



United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

Project Title: Consolidating peace, stability and social cohesion in Solomon Islands post-RAMSI	Recipient UN Organization(s): UNDP UNWOMEN
Project Contact: Address: Azusa Kubota Telephone: +6777496353 E-mail: azusa.kubota@undp.org	Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace (MNURP) Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) Prime Minister Office (PMO) USP, SINU, NGOs
	Project Location: Honiara, Guadalcanal, Malaita and Western Province
Project Description: This project aims to support sustaining peace in Solomon Islands in the immediate post RAMSI and election period through inclusive implementation of solutions addressing impediments to peace and development as identified in the national communique and agreed at the national and provincial dialogues, and women and youth summits. The project will build consensus and facilitate initiatives to address key peacebuilding challenges such as on reparations/reconciliation; land disputes; governance and social cohesion, in an inclusive manner, taking into account the voices of women and youth together with men. It will also help establish and institutionalize structures at the provincial level to help address the key peacebuilding challenges.	*Approved Peacebuilding Fund budget: Fully allocated first tranche: 2,099,486 USD UNDP: 1,549,282 USD; UN Women: 550,204 USD Conditional second tranche: 899,781 USD UNDP: 663,978.10 USD; UN Women: 235,801.91 USD Peacebuilding Fund: 2,999,267 USD UNDP contribution: 150,000 USD UN Women contribution: 80,000 USD <u>TOTAL: 3,229,267 USD</u> *The overall approved budget and the release of the second tranche is subject to PBSO's evaluation and decisional process and subject to funds being available in the PBF account.

	Proposed Project Start Date: 1 January 2018 Proposed Project End Date: 30 June 2019 Total duration (in months) : 18 months
Gender Marker Score: 2 <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.</i>	
Project Outcomes: <u>Outcome 1:</u> Consensus is built and actions and initiatives taken amongst state and non-state actors, including women and youth, to address conflict causes and triggers (notably, reparation framework, land disputes, governance deficits, weak social cohesion) identified through the national and provincial dialogues, and youth and women's summits; <u>Outcome 2:</u> Structures, inclusive spaces and solutions to address peacebuilding challenges identified through the national and provincial dialogues are established at the provincial level, institutionalized and effective.	
PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select one</i>): Priority Area 2. Promoting coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict (2.1), especially national reconciliation	

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(for IRF-funded projects)	
Recipient UN Organization(s)¹ <i>Name of Representative: Rakhodir Burkhanov, Country Director</i> <i>Signature:</i> <i>Name of Agency: UNDP</i> <i>Date and Seal</i> <i>Name of Representative: Aleta Faye Miller Representative</i> <i>Signature:</i> <i>Name of Agency: UN Women</i> <i>Date and Seal</i>	Representative of National Authorities <i>Name of Government Counterpart: Justus Denni</i> <i>Signature:</i> <i>Title: Permanent Secretary</i> <i>Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace</i> <i>Date and Seal</i> 01/12/2017
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative: Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding</i> <i>Signature:</i> <i>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</i> 21/12/2017 <i>Date and Seal</i>	Resident Coordinator (RC) <i>Name of Representative: Osnat Lubrani</i> <i>Resident Coordinator</i> <i>Signature:</i> 30/11/2017 <i>RCO</i> <i>Date and Seal</i>

¹ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

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I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context:

The Solomon Islands is a sprawling archipelago 3,500 km. north-east of Australia, spread over more than 900 islands and divided into nine provinces. Solomon Islands gained independence in 1978 after seventy-five years of British protectorate administration. Solomon Islanders number approximately 650,000 (2017 est.) and speak more than 70 languages, attesting to the islands' tremendous cultural diversity.

Violent conflict in the Solomon Islands, locally referred to as "the Tensions", began in 1998 when a group of militant youths from the island of Guadalcanal attacked settlements of islanders predominantly from Malaita in northwest Guadalcanal, bordering Honiara. Their actions were prompted by failures to address root cause issues, including compensation for people of Guadalcanal who were killed, over the years, by settlers from neighbouring islands; demands for a review of the Land and Title Act and land and natural resources management reform; squatter settlements on Guadalcanal's provincial and tribally claimed lands; and decentralization of governance functions to provincial and local governments.

In August 2000, Australia and New Zealand assisted in negotiating a ceasefire and, in October 2000, convened the Townsville Peace Conference at which belligerent parties, the provincial governments of Malaita and Guadalcanal and the central government of Solomon Islands agreed and signed the Townsville Peace Agreement (TPA). A Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was set up in 2008 which issued a report with far-reaching recommendations for key governance changes in addition to reparations, in 2012. Formal follow up by the Government on the core recommendations has faced several roadblocks, with the current Prime Minister having expressed his commitment but with the reparations framework still in a drafting stage

Following ratification of the TPA, weapons were collected and reconciliation ceremonies facilitated; however, apart from these efforts, TPA implementation was limited. Militant leaders and many politicians kept their weapons, including high-powered weapons that had been seized from police armories. A self-absorbed focus on obtaining compensation for former militants and other state resources unseated normal governance and political affairs. The environment became characterized by rampant lawlessness with theft and beatings especially common in and around Honiara. The state became ineffective. All major revenue generating industry ceased and security organs were largely ineffective. Although the conflict occurred, primarily, in Guadalcanal, its economic and social impacts affected the entire nation.

In 2003 the Pacific Islands Forum, led by Australia, responded to a request from the newly elected Solomon Islands Government and deployed a multilateral Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) to support the restoration of rule of law. More than 2,000 police and soldiers from 15 contributing countries began arriving in July 2003 with a mandate to "reinforce and uphold the legitimate institutions and authorities in Solomon Islands, and ensure respect for the Constitution and laws".

During the RAMSI deployment, the security situation became mostly stable and governance improved. Despite focused resources from Australia, economic recovery gained only slow momentum. Conflicts, sometimes violent, between and within communities, continue to surface years after the end of the Tensions.

In 2004 UNDP, together with Solomon Islands' National Peace Council (NPC), commissioned a Peace and Conflict-related Development Analysis (PCDA) to assess the ways in which the Tensions and peace and development interventions had affected the country's social dynamic.

The PCDA-identified as core issues: i) land conflict; ii) the clash between traditional and non-traditional authority structures; iii) lack of access to government services, public resources and

information; iv) livelihood opportunities; and v) disruptions in traditional and non-traditional law enforcement. The PCDA disproved the widely held and potentially dangerous belief that the Tensions were, fundamentally, about ethnicity.

In 2006, violence erupted in Honiara against the Chinese population who some believed were behind vote buying in the general elections. Chinatown was almost destroyed, with some ethnic Chinese people injured. Australia deployed an additional 180 soldiers and police to restore and maintain calm in Honiara.

Since 2013, RAMSI's operations gradually scaled down with the withdrawal completed in June 2017. The small police which had been re-trained by RAMSI was re-armed and its emphasis put on community policing. Australia keeps police advisors in the country. Some communities, particularly in Weather Coast, continue to fear that tensions might return, and other "hot spots" such as emerging settlements in and round Honiara, and in Makira-Ulawa province, have sprung up according to the recent peacebuilding survey as well as police crime statistics. While the capacity of the police has been significantly strengthened with the support of RAMSI, some are concerned that the drawdown of RAMSI was premature. In particular, communities that border with PNG and Bougainville have expressed concerns about long-standing and unresolved issues related to compensation for damages to properties and injuries caused during the Bougainville crisis in early 1990s and the Tensions time in the border communities. The provincial government as well as border communities are increasingly concerned about current inadequate capacity to monitor movements between the communities: illicit trafficking of weapons from PNG and Bougainville can undermine the province's ambition to turn it into a tourist hub for the country.

The country faces many challenges, including unreliable, difficult and costly transport and connectivity; inequality in development investment between Honiara and outer provinces; heavy reliance on primary products and aid; corruption in business practices and resource allocation; elevated illiteracy and unemployment, particularly among women and youth; a high incidence of violence against women; uncontrolled land development, land conflict and settlement patterns; rapid urbanization, and squatter settlements around Honiara (undermining community cohesion); weak capacity of governance systems to deliver services (undermining legitimacy, political stability, and affecting social attitudes and behaviours); and persisting-inter and intra-island Tensions dating back to colonial times.

The majority of Solomon Islanders (approx. 85%) live in remote rural areas, with fifty-five per cent aged 24 and less. Youth unemployment is estimated at 46 per cent. About 60 per cent of Solomon Islands' women are employed (compared to 72% of men), although over three-quarters of these women participate in subsistence work (compared to 58% of men)².

Solomon Islands is a very young country; seven out of ten Solomon Islanders are younger than 29 years old. This huge demographic segment has not been targeted enough by development assistance and peacebuilding work and suffers from high unemployment. The lack of stable employment opportunities affects income generation and poverty reduction efforts and makes youth extremely vulnerable to crime and violence. The 2017 State of Youth study commissioned by the peacebuilding project reveals challenges faced by youth: they feel disadvantaged, disempowered and suffer from low-esteem. In the recent nationwide UN peacebuilding survey, the public identified youth as the most likely to cause dispute (64 per cent), followed by adult men (52 per cent). At the same time, youth were identified as one of the most likely groups to be victims of disputes (52 per cent).

As evident from the 2006 Chinatown riot, youth are vulnerable to be manipulated into criminal and militant activities. Throughout all consultations held, many identified youth as a conflict triggering factor, and they have been identified as the priority group to focus on in peacebuilding efforts.

² <http://asiapacific.unwomcn.org/en/countries/fiji/co/solomon-islands>

Solomon Islands ranked 156th in UNDP's 2016 Human Development Report, in the Low Human Development category, with an average years-of-schooling of only 4.5, and a per capita Gross National Income of USD 1,780 per year. The major challenge facing Solomon Islands is the high cost and administrative difficulty of delivering services to a largely subsistence population dispersed across many islands with minimal infrastructure and expensive transport links. The concentration of administration, economic activity and services in the capital, Honiara, has resulted in high levels of rural to urban migration, overburdening services and contributing to tensions between groups. Despite being more developed than its surroundings, Honiara's economy is small and slow-growing, and does not provide sufficient employment opportunities to meet demand. And even in the capital, infrastructure needs are hardly met.

Corruption is endemic in the country and has undermined development. Prime Minister Sogovare has been a strong advocate for combatting corruption in the public sector and has promised the introduction of an Anti-Corruption Bill as the key priority for his government. He has faced political challenges within parliament, resulting in delays in tabling the Anti-Corruption Bill as well as the Whistleblower Protection Bill. The implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy in the meantime is envisaged to enhance coordination amongst integrity institutions and raise awareness amongst the public on the issue. Civil society groups have been vocal in demanding the passage of the bill, indicating their growing ability to mobilize and ensure a cohesive voice. The Police has been investigating corruption charges within the Government.

Engagement of the public in the budget debates and resource allocation decision-making processes is minimal. The allocation of rural constituency development fund or RCDP to MPs has been on a steady and rapid rise in the recent past, distorting the ability of line ministries and local governments to implement development projects. Civil society organizations have been calling for greater transparency and accountability in these mechanisms, including shipping grants, given to the MPs. One way to address anti-corruption and transparency agenda is to enhance the engagement of the public – particularly youth and women – in the planning and monitoring/evaluation process of these resources. The state of youth study also strongly recommends a dialogue between youth and policy makers/MPs on this topic.

Development has been concentrated around logging and mining, which are prone to disputes. There is a sense that the dividends of such investments are not fairly distributed amongst the community members. Lack of transparency in concluding such deals and agreements with investors also contributes to localized conflicts. At the same time, complex, community-based and undocumented land ownership contributes to conflict and delays in investments which would otherwise be opportunities to develop communities and the country as a whole. Several infrastructure investments, which are critically needed for bridging gaps in service delivery and promoting economic activities, have been delayed or not commenced due to the inability to resolve land disputes in affected communities. Preliminary analysis confirms the need for an early intervention by relevant authorities and experts in assessing conflict triggers and mapping out a way to mediate and find resolutions. The Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace has started a pilot in this regard, and local initiatives have also shown some promise. It would be important to map lessons learned so far and discern models, together with provincial and national authorities, on mechanisms that could reduce the risks of land disputes.

