIAL RISK AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITHIN THE ADAPTATION FUND'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PRINCIPLES		ANSWER (Y/N)
Adaptation Fund principle 1: Compliance with the Law		
21. Is there a risk that the activity does not comply with an applicable domestic or international law?		
Adaptation Fund principle 2: Access and equity		
22. Is there a risk that the activity would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?		
23. Is there a risk that the activity would impede access of any group to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, land rights, humanitarian aids, information, etc.?		

- | | |
|---|--|
| 24. Is there a risk that the activity does not provide fair and equitable access to benefits from the project to all affected stakeholders? | |
| 25. Is there a risk that the activity exacerbates existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups? | |
| 26. Is there a risk that the activity exacerbates tensions among different religious and ethical groups? | |

Adaptation Fund principle 3: Vulnerable and marginalized groups

- | | |
|--|--|
| 27. Are there any marginalized or vulnerable groups present among project beneficiaries? | |
| 28. Is there a likelihood that the activity would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? | |
| 29. Could the activity potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services to marginalized individuals or groups? | |

Adaptation Fund principle 4: Human rights

- | | |
|--|--|
| 30. Could the activity lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population? | |
| 31. Would the activity possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources? | |

Adaptation Fund principle 5: Gender equality and women's empowerment

- | | |
|---|--|
| 32. Is there a likelihood that the proposed activity would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls? | |
| 33. Would the activity potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits? | |
| 34. Would the activity potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? | |
| 35. Could the activity potentially contribute to sexual harassment or sexual exploitation? | |
| 36. Could the activity potentially have adverse impacts on the value of unpaid work? | |

Adaptation Fund principle 6: Core labour rights

- | | |
|--|--|
| 37. Does the activity involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions) ⁵ ? | |
|--|--|

⁵ To be elaborated. Ideally in line with national ratifications. ILO Convention No. 156 on workers with family responsibilities, Convention No. 182 on maternity protection, and Convention No. 189 regarding decent work for domestic workers. Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (2013). United Nations.

<p>38. Does the activity involve community participation (such as voluntary, sweat equity, food for work, cash for work) which may not be considered “employment or livelihood” but contributes to household or community asset building – and if so, may such engagement fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO conventions)?</p>	
<p>Adaptation Fund principle 7: Indigenous people</p>	
<p>39. Are indigenous groups clearly defined and/or do the groups clearly self-identify as indigenous</p>	
<p>40. Are indigenous peoples present in the project area?</p>	
<p>41. Are indigenous groups potentially marginalized / not fully integrated into mainstream society</p>	
<p>42. Would the proposed activity potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples?</p>	
<p>43. Would the activity adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?</p>	
<p>44. Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?</p>	
<p>Adaptation Fund principle 8: Involuntary resettlement</p>	
<p>45. Would the activity potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?</p>	
<p>46. Is there a risk that the activity would lead to forced evictions?</p>	
<p>47. Will the activity lead to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood)?</p>	
<p>Adaptation Fund principle 9: Protection of natural habitats</p>	
<p>48. Is the activity within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?</p>	
<p>49. Would the activity potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. natural, modified, and critical habitats) and/or natural ecosystems and ecosystem services?</p>	
<p>50. Does the activity involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, natural ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?</p>	
<p>Adaptation Fund principle 10: Conserving biodiversity</p>	
<p>51. Could the activity lead to the reduction or loss of biological diversity?</p>	
<p>52. Would the activity pose a risk of introducing invasive and/or non-native species of flora and fauna?</p>	
<p>53. Is monoculture foreseen?</p>	
<p>54. Would the activity pose risks to endangered species of flora and fauna?</p>	

Adaptation Fund principle 11: Climate change	
55. Will the activity result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may it exacerbate climate change / maladaptation (e.g. negative effects in other areas)?	
Adaptation Fund principle 12: Pollution and resource efficiency	
56. Does the activity require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	
57. Would the activity potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	
58. Would the activity potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	
59. Will the activity involve the application of pesticides?	
60. Does the activity potentially result in the generation of source of noise with harmful impact on the activity of human or animal life?	
Adaptation Fund principle 13: Public health	
61. Would the activity result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from waterborne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	
62. Would the activity pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials?	
63. Would elements of activity construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	
Adaptation Fund principle 14: Physical and cultural heritage	
64. Will the proposed activity result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	
Adaptation Fund principle 15: Land and soil erosion	
65. Will the activity potentially lead to the conversion of wetlands, waterways, or woodlots?	
66. Will the activity cause the clearing of natural vegetation and/or forest?	
67. Is there a risk that the activity leads to soil degradation?	
68. Is there a risk that the activity is designed without proper soil analysis and/or does not match soil capability?	
Additional principles: Gender and Youth	
69. Will women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations be potentially limited in their access to information on the ESGYS (capacity development, information), access to the gender and youth focal point and information on the grievance mechanism?	
70. Will women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations potentially be limited from equal and informed participation in this activity?	

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71. Is there a risk that women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations are prevented from taking leadership roles?
72. Is there a risk that the activity is not based on a gender and youth analysis including disaggregated data which would prevent adequate monitoring?
73. Is there a risk that environmental, social, gender and youth benefits of this activity have not been fully considered?

Table 4: Identifying probability, impact, significance and risks mitigation measures

Table partially filled out, to provide examples for project staff to complete the table fully. Please use the checklist (table 3) to identify risks (please delete this note)

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS?						
AF principle number and description of risks	Probability (P) and Impact (I) Score 1 - 5	Significance (= impact x probability)	Risk details / potential opportunities	Mitigation measures proposed	Monitoring indicators	Frequency and responsibility for monitoring
		Low: 1-7 Med: 8-14 High: 15-25				
AF Principle 2. Access and Equity	P= 1 I = 4	Low (4)				
AF Principle 3 vulnerable and marginalized groups	P=2 I=4	Med (8)				
AF Principle 4 Human Rights	P= 1 I = 5	Low (5)				

