



BMP Consultation & Engagement Strategy and Preliminary Feedback Report

Prepared by the TRHDP Project Office

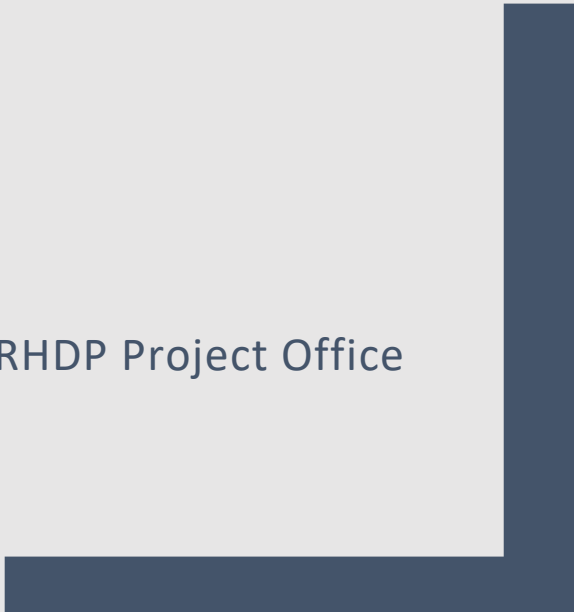


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1. Part 1. BMP Consultation and Engagement Strategy

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the BMP Consultation and Engagement Strategy (BMP-CES) is to scope and commence the consultation needed to facilitate the acceptance, development and implementation of the BMP, AOMS and TOMS, acknowledging that this will be an ongoing process during construction and operation of the Project. The document will also help to develop a plausible indicative engagement process to work towards the protection of the upper Tina River catchment (UTC). The strategy provides the methodology and tools required to identify stakeholders and ensure genuine stakeholder participation in this process, helping to foresee and manage potential risks associated with the implementation of the BMP, with particular emphasis on the protection of the UTC.

The document is divided into two sections, the first outlining the overall approach to consultation and engagement for the implementation of the BMP AOMS and TOMS and the second section reports on the preliminary feedback received and lists recommendations on how to proceed with stage 2 consultation and engagement with UTC landowners to protect the UTC in line with the BMP. The objective of the stage 2 consultation and engagement is to establish a Plan of Management (PoM) that will be utilised by UTC landowners to benefit from protecting the catchment.

This strategy is designed to complement the P3- Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan that guides project related information flows between relevant stakeholders during project construction.

1.2 Stakeholder identification and analysis

1.2.1 Stakeholder identification

Stakeholder identification for the Project was undertaken in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan 2012 and further defined through the ESIA processes since then. The current list of stakeholders can be viewed in the P3 – Stakeholder and Communications Plan. This list includes customary landowners of the UTC as defined by the indigenous land identification process that used customary knowledge to trigger the project land acquisition. The PO is not aware of any information to suggest that this list is not a current and accurate list of landowners for the entire Tina River catchment. The list, however, does not definitively identify landowners who retain rights to logging, fishing, hunting and cultural access to the UTC and therefore further work is required to scope and identify landowners with proven ongoing connection to the UTC.

PO staff including CLOs have identified through local knowledge and networks, key informants from the current list of Directly Affected Population who self-identify as having cultural connection to the lands within the UTC. The key informants have established focus groups of interested landowners and are currently being consulted by the PO as part of the BMP-CES. A further community vetting process of these focus groups is being undertaken through which community members are afforded the opportunity to challenge both the intent and membership of these groups. This has been initiated by landowners themselves through public notices of intent in the impacted communities. It anticipated that some UTC landowners will also be members of the Directly Affected Population and beneficiaries of CBS.

There exist several general stakeholders with relevant interests in the protection of the UTC including NGOs, the private sector and relevant ministries of the SIG. These are included in table 1 and have been identified through an ongoing process of consultation and engagement undertaken by the PO during the planning phase of the project and the development of the draft BMP.

1.2.2 Relevant Stakeholders

Table 1. Stakeholders to be consulted as part of the BMP-CES.

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Name	Priority issues for BMP implementation	Engagement methods
Offset affected stakeholders	Bahu Garo landowners	- Community Support for BMP implementation - Community Participation in protection of UTC - Community benefit from protection of UTC	- Key informant interviews - Focus Group Discussions - Stakeholder Planning Forums - Participatory planning activities
	Uluna Sutahuri landowners		
	Other UTC landowners as they emerge (Chavuchave, Charana, Sarahi, Salasivo)		
Directly Affected Population	Community Benefit Share communities & Tina Project Area Company (TCLC)	- Understanding of Core Land access constraints - General understanding of the importance of UTC protection	- Community Forums - Internet dissemination of information - Information access at site offices
	Community Benefit Share Women's Groups	Impact of BMP implementation on women and families	- Focus group discussion facilitated by PO Gender expert - Community Forums - Internet dissemination of information - Information access at site offices
General stakeholders	Islands Knowledge Institute	Shared interest in cultural and natural preservation of UTC	- Face to face meetings - Stakeholder planning forums
	Live and Learn	Shared interest in poverty reduction and environmental education	- Face to face meetings - Stakeholder planning forums
	FAO	Relevant experience and interest through GEF	Face to face meetings
	MECDM	Ministry responsible for leading the implementation of UTC conservation MOU	- Face to face meetings - Stakeholder planning forums
	MMERE	Ministry responsible for PO oversight and partner to UTC conservation MOU	- Face to face meetings - Stakeholder planning forums
	MOFR	Partner to UTC conservation MOU and key relevant ministry for development of carbon schemes	- Face to face meetings - Stakeholder planning forums
	Solomon Power	Signatory to PPA and relevant to potential funding negotiations	- Face to face meetings - Stakeholder planning forums
	Carbon Traders eg Nakau, Ecological Solutions Foundation	Shared interest in catchment protection	- Face to face meetings - Online/telephone engagement - Stakeholder planning forums
	Solomon Islands National University (SINU)	Research programs in cultural and environmental education	- Face to face meetings - Online/telephone engagement - Stakeholder planning forums
	THL/HEC	Core Land area BMP management	Ongoing coordination

1.2.3 Summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities relating to BMP

A summary of BMP consultations can be viewed in table 7-1 of the BMP. Ongoing consultations as part of the socialisation and implementation of the BMP will be recorded in the Stakeholder Engagement Management Database managed by the PO. Preliminary consultations will be outlined in the Preliminary Feedback Report.

1.3 BMP Communication and Consultation with Stakeholders

1.3.1 Biodiversity Offset Key Messages

Unfamiliarity with the concept and term 'biodiversity offset' within the proposed offset affected communities presents challenges to effectively communicating the purpose of the AOMS and TOMS. The PO has compiled a list of simplified key messages and FAQs to communicate both the technical details of the proposed offset, as well as the wider implications of the importance of protecting the catchment to the upper catchment landowners and wider Solomon Islands population. These messages and FAQs are used as standalone materials during consultation activities.

Definitions

Biodiversity is the variety of life on earth including different ecosystems, species and genes.

Natural Habitat refers to land and water areas with mostly native plant and animal species and have not been drastically altered by people.

Critical Habitat refers to land and water areas that are significantly important to critically endangered species.

Terrestrial Habitat are areas of land such as rainforests and grasslands.

Aquatic Habitat are river areas such as the Tina River.