Violence against women is highly prevalent in Solomon Islands. A recent Family Health and Safety Survey reported that two-thirds of women aged 15-49 years, who were in a relationship, experienced violence by their male partners. One out of ten pregnant women reported being beaten during pregnancy. National data indicates that 69 per cent of surveyed women agree that wife beating is justified in certain situations³.

³ Solomon Islands National Statistics Office & Secretariat of the Pacific Community, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey 2007-2009, May 2009.

Solomon Islands' women have had full suffrage since 1974; however, the country has only ever had three women Parliamentarians. Following the 2010 national elections, the Government indicated, in a Policy Statement, that it would examine options for women-reserved parliamentary seats as part of a broader electoral boundaries review; the initiative has still not progressed. Political marginalization contributes to the undervaluing of women and high rates of S/GBV and both are factors in the alienation of half the population, weakening the social fabric essential for peace and stability.

In July 2016, capitalizing on the strong commitment of the Government to prioritize peace and stability, UNDP and UN Women, through the peacebuilding project funded by PBF, have supported national actors in their efforts to drive the peacebuilding and reconciliation agenda at the national and communal level during the transition period leading up to the RAMSI drawdown in June 2017. Support was targeted on effective coordination among key actors, including by giving voice and a space for broader participation to women and youth, as well as between government, civil society and other non-state actors. The project also supported the Government's vision through the implementation of the national peace policy, by supporting the responsible Ministry's strategic planning and review processes and providing technical assistance to the team in conducting conflict analysis and peacebuilding training. It was envisaged that if the project could strengthen national technical and institutional capacity to plan and coordinate, and to mainstream inclusivity into peacebuilding, then institutions would be better enabled to address the root causes of conflict, and prevent conflict from recurring. Throughout project implementation, the project enjoyed full ownership and support from the Government of Solomon Islands, as evident by the engagement of highest level of Government, the Prime Minister.

The first PBF project consolidated work on reparations and TRC with the Prime Minister Office and Ministry of Peace have formed the reparations working group. At the provincial level, Premiers and provincial leaders have taken some leadership and have taken issues forward, such as in Guadalcanal who want to hold another follow up dialogue and a task force to implement various resolutions. In Western Province, the dialogue and consensus led to the implementation of a provincial gender strategy and TSM for the provincial assembly. In Malaita, the leadership in the province started a land reform process and initiating a local solution for addressing land disputes.

Civil society space and engagement has increased. The National Dialogue has created space for people to discuss sensitive issues. One example is the DSC youth network. This needs to be seen in conjunction with other UN and non-UN projects in governance; an integrated approach works best. Similarly, private sector actors have also been part of the ongoing (July 2016 - Dec 2017) peacebuilding support initiatives through participating in the provincial and national dialogues and also directly supporting initiatives as resource persons and interested parties. For example, the UN has partnered with the Solomon Island Chamber of Commerce (SICCI) and its members, such as the Australia New Zealand (ANZ) Bank, in the activities targeting youth and social entrepreneurship activities. This new project will expand on this existing partnership and cooperation when rolling out the activities to the provinces. Partnering with the private sector is vital as it is the engine of sustainable economic growth and development. Through companies' wide network and footprint throughout the country, the private sector provides a platform that can help to ensure sustainability of activities and results gained.

In late 2016, a National Women's Summit on Women, Peace and Security brought together women from across the country to build consensus on a National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security, and for dialogue with national leaders, the private sector, religious groups, and academia. The NAP was approved by cabinet and launched by Ministry for Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs in May 2017. Solomon Islands is the first country in the Pacific to adopt UN Security Council Res. 1325 and the subsequent resolutions on Women, Peace and Security into a National Plan.

The NAP calls in particular for the reinforcement of the following four pillars: *Participation*: to ensure women's equal participation and influence with men, and promotion of gender equality in peace and security decision-making processes at the national, local and international levels; *Protection*: to ensure full implementation of all laws that protect the rights of women and girls; *Prevention*: improving strategies for preventing conflict and all forms of violence against women and

girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including fighting impunity and increasing prosecutions for perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence; and *Recovery and Reconciliation*: to ensure measures to address women and girls' different experiences of conflict, and to respond to women and girls' particular needs when rebuilding and healing after conflict. This pillar also promotes strengthening women's capacities and agency in post-conflict recovery processes.

The Government initiated the process of revising the government's National Youth Policy, which recognizes the role of youth in peace and security. Youth's voices were incorporated in this review process. In the absence of a comprehensive study on the status of youth, the project commissioned an independent study, which confirmed the need to continue to invest in youth. A highlight of the youth engagement and empowerment was the country's first ever youth peacebuilding innovation summit, which was a culmination of peacebuilding and entrepreneurship training, including youth with hearing impediments and those from marginalized communities, and the professional mentoring of resulting youth initiatives. Youth were challenged to identify problems in their communities and come up with solutions as agents of change, advocates for peace building and problem solvers. The event was supported by several development partners, Chamber of Commerce, inspirational speakers from the government and private sector as mentors – those youth have repeatedly said that mentoring was lacking and was needed in their communities and lives. The project also partnered with local organizations to bring together youth of Weather Coast and North Malaita, which have had little or no interaction since the Tensions. Through the peacebuilding and life skills training, the youth have developed more trust and even friendship, and have absorbed key strategies for reconciliation and making peace between separate communities.

The PBF support also facilitated several dialogues that served as catalysts to bringing various voices to interface with decisionmakers. These dialogues included three provincial dialogues in the project's target areas: Guadalcanal, Malaita and Western Province, and brought together women leaders, youth representatives, chiefs, church leaders, provincial government and assembly representatives, government representatives from the central government ministries and institutions, development partners and others. These dialogues culminated in a National Dialogue on Sustaining Peace and Stability. The Dialogue was fully attended by the Prime Minister and opposition leader, creating a bipartisan and safe space for paving a way for building a national consensus on peacebuilding agenda. The entire dialogue was broadcasted live across the country. The country's key issues were addressed in interactive discussion, from reparations to law and order, security, constitutional and governance reform, land reform and natural resources management, and women and youth empowerment. Many cited the Dialogue as the most open and compelling exchange on sustaining peace that Solomon Islands had ever seen. A final Communiqué committed all stakeholders to cooperate on addressing the issues.

The Communiqué presents a roadmap for sustaining peace in the post RAMSI period; a plan the UN and other development partners have been asked to support, and it identifies a number of priorities for sustaining peace, including:

- i) national reconciliation and reparations;**
- ii) use and management of land and natural resources and dispute resolution;**
- iii) security and dialogue for border areas and enhanced partnership between citizens and security forces;**
- iv) empowerment and participation of women and youth;**
- v) decentralization and rural development; and**
- vi) inclusive governance and accountable leadership.**

In addition, the Government articulated a plan to accelerate national reconciliation and a schedule to implement the peacebuilding programme. The National Dialogue built consensus and promoted bipartisan approaches. Following the Dialogue, the Government established a working committee on reparations and the Ministry of National Unity, Peace and Reconciliation is taking a leadership and coordination role on implementation.

In mid-2017, a nationwide perceptions survey gauged public perceptions of different aspects of peacebuilding and governance in the country which also established a credible baseline of information across the themes of peacebuilding, reconciliation, and engagement of women and youth. The survey interviewed a representative sample of over 2,500 respondents across provinces, including in urban and rural communities.

Country-wide, the survey revealed the positive trend in that a significant majority of respondents (98 per cent) indicated they were “very proud” or “somewhat proud” to be Solomon Islanders. However, the youth cohort (between 15-24 years) had slightly lower “very proud” responses (87 per cent), indicating that youth might not feel empowered or engaged in the nation-building process. This warrants special attention to youth.

The survey indicated mixed feelings regarding the direction in which Solomon Islands is heading. Men were more optimistic than women (26 per cent versus 10 per cent), suggesting that women might be faced with greater challenges that hinder advancement.

The public named as the most important national issues to be addressed in order to maintain peace and pursue prosperity **high unemployment** (28 per cent), followed by **undertaking land reform to address land disputes and development** (14 per cent) and **inclusion of women and youth in decision-making** (12 per cent). The results very much mirrored the outcome of the past dialogues and studies supported by the peacebuilding project. The survey showed that there is a public sentiment that the creation of economic opportunities and employment would discourage movements of youth and others to Honiara, which is considered a key reason for disputes over land and access to services and opportunities. Many ‘idle’ youth was recognized as a destabilization factor to the society. The survey showed that most respondents felt that provincial assemblies and authorities should be empowered and Members of Parliament and Government be more accountable to the citizens. It illustrated people’s sense that centralization of power in Honiara was undermining local development and channeling of resources to communities.

In the national survey, *fixing issues from the tensions time*, such as reconciliation between certain affected villages/communities, and implementing the TRC recommendations in the form of establishing the reparation policy and committee, did not feature as a top priority. Because the survey covered communities across the country that were not directly affected by the Tensions, a deeper analysis was needed and a follow-up survey is currently being conducted at the Tensions-affected communities, and the results will likely be different. Based on discussions with the communities in the Weather Coast, for example, the issue of reparation and reconciliation remains as a top priority for them.

The Government is currently reviewing the progress on implementing the broad-based TRC recommendations and has identified TRC follow up and reparation policies benefitting the victims as a top priority in moving forward.

While the first peacebuilding project with other actors have made significant efforts in trying to address the root causes of the Tensions, they are complex matters that require a strategic approach and persistent support. Since RAMSI’s withdrawal in June 2017, and with the need to address the peacebuilding challenges identified in the National Dialogue and the perceptions survey, and against the backdrop of election preparations for the March 2019 general elections, uncertainty is a pressing reality in discussions about Solomon Islands’ future. The current context will test whether the significant investments in stabilization over the last decade will serve as a foundation to consolidate peace and development in the longer term.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

There is one relevant PBF-supported peacebuilding project currently on-going in Solomon Islands, and a number of other projects on women’s empowerment, governance strengthening and security sector reform funded by UN Women, UNDP, DFAT (Australia), MFAT (New Zealand), and the World Bank (see Table 1, below).

The PBF project, running from July 2016 to December 2017, was designed to assist the Solomon Islands' Government and national stakeholders to create an inclusive space for dialogue and reconciliation and to strengthen national capacity for implementing the National Peacebuilding Policy, including women's and youth engagement in peacebuilding. The 18-month project, is being implemented jointly by UNDP and UN Women in collaboration with Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace (MNURP); Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (OPMC); and the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYFCA).

The project is focused on enhancing formal platforms for dialogue on peace and development, and the future of Solomon Islands, with an emphasis on inclusion, capacity-building and participation of women and youth. One of the cornerstone project activities involved the organization of the provincial and community dialogues, in Guadalcanal, Malaita and Western Provinces, identified as focus, at-risk, areas, along with the youth forums, and the 2016 National Women's Summit discussed in Section I.a (Peacebuilding context) above.

The above-mentioned significant outputs of the project were: i) adoption of the NAP on Women, Peace and Security, the provincial and National Dialogue that identified key bottleneck issues for sustainable peace and development, 3) peacebuilding initiatives between youth of Weather Coast and Guadalcanal, 4) the country's first peacebuilding innovation summit, 5) building evidence base on peace building through the status of youth report, and peacebuilding survey.