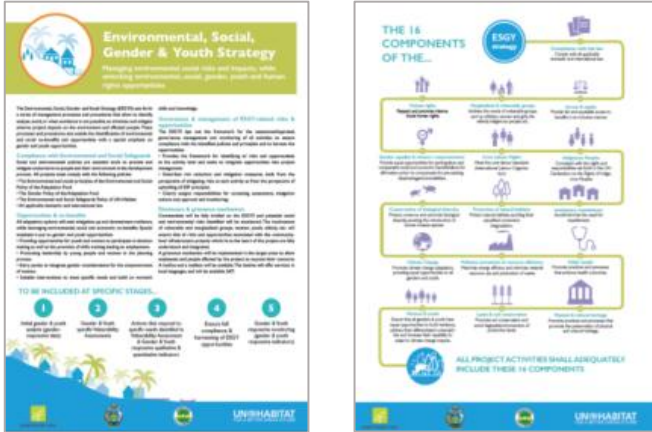


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5 Gender Equality and empowerment of women	P=1 I=4	Low (4)			
Gender and Youth	P=1 I=4	Low (4)			


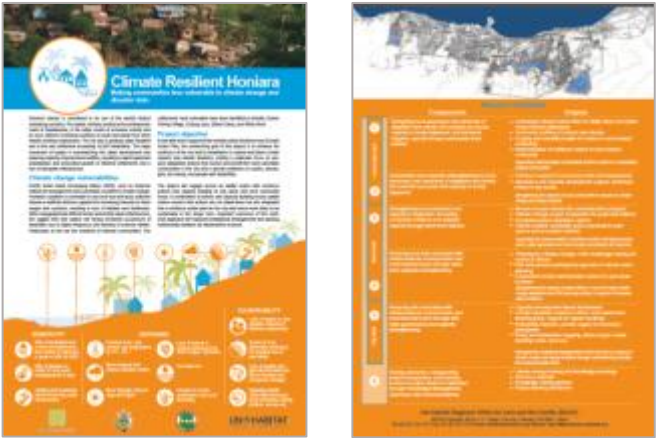
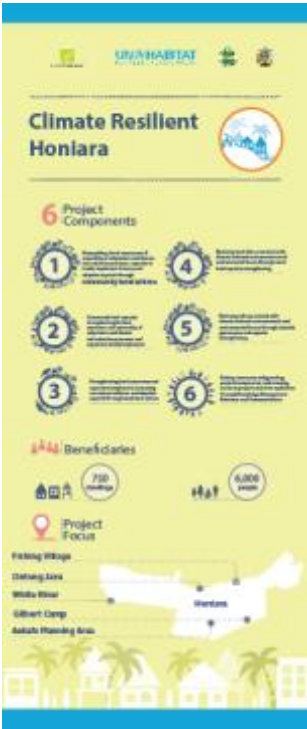
TABLE 5: SIGN OFF FOR SUBMISSION FOR APPROVAL



Signature	Date	Signature
Assessor of activity sub-project		
Activity / sub-project leader		
UN-Habitat Project Manager		

ANNEX B: ESGY Dissemination and capacity building tools

Tool	Brief description	Design
<p>Brochure ESGY Strategy & the 16 components</p>	<p>Includes an overview on the project as well as the ESGY principles included in the ESGY strategy and information on the grievance mechanisms. Brochures are handed in during trainings (e.g. implementing partner, resilience officers, etc.) as well as to each of the households in the community during the household survey.</p>	 <p>The first brochure, titled 'Environmental, Social, Gender & Youth Strategy', features a green header and a globe icon. It contains text about the strategy's purpose and a list of 16 components. The second brochure, titled 'THE 16 COMPONENTS OF THE ESGY Strategy', has a blue header and a circular diagram showing the 16 components. Both brochures include the UN-Habitat logo at the bottom.</p>
<p>Poster Rights & Principles</p>	<p>Is targeted at communities, communicating in an easy and clear way the principles included in the ESGY strategy. It familiarizes community members with all the principles that are to be followed by all projects and also provides information on the available grievance mechanisms (both UN-Habitat's and AF's). Posters are displayed in common areas used by the communities (e.g. community centres).</p>	 <p>The poster, titled 'RIGHTS & PRINCIPLES', has a blue background and features a central circular diagram with 16 icons representing different components. It includes the text 'Rights & Principles' and 'UN-Habitat' at the bottom.</p>
<p>Presentation ESGY Strategy</p>	<p>The presentation includes information on ESS and Gender Policies, compliance requirements and arrangements specific to the project. It also provides information related to each of the 16 principles. The presentation has been used to train a range of stakeholders (e.g. staff, implementing partners, resilient officers, etc.).</p>	 <p>The presentation slide has a light blue background and features the title 'ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, GENDER & YOUTH STRATEGY' in bold black text. It includes the UN-Habitat logo and the text 'FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE' at the bottom.</p>

ANNEX C: Communication & Advocacy

Tool	Brief description	Design
Printed material		
Project Identity Banner	The project identity banner is used during events and workshops, project visibility during events, workshops, etc.	
Project Brochure	Provides a summary on the project, including information on the context, climate change vulnerabilities, the project objective and overview. This brochure has provided information to a range of stakeholders (e.g. during trainings, to community members, etc.). It has been distributed to all the households that were surveyed in each community. In this way, stakeholders are well informed, increasing transparency.	
Project banner	The project banner includes information on the project: description of the project components, project beneficiaries and project focus. It ensures project visibility during events, workshops, etc., and communicates the information increasing project transparency.	

Social Media		
<p>Facebook <i>Climate Resilient Honiara</i></p>	<p>The project’s Facebook page has been used to share project results, progress and relevant information with a wide range of stakeholders.</p> <p>Articles and news feeds have been produced and shared through the platform, contributing to the project’s advocacy and communication strategy.</p>	
<p>Twitter <i>@ResilientHoniara</i></p>	<p>Through the Twitter account, project results, progress, articles and other relevant information has been shared on a regular basis.</p>	