Biodiversity Offset is an area that is being protected and improved to compensate for another area that has been impacted by an activity.

No net loss of biodiversity refers to there being no overall loss in biodiversity because of a project due to measures and actions put in place by a developer and other stakeholders.

Message 1. Lender requirements for the project are that the TRHDP does not result in a net loss in natural habitat and ideally reaches a net gain in critical habitat. This means that the project must seek to avoid or minimise any destruction to natural habitat and then restore it when it does or enhance another area through an offset when that is not possible.

Message 2. The proposal is to protect and preserve biodiversity in the upper catchment, both aquatic and terrestrial.

Message 3. The protection will be implemented with the support of landowners, government and outside parties who have indicated in consultation that they also want to see the area protected.

Different stakeholders will have different roles as follows:

SIG Roles	• MOU between MOFR, MECDM and MMERE for the duration of the PPA. SIG will enforce and monitor existing laws to protect the biodiversity of the catchment above 400masl. • SIG will subject any development applications under 400masl to requirements to protect the catchment under the MOU and reject them if they do not comply. For example, commercial logging and mining. • SIG will engage customary landowners to develop a Plan of Management that: 1) Clearly maps the boundaries of the catchment to be protected. 2) Lists prohibited and permitted activities within the catchment. 3) Promotes activities that lead to catchment protection.
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	4) Links landowners to catchment protection programs and activities that benefit them including livelihood opportunities.
Landowners	- Landowners will be permitted to continue customary access to the catchment and undertake activities agreed in a Plan of Management. These will include non-commercial hunting, fishing, foraging and other activities. - Landowners will voluntarily participate in the protection of the catchment and will potentially benefit from doing so through income and other benefits yet to be defined. - Landowners will be invited to engage in a longer-term process with the SIG to develop a Plan of Management that also defines the benefits that landowners will receive.
Outside parties	- Support landowners to manage the catchment through funding, technical support and advise. This may be through: 1) cultural education programs 2) ranger programs 3) Eco-tourism 4) Livelihood development 5) Biodiversity awareness and protection programs 6) Others such as ecosystem services

Message 4. The land will not be acquired by the SIG. It will remain under customary ownership but will eventually have a Plan of Management overlay.

Message 5. Protecting the upper catchment ensures sustainability of the hydro facility and income generated by the scheme as well as reducing power costs and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions.

Message 6. SIG is committed to the welfare and rights of its people; therefore, it wants to hear from UTC landowners who have any questions, concerns, ideas or suggestions about the proposal to protect the upper catchment, to document these concerns and to communicate these to project implementors and the CFPs.

1.3.2 Frequently Asked Questions

What is a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)?

A BMP is a way of ensuring that the biodiversity impacts of a project are avoided, minimised, mitigated or offset. It seeks to ensure that there is permanently no net loss to biodiversity because of the project, and preferably a net gain.

What is a Biodiversity Offset?

A Biodiversity offset is an area that is being protected and improved to compensate for another area that has been impacted by an activity.

How can I have a say in the implementation of this BMP?

Ongoing feedback to the project can be delivered through the current GRM process. Upper catchment landowners can become involved in the ongoing implementation of the BMP in the upper catchment through the upper catchment protection consultation process that is being facilitated by the PO.

How will the BMP impact me?

Under the proposal, the upper catchment area will be protected from commercial logging and mining activities. This means landowners will not be able to sell timber from the area or benefit from mining activities.

I am a customary landowner from the upper catchment, how can I be involved in this process?

The TRHDP PO is consulting with upper catchment landowners to establish a Plan of Management for the upper catchment. The Plan of Management will be designed, developed and implemented by customary landowners. Customary landowners of the upper catchment are free to join this process.

How have upper catchment landowners been identified for consultation?

The PO has been guided by the Bahomea Land Identification Committee to identify landowners of the upper catchment. Any landowners not currently included in consultations who believe they should, can contact the Project Office.

What will be the consultation process to implement the BMP?

The PO will link customary landowners with other stakeholders that have an interest in the protection of the upper catchment to map the landowner priorities and aspirations for protecting the catchment. Through this process a management committee and Plan of Management for the catchment will be developed.

What kind of benefits will customary landowners receive from protecting the upper catchment?

The precise benefits are not yet known, however, there is potential that landowners may benefit from projects where other stakeholders have a shared interest in the protection of the catchment. For example, through ranger programs, cultural and environmental programs and research. Other livelihood programs or options will be explored as the project progresses.

How will these benefits be identified?

Potential benefits will be identified through the consultation process with landowners where landowners prioritise how they would like to utilise the catchment for protection. Landowners will be at the centre of this process.

When will we receive benefits from protecting the upper catchment?

It is hard to say exactly when benefits may be received. The benefits from protecting the upper catchment may occur after management plans are in place, after the consultation process has been completed and agreements are made.

Will the upper catchment be acquired by the government?

No. Unlike the Core Land area, the upper catchment will not be acquired by the government. It will remain as customary land but will have catchment protection overlay on it.

How would a protected area be managed?

The area would be managed by a landowner management committee. All activities within the area would need to comply with the management plan that is designed by landowners. The government, through its MOU, will enforce current protection legislation for areas above 400masl and consider all applications for development under 400masl in accordance with the intent of the MoU, which is to protect the catchment.

What activities would be permitted in the upper catchment if it is protected?

It will be up to the landowners to determine what activities can and can't be done in the upper catchment. Commercial logging and mining will be excluded, but it is likely that other activities such as non-commercial hunting, fishing and foraging for personal use will be allowed.

1.4 Key Principles of Engagement

The PO led consultation and engagement will build and maintain constructive relationships between stakeholders during the commencement of the project to test and ensure the viability of implementing the proposed BMP. This entails the provision and sharing of relevant and understandable information for project stakeholders and providing a platform for stakeholders to express their views and concerns relating to the BMP implementation for consideration by CFPs, SIG and project implementors.

A variety of techniques will be employed over the course of the consultation and engagement including face to face meetings, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community forums, social media posts and stakeholder workshops. Face to face meetings with key informants and focus groups will utilise a *Tok Stori*¹

¹ *Tok Stori*, the Melanesian term for 'telling stories', is an approach that has been used successfully by development actors in the Solomon Islands to build connection and elicit clear flows of information, less liable to bias that can result from more structured interview processes.

approach whereby the key messages are communicated, and a conducive space is opened for stakeholders to convey their views. The voices of vulnerable groups, including women, will be given special consideration by ensuring women's participation in meetings, the involvement of female staff from the PO, as well as ensuring that the timing and placement of meetings takes into consideration women's multiple roles as well as the accessibility of the elderly and otherwise vulnerable groups to attend.

1.5 Methodology

The BMP and associated documents will be disclosed in accordance with the TRHDP Media Protocols, ensuring timely and transparent delivery of information and adequate time for stakeholders to review and comment on the relevant documents. Disclosure of the BMP and associated plans is currently scheduled for March 29th 2023. Comments and concerns will be received by the PO and THL during a follow up community forum that will be led by THL in early April. Community members are also able to and encouraged to access the TRHDP GRM to provide feedback on the BMP. THL will lead this component of the consultation in line with their own established BMP Disclosure and Community Consultation Plan.

