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Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Solomon Islands*

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Solomon Islands, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and capacity-building needs identified by the Party and by the technical expert review team in consultation with the Party during the review. The review took place from 13 to 17 July 2026 in Honiara.

* In the symbol for this document, 2025 refers to the year in which the biennial transparency report was submitted, not to the year of publication.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AD	activity data
BTR	biennial transparency report
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
EF	emission factor
FX	flexibility applied to reporting
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
PaMs	policies and measures
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
TERT	technical expert review team
WAM	‘with additional measures’
WM	‘with measures’
WOM	‘without measures’

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of Solomon Islands. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,[1] particularly chapter VII thereof.

2. A draft version of this report was transmitted on 28 August 2026 to the Government of Solomon Islands, which responded that it had no comments.[2] The Party applied the flexibility available to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities in relation to providing comments within three months, instead of one month, of receipt of the draft version of this report.[3]

3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 13 to 17 July 2026 in Honiara by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Yen Mee Chong (Malaysia), Susana Chua (Philippines), Maya Fukuda (Japan), Stephen Kenihan (Australia), Yu'e Li (China) and Fairoz Mohamed (Singapore). Maya Fukuda and Yu'e Li were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Andrea Nuesse (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Solomon Islands as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs, consisting of:

(a) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.A below);

(b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.B below);

(c) Identification of areas of improvement[4] for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.D below);

(d) Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs (see chap. II.E below).

C. Summary

5. Solomon Islands submitted its BTR1 on 8 August 2025, after the deadline of 31 December 2024 mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Solomon Islands also submitted its CRTs and CTF tables on 8 August 2025, after the deadline. The TERT noted that the Party applied discretion in relation to the timing of its submission in accordance with paragraph 4 of decision 18/CMA.1.

6. A list of the areas of improvement identified on the basis of the review of the consistency of the reported information with the MPGs can be found in the assessment tables.[5]

7. The Party applied flexibility as provided for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement in relation to the national inventory report of anthropogenic GHG emissions by

[1] Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.
[2] As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.
[3] As per para. 162(f) of the MPGs.
[4] As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.
[5] Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2025/SLB/Add.1, available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

sources and removals by sinks [6] and the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC.[7] Information on where the flexibility was applied is included in chapters II.A.1–II.A.2 below.

D. Information provided by the Party pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

8. Solomon Islands reported information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building. The Party reported on support needed and received for preparing reports pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. It reported on support needed in broad terms, namely general support for training and capacity-building related to transparency reporting and associated accountability, governance and coordination, communication, awareness-raising and project management, without specifying a thematic focus for the support or the financial resources needed; whereas it reported that support has been received for strengthening institutional arrangements for collecting, archiving, updating and reporting climate transparency data through a centralized information management system, and strengthening technical capacity to (1) estimate emissions and removals for the agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors, (2) monitor and report climate finance flows and (3) undertake monitoring and reporting for the purpose of tracking progress in the implementation of adaptation actions, albeit without indicating the amount of financial support received or the funding sources. The TERT noted that the above-mentioned information reported by the Party is not subject to review as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs.

II. Technical expert review[8]

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines[9]

1. National inventory report[10]

9. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Solomon Islands and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 2–7 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 1.

[6] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provisions in paras. 35 and 57 of the MPGs.

[7] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provisions in paras. 85 and 102 of the MPGs.

[8] As per para. 187 of the MPGs.

[9] As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.

[10] As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 1
Information reported in Solomon Islands' national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Submission type (para. 12 of the MPGs)	Has the national inventory report been submitted as a stand-alone document?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Time series (paras. 57–58 of the MPGs)	What years have been reported and is the time series in accordance with the MPGs?[b]	1994, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2011–2022	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year global warming potential values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Gases (paras. 48–49 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO_2 emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO_2?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party reported indirect N_2O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	No	NA
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 18–19 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported information on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management?	Partly	2.G.1
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*?	Yes	2.G.2, 6.L.2, 5.A.3, 5.A.4, 6.L.5