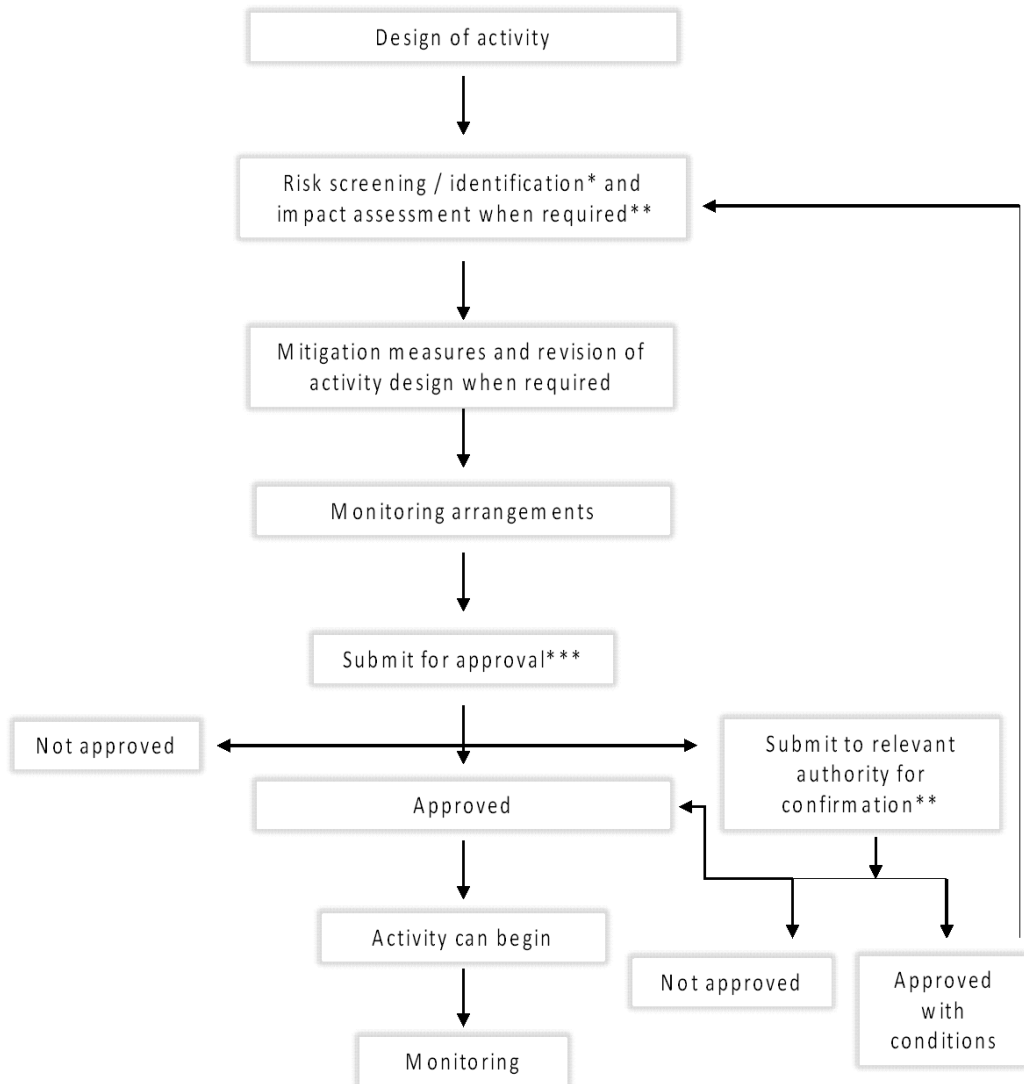
Annex 2

Table 15: Activities and milestones (x)

Activity	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4		
1.1.1 Identification of key issues and prioritisation of actions for two additional hotspot case studies (Nggosi and Panatina wards)												
1.2.1 In-depth profiling of all hotspot communities												
1.3.1 Carry out scoping and feasibility study. Assess the cost, feasibility and partnerships that will be needed to implement the actions suggested by the community			X			X						
1.4.1 Implement screened/agreed pilot-studies in each hotspot community			X			X			X			X
1.4.2 Provide technical support where necessary												
2.1.1: Training on surveys, data recording, and data management.			X			X			X			
2.2.1: Awareness and capacity building activity relating to key community issues.			X			X			X			
3.1.1: Development of theatre performances, radio broadcasts, and community newsletters.						X			X			
3.1.2: Work with women's groups in Honiara to determine the most effective means of communication about climate risk strategies, and which actions are likely to be most successful given the local context.			X									
3.2.1 Development of teaching modules relevant to the urban context, conducting lessons in schools and youth community settings, and contributing to the development of environmental curricula for schools.						X						
3.3.2 Translate/apply the Climate Change Child-Centred Adaptation approach to schools and youth programmes in Honiara.			X						X			
3.3.1 Conducting training and piloting of closed-loop organic waste and urban food production activities, and reducing climate vulnerability through ecosystem services (enhancing food security, reducing storm water run-off, and reduced sensitivity to climate extremes due to reduced waste and rubbish accumulation in the local area).									X			
3.4.1 Engage with Honiara City Council to identify and promote climate resilient public space e.g. using floodplains as sports areas, planting trees to increase shading in community spaces to combat heat stress, and the rehabilitation of community centres for use as safe places for evacuation.									X			
4.1.1 Training of resilience officers in both climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and provide a platform for whole of city regular meetings and capacity building.			X						X			
4.2.1 Pilot best practice participatory approach in climate planning and enhance the understanding of adaptation pathways.									X			
4.3.1 Assess appropriate land administration system options that seek to									X			

account for both Western and Customary laws when dealing with urban growth, secure and safeguard legitimate tenure rights, and inform decisions on resettlement.																		
5.1.1 Capacity development needs assessment in Honiara (planning, GIS risk mapping, land administration, engineering, data management, climate change adaptation, media and communications).				X														
5.2.1 Initiate new MoU's between Government departments, Solomon Islands National University (SINU), and RMIT University/UN-Habitat to provide training at capacity development workshops, and to establish new avenues for teaching and learning opportunities.				X														
5.2.2 Development of tailored capacity building workshops for professional staff to build knowledge and required skill sets (HCC and focal Ministries) at RMIT University.				X														
5.2.3 Two-week course of workshops designed to cater for planning, land administration, and GIS risk mapping for HCC and SI Ministry staff.								X										
5.3.1 Employ a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Officer (CARO) for Honiara City Council, and constitute a multi-stakeholder steering group for implementation of the project.			x															
5.4.1 Develop a formal mechanism for managing cross-boundary urban resilience issues between Guadalcanal Province and HCC, particularly taking into account cross-boundary flows of resources, people and the long-term urban expansion of the city.				X				x										
5.5.1 Map and assess linkages between relevant stakeholders and initiatives for improved governance and institutional response to climate change impacts and natural disasters.				X														
5.5.2 Conduct a whole-of-government policy review to identify areas for mainstreaming of climate change considerations across urban policy (including a review of land use plans and the introduction of possible building codes).								X										
6.1.1 Develop climate change adaptation training and knowledge exchange programmes between HCC staff and ward councillors.				X														
6.2.1 Advocacy materials				X				x					x					x
6.3.1 Develop and maintain a knowledge sharing mechanism at the city-wide scale, in close collaboration with HCC and the two key ministries.				X				x					x					x
6.4.1 Conduct and record a participatory joint learning event based on annual review of activities and make available project findings and recommendations.																		X

Annex 3



* For all activities against the 15 ESP principles.
Use of Risk Assessment Sheet where necessary

** In consultation with Technical Advisory Group

*** All after activities to be approved by Project Management Committee

Fig A.1.2 Activity / Sub-Project approval in the context of environmental and social risk management

Step 1: Activity / Sub-Project design at the project management level or through EIs or in close consultation with Communities is to take all 15 ESP principles into consideration.