Post-RAMSI assistance from Australia and New Zealand is focused on police support, including community policing, and on bilateral development projects focusing on economic growth (i.e. tourism sector development), disaster and emergency response and gender. Local actors will need to take the lead on the other pressing issues; however, capacity for conflict resolution and building social cohesion, including through gender mainstreaming, remains weak and with limited external support to assist. Government and the other development partners are looking for the UN to take a leadership role, in partnership with national authorities, on the identified outstanding issues for consolidating RAMSI's peacebuilding successes.

Australia has recently signed a security treaty with Solomon Islands and will continue to support the area of border security through its trilateral cooperation between PNG, Australia and Solomon Islands. This is an area where Australia has expressed interest in coordinating with UN on border community dialogues. Australia also has significant programming in support of women's political participation, electoral cycle strengthening (which also has a strong component on women's political participation) through its bilateral advisory programme as well as UNDP's electoral project, and also in youth empowerment. New Zealand is increasingly becoming active in supporting youth engagement, particularly through the refurbishment of the multi-purpose hall and scholarship and seasonable worker programme.

This request for funding from the PBF Immediate Response Facility outlines the framework for a next phase of peacebuilding work in Solomon Islands; a project aimed at consolidating and building on the previous PBF project, the National Dialogue and the National Perception Survey, and other UN and development partner efforts to promote good governance, electoral reform, anti-corruption and youth and women's engagement.

The perception survey has starkly illustrated that public trust and confidence in Government, across provinces, is limited. While working to sustain RAMSI's progress, there is a need to ensure the continuation of substantive activities that will maintain peaceful coexistence and promote law, order and good governance.

It is essential that, going forward, new PBF support complements the successes of the prior initiative. With the UNDP and UN Women presence in Honiara, the current peacebuilding team and a Peace and Development Advisor at the Office of the Resident Coordinator in Suva, Fiji, there is strong implementation and advisory capacity to leverage PBF funding into a broad Solomon Islands transformational change agenda. The proposed project builds on the growing momentum that is

beginning to address the lingering and unaddressed causes of conflict, including political issues such as land conflicts and a lack of political participation in provinces, social fragmentation and on-going legacy disputes, as well as fostering confidence and buy-in for post-RAMSI outcomes.

Table 1 – Mapping of Peacebuilding Activities and Gaps (current Solomon Islands projects)

Project	Source of funding (Government/ dev't partner)	Key Project Outputs	Duration of projects /activities	Budget in USD	Description of major gaps for all Outcome Areas, programmatic and/or financial
National Reparation Programme	Solomon Island Government	Reconciliation	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	A reparation framework is being developed (with support of current PBF project)
Post-RAMSI Support under Solomon Islands Police Development Pgm	Australia funded. (AusAid and DFAT)	Support to capacity-building and expansion of the Police Forces	2017-2020	60 million	Progress yet to be determined
Solomon Islands Justice Programme	Australia DFAT	Courts and justice agencies able to deliver their core functions	2013-2017	32 million	
RoL / Justice	New Zealand MFAT	TBD – likely support to Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF)			
Community Governance	World Bank	- Grievance Resolution - Community organization		3,000,000	Limited to four provinces
UNDP Effective Governance Programme	UNDP	Strengthening electoral cycle in Solomon Islands (SECSIP II), funded by UNDP, EU and DFAT	2017-2020	5,800,000	Focus is to support good governance and confidence in electoral process
		Transparency and Accountability (anti-corruption) – funded by UNDP and Government of Solomon Islands direct cost-sharing	2017-2018	513,000	
		Regional Pacific Parliamentary Strengthening project funded by New Zealand	2018	Small share for SOI of Pacific allocated AUS \$ 800,000	
Oxfam	DFAT	Gender Justice Community engagement			
World Vision	DFAT and MFAT	Gender Community Economic Development			
Women's Economic Empowerment	UN Women (in partnership with UNDP) - Markets for Change (DFAT)	- Support for women's leadership through Market Vendors Associations - Capacity-building (business skills and financial services) for women market vendors - Gender responsive governance of Markets - Improving infrastructure	2017-2019	2,400,000	Limited in scope to Auki and Honiara but in process of being extended to Western Province

Project	Source of funding (Government/ dev't partner)	Key Project Outputs	Duration of projects /activities	Budget in USD	Description of major gaps for all Outcome Areas, programmatic and/or financial
Ending Violence Against Women (EVAW)	UN Women Pacific EVAW Facility Fund (UN Women) (DFAT)	Trainings on GBV; Media project on survival stories; Youth awareness and family support	2009-2017	950,000	- Limited to Honiara and Western Province - National
	UN/Government Joint Programme to End VAW/G (UNDP-WHP-UNFPA-UN Women)	Support SAFENET and the case management system	2016-2017	900,000	
	Essential Services Package Program (UN Women-UNDP- UNFPA)	New programme on multi-sectoral support services	2017-2018	500,000	
UNDP-UN Women Peacebuilding Project	PBF	Supporting Inclusive and Peaceful Transition in Solomon Islands	2016-2017	2,500,000	On-going with no reported programmatic and/or financial gaps

c) Rationale for this IRF:

The UN in Solomon Islands has been requested by the Prime Minister to support the country during the immediate post-RAMSI transition period. Affiliation with the UN is viewed as a distinct advantage for engaging with domestic and international stakeholders on sensitive governance, leadership and reconciliation issues. The Prime Minister's presentation to the UN Peacebuilding Commission in New York in June 2017, highlighted the progress made under the first PBF project and represented a plea for additional UN support.

While the first PBF project helped achieve broad consensus on the country's peacebuilding agenda, many implementation challenges remain. The UN Resident Coordinator for the Pacific has requested additional support from the PBF, and has supported the Prime Minister's formal request to the Secretary-General to obtain additional funds from the PBF and potentially also access the longer-term Peacebuilding Recovery Facility. Now is a critical time and opportunity to begin consolidating the successes of prior efforts to build peace and stability. With the departure of RAMSI, and the electoral cycle moving toward a general election in March 2019, Solomon Islands is facing an uncertain and fragile peace and development outlook. Potential internal political instability, grievances and unresolved root cause issues from the Tensions, as well as cross-border security issues with Bougainville, PNG are all critical tipping points that need to be effectively addressed.

During the past 18 months of the peacebuilding project implementation, the UN has gained deeper knowledge and accumulated lessons learned. The proposed areas of work derive from the outcome of the strategic dialogues ranging from the most senior level of Government to communities, as well as studies and research carried out. In addition, the UN organized a national level project formulation consultation workshop in Honiara with key stakeholders and listened to a cross-section of the voices of Solomon Islands young people studying at the tertiary level at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji who have articulated gaps and root causes issues in conjunction with the peacebuilding survey.

The design of this project builds on the above findings. The UN strategic niche lies in:

- i) creating an enabling environment and institutional framework at the national and sub-national levels, through participatory approaches and creating space for dialogue;**
- ii) developing capacities of local democratic institutions and the national agencies tasked with supporting them;**
- iii) strengthening citizen participation and community empowerment including through applying a human-centered design approach to new initiatives;**
- iv) facilitating partnerships;**
- v) facilitating the design and execution of experiments to explore new innovative approaches to known challenges;**

The UN is well positioned to support the follow up to the national communique implementation by focusing on "high-risk and complex issues" that are underlying causes to the previous tensions, but also remain as conflict triggers – going to the heart of the issues that have given rise to the tensions – and supporting national partners to solve them or at least to begin to solve them. The list of issues to be addressed, as demonstrated in the dialogues and survey, is exhaustive and goes beyond the scope of the 18 months catalytic intervention. Therefore, upon analyzing the UN's comparative advantage in terms of the trust vested in it, on-the-ground capacity in Honiara, and value-addition of the PBF as a facility to make a tangible impact, a number of areas of support are proposed.

The outcomes of the dialogues, consultations and research/studies all converge to specific areas as key issues to be addressed to maintain peace, notably:

- Reducing land disputes or land-related conflicts while testing new innovative approaches;**
- Improving governance/transparency/leadership quality;**
- Enhancing women and youth participation in political and development processes (among others through participatory innovation mechanisms);**
- Developing a reparation policy benefitting victims (not compensating perpetrators), as TRC follow up.**

Based on the PBSO value-addition guidelines and our assessment and mapping of who is already doing what and what is already being done, reparation, governance/corruption/leadership, land reform and social cohesion and mainstreaming women and youth participation emerged as areas of comparative advantage for the PBF project. Within the framework of the communique follow up, in addition to supporting technically and financially the machinery to ensure follow up, the project will support addressing these conflict triggers. The proposed outputs and activities are put forward, based on a solid conflict analysis and lessons learned over the past 18 months.

It is also imperative that the focus of the project mirrors the people's voices that opportunities must be decentralized to provinces and communities. The first peacebuilding project made considerable efforts in rolling out dialogues to provinces, and the myth of the Honiara-centric approach should be broken in the next phase. The project will bring the NAPS, youth dialogue and innovation challenges to the provincial and local levels by working with traditional chiefs, churches and other non-state actors and community-based networks, in close collaboration with the key Ministries. This is directly responding to the conflict analysis that the provincial and local actors need to be strengthened and empowered to be more effective in pursuing peace and stability agenda.

At the same time, it is important to be mindful about the political landscape and undercurrents that will influence the project implementation. The period of implementation will overlap with the critical electoral period, leading up to the country's first post RAMSI general election (scheduled for early 2019). Some of the difficult political decisions needed may face even greater challenges. Resource allocation to certain reforms will be limited. As was the case with the first phase of the project, in order to remain relevant and agile in the fluid political climate, the project must maintain a certain degree of flexibility by accelerating some efforts when the window of opportunity emerges and by slowing down certain activities to wait for a right condition to emerge. This will be achieved in careful coordination with PBSO and DPA, while building on the political analysis capacity available on the ground in Honiara and in Suva.

The project will collaborate closely with the UN's other good governance initiatives in Solomon Islands. For example, UNDP's support to the anti-corruption strategy implementation provides opportunities for dialogue and capacity building of civil society organizations to demand accountability from the service providers/government and strengthen the capacity of key integrity and law-enforcement institutions to carry out their anti-corruption tasks, but also to engage with the public. Youth are already being active in disseminating information and mobilizing movements (not least due to networking through the PBF supported activities), which have led to peaceful demonstrations and petitions. The upcoming elections also present opportunities to women and voting age youth to be sensitized about basic democratic principles and rights, and be engaged in debating policies and working with political parties. The SECSIP works closely with the Solomon Islands Electoral Commission or SIEC and Political Party Commission or PPC, as well as political parties themselves (since the parties do not yet have a strong base in the provinces) in efforts to mainstream gender in the electoral administration and to enhance women's political participation throughout the cycle. UNDP's regional programmes have strong focus on women's political participation in Solomon Islands, as well as support to various parliamentary committees with inquiries on mining and logging concessions.

To date, PBF support in Solomon Islands has provided avenues for dialogue and consensus-building on important national issues but, in many cases, has not yet reached the implementation phase, including on commitments from the 2017 National Dialogue. The UN has an on-going and critical role to play; the gains thus far are fragile and can be undone without continued support.

The UN will increasingly be working with non-state actors to equip them with knowledge and tools to demand accountability from institutions and hold representative accountable. The need for citizen's engagement has been identified as a top priority by many stakeholders as a way to cement democratic values. In pursuit of accountability and transparency, citizens need to be made aware of the budget process and how public resources are utilized. Women groups also need to be united in demanding their rights to be respected and the absence of cohesive voice amongst women has been a limiting factor in advancing women's political participation and in particular, the introduction of reserved seats for women in parliament.

The project aims to help sustain dialogue and initiatives after the project's completion by: (i) Facilitating the empowerment of non-state actors to continue structured conversations with authorities, including the ability to request further funding from non-PBF partners; (ii) Capacitate officials, particularly those mandated and tasked to follow up dialogues and communicate, to apply innovative pilot testing of land reform recommendations, and seek indigenous or external facilitation expertise for consultations with communities; (iii) Support the Prime Minister and the Government in consultations with traditional and non-traditional donor partners to provide resources for Solomon Islands' peacebuilding agenda, including members of the UN Peacebuilding Commission.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

Project Objective – The project aims to support sustaining peace in Solomon Islands in the immediate post RAMSI and election period through inclusive implementation of solutions addressing impediments to peace and development as identified in the national communique and agreed at the national and provincial dialogues, and women and youth summits.