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Key category analysis (paras. 25, 41 and 42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?	Partly, a key category analysis was performed using approach 1 and a 95 per cent threshold for level assessment for the latest reporting year (2022) and trend assessment for the starting inventory year (1994) and the latest reporting year (2022)	2.G.3
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28, 43 and 57 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	No	2.G.10, 5.A.1
	Has the Party reported recalculations and provided justification and explanatory information for them?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Uncertainty assessment (paras. 29 and 44 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported the results of the uncertainty analysis and the methods used, underlying assumptions and trends?	Partly, including level and trend uncertainty, reported using approach 1 for the latest reporting year (2022)	2.G.4
QA/QC plan and procedures (paras. 34–36 and 46 of the MPGs)	Has the Party elaborated information on an inventory QA/QC plan, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, and current and future QA/QC procedures?[b]	Partly, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC and general QC procedures	2.G.7, 2.G.9
Assessment of completeness (paras. 30–33, 45, 47 and 50 of the MPGs)	Have any areas of improvement for lack of completeness been identified for the following sectors?	Yes	2.G.5, 2.G.10
	Energy	Yes	3.E.1, 3.E.2, 3.E.3, 3.E.4
	IPPU	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Agriculture	Yes	5.A.5
	LULUCF	Yes	6.L.1, 6.L.5
	Waste	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	Are the estimated emissions for all categories and in total for all gases and categories reported insignificant below the relevant thresholds?	No	2.G.6
	For categories reported as "NE" owing to insignificance, has information been reported showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?	No	NA
Methodologies, EFs, parameters and AD (paras. 39, 40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been transparently reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), EFs and AD at a disaggregated level for the following sectors?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Energy	Partly	3.E.4
	Has information been reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and such emissions distinctly reported from national totals?	Yes	NA
	Has information been reported indicating how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or IPPU sector?	Yes	NA
	IPPU	Partly	4.I.1
	Agriculture	Partly	5.A.1, 5.A.2, 5.A.3, 5.A.4
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.2, 6.L.3, 6.L.4, 6.L.5
	Waste	Partly	7.W.1

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2025/SLB/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.
[b] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provisions in paras. 35 and 57 of the MPGs.

2. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution[11]

10. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Solomon Islands and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 8–11 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 2.

Table 2
Information reported in Solomon Islands' submission

Topic	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	8.1, 8.2
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	9.1
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65–79 of the MPGs)	10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4
Mitigation PaMs, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement[b] (paras. 80–90 of the MPGs)	11.1, 11.2
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Projections of GHG emissions and removals[b] (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2025/SLB/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.
[b] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provisions in paras. 85 and 102 of the MPGs.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided[12]

11. Solomon Islands does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement. Accordingly, the Party did not provide information on financial, technology development and transfer, or capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.[13]

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution[14]

12. In considering Solomon Islands' progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the NDC[15] is defined as a set of economy-wide, single-year emission reduction targets. Solomon Islands' unconditional targets are to reduce total national GHG emissions excluding LULUCF by 14 per cent by 2025 and by 33 per cent by 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario projections. Solomon Islands also has conditional targets to reduce total national GHG emissions excluding LULUCF by 27 per cent by 2025 and by 45 per cent by 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario projections, contingent

[11] As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.
[12] As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.
[13] As per para. 118 of the MPGs.
[14] As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.
[15] The consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by Solomon Islands on 19 July 2021. The TERT noted that the Party submitted a new NDC on 13 August 2025.

upon the availability of international support, such as funding, technology transfer and capacity-building, but the needs for such support remain largely unmet.

13. The indicator that Solomon Islands selected to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC is described in table 3. In addition, Solomon Islands reported four supporting indicators for tracking the impact of its mitigation actions: (1) share of renewable energy in the total electricity generation of the Honiara grid, (2) percentage of population with access to electricity, (3) percentage improvement in energy efficiency access all sectors and (4) share of renewable energy in national urban and rural electricity generation.

Table 3
Description of the indicator(s) selected by Solomon Islands to track progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution

NDC target	*Indicator*	*Description*
Reduce total national GHG emissions excluding LULUCF by 14 per cent by 2025 and by 33 per cent by 2030 compared with 'business as usual' scenario projections	Total national GHG emissions excluding LULUCF	Total national anthropogenic GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, measured in kt CO_2 eq; core indicator for tracking progress towards both the unconditional and conditional GHG emission reduction targets

Sources: Solomon Islands' BTR1 and CTF tables appendix, 1 and 3, and information provided by the Party during the review.

14. The TERT noted that the contribution of LULUCF to achieving the NDC is not included in the Party's 'business as usual' scenario or target-year level and that Solomon Islands plans to use internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement towards achieving its NDC, but has so far not participated in cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2.

15. Solomon Islands did not report reference values or target values for 2025 or 2030 for the indicator total national GHG emissions excluding LULUCF in its BTR1 or CTF tables owing to the fact that the relevant quantitative information was not available because it was not stored when the 'business as usual' scenario was being developed during the NDC preparation.