The PO will begin testing the viability of the BMP, in particular the AOMS, with the UTC landowners through focus groups established during the stakeholder identification phase that runs contiguously with the disclosure process above. Key messages will be delivered and the *Tok Stori* approach utilised to garner an understanding of landowner enthusiasm and concerns pertaining to the implementation of the BMP. The PO has developed culturally appropriate key message materials to be distributed to key informants and at focus groups. Further details of the consultation process are outlined in table 2.

General stakeholders with a shared interest in the implementation of the BMP will also be consulted at this stage. The PO will lead face to face meetings where possible as well as undertake phone interviews. Key messages will be conveyed, testing assumptions, foreseeing potential obstacles to the BMP implementation, while also looking for possible opportunities for future collaboration in the implementation of the BMP.

A key outcome of the initial engagement is the development of a Preliminary Feedback Report which will provide a summary of consultation activities undertaken, including the methodology, timing, location, stakeholders present, and feedback received. The report will:

- Record landowner support for the proposal, including a summary of plans and aspirations for protecting the upper catchment in line with the offset strategy.
- Catalogue the extent, if any, of dissatisfaction with the BMP plan and highlight identified risks to its implementation.
- Catalogue potential partners for the implementation of the BMP, including NGOs and private sector.
- Identify lessons learned from other similar projects that have been implemented or attempted in the Solomon Islands.
- Provide recommendations on further consultation activities required to ameliorate these risks and mitigate future risks that may arise during project design development.
- Include the results of THL led consultation and engagement activities pertaining to the BMP disclosure.
- Will be compiled on or before the 17th of April 2023 to support the finalisation of the BMP, AOMS and TOMS.

Contingent on the preliminary feedback report revealing no overwhelming objections to the viability of the BMP and documented support from UTC landowners to participate in the protection of the UTC, the PO will commence ongoing consultation with stakeholders (phase 2 consultations). These consultations will focus on the role of UTC landowners to participate in the implementation of the BMP and to develop a PoM for a biodiversity offset in the UTC that includes a suite of mitigation measures from which landowners benefit, improving the likelihood of sustainability for the protection of the UTC.

1.5.1 A plausible indicative process to work towards the protection of the upper catchment.

Phase 2 consultations will commence as a participatory planning process with UTC landowners after the acceptance of the BMP, TOMS and AOMS from May 2023 onwards. The PO will utilise in house expertise and external consultants to undertake the participatory planning process bringing to the planning potential

partners and collaborators including SIG MOU signatories, NGOs, private sector and biodiversity experts with a shared interest in the protection of the UTC. This process will assist UTC landowners consolidate their own ambitions for catchment protection. The PO will engage with the Biodiversity Advisory Group (BAG) to assist in the planning and implementation of the consultation process ensuring consistency and alignment with the BMP.

The **participatory planning process** will help the UTC landowners identify and prioritise the offset options that best suit their needs, are practical to implement, align with the BMP, and bring tangible benefits to the landowners. An expert facilitator will probe the landowners to design a benefits program that meets the above requirements. Where external stakeholders are involved, for example carbon traders, these organisations will be facilitated to present their models for consideration, however, these external actors will not lead the consultation process.

The desired outcome from the phase 2 consultations is a PoM for the UTC protection that includes priority areas of action; partners and potential partners; funding requirements; risk management; performance measures and a realistic timeframe for implementation. This Plan of Management would become the framework for the official declaration of a Protected Area in the UTC and the main channel for ongoing monitoring and feedback on the progress and status of the BMP implementation in the UTC.

1.5.2 Steps required to create a Protected Area in accordance with the SIG Protected Areas Act 2010².

1. Initial consultation with landowners to gauge support for and develop PA proposal. This will be completed under phase 1 consultation to develop a preliminary feedback report on the feasibility of the BMP implementation.
2. Prepare for PA landowner consultation meetings. This step is legally required by the SIG and notice should be publicly announced both 4 and 1 week prior to the meeting. Individuals that cannot be at the meeting should be consulted individually and other channels for communication such as letter writing should be established.
3. Undertake the PA landowner consultation meetings. A consensus and resolution to protect the area should be reached at this stage. The meeting must follow the disclosure process above, have accurate record keeping and resolutions signed off by at least two participants.
4. Establishment of a Management Committee. This committee will become the focus for writing the management plan and fulfilling the next steps towards the designation of a Protected Area.
5. Preparation of Map of PA. This is a legal requirement for the preparation of a PA and must show accurate boundaries.
6. Write to and meet with the Ministries and Provincial Government. In this case, close collaboration between landowners and Ministry parties to the MOU for the Upper Tina Catchment, will be important for landowners to communicate their wishes to SIG.
7. Meet with neighbouring tribes to confirm customary land boundaries and get support for the proposal. This is a legal requirement for a PA and a written agreement must be signed between neighbouring tribes and the landowning tribes. The map of the area must be agreed to.
8. Prepare the management plan. It is a legal requirement for the declaration of a Protected Area that a Plan of Management is submitted to SIG. Program partners will facilitate landowners through a participatory process to develop a Plan of Management that identifies:
 - a. Reasons for declaration of the PA.
 - b. Sites of biological importance.
 - c. Sites of cultural importance.
 - d. Sites of misuse.
 - e. Other reasons for the declaration.
 - f. Other conservation programs in the area that are supporting biodiversity protection in the area.

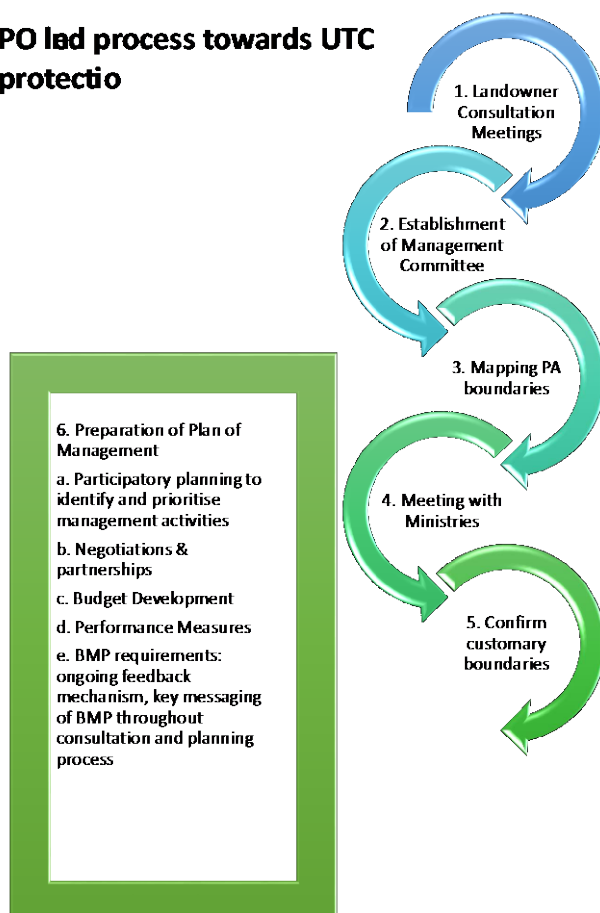
² Adapted from 'Protected Areas Toolkit' written by Landowners Advocacy and Legal Support Unit of the Solomon Islands Public Solicitor's Office.