To achieve this, the project is to facilitate consensus building and implementation of actions by state and non-state actors, including women and youth, to address conflict triggers notably, reparation framework, land disputes, governance deficits, weak social cohesion. In addition, the project will support the establishment and institutionalization of structures, inclusive spaces and solutions to address peacebuilding challenges at the provincial level.

The effective implementation of the above-noted prioritized needs will enhance social cohesion and consolidate peacebuilding gains to-date, and is especially crucial in the upcoming period of elections preparation, and in the context of the sensitive reforms currently being implemented.

The proposed project contributes directly to promoting Solomon Islands' National Dialogue "One People, One Country and One Future" Vision, supports a sustainable foundation for peace and development, addresses **PBF Priority Area 2** (Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict), while also contributing to **Priority Area 1** (Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue). It dovetails with Solomon Islands' Medium-Term Development Plan (2016-2020) that calls for Stable and Effective Governance and Public Order through: i) an Efficient and Effective Public Service; ii) Eradication of Corruption and Improved Governance; and iii) Improved National Unity, Peace and Stability. The Project also supports the UN Pacific Strategy (2018-2022) and the Pacific Region UNDAF (2013-2017)-expressed agreement that cooperation should include support to:

- enhance the productive capacity of Pacific Island States;
- promote disaster preparedness and risk reduction, and emergency relief and recovery;
- support non-proliferation and disarmament, including controlling illicit trade in small arms and light weapons; and
- promote peacebuilding, good governance, democracy, the Rule of Law and Human Rights.

The Project also responds to UNPS's Outcome Areas 5 (Governance and Community Engagement) and Area 2 (Gender Equality) through,

- increased women's participation by way of legislation and policies that advance women's leadership, at all levels; and
- strengthened protective systems, through policy, legislation and programmes, that respond to and prevent exploitation and violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups.

Women and youth make up the majority of Solomon Islands' population (est. 77 per cent) and, consequently, have the potential to contribute most significantly to failure or success in consolidating social cohesion. Sidelining women and youth will ignore a critical but virtually untapped social resource, along with its inherent commitment, ideas and innovation, energy and leadership; all necessary for realizing sustainable peace.

The Project interventions will focus on raising the profile of the untapped resource of disenfranchised women and youth, and empowering them as "game changers" with regard to conflict prevention and management through novel approaches to enduring issues. Even though much of Solomon Islands'

society is matrilineal - in which women have, historically, played a leading role in addressing disputes - the post-Tensions framework and processes have left women in the background, dissuaded from strategic roles.

Applying innovation

A key tool for addressing these inequities will be the systematic application of innovation approaches, including human-centered design thinking⁴, positive deviance⁵, and a commitment to designing and conducting a series of experiments as part of the project that allow unexpected and innovative solutions to emerge in direct interaction with affected communities. This approach requires a willingness to deploy multiple lean “fail fast, fail cheap” prototypes to learn quickly and identify most effective solutions that couldn’t have been devised “top down”. It is building on the successes of momentum being created by PBF’s collaboration with the OPMC, MNURP, and MWYFCA through the Solomon Islands’ Youth Innovation Training and Planning Workshops aimed at introducing participants to the concept of innovation to help them understand entrepreneurship, social innovation and peace-building, while sharing best practices from throughout the Pacific.

Shifting society’s perceptions on women and youth, to view them as opportunity rather than challenge, and incorporating their unique and underutilized resources, is in itself innovative in Solomon Islands. The proposed engagement modalities will therefore also be innovative, including participatory design processes that directly involve ‘end users’ of solution, using media and communications strategies that address women and youth’s distinct challenges (e.g., literacy and mobility) and new means of receiving and communicating information. Successful employment of the energy and creativity of youth, while at the same time harnessing their “soft power” and influence, will be invaluable assets for effective Outcome delivery. Many who have been consulted during the project implementation feel that progress towards resolving underlying causes to the tensions has not been quick enough and there is a need for fresh thinking and fresh ideas.

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

Project Vision Statement:

Peace is sustained in the immediate post RAMSI and electoral period (2018 to mid-2019) through inclusive implementation of innovative approaches and solutions addressing impediments to peace and development in Solomon Islands. This will be measured through the levels of confidence of the population vis a vis their future and in their Government’s efforts to address their main challenges, as well as the population’s perceptions of the levels of social cohesion in their communities.

Project outcomes:

Outcome 1: Consensus is built and actions and initiatives taken amongst state and non-state actors, including women and youth, to address conflict causes and triggers (notably, reparation framework, land disputes, governance deficits, weak social cohesion) identified through the national and provincial dialogues, and youth and women’s summits;

Outcome 2: Structures, inclusive spaces and solutions to address peacebuilding challenges identified through the national and provincial dialogues are established at the provincial level, institutionalized and effective.

⁴ Human-centred design (HCD) is a design and innovation framework that develops solutions to problems by involving the human perspective in all steps of the problem-solving process (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human-centered_design).

⁵ Positive deviance is an approach to behavioural and social change based on the observation that in any community there are people whose uncommon but successful behaviours or strategies enable them to find better solutions to a problem than their peers, despite facing similar challenges and having no extra resources or knowledge than their peers (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Positive_deviance).

*In pursuing both outputs, engagement of women and youth is mainstreamed as a core pillar of the project. UNDP and UN Women will provide technical assistance to ensure their specific needs and perspectives are reflected and addressed throughout.

Below is the list of specific outputs and activities:

Outcome 1: *Consensus is built and actions and initiatives taken amongst state and non-state actors to address conflict causes and triggers (notably, reparation framework, land disputes, governance deficits, weak social cohesion) identified through the national peace dialogue, provincial dialogues and national women's summit;*

Output 1.1: *The Government takes follow-up actions to enable an inclusive process for effective Communique implementation*

1. Technical and initial financial support to the PMO, civil society and community groups, and the national task force established to monitor the implementation of the communique adopted at the national dialogue.
2. Support women and youth in the elaboration of key messages and common positions on solutions and initiatives to key conflict causes and triggers through the facilitation of dialogues among women and youth stakeholders across key provinces, consultations for a single platform and advocacy work to engage with policy makers on key national issues.
3. Commission targeted research and surveys to underpin advocacy for evidence-based and gender sensitive policies and monitoring and evaluation of the communique follow up (inter alia: further investigation into potential at-risk areas identified in the current perception survey and routinize the peace perception survey.)

Output 1.2: *The reparation framework and policy are put in place and implemented*

1. Provide technical expertise to facilitate multi-sectoral consultations, design and implement the reparations road map (including sharing of global experience), and its promulgation and follow up.
2. Facilitate consultations with women and other victims of conflict on the Weather Coast and other affected communities on the reparation framework and policy to ensure their voices are heard and reflected in the framework.

Output 1.3 *There are increased efforts to resolve land conflicts, and increased understanding by the Government and communities of the extent and typology of land disputes and the existence of inclusive options for effective resolution, including consideration regarding climate change impact and adaptation.*

1. Support to and training of the Ministry of Peace, the Ministry of Land, the PMO and other relevant ministries on conflict analysis and to apply analysis on development planning at an early stage.
2. Develop a deep understanding of initiatives and lessons learned and gaps in land conflict resolution especially since previous land conferences and in light of the roll out of the new land reform policy and the plan to establish a Tribal Land Task Force, including examining pilot projects so far.
3. Facilitate engagement with affected communities that are currently experiencing land disputes as the result of national development projects.
4. Support a series of forward-looking dialogues on easing of land conflict emanating from economic investment activities, as well as climate change-induced migration and access to resources, such as water and farming soil and accessing opportunities that the current land reform policy presents, with a focus on gender implications and women and youth perspectives (dialogues with women and youth groups may be preceded or be part of the larger dialogue).
5. Help address the targeted challenges through searching for and replicating successful local initiatives that involve affected communities directly in developing and testing prototype solutions.

Output 1.4 Leaders and citizens have a common understanding of integrity requirements and access to integrity institutions for good governance (linked to decentralization below)

1. Support training of government leaders and journalists on ethics and integrity.
2. Support ongoing dialogues amongst youth, women, civil society representatives and MPs and other planning authorities (i.e. MDAPC) on local development planning, including decentralization; RCDF, to ensure engagement of provincial stakeholders in development processes.
3. Ensure coordination with key integrity initiatives led by integrity institutions and other governance and anti-corruption projects.

Output 1.5 National Action Plan on WPS is institutionalized at the national level including through increased women's political participation

1. Support the institutionalization of the WPS NAP through the creation of the steering committee bringing together the Ministry of Women, Ministry of Peace, provincial representatives and key women CSOs and the allocation of a national programme and budget to support NAP implementation at the national and provincial level.
2. Provide technical advice and training to the Ministry of Peace and peacebuilding stakeholders on the WPS NAP, gender analysis and responsible budgeting.
3. Targeted support to women groups to create a platform working on women's political participation (TSM), analyzing lessons learned so far and gaps, and women, peace and security.

Outcome 2: Structures and inclusive spaces to address peacebuilding challenges identified through the national and provincial dialogues are established at the provincial level, institutionalized and effective.

Output 2.1 A platform for regular dialogue on decentralization is established and allows for a joint vision to emerge on this issue

Assist in the establishment of a platform for regular dialogue on decentralization through a two-step approach:

1. Support a regular dialogue platform between women and youth with provincial leaders to prepare and inform leadership dialogues and decision-making processes between provincial leaders and central Government/leaders of the executive.
2. Support a regular dialogue platform between provincial leaders/government and central government/executive leaders on the direction of local governance including fiscal devolution.

Output 2.2 The NAP WPS and Youth Policy are embedded and rolled-out at the provincial level

1. Support the integration of the NAP WPS and Youth Policy into the provincial development plan including providing TA and implement activities targeting women and youth in provinces to promote their participation in the provincial development plan.
2. Employ innovative approaches to develop youth-led social enterprises, roll out the youth innovation initiatives and summit to key provinces (minimum West, Weather Coast, Malaita), reflecting lessons learned from the Honiara based youth lab and the national summit.
3. Support the Ministry of Peace on social cohesion initiatives for youth, exchanges between youth of Weather Coast and North Malaita, exchanges between Honiara residents and Guadalcanal, with a focus on establishing joint initiatives such as cross-provincial social enterprises.

Output 2.3 Key issues emerging from the provincial dialogues are taken forward through further discussion and follow-up on specific concerns

1. Provide technical and initial financial support to provincial task forces that have been set up as a result of the recent dialogues – Guadalcanal, West and Malaita – to implement and monitor

resolutions from the dialogues, and support communities to monitor implementation of joint decisions by the national and provincial Governments

2. Carry out outreach radio programmes on peacebuilding and topics related to addressing conflict causes and triggers, including targeting youth and women in remote communities in partnership with MRNUP, MWYCFA and other non-state actors. Bring radio programme to provinces such as in a “radio road show” where people can participate directly.
3. Provide technical support for the design and facilitation of a border dialogue (people to people, communities to communities), addressing security issues and relationships between communities in Western, Choiseul and Bougainville/PNG provinces.
4. Facilitate outreach and dialogue between police representatives and women and youth groups in these areas (Western, Choiseul and Bougainville/PNG) to build confidence in police and increase community participation to support prevention of conflict, violence and crime in the border areas.
5. Explore mechanisms to encourage traditional leaders and churches to play a greater role in peacebuilding and development processes.