16. Solomon Islands reported information on the actions and PaMs that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Table 4 provides a summary of the reported information on the key PaMs of Solomon Islands.

Table 4
Summary of information on key policies and measures reported by Solomon Islands

Sector	*Key PaMs*[a, b]	*Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	National Climate Change Policy 2023–2032	FX
	National Development Strategy 2016–2035	FX
	Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy 2016–2035	FX
Energy		
Energy efficiency	National Energy Policy 2019–2030	FX
Energy supply and renewables	Electricity Act 2023	FX
	Solar hybrid systems project	1.46
	Tina River hydropower project	49.5
	Savo geothermal project	224.26

Sector	*Key PaMs*[a, b]	*Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Transport	National Transportation Plan	FX
Waste	National Solid Waste Management Plan 2018–2027	FX

Sources: Solomon Islands' BTR1 and CTF table 5, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Names of PaMs reproduced as reported in Solomon Islands' BTR1.
[b] The Party shared general information during the review stating that some measures in the energy sector, such as increasing the share of renewable energy in electricity generation, improving energy efficiency, expanding access to electricity through renewable energy systems, and implementing actions identified under the Renewable Energy Roadmap, were considered in the development of the WOM scenario, but it did not provide a conclusive list of the PaMs included therein.

17. The TERT noted that Solomon Islands has implemented PaMs targeting key emissions sources, particularly in the energy sector. The energy sector is the country's largest source of GHG emissions, accounting for 51.9 per cent of the total national GHG emissions excluding LULUCF in 2022. Transport was the main contributor, accounting for 76.0 per cent of energy sector emissions in 2022, totalling 246.68 kt CO_2 eq, followed by electricity generation, which contributed 20.4 per cent or 65.85 kt CO_2 eq. The decline in transport emissions by 24.4 per cent between 2020 and 2022 was a key driver for the 19.3 per cent reduction in energy sector emissions, from 400.44 kt CO_2 eq in 2020 to 323.23 kt CO_2 eq in 2022. Despite this reduction, the energy sector remained the country's dominant source of emissions because of its continued reliance on imported fossil fuels. To reduce this dependence in the electricity generation subsector and accelerate the transition to cleaner energy, the Government has introduced several key policy frameworks. These include the Solomon Islands Renewable Energy Roadmap, which has a target of 100 per cent renewable energy generation by 2030 and outlines priority renewable energy investments and implementation pathways; the National Energy Policy 2019–2030, which promotes energy security, improved access to electricity, energy efficiency improvements and private sector participation; the Party's long-term low-emission development strategy, which provides a long-term framework for decarbonizing the energy sector while supporting sustainable economic development; and the Renewable Energy Roadmap 2021–2030 for the Honiara grid, which guides the integration of renewable energy technologies into the existing system as well as grid modernization and energy system planning towards improving the reliability and resilience of electricity supply for Honiara.

18. Agriculture is the second-largest source of GHG emissions in Solomon Islands, reflecting the sector's significant role in the national economy. In 2022, agricultural emissions amounted to 198.74 kt CO_2 eq, representing 34.5 per cent of the total national GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, having increased steadily by 35.3 per cent between 2011 and 2022. This trend is consistent with the growth in some of the country's livestock populations over the same period, particularly swine and poultry, leading to higher GHG emissions from manure management, the country's main source of agricultural emissions in 2022. In contrast, the cattle population declined significantly over the same period. Reported PaMs for the sector such as the National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015–2019, the Food Safety and Nutrition Policy 2010–2015 and the Agriculture Sector Growth Strategy and Investment Plan 2021–2030 are focused primarily on enhancing agricultural production to support sustainable development, poverty alleviation and food security, with no measures identified specifically for reducing agricultural GHG emissions.

19. The waste sector accounted for 9.4 per cent or 54.37 kt CO_2 eq of the total national GHG emissions excluding LULUCF in 2022. Waste sector emissions slightly increased, by 5.5 per cent, between 2020 and 2022, from 51.38 to 54.37 kt CO_2 eq. This trend was driven primarily by population growth, urbanization and increased waste generation, resulting in higher emissions from solid waste disposal and wastewater treatment. Waste management in Solomon Islands mainly involves burying, burning and dumping waste, given the country's limited infrastructure for regulated waste collection and disposal. Landfilling is practiced to some extent on the island of Guadalcanal, particularly around Honiara. Improving waste management systems, including waste collection, disposal and recycling and wastewater treatment, will be essential for the country to reduce emissions in the future.