9. Prepare the budget for the PA. The budget will include all aspects of the required management plan such as staffing (eg Rangers) and infrastructure (PA signage, ranger huts, paths, trails).
10. Complete and submit the SIG Protected Area application form to the Director of Environment.
11. Work with the MECDN to follow progress of application and address any unfulfilled requirements.

1.5.3 In the eventuality that a Protected Area and Plan of Management cannot be developed.

If a Protected Area cannot be officially declared due to a breakdown in the processes described above, the PO will still strive to ensure that UTC landowners are engaged in protecting the UTC in line with the proposal outlined in the BMP. That is, with local implementing partners, the PO will facilitate participatory planning processes to assist UTC landowners to identify and prioritise management activities for the UTC and define how landowners will benefit from these actions through agreements with other stakeholders. In the absence of an official Plan of Management, an alternative mechanism to ensure ongoing monitoring and feedback on the ongoing viability of BMP implementation will be sought.

PO led process towards UTC protection



1.6 Consultation framework

Table 2. Consultation framework for Stage 1 and 2 consultations from March 2023 to August 2025

Objective	Communication & Consultation Actions and Outcomes	Targeted Stakeholder	Responsible parties	Timing
1. Disclosure of BMP documents.	Draft BMP published on Tina Hydro Website.	All project Stakeholders.	PO	March 29 th 2023
	Draft BMP socialised through social media.	All project Stakeholders.	PO	March 29 th 2023
	Socialisation of BMP at community forum ³ . Key messages: • HEC & THL present Management, Monitoring and Mitigation measures listed in BMP and OMAS. • Interact face to face with participants to solicit feedback.	Communities: a. Antioch/Valesala b. Tina/Horohotu/Valebebe/ Haimane/Vuramali/Katihana c. Namopila/Habusi/Valekocha/ Vatenudi/ Komureo d. Marava/Ngongoti/Valele Project Stakeholders: THL, HEC, Stantec, PO, TCLC, MSS External stakeholders: MECDM, MoFR, MMERE	THL	4 th of April 2023
	Preparation of hard copy BMP documents to be made available at PO and HEC/THL site offices.	All project Stakeholders.	PO & THL/HEC	March 28 th 2023
	Reporting and Documentation: THL Consultation and Engagement Report, reporting engagements through Stakeholder Engagement Management Database, Photo documentation and minuting of community forums including sex disaggregated data of attendance, Preliminary Feedback Report to be included in next BMP document review and release. Review and update of Stakeholder Engagement Management Database. NB All engagement is undertaken in accordance with Tina River Hydropower Development Project Media protocols (Annex P-3-III).			
2. Implementation of T-OMS within Core Land area	Stakeholder engagement to implement preferred option of T-OMS Refer P-3 - THL and PO to coordinate stakeholder engagement. - THL to lead on issues pertaining to use and access of core land area.	Communities with relevant interests in access and use of core land area.	THL & PO	April 2023 onwards

³ As outlined in THL BMP disclosure and Community Consultation Plan March 2023.

	Reporting and Documentation: PO update of Stakeholder Engagement Management Database, THL reporting in accordance with P3 Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan			
3. Development and implementation of A-OMS and T-OMS in upper catchment	UTC stakeholder identification process: - Review of Bahomea land identification committee UTC landowner list. - Establishment of Key Informants. - Scoping of intertribal connections and sister clans with Key Informants. - Establishment of UTC landowner focus groups led by Key Informants.	UTC Tribal landowners.	PO	March to April 2023
	Peer review and community vetting of UTC landowner focus group: - Announcement of BMP implications for upper catchment at public BMP disclosure forum. - Sharing of stakeholder list among focus groups. - Facilitate internal vetting of focus group members.	UTC Tribal Owners.	PO with UTC TOs	March to April 2023
	Testing the viability of the BMP plan with UTC landowners. - Develop and distribute culturally appropriate key message materials - <i>Tok Stori</i> sessions with focus groups - Facilitate the gathering of relevant information from key informants. - Document feedback into preliminary feedback report	UTC landowner focus groups (landowners, CBS communities & women's groups).	PO	April 3 rd until April 12 th 2023
	General Stakeholder consultations, testing assumptions, observing obstacles, looking for collaboration. - Face to face meetings - Phone interviews	General stakeholders	PO	April 3 rd until April 14 th 2023

	Phase 2 consultations: Implementation of 6 step plan for the development of a UTC Protected Area that aligns with the TOMS and AOMS. Key actions: 1. Landowner consultation meetings with female and male UTC landowners. 2. Establishment of management committee representative of women and men and tribal areas. 3. Mapping of tribal areas and PA boundaries. 4. Meetings with Ministries. 5. Confirm customary boundaries of neighbouring tribes. 6. Preparation of Plan of Management (PoM) - Participatory planning workshops to assist landowners to identify and prioritise management activities to protect catchment and determine how landowners will benefit. - Negotiations and partnerships - Agreed Budgets. - Agreed performance measures. - Agreed timeframes - Ongoing dispersal of key messaging materials - Use of GIS, Flora and Fauna survey data etc - Site visits - Ongoing engagement to hear feedback and any issues that impact on the viability of the BMP implementation (this will be a mechanism built into the Plan of	UTC customary landowners, external Stakeholders	PO, SIG, NGOs, Private sector	May 2023 to August 2025
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	Management in collaboration with the BAG).			
	Reporting and Documentation: Completion of Preliminary Feedback Report, Documentation of all engagements in accordance with Project wide protocols, Development of UTC Protection Plan of Management. Development of Key Message IEC materials			

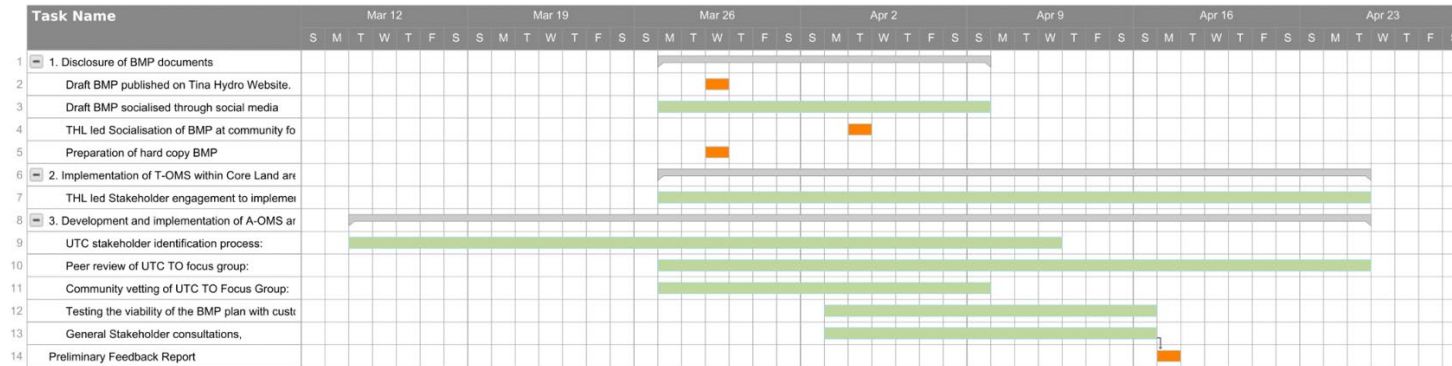
1.7 Risk Management

The PO has conducted a risk analysis for the BMP CES covering initial disclosure and communication of the BMP as well as risks associated with the phase 2 participatory planning process and development of a UTC Plan of Management. A Risk Management Framework has been compiled and can be accessed in Appendix I. Part 2 of this document, Preliminary Feedback Report, discusses risks specific to the stage 2 consultation and development of a PoM.