Annex 4

CLIMATE RESILIENT HONIARA - OVERALL LIST OF IDENTIFIED ACTIONS				Key areas addressed				Local Implementation Partner	
AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	Climate	DRR	Urban	Livelihoods				
Infrastructure Interventions									
LAND TENURE	1.1	Assessment of land tenure for climate actions	x		x				MLHS
LAND USE	1.2	Urban organic farming	x		x	x			Kastom Gaden
	1.3	Co-design of linear park (Mataniko River)	x		x	x			HCC / MLHS
	1.4	Greening of Kukum Highway	x		x				HCC / MLHS
	1.5	Flood resilient community open space	x	x	x				HCC / MLHS
	SHELTER	1.6	Retrofitting of houses	x	x	x	x		
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	1.7	Evacuation Centres	x	x	x				MECCDM / NDMO
	1.8	Retention basins	x	x	x				MID / community members
	1.9	Riverine flood levee	x	x	x				MID / community members
	1.10	Coastal Protection	x	x	x				
	1.11	Seawall	x	x	x				
	1.12	Roads and pedestrian access		x	x	x			
	1.13	Footpaths (improved drainage)	x		x	x			World Bank CAUSE project
	1.14	Biodigester	x		x	x			SolBridge / NGO
	1.15	Riverbank reinforcement and riverbank infrastructure improvement	x	x	x				
ESSENTIAL UTILITIES	1.16	Drainage upgrades (combined with 1.13 as a proposed action)	x	x	x	x			World Bank CAUSE project
	1.17	Improved sanitation / community sanitation blocks	x		x	x			World Bank CAUSE project
	1.18	Improved sanitation / low flow pour flush toilets	x		x	x			World Bank CAUSE project
	1.19	Water quality testing and ceramic filters	x	x	x				NGO
	1.20	Groundwater testing - city-wide	x		x				Solomon Water
	1.21	Rainwater harvesting and tanks	x	x	x	x			NGO
	1.22	Improved waste management			x	x	x		
DRR	1.23	Retention basins to reduce flooding (also 1.8)	x	x	x				MLHS / MECCDM / NDMO
	1.24	Landslide mitigation	x	x	x				MLHS / MECCDM / NDMO / MHMS
	1.25	Assessing structural integrity of buildings used as evacuation centres	x	x	x				MLHS / MECCDM / NDMO
	1.26	Retro-fitting community buildings for disaster resilience (also 1.6)	x	x	x				MLHS / MECCDM / NDMO
	1.27	Evacuation centre: new build (also 1.7)	x	x	x				MLHS / MECCDM / NDMO
Policy Level Interventions									
URBAN PLANNING	2.1	Relocation		x	x				
	2.2	Prohibit housing in flood risk / landslide prone areas	x	x	x				
	2.3	Fit for purpose land administration			x				MLHS
	2.4	Measures to manage overpopulation			x				
	2.5	Review of local planning scheme	x	x	x	x			MLHS
	2.6	Planning of urban fringe settlements	x	x	x	x			MLHS
	2.7	Support for the development of urban planning diploma	x	x	x				MLHS / SINU
	2.8	Governance mechanism for cross-border cooperation on climate resilience actions	x	x	x				HCC / GP
BUILT ENVIRONMENT	2.9	Better quality housing / building code	x	x	x	x			MLHS
	2.10	Design recommendations for settlement upgrading programme	x	x	x	x			MLHS
NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS	2.11	Nature-based solutions framework and action plan	x	x	x	x			HCC
	2.12	Baseline for urban tree strategy	x	x	x				HCC
DRR	2.13	Local disaster planning	x	x	x				HCC
	2.14	Spatial risk assessment for evacuation centres	x	x	x				MECCDM / NDMO
Community Capacity Building						every community	selected communities		
Community organization	3.1	Community Organization			x		x		
	3.2	Zero violence community			x		x		
Waste disposal	3.3	Waste Management	x		x	x		x	
Essential utilities	3.4	Asset maintenance training	x		x	x	x		NGO / CSO
Health	3.5	WASH trainings / public health campaign			x	x		x	
	3.6	Women's hygiene			x	x		x	
Livelihoods	3.7	Training: urban organic farming			x	x	x		NGO / CSO
DRR	3.8	Awareness raising for climate and disaster resilience (including video advocacy)	x	x	x		x		NGO
	3.9	Local evacuation plans	x	x	x		x		MECCDM / NDMO
	3.10	Gender responsive disaster planning	x	x	x			x	NGO / CSO
Organisational Capacity Building									
Technical skillsets	4.1	GIS training for NGOs and CSOs	x	x	x				NGOs / CSOs
	4.2	CCA training materials	x	x	x				HCC ward councillors