20. The IPPU sector contributed the smallest share, at only 0.1 per cent, of the total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF in Solomon Islands in 2022. IPPU emissions fluctuated in 2011–2022, including a decline by 55.6 per cent between 2020 and 2021 before a sharp increase by 145.0 per cent in 2022, but remained relatively low over the period. The main source, accounting for almost all, of the country's IPPU emissions in 2022 was non-energy products from fuels and solvent use. Owing to limited data availability, estimated emissions from product uses as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances, used mainly as refrigerants in air conditioners and refrigerators, are minimal.

21. In 2022, net GHG removals from the LULUCF sector totalled 31,757.76 kt CO_2 eq. Net removals decreased by 35.6 per cent between 2000 and 2017, when they reached their minimum of 23,695.67 kt CO_2 eq over the time series. The decreasing trend between 2000 and 2017 is largely associated with forest degradation and deforestation due to timber harvesting, fuelwood extraction, commercial agriculture and infrastructure development. Between 2017 and 2022, net removals from LULUCF gradually increased again, by 34.0 per cent. The logging industry remains a significant sector within the economy. In this context, the National Forest Policy promotes sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem protection and restoration of degraded forest areas, while the Logging Sustainability Policy 2018 introduced measures to prevent depletion of timber resources. Following the introduction of the policies, net GHG removals increased by 6.83 per cent, from 26,267.69 kt CO_2 eq in 2018 to 28,062.10 kt CO_2 eq in 2020, suggesting progress in reducing forest degradation and deforestation in the country.

22. The overall GHG emission trend between 1994 and 2022 in Solomon Islands was driven largely by emissions from the energy sector, particularly those from transport. However, underlying economic drivers, such as fuel demand and fuel prices, primarily influencing emissions from transport, contributed to the emission decrease of 9.8 per cent between 2020 and 2022. Underlying demographic drivers, particularly population growth, are expected to increase demand for livestock production and agricultural activities, which may contribute to increased emissions from the agriculture sector in the future in the absence of targeted mitigation measures. Solomon Islands has remained a net sink since 1994 owing to its large LULUCF sector, although it is not included in the NDC target, with the removals from the LULUCF sector outweighing the emissions from the other sectors by a factor of 55.

23. Solomon Islands reported projections for 2030–2050 under the WM scenario.[16] The WM scenario reported by the Party includes PaMs implemented and adopted, such as increasing the share of renewable energy in electricity generation, improving energy efficiency, expanding access to electricity through renewable energy systems, and implementing actions identified in the Renewable Energy Roadmap. In addition to the WM scenario, Solomon Islands reported the WAM and WOM scenarios. The projected emission levels are presented in table 5. The TERT noted that information on GHG emission projections was not used in considering Solomon Islands' progress in implementing its NDC.

Table 5
Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for Solomon Islands

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq/year)	*Change in relation to 2020 level (%)*	*Change in relation to 2022 level (%)*
Inventory data 2020	640.22		
Inventory data 2022	576.83	−9.9	
WOM projections for 2030	688.39	7.5	19.3
WM projections for 2030	631.34	−1.4	9.4
WAM projections for 2030	619.44	−3.2	7.4
WOM projections for 2050	865.21	35.1	50.0
WM projections for 2050	800.08	25.0	38.7
WAM projections for 2050	535.06	−16.4	−7.2

[16] Note that, as per para. 93 of the MPGs, projections shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline.

Sources: Solomon Islands' BTR1, CRT 10s6 and CTF tables 7–9.
Note: The projections are for GHG emissions without LULUCF and excluding indirect CO_2 emissions.

24. The TERT noted that, under the WOM scenario, GHG emissions would be expected to increase by 19.3 per cent by 2030 compared with the 2022 level. Solomon Islands reported in its BTR1 that the WOM scenario corresponds to the 'business as usual' scenario that was used for the reference levels for its NDC targets. However, the Party clarified during the review that the WOM scenario may not be identical to that 'business as usual' scenario, because the trajectory of the WOM scenario begins in 2022 while the 'business as usual' scenario has a base year of 2015. As noted in paragraph 15 above, currently no quantitative information on the trajectory, including the reference and target year emission levels of the 'business as usual' scenario starting in 2015, is available.

25. Solomon Islands did not report reference values or target values for its indicator of NDC progress in its BTR1 or CTF tables because the relevant information was not archived when the 'business as usual' scenario was being developed during the NDC preparation and, consequently, was not available. Therefore, progress in implementing the NDC could not be assessed by the TERT on the basis of the main indicator selected. The TERT noted that Solomon Islands now has detailed information for an updated 'business as usual' scenario, using a recalculated 2018 GHG emission level as its base year, which was developed for its latest NDC.