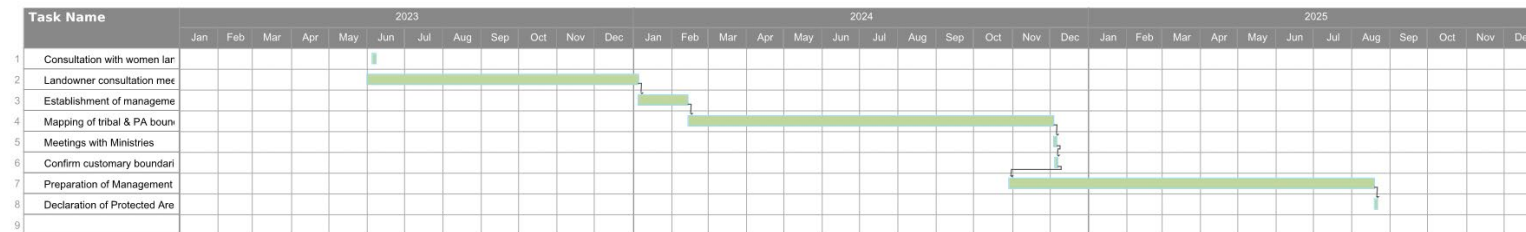
Key general risks with moderate consequence for the success of the consultation strategy include process related aspects such as participation of vulnerable groups in feedback and decision making, ensuring key messages are delivered clearly and effectively and the avoidance of elite capture during consultation and engagement activities. These are all acceptable risks and manageable with the best practice approaches outlined in the RMF.

1.8 Schedule of engagements

BMP Stage 1 Consultation



BMP Stage 2 Consultation



2. Part 2. Draft BMP Consultation and Engagement Preliminary Feedback Report

2.1 Introduction

The PO BMP-CES was developed with the goal to effectively engage communities impacted by the implementation of the BMP over the short and long term, to ensure that they are informed of how and why the BMP was developed and are aware of how it will impact them, and how they can participate in its implementation.

The strategy recognises that local communities possess the knowledge and expertise required to implement the proposed BMP, especially in the upper catchment, therefore it is essential to engage with the impacted community to ensure that these community competencies are recognised and considered by the parties responsible for the BMP implementation.

Over February to April 2023, the PO led consultation activities in conjunction with community leaders as well as THL/HEC to articulate the draft BMP to stakeholders and hear feedback on the feasibility of implementing the BMP as it is described in the draft BMP.

2.2 Background to the consultation

The PO was guided by the Bahomea Land Identification Committee process to identify two key informants from Buhugaro and Uluna Sutahuri tribes who have current intentions to undertake conservation and biodiversity protection measures within the upper catchment. These informants have previously been involved in the initial stages of the FAO GEF Tina Popomanesiu protected area project. Both informants were heavily involved in the landowner identification process for the upper catchment and are knowledgeable of tribal blocks within the UTC as well as neighbouring locations. The PO has used these informants as an entry point into UTC landowner consultations. Further UTC landowner tribes were identified and consulted through information provided by the key informants and from the public disclosure of the proposed UTC protection measures as part of the BMP disclosure.

General stakeholders were identified through a document review, local knowledge acquired through the PO team as well as suggestions from UTC landowners. Criteria for selection was based on a shared interest in protecting the UTC.

2.3 Documents reviewed

The PO drew on an extensive list of project related documents such as ESMPS as well as information relating to other similar and relevant activities regionally. A complete list of documents reviewed for the purposes of building the consultation strategy and developing the preliminary feedback report can be accessed in Appendix 2.

2.4 Methodology

BMP documents were disclosed by the PO in accordance with project media protocols on the 29th of March. This was followed by a community forum whereby the BMP was presented to representatives of all the impacted areas and participants were invited to provide feedback on the BMP plans. Prior to formal disclosure, the PO consulted with UTC landowners, discussing the options presented in the BMP and eliciting feedback on these options. After BMP disclosure, the PO continued consultations with an expanded number of UTC landowners that emerged from the stakeholder identification process as well as the initial BMP public forum. During these face to face consultations with UTC landowners, the PO conveyed the key messages of the BMP relevant to the protection of the upper catchment. Key messages were distributed and a *Tok Stori* approach used to gain feedback from community members. The THL prepared consultation feedback report is attached as Appendix 3.

General stakeholders were also interviewed at this time. These included NGOs, government representatives and the private sector.

The BMP TOMS/AOMS was disclosed on the project website on Friday the 31st March 2023.

2.5 List of BMP consultation and engagement activities undertaken

No.	Stakeholder	Location	Date
1	Buhugaro Tribe	Honiara	3/2/23
2	Uluna Sutahuri Tribe	Honiara	6/2/23
3	Buhugaro Tribe	Honiara	6/2/23
4	ESSI/Wildlife Works	Honiara	8/2/23
5	Buhugaro Tribe	Honiara	16/3/23
6	MMERE Permanent Secretary	Honiara	16/3/23
7	THL E&S Team	Honiara	17/3/23
8	Uluna Sutahuri	Honiara	17/3/23
9	Community Consultation for BMP disclosure	Ngongoti	4/4/23
10	Charana Tribe	Honiara	5/4/23
11	Honiara Local Court	Honiara	6/4/23
12	Sarahi and Salaviso Tribes	Honiara	6/4/23
13	Chavuchave Tribe	Honiara	6/4/23
14	Uluna Sutahuri Tribe	Honiara	6/4/23
15	Island Knowledge Institute	Honiara	6/4/23
16	Solomon Islands Ranger Association	Honiara	13/4/23
17	Live and Learn	Honiara	13/4/23
18	Solomon Islands National University	Honiara	14/4/23

All Minutes of Consultation and Engagement Activities are attached in Appendix 4 while the THL prepared Consultation and Engagement Report from the Ngongoti community consultation is attached as Appendix 3.

2.6 Community and stakeholder feedback received.

Key feedback received from landowners and general stakeholders regarding the viability of implementing the BMP are summarised in the following bullet points.

- **UTC landowners desire that the development of a Protected Area should be a standalone project, decoupled from the TRHDP. That is, it should not be seen as a consequence of TRHDP.⁴**

During consultation with Buhugaro and Uluna Sutahuri tribes, both expressed that they have their own motives for protecting the catchment. In the case of Buhugaro it is largely with the intention of developing a Protected Area whereby ecosystem services can provide sustainable incomes to their people. Uluna Sutahuri have not progressed as far in formalising plans for the eastern side of the UTC but have clear intentions to protect the area to promote cultural connection to land through the *Vaolusia Model*. The *Vaolusia Model* is an indigenous land connection concept of the Bahomea and Malango people whereby reconnecting to land reveals commonalities of ancestry and pathways to solving problems, including land disputes. Both stated that while having a similar goal in mind to the TRHDP BMP, they see this process as being independent from the TRHDP and driven by their own wants and needs.