SETTLEMENT	PROPOSED ACTIONS (USPs)	PRIORITIZED ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	COMMENTS	COST ESTIMATE: IMPLEMENTATION	COST ESTIMATE: RMIT (NO TRAVEL)
Ontong Java	Footpath / stormwater drainage network	x	WB CAUSE	Site specific data needs to be collected by WB CAUSE. Data analysis of run-off and drainage designs to be done at RMIT.	Dependent on design (from WB CAUSE budget)	\$31,000
	Flood levee along river bank	x	MID / local consultant	Design flood levels, and risk / vulnerability assessments, to be done at RMIT. Site assessments need to be carried out by local partner.	Dependent on design	\$43,000
	Rainwater harvesting and water tanks	x	NGO	Rooftops to be determined from satellite imagery and cross checked by local ground-truthing. Design and evaluation to be done at RMIT.	Dependent on size and number of tanks.	\$22,500
	Resilient buildings / retrofitting of houses	x	SINU	Training material and technical guidelines can be developed at RMIT. In-country training would need to be sub-contracted to SINU, and would take place in each community.	SINU staff and workshop costs.	Budgeted under WP7: evacuation centres.
	<i>Biodigesters</i>	x		<i>Removed as an option due to lack of space in the settlement.</i>		
	<i>Evacuation Centre (community hall)</i>					
	<i>Riverbank reinforcement and riverbank infrastructure improvement</i>					
	<i>Improved sanitation</i> <i>Fire prevention</i> <i>Manage exposure to extreme heat</i> <i>Improved waste management</i>					
Kukum Fishing Village	Improved sanitation - community sanitation block	x	WB CAUSE	Size of roofs can be assessed using geospatial data, and checked by groundtruthing. Design and evaluation at RMIT.	Dependent on design (from WB CAUSE budget)	\$15,000
	Footpath / stormwater drainage network	x	WB CAUSE	Site specific data needs to be collected by WB CAUSE. Data analysis of run-off and drainage designs to be done at RMIT.	Dependent on design (from WB CAUSE budget)	Costed under OJ
	Biodigester	x	NGO	Waste data to be collected by NGO. Systems modelling and support for implementation and maintenance provided remotely by RMIT.	\$2,000 (biodigester cost only)	\$24,000
	<i>Sea wall</i>			<i>Identified as a community priority but is subject to approval by MLHS and is beyond the scope of the project to implement. Also requires cadastral survey.</i>		
	<i>Improved Waste Management</i> <i>Evacuation Centre</i>					
Wind Valley	Drainage network	x	WB CAUSE	Site specific data needs to be collected by WB CAUSE. Data analysis of run-off and drainage designs to be done at RMIT.	Dependent on design (from WB CAUSE budget)	Costed under OJ
	Ceramic filters and water quality testing	x	NGO	Analysis, design and evaluation by RMIT. Guidance and technical support provided to NGO.	Cost of filters plus NGO staff time	\$17,000
	Rainwater harvesting and water tanks	x	NGO	Rooftops to be determined from satellite imagery and cross checked by local ground-truthing. Design and evaluation to be done at RMIT.	Dependent on size and number	Costed under OJ
	Improved sanitation - Low flow pour flush toilets (pilots)	x	NGO	Design and evaluation done at RMIT.	Dependent on design (from WB CAUSE budget)	\$22,500
	<i>Evacuation centre</i> <i>Improved waste management</i>					
Jabros	Ceramic filters and water quality testing	x	NGO	Analysis, design and evaluation at RMIT. Guidance and technical support provided to NGO.	Cost of filters plus NGO staff time	Costed under WV
	Rainwater harvesting and water tanks	x	NGO	Rooftops to be determined from satellite imagery and cross checked by local ground-truthing. Design and evaluation to be done at RMIT.	Dependent on size and number	Costed under OJ
	Improved sanitation - Low flow pour flush toilets (pilots)	x	NGO	Design and evaluation done at RMIT.	Dependent on design (from WB CAUSE budget)	Costed under WV
	Evacuation Centre (community hall)	x	MID / NDMO	Site assessment is needed. RMIT to provide assessment ToR for MID. Detailed design to be done remotely at RMIT.	Dependent on design	Budgeted under WP7: evacuation centres.
	Resilient buildings / retrofitting of houses	x	SINU	Training material and technical guidelines can be developed at RMIT. In-country training would need to be sub-contracted to SINU, and would take place in each community.	SINU staff and workshop costs.	Budgeted under WP7: evacuation centres.
	<i>Improved waste management</i> <i>Improvement of road and pedestrian access</i> <i>Footpaths / Jacob's ladders</i>					
Aekafa-Feraladoa	Biodigesters	x	NGO	Waste data to be collected by NGO. Systems modelling and support for implementation and maintenance provided remotely by RMIT.	\$50,000 (1 medium size: \$36,000; 7 small: \$14,000)	Costed under KfV
	Ceramic filters and water quality testing	x	NGO	Analysis, design and evaluation by RMIT. Guidance and technical support provided to NGO.	Cost of filters plus NGO staff time	Costed under WV
	Rainwater harvesting and water tanks	x	NGO	Rooftops to be determined from satellite imagery and cross checked by local ground-truthing. Design and evaluation to be done at RMIT.	Dependent on size and number	Costed under OJ
	Improved sanitation - Low flow pour flush toilets (pilot)	x	NGO	Design and evaluation done at RMIT.	Dependent on design (from WB CAUSE budget)	Costed under WV
	Retention basins	x	MID / consultant	Geospatial analysis with local site assessments. Vulnerability and risk assessments, and designs, done at RMIT.	Dependent on design	\$43,000
	Resilient buildings/ retrofitting of houses	x	SINU	Training material and technical guidelines can be developed at RMIT. In-country training would need to be sub-contracted to SINU, and would take place in each community.	SINU staff and workshop costs.	Budgeted under WP7: evacuation centres.
	<i>Community Spaces (halls and parks)</i> <i>Improved waste management</i> <i>Urban Farming</i>			<i>To be delivered under work packages on EbA and NbS</i>		
City-wide	Groundwater vulnerability assessment and use survey		Solomon Water	Require combination of on-ground survey, monitoring infrastructure and data platform.	\$55,000	\$26,000

CLIMATE RESILIENT HONIARA- Summary of ward level actions

AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS
Urban planning and spatial analysis	NbS framework and action plan
	Review of local planning scheme
	GIS support and training
Ecosystem-based adaptation and DRR	Baseline of urban trees
	Retention basin pilots
	Landslide mitigation pilots
Open spaces and urban villages	Co-design of a linear park (Mataniko River)
	Greening of Kukum Highway
	Community open space
	Design recommendations for settlement upgrading

	Planning of new urban fringe settlements
Evacuation centres	Spatial risk assessment and identification of new build locations
	Retrofitting training materials
	New build design (Jabros)



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

HCC

MLHS

NGOs

HCC

MLHS / MECCDM

MLHS / MECCDM

MLHS / HCC

HCC

Community / HCC

MLHS

MLHS

MLHS / MECCDM / NDMO

Community / MECCDM

Community / MECCDM / MID

COMMENTS

Desk top research with local validation.