C. Consideration of the Party's support provided[17]

26. Solomon Islands does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement and did not report information in its BTR1 on financial, technology transfer and development, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement (see para. 11 above).

D. Identification of areas of improvement[18]

27. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Solomon Islands' implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are summarized in chapter I.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

E. Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs[19]

28. The TERT, in consultation with Solomon Islands, identified the following prioritized needs for capacity-building to facilitate the Party's reporting in its BTR relating to the flexibilities applied by it as per the MPGs:[20]

(a) Strengthening institutional arrangements and technical capacity for developing and implementing general and category-specific QA/QC tools and procedures, including standardized QA/QC checklists and manuals, more systematic internal reviews and basic peer reviews, and providing training to inventory compilers as well as experts contributing to the data collection for the GHG inventory in order to enhance the implementation of QA/QC;

(b) Strengthening institutional arrangements and technical capacity for collecting AD – prioritizing AD for key categories – from relevant national data providers and for applying methodologies for ensuring time-series consistency, including gap-filling and

[17] As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.
[18] As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.
[19] As per para. 146(e) of the MPGs.
[20] For a complete list of the capacity-building needs identified by the TERT in consultation with the Party, see table 15 in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2025/SLB/Add.1.

estimating missing historical data, to support the development of a complete national GHG inventory;

(c) Enhancing capacity for MRV of mitigation measures and actions in order to track progress in implementing the NDC, including through improved data collection, verification procedures, and a tracking framework for ex post evaluation of mitigation policies; conducting cost-effectiveness analysis of PaMs; estimating expected and achieved GHG emissions reductions associated with PaMs; tracking climate finance; and developing standardized methodologies for measuring the mitigation impact of PaMs;

(d) Enhancing technical capacity to provide information on projections in accordance with paragraphs 93–101 of the MPGs.

29. Furthermore, in order to facilitate continuous improvement in reporting, the following additional capacity-building needs were identified during the review:

(a) Training for GHG inventory compilers on using the IPCC inventory software and the GHG inventory tool for reporting under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, and tracking progress in implementing and achieving the NDC;

(b) Developing legal and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of the GHG inventory, including legal mandates for data providers, effective policies and procedures to facilitate collaboration, and standard operating procedures for reporting;

(c) Enhancing institutional arrangements and national capacity for developing, managing and carrying out all activities in the GHG inventory cycle (e.g. allocating and planning the different tasks involved in the GHG inventory preparation, collecting AD, calculating uncertainty, performing recalculations, implementing QA/QC procedures, performing key category analysis, implementing the national inventory improvement plan, and approving and archiving the inventory) and institutionalizing focal points for each inventory sector across all institutions involved in data collection for the GHG inventory;

(d) Strengthening institutional arrangements and enhancing data-sharing mechanisms and collaboration among the Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification, Solomon Power, Customs and Excise Division of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury, the National Statistics Office, fuel importers, provincial authorities and the maritime or port authority in order to establish a sustainable institutional system for annual inventory data collection and reporting;

(e) Enhancing the technical capacity of stakeholders involved in the collection of AD, net calorific values and other parameters, and the use of EFs – with a particular focus on tracking evolving energy system characteristics, including distributed renewable electricity generation, battery storage, transport electrification and off-grid energy projects – with a view to ensuring the completeness of the energy balance data and a consistent time series for all energy subsectors;

(f) Strengthening institutional arrangements with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, provincial agricultural offices and the National Statistics Office in order to improve livestock statistics (e.g. by collecting disaggregated AD for key categories, especially cattle and swine populations by type and age), data on fertilizer use, rice production (if applicable), crop residue burning and agricultural soils, and the allocation of manure by manure management system and livestock category;

(g) Strengthening the existing national forest monitoring system by further integrating a national forest inventory into the system, remote sensing (including satellite imagery), a geographic information system, mangrove and coastal blue carbon monitoring, and enhanced collaboration among the Ministry of Forestry and Research, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology and provincial governments to support a nationally consistent land representation system, the compilation of annual land-use and land-use change data sets, and the systematic assessment of natural disturbances for the GHG inventory;

(h) Improving estimation of carbon stock changes in the LULUCF sector by applying higher-tier methods and developing country-specific EFs for forests (prioritizing the key land-use category forest land remaining forest land), mangroves and agroforestry;