- **There is an indication from both Buhugaro and Uluna Sutahuri key informants that they are willing to work collectively to protect the catchment.⁵**

Buhugaro and Uluna Sutahuri are focussed on different areas of the catchment and are consulting with tribes that they are aware of as having a claim to specific blocks within the catchment. Through the consultations with the PO they are aware of each other's intentions and have indicated to the PO that they are willing to come together to work collectively towards protecting the catchment.

- **Any activity in the upper catchment should involve all the UTC identified landowner tribes.⁶**

⁴ Buhugaro consultations on 16/3/23 & Uluna Sutahuri on 17/3/23

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Community consultation for BMP disclosure in Ngongoti 4/4/23

The actual number of tribes that claim to be UTC landowners is not definitively known. During the BMP disclosure forum in Ngongoti, one community member stated 23 tribes should be involved, a number that has been derived from the Bahomea land Identification Committee processes. Uluna Sutahuri and Buhugaro key informants state that there are multiple tribes that have connection to the area but the exact number is not known. Nevertheless, they both stated that further identification of UTC landowners needs to be undertaken as part of the development of the Protected Area and that this should follow local processes such as the *Vaolusia Model*.

- **Protecting the catchment from commercial logging and mining will bring cultural and livelihood benefits for future generations because the area is culturally and naturally significant.⁷**

Key informants as well as representatives from Charana and Chavuchave tribes stated that there are long term benefits to be gained from protecting the catchment. For example, these may be through the trading of ecosystem services. No specific mention was made of compensation or benefits packages by the UTC landowners, however, there is a tacit understanding that external support will be required to ensure the protection of the UTC.

- **Protecting the catchment provides a way for solving social problems through reconnecting to land as part of the 'Vaolusia Model'.⁸**

All UTC landowners consulted stated that a high priority for them was to reconnect with land and to transfer their culture to the next generation. Through the *Vaolusia Model*, tribes can renew their connection to land and in doing so renew connection to each other by understanding common ancestry.

- **SIG commitment to protect the UTC through the MoU is valued by UTC landowners because it provides landowners with an authoritative tool to communicate protection to other tribal members.⁹**

Chavuchave tribal representatives stated that local communities respected the role and position of the SIG in the development of the MoU to protect the catchment. It aligns with the intentions of the UTC landowners to protect the UTC.

- **The process to protect the catchment should be led by local processes where local tribes are consulted in communities and not through a house of chiefs.¹⁰**

ESSI and Buhugaro tribes previous experience with the GEF – FAO Protected Area project has provided them with lessons learned on the most appropriate methods for engaging communities in the development of a Protected Area Plan of Management. They suggest going directly to the tribes and individuals that would be involved in the protection of the catchment and avoid going through the House of Chiefs. The reason for this is to ensure targeted planning, local ownership of the process and to avoid elite capture.

- **There is a strong willingness from all UTC landowners consulted to work to protect the UTC.**

Throughout the consultations with impacted communities, NGOs and UTC landowners, the PO has not heard any complaints, opposition, or reservations concerning the protection of the area as proposed in the BMP. Communities consulted during the Ngongoti open forum stated that they are supportive of the overall project and would like to see major works commence soon. Implicit in this message, conveyed after a thorough discussion of the BMP implications, is that communities are satisfied with the BMP process outlined for the core area and don't object to the concept of UTC protection as outlined by the PO during the consultation event. Furthermore, several UTC landowners present at the forum agreed that they would like to pursue

⁷ Buhugaro consultations 3/2/23 & 16/3/23, Charana & Chavuchave consultations 6/4/23

⁸ IKI meeting 6/4/23 & Uluna Sutahuri consultations 6/4/23.

⁹ Charana consultations 6/4/23

¹⁰ Buhugaro consultations 3/2/23 & 16/3/23, ESSI/Wildlife Works meeting 8/2/23

further discussion of the process to protect the upper catchment in follow up consultations focussed only on UTC landowners. Charana, Sarahi and Salasivo tribal representatives subsequently approached the PO in support of the BMP concept and were provided more details through the key messages on how the BMP is likely to be implemented.

- **Youth must be engaged in any consultation process to develop a Protected Area as they will be the ones to inherit it and manage it¹¹.**

Island Knowledge Institute, a Solomon Islands based organisation with extensive experience engaging with the youth of the UTC landowner tribes including participatory research activities within the UTC, stated that many youth are from logging families and the lure of quick money from logging is ever present. Therefore, youth should be engaged in a process to be able to identify alternative income streams from the management of natural resources and to build ownership of the process.

2.7 Limitations

This preliminary consultation was undertaken within a very tight timeframe to test the viability of the BMP with stakeholders before the submission of the final BMP to CFPs in May 2023. The consultations were undertaken over a short period that included the Easter holidays and at a time when the attention of many project impacted communities was diverted to issues relating to water supply and delays in local procurement of human resources. Furthermore, the PO team were occupied with competing tasks such as the clearance of other ESMPs and other issues as they arose on the ground and could not dedicate significant resources to the consultation process.

Consequently, there was not sufficient time to adequately identify a greater number of UTC landowners who may have differing opinions on the proposed BMP. Furthermore, very few women were consulted, particularly as part of the UTC landowner consultation. Given that land descent is matrilineal in the UTC locations, the absence of women's voices may present a gap in information and evidence to support the viability of the proposed BMP.

Thus, it cannot be said with confidence that obstacles or objections to the proposed BMP will not arise in the future. The following recommendations will monitor such occurrences and mitigate for any impacts they may have on the implementation of the BMP.

2.8 Recommendations and options

2.8.1 Limitations of current consultations be addressed through targeted women's consultation and ongoing stakeholder engagement.

Women's involvement: Using the TRHDP Gender Action Plan (GAP) as a guide, the PO will organise consultation sessions specifically with women UTC landowners to hear their feedback on the proposed BMP. As noted in the GAP, land descent is matrilineal in the upper catchment and women in the project area strongly wish to contribute their views and participate in decision making regarding land use arrangements. Women in the project area have indicated that they would prefer women only consultation sessions to provide a conducive space for open discussion. Consistent with previous consultation activities, the PO, led by the gender focal point, should convey key messages and FAQs and facilitate a *Tok Stori* session to elicit feedback on the BMP. The session would provide a framework for future consultation on the development of a Plan of Management for the UTC, in which women must actively participate, and allow the PO to adapt the planned consultation methodology accordingly.

UTC stakeholder identification: The current list of UTC stakeholders engaged during this period is representative but unlikely to be complete. Therefore, the next step will be to initiate the steps outlined in the attached strategy to begin developing a Plan of Management. Intrinsic in this strategy are mechanisms for further stakeholder identification; ongoing feedback and consultation concerning risks to the viability of the BMP; opportunities for benefits and collaboration as they present themselves; broadening of the UTC landowner list; and adaptation of the strategy as new issues emerge.

¹¹ IKI meeting 6/4/23

2.8.2 Development of Plan of Management

Local ownership of the process and outcomes of consultation to develop a PoM is integral to the success of the BMP being implemented in the upper catchment. The consultation strategy must be implemented carefully to avoid the perception that project implementors are in any way controlling or directing UTC landowners on how they should manage the UTC. Landowners have stated that they desire to protect the catchment, motivated by their own needs, and not as a consequence of the TRHDP. This desire must be respected as the consequence of not doing so could result in UTC landowners losing trust in the consultation process. Currently there is a shared desire between landowners and the TRHDP to protect the UTC, the development of the PoM must be sensitive to this risk to ensure the viability of the BMP OMAS.