The plan will be analysed for improvements and additional material as part of a RMIT graduate course (Vahanvati and Ninsalam). It is intended that a new GIS overlay for landslide risk will also be produced for inclusion in the updated scheme.

Remote GIS support possible, though not local training workshops due to travel restrictions.

Desk top research with local validation.

Designs in collaboration with engineers.

Designs in collaboration with engineers.

A public park will be co-designed in partnership with HCC, SINU, and local communities. Designs will create a public space that will deter informal settlement, as well as mitigating flood risk.

To involve GIS analysis to identify locations and design options for urban greening along the Kukum Highway (as the entrance way for the Pacific Games).

A community open space (to include gardens and sports facilities) will be co-designed in partnership with HCC, SINU, and local community groups. Designs will create a public space that will deter informal settlement, as well as mitigating flood risk.

This will involve a mix of geospatial analysis to inform creation of designs at urban settlement scale (conducted remotely at RMIT). Ground-truthing of proposed design options will need to be carried out by local partner. Designs will involve drawings as well as recommendations as implementation pathways (e.g. changes in the local planning scheme).

This will involve a mix of geospatial analysis to inform creation of planning and settlement scale designs (conducted remotely at RMIT).

Remote GIS analysis only.

Training materials only. No local workshops.

Design and remote support for new build. A local partner would need to conduct a site assessment based on guidance from RMIT, and to transfer findings for analysis.

COST ESTIMATE: IMPLEMENTATION	COST ESTIMATE: RMIT (NO TRAVEL)
Local workshops	\$7,500
N/A	\$7,500
N/A	\$6,000
N/A	\$19,500
Dependent on designs	\$9,000
Dependent on designs	\$12,500
Dependent on designs	\$18,000
Dependent on designs	\$9,000
Dependent on designs	\$18,000
N/A	\$18,000

N/A	\$13,500
N/A	\$12,000
N/A	\$8,500
Dependent on design	\$29,750



KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
LAND USE	Urban organic farming	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth
LAND USE	Co-design of linear park	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

		Protection of Natural Habitats Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency Physical and Cultural Heritage Gender and youth
LAND USE	Greening of Kukum Highway	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Core labour standards Involuntary resettlement Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment Protection of Natural Habitats Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency Physical and Cultural Heritage Gender and youth
LAND USE	Flood resilient community open space (Koa Hill)	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Core labour standards

Involuntary resettlement

**Gender Equity and
Women's Empowerment**

**Protection of Natural
Habitats**

**Pollution Prevention and
Resource Efficiency**

**Physical and Cultural
Heritage**

Gender and youth

CONSIDERATIONS

Compliance with relevant rules and standards and aligned to ongoing regularization process (if lots are assigned, these are to be considered when identifying the location of the housing/community gardening).

Community consultation will ensure participation and training is offered equitably to interested community members.

Organic farming activities, including training, to be open to participation by marginalised and vulnerable groups.

All farming activities to respect core labour standards.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, any activities are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as training.

Activities related to the implementation of the urban farming component must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

By its very nature, organic farming seeks to minimise pollution and improve resource efficiency.

Activities to be designed and implemented in a way that avoid the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Opportunity: training and skills development of women and youth.

The co-design of a linear park will comply with land use rules, regulations and standards.

The linear park design will promote access to all.

The needs of marginalised and vulnerable groups will be explicitly considered as part of the park's design.

Core labour standards will be complied with during any construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

The design of a linear park will focus on uninhabited land, and will not involve resettlement.

The perspectives of women to be explicitly considered as part of the design process.

Designs will actively promote protection of natural habitats.

Pollution prevention and resource efficiency factors will be actively considered as part of the landscape design process.

The design process will explicitly consider the preservation of physical and cultural heritage.

The co-design process will deliberately involve women and youth, to ensure their needs are integrated into the parks design.

Greening actions will comply with land use rules, regulations and standards.

Greening of the highway will be a public good.

Greening of the highway will be a public good.

Core labour standards will be complied with during any vegetation planting phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

There are no implications for resettlement.

Greening of the highway will be a public good.

Planting will actively promote protection of natural habitats.

The planting of vegetation will prevent pollution and improve resource efficiency through sourcing of local vegetation options.

Not applicable.

Greening the main highway will involve women and youth.

The design of the community open space will comply with land use rules, regulations and standards.

The community open space will be inclusive, respecting access and equity.

The open space will be designed in a participatory manner, and will explicitly consider the needs of marginalised groups.

Core labour standards will be complied with during any construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

The open space is targeting a flood plain area which is unsuitable for housing (no build zone). It is intended to identify flood resilient land use options that meet the amenity needs of the local community. At the current time there are no resettlement issues.

The open space will be designed with explicit consideration of womens needs.

The design of the open space will actively promote protection of natural habitats.

The planting of vegetation will prevent pollution and improve resource efficiency through sourcing of local vegetation options.

Physical and cultural heritage will be factors in the design of the open space.

Women and youth will be actively involved in the design and construction of the flood resilient community open space.

KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
SHELTER	Retro-fitting of houses to increase resilience to climate-related extreme events	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

CONSIDERATIONS

Retrofitting of buildings (house structures) and elements would have to be fully compliant with relevant rules and regulations. These include the building code and other relevant standards. All relevant permits are to be obtained.

Guidance material for climate resilient housing is to be developed. Given that this action would target pilot households, it must be done in full consultation with the community. Prioritization of pilots to be informed by technical and socio-economic assessments.

Guidance is targeted to those living in informal settlements, therefore benefiting the urban poor.

Core labour standards will be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of sanitation facilities are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Women will be involved in all the activity's phases.

Retrofitting of housing must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Appropriate design strategies that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, girls, people with disabilities, etc.) should be mainstreamed into the design process. Safety for women and children in particular is to be considered during the design and construction phase.

KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Evacuation centres	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Retention basins	Compliance with the law

		<p>Access and equity</p> <p>Marginalized and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Core labour standards</p> <p>Involuntary resettlement</p> <p>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Protection of Natural Habitats</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p> <p>Physical and Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Gender and youth</p>
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Flood levee	<p>Compliance with the law</p> <p>Access and equity</p> <p>Marginalized and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Core labour standards</p>

		<p>Involuntary resettlement</p> <p>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Protection of Natural Habitats</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p> <p>Physical and Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Gender and youth</p>
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Footpaths	<p>Compliance with the law</p> <p>Access and equity</p> <p>Marginalized and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Core labour standards</p> <p>Involuntary resettlement</p> <p>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Protection of Natural Habitats</p>

		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Biodigesters	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

CONSIDERATIONS

The evacuation centre new build would have to be fully compliant with local rules and regulations, with the design based on relevant international standards (e.g. Sphere Handbook). Land tenure would also need to be confirmed before construction takes place.

It is important that all community members agree and understand that equitable access to all people must be ensured (regardless of their religious background, gender, etc.).

The needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. disabled people) need to be incorporated into the design of the community building that will act as an evacuation centre at times of emergency.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

An open space within a case study settlement has been identified for the new build. Legality of land tenure needs to be confirmed with the Ministry of Lands.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during training and construction.

Activities related to the construction of the evacuation center must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases. The evacuation centre will be designed to minimise material resource use, waste production, and to prevent local pollution.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoid the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

The design of the community building will take into account the needs of women and youth, particularly in relation to safety issues.

The retention basins would have to be fully compliant with local rules and regulations. There will be close engagement with national Ministries to ensure compliance.

Equity issues will be considered when designing / locating the flood management measures.

The positive impact of flood management will consider all groups potentially affected.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

The retention basins are intended to reduce the risk of flash flooding to existing housing. No resettlement is intended.

Ensure that women are involved in the participatory design process as well as during training and construction.

Activities related to the construction of the retention basins must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases. The retention basins will be designed to minimise material resource use, with local maintenance regimes to prevent the build up of local pollution from solid wastes.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoid the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Women and youth will be consulted to ensure they are aware of the flood management objective of the retention basins, as well as including them in maintenance training.

The flood levee would have to be fully compliant with local rules and regulations. There will be close engagement with national Ministries to ensure compliance. Based on detailed hydrological modelling, the levee will be designed to meet appropriate international standards.

Equity issues will be considered when designing the flood levee.

The positive impacts of the flood levee will consider all groups potentially affected in the community.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

The flood levee will combat serious erosion which is destroying exposed housing. There are opportunities for land to be reclaimed. No resettlement is intended.

Ensure that women are consulted, and can comment, on different engineering design options.

Activities related to the construction of the flood levee must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases. The flood levee will be designed to be locally appropriate, including the minimisation of material resource use. Pollution is to be minimised during the construction phase.

The levee must be designed and implemented in a way that avoid the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Women and youth will be consulted to ensure they are aware of the levee's function, and to be involved in community decision-making in relation to the future use of any reclaimed land.

Footpaths would have to be fully compliant with local rules and regulations, and will be based on expert civil engineering knowledge.

Improved footpaths would improve access for all members of the community.

The footpaths will be a public good for all of the community.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

The improvement of existing footpaths do not have any implications for resettlement.

The footpaths will be a public good for all of the community. Reducing grey and black water will have positive benefits for women in the community.

Not applicable.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases. Improvements to existing footpaths will reduce local pollution.

Not applicable.

The footpaths will be a public good for all of the community.

Not applicable.

Biodigesters would be accessible for all members of the community. Where these are intended as pilots, the community will be consulted to agree the best location.

The needs of vulnerable groups will be explicitly considered.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Women will be a key group to benefit from the roll out of biodigesters e.g. the production of fertiliser for home and sup sup gardens. Women will also be trained in maintenance.

Not applicable.

Local biodigesters will be prioritised where possible. The biodigesters will not only reduce food waste but will also produce fuel and fertiliser.

Not applicable.

Awareness raising and maintenance training will be offered to women and youth in the communities.

KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
ESSENTIAL UTILITIES	Drainage upgrades	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth
ESSENTIAL UTILITIES	Improved sanitation: community sanitation blocks	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity

		<p>Marginalized and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Core labour standards</p> <p>Involuntary resettlement</p> <p>Gender Equity and Women’s Empowerment</p> <p>Protection of Natural Habitats</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p> <p>Physical and Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Gender and youth</p>
ESSENTIAL UTILITIES	Improved sanitation: low flow pour flush toilets	<p>Compliance with the law</p> <p>Access and equity</p> <p>Marginalized and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Core labour standards</p> <p>Involuntary resettlement</p> <p>Gender Equity and Women’s Empowerment</p> <p>Protection of Natural Habitats</p>

		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency Physical and Cultural Heritage Gender and youth
ESSENTIAL UTILITIES	Water quality testing: ceramic filters	Compliance with the law Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Core labour standards Involuntary resettlement Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment Protection of Natural Habitats Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency Physical and Cultural Heritage Gender and youth
ESSENTIAL UTILITIES	Rainwater tanks	Compliance with the law Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Core labour standards

Involuntary resettlement

**Gender Equity and
Women's Empowerment**

**Protection of Natural
Habitats**

**Pollution Prevention and
Resource Efficiency**

**Physical and Cultural
Heritage**

Gender and youth

CONSIDERATIONS

Drainage upgrades would have to be fully compliant with local rules and regulations, and will be based on expert civil engineering knowledge. To involve consultation with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (MID).

Drainage upgrades would decrease flood risk and instances of inundation, and will be a public good for all members of the community.

Drainage upgrades are a public good for all members of the community.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

Drainage upgrades have no implications for resettlement.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the implementation phase.

Activities related to drainage upgrades must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Drainage upgrades will have a positive impact on levels of pollution (lowering instances of grey and black water), as well as reducing local flood risk. Resource efficiency to be a key factor in the design of upgrades.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoid the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Women and youth in the respective communities to be consulted before the implementation phase.

The construction of a community sanitation block would have to be fully compliant with local rules and regulations, and will be based on expert environmental engineering knowledge. To involve consultation with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (MID).

All members of the community to have access to the new facilities. Consultation with the community will take place to identify the best location, and enable co-design of the facilities.

All members of the community to have access to the new facilities. Consultation with the community will take place to identify the best location, and enable co-design of the facilities.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

Identification of an existing open space ensures that there are no implications for resettlement.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process and during the implementation phase.

Activities related to construction of the sanitation block must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

The construction of a sanitation block will reduce local pollution, especially of waterways. The use of local build materials will enhance resource efficiency.

Not applicable.

Women and youth in the respective communities to be consulted before the implementation phase to ensure the facilities are fit for purpose.