(i) Expanding collection of data on waste, including data on landfill management, waste characterization, wastewater, healthcare waste and open burning practices, beyond Honiara to provincial centres and rural areas, and strengthening coordination between Honiara City Council, provincial governments and water authorities to support these efforts;

(j) Strengthening understanding of the MPGs, especially the provisions relevant to the description of the NDC and the information necessary for tracking progress in implementing the NDC;

(k) Operating and maintaining the national integrated MRV system for annual NDC tracking, developing indicators for tracking sectoral targets, institutional reporting protocols and data verification procedures, and integration of reporting under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement with national development planning and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals;

(l) Developing robust 'business as usual', WM and WAM scenarios, using modelling tools such as the Low Emissions Analysis Platform, assessing mitigation potential and evaluating economic impacts and co-benefits of PaMs.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

30. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, CRTs and CTF tables of Solomon Islands in accordance with the MPGs.

31. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by Solomon Islands with the MPGs are summarized in chapter I.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

32. Solomon Islands did not report reference values or target values for 2025 or 2030 for the indicator total national GHG emissions excluding LULUCF in its BTR1 or CTF tables owing to the fact that the relevant quantitative information was not available because it was not stored when the 'business as usual' scenario was being developed during the NDC preparation. Therefore, progress in implementing the NDC could not be assessed by the TERT on the basis of the selected indicator.

33. The TERT noted that Solomon Islands has implemented PaMs targeting key emissions sources, particularly in the energy sector. Nevertheless, the energy sector remained the country's largest source of GHG emissions in 2022 owing to the continued reliance on imported fossil fuels, although emissions from the sector decreased between 2020 and 2022, owing primarily to a decline in transport emissions. In contrast, GHG emissions in the waste sector continued to increase over the same period, indicating that demographic drivers, including population growth, urbanization and increasing waste generation, contributed to higher emissions from solid waste disposal and wastewater treatment. In addition, GHG emissions from the agriculture sector continued to grow between 2011 and 2022, as population growth continued to drive demand for livestock production, particularly increases in the swine and poultry populations, resulting in larger volumes of manure, leading to increased emissions from manure management, and agricultural activities, which may contribute to increases in GHG emissions in the future in the absence of targeted mitigation PaMs.

34. Solomon Islands does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement and, in accordance with the MPGs, did not report information on financial, technology development and transfer, or capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.

35. Regarding the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, Solomon Islands reported broad needs for support for training and capacity-building in relation to transparency reporting and associated governance,

communication and project management, while reporting receiving targeted support for strengthening both institutional arrangements for tracking climate finance and technical capacity for estimating emissions, tracking climate finance and monitoring the implementation of adaptation measures.

36. In consultation with Solomon Islands, the TERT identified reporting-related needs for capacity-building support relating to the flexibilities applied by the Party as per the MPGs that could facilitate the Party's preparation of subsequent BTRs. For Solomon Islands, the main reporting-related needs for capacity-building support are strengthening institutional arrangements and technical capacity for collecting AD from relevant national data providers – prioritizing AD for key categories – to support the compilation of a complete national GHG inventory; strengthening institutional arrangements and enhancing data-sharing mechanisms and collaboration among the relevant government agencies, state-owned enterprises, private-sector data providers and subnational authorities in order to establish a sustainable system for annual inventory data collection and reporting; operating and maintaining the national integrated MRV system; and strengthening institutional arrangements and technical capacity for developing and implementing QA/QC tools and procedures, including standardized checklists and manuals, and internal and peer reviews, for the national GHG inventory.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

BTR1 of Solomon Islands. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 CTF tables of Solomon Islands. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

CRTs of Solomon Islands. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

"Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement". Decision 5/CMA.3. FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/460951.

IPCC. 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. S Eggleston, L Buendia, K Miwa, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl.

IPCC. 2014. *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*. T Hiraishi, T Krug, K Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/publication/2013-supplement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories-wetlands/.

"Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement". Annex to decision 18/CMA.1. FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/193408.

NDC of Solomon Islands. Available at https://unfccc.int/NDCREG.

Solomon Islands National Forest Reference Level, Available at https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2019_submission_frel_solomon_islands.pdf.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Henry Tufah and David Tufi (Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology of Solomon Islands), including additional material. The following reference was provided by Solomon Islands and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as it has been reproduced as received:

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, *Solomon Islands National Waste Audit Analysis Report, 2023*. Available at https://library.sprep.org/project/term/11197.