Theory of Change:

IF inclusive consultation and dialogue processes continue and if they build on the goodwill created by the 2017 provincial and national dialogues and if they enable communities and their leaders to discuss and find joint solutions to the root causes of the country’s peace challenges, as identified in the 2017 communique, including decentralization, democratic governance, anti-corruption, victim-centred reparation and reconciliation, and easing land conflict, and

IF these consultations are institutionalized and lead to priority actions and initiatives at the national and provincial levels with the empowered participation of women and youth,

THEN the people of Solomon Islands, especially in the areas experiencing the greatest tension, will have a higher level of confidence in the future of the country and in their Government’s commitment to addressing their peacebuilding needs because they will be part of the process of finding solutions and decision-making which affects them will be more transparent and closer to the communities.

Geographical Scope and Target Groups:

Solomon Islands, with particular focus on at-risk provinces, based on findings of the peacebuilding survey, including Malaita, Guadalcanal (particularly Honiara) Western Province and possibly others.

The geographical scope is determined by high levels of marginalization and under-development, a preponderance of high-risk and conflict issues, and porous borders with Papua New Guinea which poses heightened security threats.

The primary beneficiaries will be marginalized communities and women and youth of Solomon Islands.

Secondary beneficiaries will be i) CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, and local and provincial-level government institutions and officials targeted for capacity development, and ii) the adult male population of Solomon Islands as the nation benefits from a stable and peaceful development environment, and the beneficial impacts of reconciliation of the Tensions’ legacy issues (segregation, distrust, abuse and localized violence).

b) Budget:

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome / Output	Activities	Output Budget (USD)	Amount allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	UN Budget Category ⁶	Remarks (e.g. on types of inputs or budget justification)
Outcome 1: Consensus is built and actions and initiatives taken amongst state and non-state actors to address conflict causes and triggers (notably, reparation framework, land disputes, governance deficits, weak social cohesion) identified through the national peace dialogue, provincial dialogues and national women's summit;					
Output 1.1: The Government takes follow-up actions to enable an inclusive process for effective Communique implementation	1. Technical and initial financial support to the PMO, civil society and community groups and the national task force established to monitor the implementation of the communique from the national dialogue. 2. Support women in the elaboration of key messages and common positions on solutions and initiatives to key conflict triggers through the facilitation of dialogues among women stakeholders across key provinces, consultations for a single platform and advocacy work to engage with policy makers on key national issues. 3. Commission targeted research and surveys to underpin advocacy for evidence-based and gender sensitive policies and monitoring and evaluation of the communique follow up (inter alia: further investigation into potential at-risk areas identified in the current perception survey and routinize the peace perception survey.)	280,776		Personnel USD 62,744 Supplies USD 25,000 Equipment USD 15,000 Contractual USD 30,000 Travels USD 40,000 Transfers/Grant USD 50,000 Op/Direct Cost USD 39,664 GMS USD 18,369	
Output 1.2: The Reparation framework and policy are put in place and implemented	1. Provide technical expertise to facilitate multi-sectoral consultations, design and implement the reparations road map (including sharing of global experience), and its promulgation and follow up. 2. Facilitate consultations with women and other victims of conflict on the Weather Coast and other affected communities on the reparation framework and policy to ensure their voices are heard and reflected in the framework.	250,936		Personnel USD 62,744 Supplies USD 15,000 Equipment USD 10,000 Contractual USD 55,000 Travels USD 60,000 Transfer/Grant USD 0 Op/Direct Cost USD 31,775.76 GMS USD 16,416.38	

⁶ UN Budget Categories are: 1. Staff and Other Personnel; 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials; 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation); 4. Contractual Services; 5. Travel; 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts; 7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs; and 8. Indirect Support Costs

Output 1.3 There is increased understanding by the Government and communities of extent of and typology of land disputes and existence of inclusive options for effective resolution	1. Support to MNURP on conflict analysis in planned major developments at an early stage and to support engagement with communities that are currently experiencing land disputes as the result of the national development projects. 2. Research to take stock of where things stand – initiatives since the last land conference including pilots and law reform 3. Support a series of forward-looking dialogues on land reform, including the possible effects of climate change on land issues, with focus on gender implications and women and youth's perspectives (dialogues with women and youth groups may be preceded or be part of the larger dialogue) 4. Support to MNURP on conflict analysis in planned major developments at an early stage and to support engagement with communities that are currently experiencing land disputes as the result of the national development projects. 5. Research to take stock of where things stand – initiatives since the last land conference including pilots and law reform 6. Support a series of forward-looking dialogues on land reform, with focus on gender implications and women and youth's perspectives (dialogues with women and youth groups may be preceded or be part of the larger dialogue)	510,569		Personnel USD 94,116 Supplies USD 15,000.0 Equipment USD 12,000.0 Contractual USD 135,000.0 Travels USD 81,500 Transfer/Grant USD 80,000.0 Op/Direct Cost USD 59,551.5 GMS 33,401.73	
Output 1.4 Leaders and citizens have a common understanding of integrity requirements and access to integrity institutions for good governance (linked to decentralization below)	1. Support training of government leaders and journalists on ethics and integrity 2. Support ongoing dialogues amongst youth, women, civil society representatives and MPs and other planning authorities (i.e. MDAPC) on local development planning, including RCDF, to ensure their engagement in development processes 3. Ensure coordination with key integrity initiatives led by integrity institutions and other governance and anti-corruption projects	251,749.21		Personnel USD 94,116 Supplies USD 30,000 Equipment USD - Contractual USD 30,000.0 Travels USD 30,500.0 Transfer/Grant USD 20,000.0 Op/Direct Cost USD 30,663.64 GMS USD 16,469.57	
Output 1.5 National Action Plan on WPS is institutionalized at the national level including through increased women's political participation	1. Support the institutionalization of the WPS NAP through the creation of the steering committee bringing together Ministry of Women, Ministry of Peace, Provincial representative and key women CSOs. 2. Provide technical advice and trainings to the Ministry of Peace and PBF stakeholders on the WPS NAP, gender analysis and responsibility budgeting. 3. Targeted support to women groups to create platform working on women's political participation (TSM) and women, peace and security	300,794		Personnel USD 94,116.00 Supplies USD 16,000 Equipment USD 13,000.0 Contractual USD 95,000.0 Travels USD 55,000 Transfers/Grant USD - Op/Direct Cost USD 8,000.0 GMS USD 19,678.12	

Outcome 2: Structures and inclusive spaces to address peacebuilding challenges identified through the national and provincial dialogues are established at the provincial level, institutionalized and effective.

Output 2.1 A platform for regular dialogue on decentralization is established and allows for a joint vision to emerge on this issue	Assist in the establishment of a platform for regular dialogue on decentralization through a two-step approach: 1. Support a regular dialogue platform between women and youth with provincial leaders to prepare and inform leadership dialogues and decision-making processes between provincial leaders and central Government/leaders of the executive. 2. Support a regular dialogue platform between provincial leaders/government and central government/executive leaders on the direction of local governance including fiscal devolution.	303,644,21		Personnel USD 94,116.00 Supplies USD 45,000 Equipment USD 2,000 Contractual USD 30,000 Travels USD 52,000 Transfers/Grant USD 30,000 Op/Direct Cost USD 30,664 GMS USD 19,864.57	
Output 2.2 NAP WPS and Youth Policy are embedded and rolled-out at the provincial level	1. Support the integration of NAP WPS and Youth Policy into the provincial development plan including providing TA and implement activities targeting women and youth in provinces to promote their participation in the provincial development plan. 2. Employing innovative approaches to develop youth-led social enterprises, roll out the youth innovation initiatives and summit to key provinces (minimum West, Weather coast, Malaita), reflecting lessons learned from the Honiara based youth lab and the national summit. 3. Support the Ministry of Peace on social cohesion initiatives for youth, exchanges between youth of Weather Coast and North Malaita, exchanges between Honiara residents and Guadalcanal, with a focus on establishing joint initiatives such as cross-provincial social enterprises.	343,234		Personnel USD 94,116 Supplies USD 25,000 Equipment USD 2,000 Contractual USD 33,000 Travels USD 30,000 Transfers/Grant USD 110,000 Op/Direct Cost USD 26,664 GMS USD 22,454.57	
Output 2.3 Key issues emerging from provincial dialogues are taken forward through further discussion and follow-up of specific concerns	1. Provide technical and initial financial support to provincial task forces that have been set up as a result of the recent dialogues – Guadalcanal, West and Malaita – to implement and monitor resolutions from the dialogues, and support communities to monitor implementation of joint decisions by the national and provincial Governments. 2. Carry out outreach radio programmes on peacebuilding and topics related to addressing conflict triggers, including targeting youth and women in remote communities in partnership with MRNUP, MWYCFA and other non-state actors. Bring radio programme to provinces such as in a “radio road show” where people can participate directly. 3. Provide technical support for the design and facilitation of a border dialogue (people to people, communities to communities), addressing security issues and relationships between communities in Western, Choiseul and Bougainville/PNG provinces. 4. Facilitate outreach and dialogue between police representatives and women and youth groups in these areas (Western, Choiseul and Bougainville/PNG) to build confidence in police. 5. Explore mechanisms to encourage traditional leaders and churches to play a greater role in peacebuilding and development processes.	460,420		Personnel USD 156,860.00 Supplies USD 50,000.00 Equipment USD 56,000.00 Contractual USD 10,000.00 Travels USD 80,000.00 Transfers/Grant USD 30,000.00 Op/Direct Cost USD 47,439.40 GMS USD 30,120.96	

<i>ME, survey and data generated for peacebuilding activities</i>	ME and Perception Survey	297,143.02		Personnel USD 31,372.00 Supplies USD 3,556.0 Equipment USD 5,000.0 Contractual USD 40,000.0 Travels USD - Transfers/Grant USD 180,000.0 Op/Direct Cost USD 17,775.8 GMS USD 19,439.26	
	TOTAL	2,999,267			

Table 3: Project Budget through PBF contribution (USD)

CATEGORIES	UN Women		UNDP		TOTAL
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	
1. Staff and other personnel	248,489.78	106,495.62	300,520.22	128,794.38	784,300.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	34,300.00	14,700.0	122,889.00	52,666.0	224,556.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	31,570.00	13,530.0	48,930.00	20,970.0	115,000.00
4. Contractual services	79,800.00	34,200.0	240,800.20	103,200.0	458,000.00
5. Travel	87,500.00	37,500.0	212,800.00	91,200.0	429,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	18,900.00	8,100.0	331,100.00	141,900.0	500,000.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	13,650.00	5,850.0	190,887.90	81,809.1	292,197.00
Sub-Total Project Costs	514,209.78	220,375.62	1,447,927.32	620,540.28	2,803,053.00
8. Indirect Support Costs*	35,994.68	15,426.29	101,354.91	43,437.82	196,213.71
TOTAL	550,204	235,801.91	1,549,282	663,978.10	2,999,267**

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization.

Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

** The figure is the total UN PBF contribution, but in addition UNDP and UN Women will also contribute USD 150,000 and USD 80,000 respectively towards HR costs, to cover staff and other personnel and direct operating cost. The total amount of the project budget is USD 3,230,000 USD (combined contribution PBF 3,000,000, UNDP 150,000 and UN Women 80,000)

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

This is the second time UNDP and UN Women will be jointly implementing a PBF project in Solomon Islands and have proven their capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver within allocated timelines. The selected implementing partners have also proven their required capacities in the first PBF project.