The piloting of toilets has to be fully compliant with local rules and regulations, and will be based on expert environmental engineering knowledge.

All members of the community will be consulted to ensure that equity considerations are incorporated into the pilot scheme.

All members of the community will be consulted to ensure that the views of marginalised groups are explicitly considered by the pilot scheme.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

There are no implications for resettlement arising from this action.

Ensure that women are consulted before the pilot scheme and during the implementation phase.

Activities related to the pilot scheme must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

The pilot scheme will reduce local pollution, especially of local waterways. The use of local toilet models, informed by engineering expertise, will enhance resource efficiency.

Not applicable.

Women and youth in the respective communities to be consulted before the implementation phase to ensure fairness of the pilot scheme.

Testing has to be fully compliant with local rules and regulations, and results will be judged against international standards.

All members of the community will be consulted to ensure that equity is a basis of the testing regime.

All members of the community will be consulted to ensure that the views of marginalised groups are explicitly considered when testing water quality.

Not applicable.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

There are no implications for resettlement arising from this action.

Ensure that women are involved with the testing programme.

Activities related to the testing scheme must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Ceramic filters will be used to test local water quality, highlighting instances of pollution.

Not applicable.

Women and youth in the respective communities to be involved with testing local water quality.

Rainwater harvesting has to be fully compliant with local rules and regulations. Implementation will be guided by environmental engineering expertise.

All members of the community will be consulted to ensure that equity is a basis of the rainwater tank programme.

All members of the community will be consulted to ensure that the views of marginalised groups are explicitly considered when testing water quality.

Not applicable.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

There are no implications for resettlement arising from this action.

Ensure that women are consulted with before implementation.

Activities related to the testing scheme must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

The use of local rainwater tanks will enhance resource efficiency.

Not applicable.

Women and youth in the respective communities to be consulted before implementation.

KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
ESSENTIAL UTILITIES	Landslide mitigation	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

CONSIDERATIONS

Mitigation measures would have to be fully compliant with local rules and regulations, and will be based on expert civil engineering and landscape architecture knowledge. To involve consultation with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (MID).

Mitigation measures would decrease landslip risk and will benefit all those in the community exposed to the hazard.

Consultations will take place with vulnerable groups to co-design responses.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination.

(This principle applies to all activities identified).

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to landslide mitigation are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the implementation phase.

Activities related to landslide mitigation must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Measures will adhere to pollution prevention and resource efficiency principles.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoid the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Women and youth in the respective communities to be involved in the co-design process and be consulted before the implementation phase.

Annex 5



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The Adaptation Fund Board
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8th February 2021

Subject: **Endorsement of UN-Habitat's Request for change of the project conditions attached to AF Board decisions (Decision B.30/26), subparagraphs (d) and (e)**

In my capacity as National Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Solomon Islands, I support UN-Habitat's request for change of the project conditions (Decision B.30/26), subparagraph (d) and (e).

The executing entities and I understand that the project design envisages the gradual development of the sub-projects over the first three years of the project. We further understand that prior to the approval of each sub-project by the Project Management Committee an environmental scoping and screening would be done and a full Environmental and Social Impact if so required. The Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report would be continuously updated as the sub-Projects emerge.

In light of the above, I fully endorse UN-Habitat's request to change the project conditions of AF Board Decision B.30/26 that once sub-projects are selected and approved by the Project Management Committee (PMC), detailed compliance assessments with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and the Gender Policy (GP) of the Adaptation Fund will be undertaken and approved individually by the PMC.

I will work closely with UN-Habitat to ensure above mentioned compliance with Adaptation Fund ESP and GP requirements, specifically with respect to dedicated reporting on sub-projects through the annual Adaptation Fund Project Performance Reports (PPRs).

Yours sincerely



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AF National Designated Authority



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Nairobi, 2 February 2021

The Adaptation Fund Board

Reference: Enhancing urban resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters: Honiara (UN-Habitat); SLB/MIE/Urban/2016/1

Subject: Request for change of the project conditions attached to AF Board decisions (Decision B.30/26; subparagraph (d))

Thank you very much for the communication of the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat of 14 October 2020 and the suggestions regarding the submission and approval of the ESMP for the above-mentioned project.

We herewith request for change of the project conditions attached to AF Board decisions (Decision B.30/26, subparagraph (d)) for the following reasons:

- The condition of submitting a full Environmental and Social Management Plan at the time of the first Project Performance Report is not in line with the approved project workplan and we had thus submitted an Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report at the time of the first PPR (*Annex 1 to this letter*).
- The initial workplan as per approved project document (table 15, page 94/95) lays out the timeline for milestones and activities. In particular activities *1.1.3 Carry out scoping and feasibility study* (initially to be completed at the end of year 2) and *3.3.1 piloting of ecosystem-based adaptation options* (initially to be completed at the end of year 3) provide the foundation for the finalization of the environmental, social and gender safeguards assessments. Thus, even at the project design phase, the full ESMP would have only been completed by the end of year 3 (*Annex 2 to this letter*).
- Furthermore, the ESMP which is attached to the approved project document, takes a process-oriented approach (Fig A.1.2 on page 118; Annex 3 to this letter). This approach is further clarified in the above mentioned Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report.

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We had hoped to fast-track all project designs (including ESP and GP compliance) by the time of the second PPR. However, given current delays related to COVID-19, this proved no longer realistic.

UN-Habitat is fully committed to comply with Adaptation Fund ESP requirements, specifically with respect to dedicated reporting on unidentified sub-projects (USPs) through the annual Project Performance Reports (PPRs).

We have attached the summary of all Climate Action Plans providing an overview of the identified prioritized interventions per target informal settlement, including technical and community prioritization and detailed ESS principles and considerations for each intervention (*Annex 4 to this letter*).

Once USPs are selected and approved by the respective Project Management Committees, detailed ESS and GP compliance assessments will be undertaken gradually and approved individually by the PMC. After finalization of each sub-project, UN-Habitat will submit an updated ESMP.

We have attached the requested support letter from the NDA in Solomon Islands, indicating the full support to this request.

Yours sincerely



Rafael Tuts
Director, Global Solutions Division

Attachments

Annex 1: Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report

Annex 2: Approved work plan

Annex 3: process centered approach

Annex 4: Summary of priority actions as per Action Plan, including ESS compliance

Annex 5: NDA support letter