The phase 2 consultation described in the PO BMP CES will work alongside UTC landowners to consolidate stakeholder identification, map boundaries, establish governance arrangements and identify land management priorities and funding sources. The participatory consultation and design process should adhere to the following best practice principles:

- Use local systems, knowledge and processes to identify UTC landowners.
- Place UTC landowners at the centre of prioritising and identifying management activities within the PoM and ensure that women's voices are heard and acted on.
- Build relationships between UTC landowners by establishing commonalities and shared goals.
- Endeavour to undertake consultation and planning activities on location within communities and on UTC land when feasible.

2.8.3 Potential ecosystem service arrangements

UTC landowners and general stakeholders have presented several potential ecosystem services that could bring income and benefits to the UTC landowners. There is precedent in the Solomon Islands for a number of these activities, and the potential of them within the UTC should be explored further as part of the phase 2 consultation process.

Ecotourism, that is, “responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education”¹² is being promoted by Solomon Islands Tourism to attract high end tourists to come and appreciate the wealth of natural assets within the Solomon Islands. In response, several operators have emerged across the nation offering tourists experiences ranging from complete cultural immersion in local ceremonies to secluded mountain top hideaways.

The significant undisturbed critical and natural habitat of the UTC combined with the presence of the Tina River Dam will present a potential drawcard for ecotourists. However, this does represent a niche industry, vulnerable to external threats such as tourism downturns, and at this stage should be considered accordingly in the development of the PoM.

Ranger programs, as implemented by the Solomon Islands Ranger Association (SIRA), may present a key tool in managing biodiversity in the UTC in line with the BMP. SIRA have recently revised and finalised a new 3 year strategic plan supported by the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund and are undertaking training activities to build capacity of Rangers across the Solomon Islands.

UTC landowners have communicated their desire to establish Rangers within the proposed protected area and therefore it will be critical to further explore the potential for collaboration with SIRA on ranger activities specific to the UTC.

Community forestry may also be considered as a component of the management plan to protect the catchment. The investment in a model whereby UTC landowners engage in forestry ranging from assisting natural regeneration to a more intensive agroforestry approach could offset the perceived potential loss of income from logging in the UTC as well as provide sustainable incomes into the future. The current Livelihoods in Forest Ecosystem (LIFER) program being implemented by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research in the Solomon Islands is a relevant and current project with potential for collaboration or cross learnings.

¹² 2015 definition from The International Ecotourism Society.

Carbon Credit Projects are being pursued by some UTC landowners as a potential source of income attained from protecting the catchment. Landowners are looking to emulate the Babatana Rainforest Conservation Project in Choiseul. This project, which is a partnership between Solomon Islands NGO Natural Resources Development Foundation and Australian based social enterprise, the Nakau Programme, trades carbon credits from the protection of forest that would otherwise be logged on the international carbon market.

Given the specific nature of the UTC, the fact that the majority of the land is above 400masl and thus already protected by regulation from logging as well as the SIG MoU committing to protecting the areas below 400masl, there are still unanswered questions around the eligibility of the area for a carbon credit project that will need to be explored to determine whether this option is viable.

2.9 Phase 2 Consultation Risks

A complete analysis of risks associated with the ongoing consultation process is presented in Appendix 1. The key risk with highest consequence moving into phase 2 consultations is that UTC landowners abandon the consultation process in part or altogether. This could be a result of poor messaging and communications or a consultation approach that is not consistent with the needs of the UTC landowners. Therefore, careful consideration should be given to messaging and adequate time and resources allocated to the consultation to ensure that it meets the needs of local communities. Other programmatic risks outlined in the RMF such as elite capture, insufficient stakeholder identification and the emergence of consultation fatigue are acceptable risks with moderate consequence that can be mitigated by following best practice as outlined in the Risk Management Framework (RMF) Appendix 1.

2.10 Resourcing

There are a number of potential collaborating partners in the Solomon Islands that can play a significant role in the implementation of the phase 2 consultation and design and development of a PoM. NGOs and associations such as SIRA have indicated a willingness to play a role in this process and their existing capacity and knowledge would be a major asset for the PO to leverage and utilise. The PO will require additional personnel and external support to facilitate this process effectively and in a timely manner otherwise competing priorities, especially as main works commence, could jeopardise the implementation of the phase 2 consultation. As per the outlined schedule, it is estimated that the process towards the declaration of a Protected Area, or another arrangement that is consistent with meeting the needs of the BMP OMAS, will require two years of consultation, design and development. PO work plans will need incorporate this work and ensure that CLOs and other relevant functions such as the GFP are resourced and workload allocated appropriately. It is recommended that an expert consultant/consultancy, experienced in community management of natural resources, participatory planning and relevant in country experience should be engaged by the PO to facilitate stage 2 consultations.

2.11 Conclusion

The proposed BMP OMAS to implement an 'out of kind' offset for terrestrial habitat in the UTC is a viable option to pursue provided that further consultation and stakeholder identification is undertaken as part of a culturally appropriate consultation and planning process. Further specific consultation with women is likely to strengthen this case. To effectively engage with UTC landowners and ensure local ownership of the process and outcome from the consultation, planning and design of a Plan of Management, the strategy must be implemented carefully, sensitive to the needs of UTC landowners. It must follow local processes for landowner identification and build relationships between landowners and other stakeholders where landowners are driving the discussion and are at the centre of the design process. Failure to do so could risk an abandonment of the consultation and planning process and jeopardise the viability of the BMP OMAS in the UTC.

3. Appendices

3.1 Appendix 1. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

				Consequence				
				Temporary delay Resource (Intensive)	Short period of impact Isolated impact	Forces reconsideration of Project strategies. Impact across a number of components/elements	Suspension of Project (or elements) Loss of industry credibility	Termination of Project Complete loss of credibility
				Internal non- management Review only	Internal management review or audit to prevent escalation.	Special audit required by external group or Client etc. Ability called into question by Client and /or Partners	Intense public, political or media scrutiny. E.g.: front page headlines. Poor performance noted on AusAID Contractor's Register	Listed on World Bank or 'Relevant List', Legal action taken by Client.
				Minor errors in systems or processes requiring corrective action. Minor delay without impact on overall schedule.	Policy procedural rule occasionally not met or services do not fully meet needs.	Damaged relationship with Partners One or more key accountability requirements not met. Inconvenient but not client welfare threatening.	Impact with Associates Strategies not consistent with Client's requirements. Trends show service is degraded.	Critical system failure, bad policy advice or ongoing non-compliance. Business severely affected.
				1% of Budget	2.5% of Budget	> 5% of Budget	> 10% of Budget	>25% of Budget
				Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
				1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood ↑	Expectation:							
	Is expected to occur in most circumstances	5	Almost Certain	M	H	H	E	E
	Will probably occur at some stage	4	Likely	M	M	H	H	E
	Might occur at some time in the future	3	Possible	L	M	M	H	E
	Could occur but doubtful	2	Unlikely	L	M	M	H	H
	May occur but only in exceptional circumstances	1	Rare	L	L	M	M	M