Both UNDP and UN Women are part of the UN Joint Presence Office (JPO) and have offices in Honiara. The UNDP office headed by the Country Manager (P5) in Honiara has been given a delegated authority to manage funds. The UN Women office in Honiara is headed by a Country Programme Coordinator (NOC). While it does not have full delegation of authority, its team leaders have delegation of authority as project manager to select partners and initiate payments which are authorized at the MCO level in Suva. Integrated automated process through Atlas have meant that the UN Women Solomon Office has been able to deliver large projects without delays or difficulties over the past years. The peacebuilding programme will capitalize on the existing expertise of UN-Solomon Islands; the UNDP Country Manager, UNDP governance team leader (NOC), inclusive growth team leader (NOC), and UN Women Country Programme Coordinator. All will directly engage in supporting the implementation of this Project, and ensure its quality and rigour. In addition, project management will ensure that synergies are created with the UNDP electoral support project and the UNDP anti-corruption project as well as the regional UNDP parliamentary support project. A Peace and Development Advisor (PDA P-5) based in Suva, Fiji, the DPA team in New York, the UN Women's Women, Peace and Security section in New York, and the UN Women Gender and Governance Advisor and Deputy Representative and UNDP governance team based in Suva, Fiji will also provide substantive expert support and contribute to the Project, under overall guidance and leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator.

Both UNDP and UN Women are leading/managing various peacebuilding and social cohesion initiatives, while both UNDP and UN Women have engaged deeply on women's participation in politics and economic empowerment. The PBF support will be used to support the country during the transition and advance the existing initiative by both agencies. UNDP has had a long-term engagement with the peacebuilding process in Solomon Islands. In 2003, the early post-Tension period, UNDP worked on demobilization of ex-combatants, followed by the Human Security project supporting young people and contributed to the formulation of the National Peace Policy in 2015. Under a social cohesion project ended in 2016, with the limited resources from UNDP's former Crisis and Prevention Fund, UNDP had deployed a Social Cohesion Specialist and worked with national stakeholders on supporting the transition and capacity of the national actors. UNDP is also well recognized for its comprehensive governance reform programmes, supported by international CTAs and project managers, and has engaged substantively with most national development issues in the country.

UNDP also has a long history in working on youth issues – first supporting the drafting of the existing National Youth Strategy, and also supporting its revision. Under the initial PBF project, UNDP, building on its regional Youth/CoLab initiative, launched a number of innovative and energetic youth engagement initiatives. As the Government prepares for the local adoption of the UN Resolution 2025 on Youth, Peace and Security agenda, UNDP is well positioned to support this endeavor.

UN Women has been working on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and supporting the Government to develop the National Action Plan on the Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. Advocacy by UN Women has promoted UNSC 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and begun to address discrimination against women and women and youth's participation in peacebuilding in Solomon Islands. In this project UN Women works with non-state actors in close coordination with ministry of women.

UN Women has a long history of managing a broad range of programmes in Solomon Islands. UN Women currently leads the country's largest women's economic empowerment project, with support from UNDP on financial literacy, and also manages UN joint programming to end violence against women. UN Women has further managed several projects aimed at promoting women's leadership and participation, women involvement in peace and security processes and to strengthen women's rights in country and is currently supporting efforts to strengthen the capacity of

humanitarian stakeholders to integrate gender and protection in disaster preparedness and humanitarian action. UN Women's experience draws from its work in Honiara and also at the provincial level, especially in Guadalcanal, Malaita and Western Province.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country

	RUNO NAME	Key Source of Funding (government, donor, etc.)	Annual Regular Budget in USD	Annual Emergency Budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year (2016)	UNDP, UN Women,	Core and non-core resources	8,000,000	Nil
Current calendar year (2017)	UNDP, UN Women,	Core and non-core resources, government cost-sharing	9,000,000	Nil

III. Management and coordination:

a) Project management:

Oversight structure and mechanisms responsible for the effective implementation of the project:

This project will be managed under direct implementation modality of UNDP and UN Women in Solomon Islands, with support from the respective UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji and DPA in New York. In order to ensure a coordinated project implementation as one UN, there will be one project management unit/team, co-located in the same office space under UNDP management. There will be a single work plan and one consolidated budget.

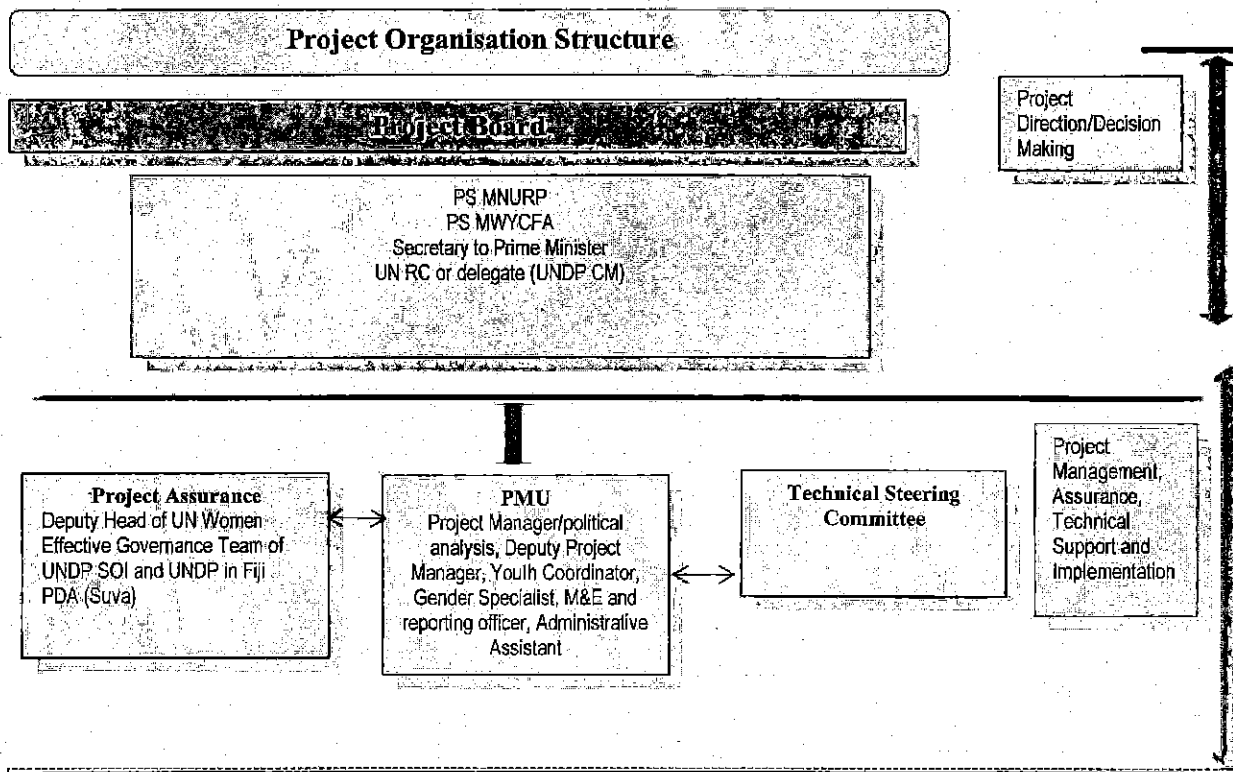
The project implementation unit will be led by an international P4, responsible for overall planning, management and implementation of the project, as well as political analysis, with close and strategic support from the PDA based in Suva. He or she will be a peacebuilding project manager with expertise in project management, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, follow-up and coordination skills, reflecting political analysis in the programming, with experience working in peacebuilding and post conflict programming. He or she will primarily report to the UNDP Country Manager in SOI, with matrix reporting to UN Women in Suva. Under his or her direct supervision, the project implementation unit will be established, comprised of the following members: the national Deputy Project Manager will be responsible for supporting the project manager in day to day tasks related to project implementation. The unit will be also supported by an M&E officer and a Communications and Reporting officer (IUNV) who will also be supporting the project manager/CTA on analysis and strategic reporting, an Administrative Assistant and a Youth Coordinator, responsible for leading the work related to youth empowerment and engagement, but also ensuring youth voices are heard and considered/reflected in all areas of work. Similarly, an international P3 UN Women gender expert supported fully by the project will be part of the team, reporting to the Project Manager, to ensure gender analysis and women's strategic participation are mainstreamed systematically in all activities of the project and to provide direct technical assistance on gender and peacebuilding to all the national partners including the ministry of peace and relevant provincial governments. She or he will ensure that activities led by UN Women are implemented timely and with good quality; and will have basic UN Women procedural understanding, in addition to substantive support and TA capacity and delivery on women, peace and security. A national women coordinator will be responsible for leading the implementation of activities related to women's participation. The P3 UN Women gender expert and the national women coordinator will provide quarterly progress and financial reports, with a clear narrative on results and the implementation progress including the financial side of all activities under the UN Women-led component, to the Project Manager. UNDP and UN Women have offices situated in Honiara, and the UNDP office, headed by Country Manager (P-5) has a delegated authority to budget resources and execute them, and to conduct procurement and recruitment. The project will capitalize on the existing capacity – at times by way of co-financing the existing positions through the direct project

costing modality. For example, the UNDP operations team (procurement officer, national finance officer G-6 and operations manager P-3) based in Honiara, as well as the national Effective Governance Team Leader and national Programme Associate (G6) will directly support project implementation in addition to supporting other UNDP projects. In addition, a regional Peace and Development Advisor (P-5) based in Suva and the UN Women Gender and Governance Programme Advisor based in Suva will provide substantive expert and strategic support as a contribution to the project. Solid operational support and capacity is vital for the success of such a dynamic project and to work with non-state actors effectively, as local infrastructure is inadequate to move resource quickly - at times to remote communities - in a responsible and accountable manner.

A project board comprised of MNURP, MWYCFA, UNDP, UN Women, Youth at Work/SPC, and one delegate from the Women's Forum will oversee project implementation- and ensure coordination with national plans. The monitoring and evaluation framework, as detailed by intensive academic / practitioner consultations early in the project, will form the basis of progress reviews.

Expertise in reconciliation, political facilitation, process design, traditional governance, natural resources and international law will also be provided through the PDA and the UN Department of Political Affairs and the Standby Team on Mediation. Technical assistance through support from UN regional centres in Fiji and Bangkok will be called upon to assist as well as consultancies where expertise and skills required are not available within the UN system.

The project additionally envisages formation of an 'Advisory Committee' consisting of eminent individuals from the Solomon Islands to provide advice/guidance. This committee was established during the initial phase of PBF project and provided vital support to the project and UNDP Country Manager on the ground in carefully navigating the political landscape to ensure effective implementation of the project. Building on the partnerships established through the Suva academic consultation at the project design stage, key scholars from USP and SINU will be part of the committee, as well as the University of Queensland, the University of Hawaii, the Australian National University and Victoria University.



Risk management:

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy and Responsible Parties
Capacity limitations of local partners to engage, including some Government Departments, may hamper timely Project implementation	High	High	Conduct Partner Capacity Assessments, and develop an actionable Capacity Needs Prioritization Matrix. Continuously engage in dialogue at technical but also at senior levels, engaging Country Manager, to ensure effective information sharing and coordination.
Lack of political willingness or support for the Project	Medium	High	High-level advocacy with key Government counterparts. Project staff will also work closely with the OPMC and the Office for Gender Equality to ensure national “ownership” and commitment
Limits to quality information and informed political discourse at the community level and pervasive exclusion of women and youth	High	Medium	Strengthened media and government information dissemination (Ministry of Communications) and leveraging existing community communication networks
Escalation of violence during the implementation of the project	High	High	Work with government agencies and CSOs to support established Early Warning/Early Response mechanisms to detect and mitigate violence
Weak Rule of Law and high prevalence of crime	High	High	Coordinate with local Police commanders and engage with the Council of Elders to facilitate community support (UNDP CM is the ASC, working closely with police and DSS on these matters)
General Election in March 2019 - Solomon Islands is facing an uncertain and fragile peace and development environment with potential internal political instability	High	High	Build in flexibility and agile approaches in project planning and implementation to ensure the project remains relevant and realistic. This can be achieved through constant dialogue at the technical and policy levels with the government and partners.
Difficulties in identifying human resources and expertise to implement projects	High	High	Apply fast track mechanisms for recruitment by initiating recruitments early and building on UN's on the ground networks and regional/global networks.
Natural Disaster: SOI is a disaster-prone nation and the project implementation must be climate and disaster prepared.	High	Medium	Ensure strong BCP for both offices and the project and work with the disaster network led by UNDP to mitigate possible impacts of disasters to the project.
Frequent changes of personnel/focal persons in key counterpart institutions including Prime Minister's Office and MNURP and MWYCFA.	High	Medium	Ensure broad-based partnership and relationship building with partners across these institutions to ensure that institutional memory is retained and that key leadership positions (PS, senior positions in the PMO) are full aware of the project implementation and related discussions.
Political will on the part of the authorities and tribal communities to join in the initiatives to find innovative pilot solutions to land challenges	Medium	High	Ensure broad based consultations with all stakeholders, create a safe space for consultation and dialogue.
Due to electoral campaigning,			

national and provincial authorities are not ready to dialogue on the needs and challenges of decentralization.	Medium	High	Establish trust with provincial civil society, provincial and national authorities and MPs and create neutral space for dialogue ensuring that all voices are heard and acknowledged.
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b) Monitoring and evaluation:

Approximately eight per cent of the Project Budget will be allocated to M&E. The Project's IRF Results Framework (Annex B) provides the basis for Project monitoring.

During the first two months of the Project the RUNOs, in consultation with Project Partners (PP), will develop an M&E Plan, with a clear division of responsibilities, and a timeframe. As part of this, the monitoring and evaluation framework, including baselines, targets and progress indicators, will be reviewed to ensure it is robust, realistic and measurable. The PB in collaboration with PPs, will implement agreed SMART output objectives. Setting appropriate goals will support project completion, contribute to effective M&E, improve Project visibility and enhance the Project's likelihood of success.

The PB will monitor Project implementation and provide recommendations to address bottlenecks, based on regular field visits to Project sites and PP offices. Data collection on Project implementation will be coordinated with PPs and through technical working group and the project implementation unit will report against the IRF Results Framework. Progress under the IRF Indicators will be monitored by the project, on a regular basis and reported to the Project Board, to ensure coordination, application of best practices, and timely adjustment in procedures, where warranted. Pre- and post-test results of trainings will be analyzed to assess changes in knowledge, skills and attitudes of participants. Non-structured interviews and surveys of stakeholders and other beneficiaries will further assess changes in attitudes and behaviour.

A Final Evaluation will assess achievements and document best practices and lessons learned to strengthen operational learning and replicability

M&E costs and allocations:

- Baseline setting, target setting and collection of data against indicators: USD 17,775.76
- Project Monitoring Visits (recurring) as part of the objectives above: USD 31,372
- Collection of endlines/Perception Survey: USD 180,000
- Final Evaluation: USD 40,000

A more detailed discussion of the Project Management oversight structure and mechanisms responsible for the effective implementation of the project are discussed in Section III.a, above.

c) Administrative arrangements (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOs on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOs and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules and regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent balance at the closure of the project will have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number and Title:	PBF/ Consolidating peace, stability and social cohesion in Solomon Islands post-RAMSI.	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNDP & UN Women	
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace (MNURP) Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) Prime Minister Office (PMO) USP, SINU, NGOs	
Location:	Solomon Islands, with particular focus on pre-identified "at-risk" provinces, including Malaita, Guadalcanal and Western Province.	
Approved Project Budget:		
Duration:	Planned Start Date: Jan. 2018	Planned Completion: June 2019
Project Description:	This project aims to support sustaining peace in Solomon Islands in the immediate post RAMSI and election period through inclusive implementation of solutions addressing impediments to peace and development as identified in the national communique and agreed at the national and provincial dialogues, and women and youth summits. The project will build consensus and facilitate initiatives to address key peacebuilding challenges such as on reparations/reconciliation; land disputes; governance and social cohesion, in an inclusive manner, taking into account the voices of women and youth together with men. It will also help establish and institutionalize structures at the provincial level to help address the key peacebuilding challenges.	
PBF Focus Area:	Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict (Priority Area 2), 2.1	
Project Outcome:	<u>Outcome 1:</u> Consensus is built and actions and initiatives taken amongst state and non-state actors, including women and youth, to address conflict causes and triggers (notably, reparation framework, land disputes, governance deficits, weak social cohesion) identified through the national and provincial dialogues, and youth and women's summits; <u>Outcome 2:</u> Structures, inclusive spaces and solutions to address peacebuilding challenges identified through the national and provincial dialogues are established at the provincial level, institutionalized and effective.	
Key Project Activities:	<i>Communique follow up</i>	

1. Technical and initial financial support to the PMO, civil society and community groups, and the national task force established to monitor the implementation of the communique adopted at the national dialogue.
2. Support women and youth in the elaboration of key messages and common positions on solutions and initiatives to key conflict causes and triggers through the facilitation of dialogues among women and youth stakeholders across key provinces, consultations for a single platform and advocacy work to engage with policy makers on key national issues.
3. Commission targeted research and surveys to underpin advocacy for evidence-based and gender sensitive policies and monitoring and evaluation of the communique follow up (inter alia: further investigation into potential at-risk areas identified in the current perception survey and routinize the peace perception survey.)

Reparation framework and policy

4. Provide technical expertise to facilitate multi-sectoral consultations, design and implement the reparations road map (including sharing of global experience), and its promulgation and follow up.
5. Facilitate consultations with women and other victims of conflict on the Weather Coast and other affected communities on the reparation framework and policy to ensure their voices are heard and reflected in the framework.

Reducing land disputes

6. Support to and training of the Ministry of Peace, the Ministry of Land, the PMO and other relevant ministries on conflict analysis and to apply analysis on development planning at an early stage.
7. Develop a deep understanding of initiatives and lessons learned and gaps of land conflict resolution especially since the last land conference and in light of the roll out of the new land reform policy and the plan to establish a Tribal Land Task Force, including examining pilot projects so far.
8. Facilitate engagement with affected communities that are currently experiencing land disputes as the result of the national development projects.
9. Support a series of forward-looking dialogues on easing of land conflict, emanating from economic investment activities, as well as climate change-induced migration and access to resources, such as water and farming soil and accessing the opportunities that the current land reform policy presents, with a focus on gender implications and women and youth perspectives (dialogues with women and youth groups may be preceded or be part of the larger dialogue).
10. Develop innovative approaches to help address the targeted challenges through user-centered design and positive deviance approaches that involve affected communities directly in developing and testing prototype solutions.

Governance deficits and leadership (linked to decentralization below)

11. Support training of government leaders and journalists on ethics and integrity.
12. Support ongoing dialogues amongst youth, women, civil society

representatives and MPs and other planning authorities (i.e. MDAPC) on local development planning, including decentralization; RCDF, to ensure engagement of provincial stakeholders in development processes.

13. Ensure coordination with key integrity initiatives led by integrity institutions and other governance and anti-corruption projects.

National Action Plan on WPS and women's political participation

14. Support the institutionalization of the WPS NAP through the creation of the steering committee bringing together the Ministry of Women, Ministry of Peace, provincial representatives and key women CSOs.
15. Provide technical advice and training to the Ministry of Peace and peacebuilding stakeholders on the WPS NAP, gender analysis and responsible budgeting.
16. Targeted support to women groups to create a platform working on women's political participation, analyzing lessons learned so far and gaps, and women, peace and security.

Decentralization

Assist in the establishment of a platform for regular dialogue on decentralization through a two-step approach:

17. Support a regular dialogue platform between women and youth with provincial leaders to prepare and inform leadership dialogues and decision-making processes between provincial leaders and central Government/leaders of the executive.
18. Support a regular dialogue platform between provincial leaders/government and central government/executive leaders on the direction of local governance including fiscal devolution.

Implementation of NAP WPS and Youth Policy at the provincial level

19. Support the integration of NAP WPS and Youth Policy into the provincial development plan including providing TA and implement activities targeting women and youth in provinces to promote their participation in the provincial development plan.
20. Employing innovative approaches to develop youth-led social enterprises, roll out the youth innovation initiatives and summit to key provinces (minimum West, Weather coast, Malaita), reflecting lessons learned from the Honiara based youth lab and the national summit.
21. Support the Ministry of Peace on social cohesion initiatives for youth, exchanges between youth of Weather Coast and North Malaita, exchanges between Honiara residents and Guadalcanal, with a focus on establishing joint initiatives such as cross-provincial social enterprises.

Provincial dialogue follow-up

22. Provide technical and initial financial support to provincial task forces that have been set up, as a result of the recent dialogues – Guadalcanal, West and Malaita – to implement and monitor resolutions from the dialogues, and support communities to monitor implementation of joint decisions by the national and provincial Governments.

	23. Carry out outreach radio programmes on peacebuilding and topics related to addressing conflict triggers, including targeting youth and women in remote communities in partnership with MRNUP, MWYCFA and other non-state actors. Bring radio programme to provinces such as in a “radio road show” where people can participate directly. 24. Provide technical support for the design and facilitation of a border dialogue (people to people, communities to communities), addressing security issues and relationships between communities in Western, Choiseul and Bougainville/PNG provinces. 25. Facilitate outreach and dialogue between police representatives and women and youth groups in these areas (Western, Choiseul and Bougainville/PNG) to build confidence in police. 26. Explore mechanisms to encourage traditional leaders and churches to play a greater role in peacebuilding and development processes.
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Annex B: IRF Results Framework

				Year 1		Year 2				
Country Name: Solomon Islands										
Project Effective Dates: Jan. 2018 to June 2019										
PBF Focus Area: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict (Priority Area 2)										
Theory of Change: If consensus is built on priority actions and these actions are jointly implemented by state and non-state actors to address conflict triggers (that were identified in the communique of the National Dialogue and other key peacebuilding strategies); and If structures and mechanisms are established for Inclusive participation and engagement in building consensus on and implementing such priority actions at the provincial level; then Social cohesion will be enhanced, contributing to sustaining peace in the post RAMSI period, leading up to the first post RAMSI general election.										
				J/F/M	A/M/J	J/A/S	O/N/D	J/F/M	A/M/J	
Strategic vision: Peace sustained in the immediate post RAMSI and electoral period (2018 to mid-2019) through inclusive implementation of solutions addressing impediment to peace and development in Solomon Islands.		Outcome Indicator 1.1 % of communities (men and women) who feel that peace will be maintained provinces Baseline: To be established through the ongoing 2017 perception survey Target: to be established after the inception phase	Perception surveys and project reports, including field visit reports							Baseline surveys being conducted
		Outcome Indicator 1.2 Change of perception, % of perception in communities satisfied with SIG efforts to address development challenges in provinces Baseline: To be established through the ongoing 2017 perception survey Target: to be established after the inception phase	Survey conducted and reports prepared							Initial Attitudes and Practices Surveys (Baseline) conducted

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1				Year 2		Milestones
				J/F/M	A/M/J	J/A/S	O/N/D	J/F/M	A/M/J	

Outcome 1: Consensus is built and actions and initiatives taken amongst state and non-state actors, including women and youth, to address conflict causes and triggers (notably, reparation framework, land disputes, governance deficits, weak social cohesion) identified through the national and provincial dialogues, and youth and women's summits;		Outcome Indicator 1.1: Progress towards the operationalization of the National Task Force established at the PMO in support of the post-dialogue follow up and implementation of the Communique Baseline: National Task Force not established Target: National Task Force established with a clear mandate and work plan and budget that reflects specific needs of women and youth	Meeting records and progress of work plan implementation							TOR established for the task force Work Plan established and endorsed for the task force Clear record of implementation of the communique established.
	Output 1.1: The Government takes follow-up actions to enable an inclusive process for effective Communique implementation	Output indicator 1.1.1: Progress through follow up actions taken by the government for ensuring an inclusive process for ensuring communique follow up Baseline: TBD Target: Communiques follow up dialogues inclusive of women and youth								
	Output 1.2: The Reparation framework and policy are put in place and implemented	Output indicator 1.2.1: Progress towards the formulation of a national reparation policy and bill Baseline: Stocktaking of TRC recommendations and prioritization has been	Media reports Official records of the government Records of participation of youth and women in dialogues							

		completed as a basis for the reparation policy and bill. A task force has been established in PMO. Target: A reparation framework has been developed in an inclusive manner with youth and women consulted and a draft bill is endorsed by the cabinet for presentation to the parliament.								
	Output 1.3 There is increased understanding by the Government and communities of extent of and typology of land disputes and existence of inclusive options for effective resolution	Output indicator 1.3.1 Progress towards the implementation of recommendations of the government's report on customary land reform Baseline: No recommendation implemented. Target: At least one pilot initiative developed through an innovative approach and lessons learned have been captured.	Records of meetings Government official records on implementation of the pilots Independent verification by the project team							
	Output 1.4 Leaders and citizens have a joint action and plan to advocate for integrity requirements and access to integrity institutions for good governance (linked to decentralization below) Output 1.5 National Action Plan on WPS is institutionalized and budgeted at the national and provincial level including through increased women's political participation	Output indicator 1.4.1 Number of consensus for planning and action to advocate for good governance and anti-corruption Baseline: No joint planning and action on integrity in place Target: At least 2 advocacy for joint action on integrity targeting key national institutions and political parties								

		Output Indicator 1.5.1 Number of dialogues and consultations among women and youth to engage with policy makers on key national issues including Baseline: TBD Target: TBD									
		Output Indicator 1.5.2 Number of outreach programs targeting youth and women in the remote communities in partnership with MNURP and MWCFA and other non – state actors conducted Baseline: TBD Target: TBD									
Outcome 2: Structures, inclusive spaces and solutions to address peacebuilding challenges identified through the national and provincial dialogues are established at the provincial level, institutionalized and effective.		Outcome Indicator 2.1 Change of perception, % of perception in provinces that efforts are made to address decentralization and provincial aspirations Baseline: To be established through the ongoing 2017 perception survey Target: to be established after the inception phase									
	Output 2.1 A platform for regular dialogue on decentralization is established and allows for a joint vision to emerge on this issue	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of dialogues held on decentralization and resolutions being implemented Baseline: TBD Target: TBD									
	Output 2.2 NAP WPS and Youth Policy are embedded and rolled-out at the provincial level	Output indicator 2.2.1 Number of structures	Focused mapping study and provincial								

	Output 2.3 Key issues emerging from provincial dialogues are taken forward through further discussion and follow-up of specific concerns	strengthened and capacitated including women and youth for addressing peacebuilding challenges established at the provincial level Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	official records Project's progress reports							
		Output Indicator 2.3.1 Progress towards the implementation of strategy and plan to empower traditional leaders, women and youth to play a greater role and active efforts to ensure peaceful border Western province bordering with PNG Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Project's progress reports Focused interviews to capture testimonials							

Appendix I - National Dialogue on Sustaining Peace and Stability

Communiqué of Commitments by National Stakeholders

Sustaining Peace – Sustaining Development

Reaffirm a commitment to inclusive development for the nation to ensure an economically, socially, spiritually and environmentally sustainable future for present and future generations;

Acknowledge that the basis for sustainable and inclusive development is peace and stability. Economic development and peace are interconnected; development programmes and projects should contribute to peaceful co-existence, because peace is a public good;

Strive to achieve National Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals by promoting equitable economic growth, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living and accelerating human development;

Seek ways, at all levels of Government, to construct roads to connect remote parts of the country's many islands; invest in new infrastructures such as airstrips and wharfs, as well as basic social service infrastructure to support the process of effective peacebuilding and connectivity;

Acknowledge in the future urban centers will grow as more people migrate from rural areas to towns and cities. Commit to develop urban centers in different parts of the country and link them to the development of industries.

Rural Development

Acknowledge a majority of Solomon Islanders presently live in rural areas, on customary land inherited from their ancestors, and whose every day livelihood is regulated by *kastom* and faith-based organizations;

Commit to improving rural people's livelihood by providing them with adequate and quality services and opportunities, and acknowledge the importance of rural development to sustainable peace in Solomon Islands;

Commit to a transparent, accountable and participatory management of funds allocated for rural development to ensure it contributes to tangible improvements in the livelihoods of rural people, and recommend that rural development funds be administered collaboratively by the Ministry of Provincial Government and the Ministry of Rural Development.

Leadership

Acknowledge the importance of responsible, ethical, accountable, transparent and visionary leadership in enhancing development and peace in Solomon Islands;

Commit to improving the quality of leadership at all levels of society by holding leaders accountable to laws and values that contribute to development and sustainable peace.

Inclusive Governance

Encourage further deliberations on achieving inclusive governance at all levels, including exploring Constitutional reform to create a decentralized system of government that empowers the Solomon Islands people at all decision-making levels with more authority and resources to make informed decisions about their future;

Commit to inclusive consultations with provincial governments, faith-based organizations, and communities when developing and implementing policies and all reform initiatives;

Encourage the Government to find mechanisms for revenue sharing by using existing systems of governance while awaiting the outcomes of proposed Constitutional reform;

Recognize provincial governments as the focal point for channeling development initiatives, resources, and services from the central Government and nongovernment organizations to communities;

Propose that the Government establishes information offices at the provincial level to educate and disseminate information about the Government's fundamental reforms, and commit to informing and collaborating with provincial governments in all development and peacebuilding initiatives.

Women's Empowerment

Are concerned about the state of representation of women in decision-making in our country, including at the national and provincial levels, and are committed to engaging and empowering women, youth and people with special needs in all governance and development processes in the country;

Recognize that chiefs, church leaders, women leaders and youth leaders have important roles to play in the governance of local communities, and that their roles need to be acknowledged and strengthened;

Pledge to develop existing mechanisms to link women, youth, church and community leaders with provincial and national governments;

Commend Guadalcanal and Western Provinces for their efforts to strengthen women's participation and representation in decision-making processes and encourage other provinces and national institutions to follow;

Acknowledge the need to press forward ensuring that more youth are trained, engaged and empowered to actively participate in decision-making and contribute to inclusive socio-economic development. Collective investment should be in young people;

Commit to review national and provincial budgets to allocate more dedicated resources for youth;

Recommend the proposed Constitutional reform use gender sensitive language that is inclusive of all genders.

Youth Empowerment

Acknowledge that a majority of Solomon Islands population are youths, with the potential to contribute to economic development and in maintaining peace;

Commit to giving young people the opportunity to education, to participate in decision-making, contribute to and benefit from economic development, and the freedom to dream for and achieve a better future;

Commit to the implementation of the National Youth Policy.

Land Reform and Natural Resources

Recognize that the issue of land is central to collective well-being but it is also one of the most complex issues to address. Commit to working together in a bipartisan and inclusive manner to introduce mechanisms and pass new land legislation to make customary land accessible for investment while safeguarding indigenous peoples' rights to land;

Pledge to explore options for an equitable, transparent and efficient system of land recording and land management, and to establish bipartisan policy options on land reform and develop joint proposals for next steps;

Acknowledge that equitable access to land is a social justice issue, and that the increasing competition for and increasing price of public land has pushed most Solomon Islanders out of the land market;

Commit to address land speculation that marginalizes Solomon Islanders from the land market for public land;

Acknowledge the growth of squatter settlements on public and customary land, especially in and around urban centers, and recognize that it is a potential driver for conflict, and commit to addressing squatter settlements and improving the lives of people who live in these settlements;

Commit to promoting the sustainable utilization and consultative management of natural resources as the basis for sustainable economic and social development;

Commit to working together in a bipartisan and inclusive manner to introduce mechanisms and pass legislation to regulate the access, extraction and development of natural resources, and commit to establish mechanisms to ensure that landowners and resource owners benefit equitably from natural resource development;

Acknowledge that natural resource developments can be drivers to conflicts, and propose that the Government requires that conflict assessments be a pre-requisite to natural resource developments.

Security and the Transition

Salute the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands – RAMSI – for helping to bring peace and stability back to the country and for supporting security;

Recognize the need for concerted and collective efforts to maintain peace, safety and security;

Commit at all levels – whether at the national level, in the provinces or in the communities – to work closely with all stakeholders as a matter of urgency to address law and order, security and unemployment, pledge to fostering a close relationship between communities and the police, commit to continuously strengthen our police, and acknowledge the special situation of border areas;

Commit to develop, with regional partners, a plan to strengthen the protection and policing of border areas;

Acknowledge the need to end and prevent violence in our communities, especially against women, and pledge to ensure that the Family Protection Act and the Child and Family Welfare Act are implemented and actively supported by the police, authorized local justices and community policing committees;

Recognize the importance of community policing, the role of chief and community leaders – including women leaders – and community bylaws in maintaining community order, sustainability and peace both in rural areas and urban centers, and commit to improving community policing, and empowering chiefs and community leaders, including women leaders.

Education

Commit to develop curriculum that focuses on peace education at the primary, secondary and tertiary institutions;

Commit to an education system that includes the teaching and learning of Solomon Islands cultures and the values that create peaceful co-existence in communities and country;

Commit to an education system that prepares people to contribute positively to the development and wellbeing of communities and country;

Acknowledge the role of education in facilitating inter-cultural interactions and in building national consciousness, and commit to building schools that provide opportunities for children to interact and have inter-cultural experiences.

Reconciliation and Peacebuilding

Acknowledge that the Tensions and violence of the recent past have had a long-lasting effect on many people and communities, and that these effects are still impacting lives;

Recognize that peacebuilding and healing are crucial for development and progress, and understand that healing must take place at the community level and at the same time at the provincial and at the national level;

Commit to continuing dialogues among national and provincial leaders, chiefs, youth groups, women, and churches to resolve various matters at hand and to help determine ways forward for a peaceful future;

Recognize the contributions of individual Solomon Islanders, faith-based organizations, women's organizations, and nongovernment organizations that have contributed to the peace process and that

continue to contribute to sustaining peace, and propose that the Government selects and recognizes Solomon Islander peace ambassadors;

Recognize the power of *kastom*, culture and faith in helping to solve disputes, and pledge to develop a programme to build the capacity of community leaders, including women and youth leaders, to prevent conflicts, creating dispute resolution mechanisms at the community level;

Commit to promote positive social behavior and develop a new peace curriculum and training programmes for teachers at the primary, secondary and tertiary level;

Acknowledge the report of the Solomon Islands Truth and Reconciliation Commission and its recommendations, and pledge to continue working on their implementation;

Commit to adopt and implement a national peacebuilding policy and a peacebuilding framework and to establish a commission to administer the implementation of the TRC recommendations;

Recommend that the Government partners with faith-based organizations, nongovernment organization, and the private sector in implementing the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Follow-up

Applaud the open spirit of this National Dialogue on Sustaining Peace and Stability in Solomon Islands, and have come together as "many People, one Country, one Future";

Commit to continue our conversations with the aim to help build a peaceful and prosperous future for this beautiful country;

Commit to create peacebuilding focal points in the provincial governments and build dialogue teams in each province that will work towards regular exchanges with provincial women, men, youth, church, elders and chief leaders;

Resolve to establish a National Peacebuilding Task Force (NPTF) to coordinate the implementation of commitments made today. The National Peacebuilding Task Force will consist of a representative each from the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Peace, the Ministry of Women and Youth, the Parliament, the Police, a women's representative, a youth representative, a church representative, a chief representative and a representative of the international and diplomatic community. The NPTF will meet regularly, at the minimum once a month, to follow up on the implementation of the commitments, to discuss outstanding issues and to regularly report to the Parliament through the Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet;

Finally, commit to continue the dialogue and also remain committed to working together in support of sustainable peace and inclusive development of Solomon Islands.