Reference	The Risk (What Can Happen)	Source (How Can This Happen)	Impact (From Event Happening)	Control Strategies	Current Risk Level			Acceptability (A / U)	Responsibility
					Likelihood	Consequence	Current Risk Level		
1	Disclosure of BMP documents								
1.1	Low uptake of documents due to limited access to website & social media & unfamiliarity with technical documents.	Inadequate preparation and planning for disclosure activities	Community understanding & acceptance of the BMP is low, affecting implementation and sustainability.	Provide alternative means of communication including verbal and hard copies, community noticeboards and appropriate materials/technical specialists to convey key messages.	3	2	M	A	PO/THL
1.2	Limited opportunity for vulnerable group participation.	Inadequate gender and social inclusion awareness among staff.	Women and other vulnerable groups miss out on influencing development of BMP and its implementation	- PO staff ensure conducive space is provided to vulnerable groups to participate. - Follow the TRHDP GAP - Ensure timing/method of consultation is appropriate	3	3	M	A	PO/THL
1.3	Budget disclosure leads to community agitation	Miscommunication leads to release of proprietary information.	BMP implementation is delayed or abandoned due to community conflict.	- Only redacted documents disclosed. - Messaging emphasizes scale and duration of project.	1	4	M	A	PO/THL
2	Implementation of TOMS within Core Land area								
2.1	Emergence of community confusion around separate requirements for TOMAS and AOMAS	Inadequate and unclear communication to communities on the separate needs of AOMAS and TOMAS	BMP implementation jeopardised by access breaches in core land and lack of ownership over BMP in UTC.	Close coordination between PO and THL to ensure consistent messaging.	1	2	L	A	PO/THL
3	Development and implementation of A-OMS and T-OMS in upper catchment								
3.1	Emergence of speculative claims to areas within the UTC &	Unrealistic information circulates in community due to unclear and inadequate	BMP implementation delayed or abandoned.	Stakeholder identification and vetting process that utilises existing local processes.	2	3	M	A	PO

Reference	The Risk (What Can Happen)	Source (How Can This Happen)	Impact (From Event Happening)	Control Strategies	Current Risk Level			Acceptability (A / U)	Responsibility
					Likelihood	Consequence	Current Risk Level		
	disagreement over rights to upper catchment lands	communications from the project		- Transparent communications through key messaging is publicly available and promoted - GRM established and promoted					
3.2	Landowners with genuine claims are inadvertently excluded from consultation process	Insufficient consultation undertaken to identify landowners	BMP implementation is delayed or abandoned due to emergence of disagreements between UTC tribes	Phase 2 consultations follow Protected Area Act 2010 requirements for public disclosure. PO with key informants publicise the process to all known stakeholders.	2	3	M	A	PO
3.3	Landowners challenge the concept of an offset on the grounds that Core Land has already been acquired.	Inadequate explanation and communication of BMP and OMAS concept in understandable form	Unwillingness to support an offset strategy in the UTC	- Utilise key messaging to convey the objective of the offset. - Use culturally appropriate staff and materials to communicate concept.	2	3	M	A	PO
3.4	Key messages around AOMAS become diluted as they enter community.	Inconsistent and infrequent communication of key messages to community members from PO staff.	Community understanding & acceptance of the BMP is low, affecting implementation and sustainability	Provide ongoing messaging to communities in a variety of media with a variety of materials.	3	3	M	A	PO
3.5	Proposed protection activities and community benefits are not feasible	Unrealistic expectations of potential benefits from landowners	BMP implementation delayed or abandoned.	- Participatory planning process promotes ownership of the development of the PoM in line with expectations and feasibility. - Exploration of all known and new options as part of the development process	3	2	M	A	PO
3.6	Development and design process is dominated by elites	BMP implementation does not have community-based support	Likely incursions and failure to meet PoM requirements	Broad stakeholder engagement in consultation and planning phases using participatory methods.	3	3	M	A	PO
3.7	Delays in meeting deadlines during	Competing priorities combined with unrealistic time allocation and	BMP implementation delayed or abandoned.	Coherent strategy with realistic time frame and adequate resourcing of participatory planning facilitators	2	3	M	A	PO

Reference	The Risk (What Can Happen)	Source (How Can This Happen)	Impact (From Event Happening)	Control Strategies	Current Risk Level			Acceptability (A / U)	Responsibility
					Likelihood	Consequence	Current Risk Level		
	consultation of PoM development process.	inadequate resourcing of facilitators							
3.8	Externalities such as political tension or distractions due to competing priorities such as the Pacific Games.	Factors beyond the control of the project.	Consultation and PoM development is delayed.	Feedback to monitor situation and enact contingency planning.	3	3	M	A	PO
3.9	Multiple parties commit to catchment protection but unwilling to work together under one plan of management.	Underlying tension and cultural differences between tribal landowners in the UTC	Implementation of UTC protection in line with BMP becomes incoherent and the catchment protection becomes vulnerable to breaches	- Participatory planning process will seek to build relationships between landowners with a common interest to design a PoM that is fit for purpose. - Consideration of challenges/issues included in design development (eg cadastral surveying methodology)	3	3	M	A	PO
3.10	Emergence of consultation fatigue.	Untargeted engagements that disempower community members.	Communities become disinterested in the BMP, affecting its viability and sustainability	Avoid unnecessary engagements, focus on targeted participatory approaches that are driven by landowners needs.	3	2	M	A	PO
3.11	UTC landowners abandon the PoM consultation process	UTC landowners dissatisfied with consultation process	The UTC becomes significantly more vulnerable to incursions that impact on viability of BMP	Consultation process must be bottom up, participatory and place impacted communities at the centre of designing the PoM	3	4	H	A	PO
3.12	Risk that landowners not interested in participation in TRHDP BMP?	UTC landowners unwilling to accommodate project needs for catchment protection.	Project cannot claim or prove that the UTC is being protected as a BMP offset	- Clear and timely communication of project needs to impacted communities. - Ensure that key messages are reiterated throughout the consultation process and that the imperative for BMP implementation is a foundation for the development of PoM	2	4	H	A	PO

3.2 Appendix 2. DOCUMENTS REVIEWED.

Project ESMPs
Draft BMP OMAS March 2023
Draft MoU between MMERE, MECDM, MOFR. February 2023
Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands: GEF Document 2015
Report on the Bahomea House of Chief & Malango House of Chiefs Joint meeting/ 2 nd October 2020 at the Holiday resort, Henderson Honiara. FAO GEF Document
Report on the Bahomea Task force Work plan/ 29 th January 2020- Marava Village, Central Guadalcanal. FAO GEF Document
Report on the Bahomea House of Chiefs Consultation 18-19 June, 2019. FAO GEF Document
Solomon Islands: Workshop on biodiversity aspects for the Solomon Islands Tina River Hydropower Development Project Sydney, January 23 to 25, 2023
Livelihoods in Forest Ecosystem Recovery (LIFER) project information. https://www.aciar.gov.au/fst-2020-135
ESIA 2019
CBSP Mid Term Review Initial Findings 2022
Tina River Gender Action Plan
Land Acquisition and Livelihoods Restoration Plan
Community Development Plan 2017
Community Benefits Sharing Plan 2017
Ecotourism – a suitable tourism development strategy for the Solomon Islands. Marlise Haider 2017.

3.3 Appendix 3 THL CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT REPORT

3.4 Appendix 4. MINUTES OF CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES