

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

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| Country (ies): Papua New Guinea | |
| Project Title: Strengthening the role of Women and Youth as Peace Builders to improve Development in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea | |
| Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): | |
| PBF project modality: | If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PRF | <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund |
| Name of Recipient Fund: PNG One UN Country Fund | |
| List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) - UN Agency ▪ International Organization for Migration (IOM) - UN Agency ▪ United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) - UN Agency | |
| List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PNG Council of Churches (including relevant provincial branches) is the main organization for all churches in PNG formed in 1969 with a total of 6.3 million membership. The Council of Churches will link women leaders within the Bougainville Women's Federation into women leaders in SHP and Hela to share lessons learned and providing mentoring and support 2. Melanesian Institute which is a local NGO established through the churches to research complex social issues in the Highlands and provide back up and support to external parties to achieve positive social change 3. Centre for Social and Creative Media (CSCM) is a local institution based in the Highlands that have developed a range of innovative ways to engage with communities through participatory digital communications to prevent gender based and sorcery related violence 4. Women led NGOs - Kup Women for Peace, and Voice for Change are NGOs working on peace building in other conflict affected Highlands provinces. They will be engaged in mentoring women's groups from Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces and sharing lessons learned from their existing work in other locations in Jiwaka and Simbu Provinces. 5. National Development Youth Authority is the national entity responsible for youth development in PNG. The national entity responsible for managing the national affairs of young people in the country; including subnational programs at the provincial and district levels. The National Youth Development Authority will be engaged to play the formal convener role of creating conducive policy environment at the Provincial and LLG levels for Youth involvement and empowerment. 6. Equal Playing Field is a local NGO which has developed a successful model of working to reduce gender based violence and improve healthy relationships among school based youth. They will be engaged to roll out their model of behavior change strategies with youth in the affected areas. | |
| Expected project commencement date¹: January 2019 to June 2020 | |
| Project duration in months:² 18 months | |
| Geographic zones for project implementation: The project will be implemented in two Provinces in the Highlands area of Papua New Guinea, where there is serious and ongoing tribal conflict. The UN is currently delivering humanitarian aid to communities devastated by recent earthquakes in the area. This PBF program | |

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

will leverage on results, networks and knowledge built from the existing humanitarian work though it will focus specifically on preventing and responding to conflict. The locations cover three districts and 11 Local Level Government areas:

- **Hela Province:** Komo, Puren, Walete, Hoyabia, Koroba; and
- **Southern Highlands Province:** Bosavi, Topa, Pombreal, Kumin, Semin, Pimaga

Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:

- Gender promotion initiative**
 Youth promotion initiative
 Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
 Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

UN Women: \$825,498
IOM: \$276,169
UNFPA: \$398,333
Total: **\$1,500,000**

**The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

Project total budget:

| PBF 1st tranche: | PBF 2nd tranche*: | PBF 3rd tranche*: | __ tranche |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| UN Women: \$577,849 | UN Women: \$247,650 | XXXX: \$ XXXXXX | XXXX: \$ XXXXXX |
| IOM: \$173,986 | IOM: \$102,183 | XXXX: \$ XXXXXX | XXXX: \$ XXXXXX |
| UNFPA: \$278,833 | UNFPA: \$119,500 | XXXX: \$ XXXXXX | XXXX: \$ XXXXXX |
| Total: \$1,030,668 | Total: \$469,332 | Total: | Total: |

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The **aim of the project** is to foster and sustain women and youth inclusive peace-building in the Highlands that will in turn create an enabling environment for longer term development outcomes. *When women lead and participate in peace processes, peace lasts longer. Since the groundbreaking UN Security Council resolution 1325, calling for women's participation in peacebuilding was passed 17 years ago, there is mounting evidence that women are powerful actors in sustaining peace in their communities and nations, including within Papua New Guinea (PNG). Research shows that achieving gender equality helps in preventing conflict, and high rates of violence against women correlates with outbreaks of conflict (<http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-peace-security>); and that when women are included in peace processes, there is a 35 percent increase in the probability that a peace agreement will last 15 years or more.*³

This GYPI project will consequently focus on increasing women's influence in peace processes and changing the behaviours leading to tribal conflict. It will test out promising practices that have already been developed in other parts of the country to reduce tribal violence (such as the *Combat Comit* process of IOM; the *photo voice violence prevention work* of the Centre for Social and Creative Media; the *direct action* by women peace builders in Chimbu Province like Kup Women for Peace; *Community By-laws* through Church action to reduce triggers for violence such as home brew consumption or sorcery related violence.)

This GYPI program will therefore be set up to pilot and test effective ways of building peace through strengthening the voices of women and youth in existing peace building mechanisms. Involving women and young people in peace building is innovative in itself, since this is a highland patriarchal region of PNG where

³ Reimagining Peacemaking: Women's Roles in Peace Processes Marie O'reilly, Andrea Ó Súilleabháin, and Thania Paffenholz <https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/IPI-E-pub-Reimagining-Peacemaking.pdf>

traditionally, women have no voice in public decision making, and the main way young men are involved is as fighters where they are often the key instigators in tribal war in the Highlands of PNG.

This GYPI program is catalytic as it will enable us to map out conflicts through an online mapping tool such as the [PNG Community Response Maps](#) or the [SafetiPin GPS navigation app](#)⁴. It will continue to strengthen UN networks and credibility with key stakeholders at National, Provincial and Community Government levels in order to build peace. It will focus on conflict prevention and establish pathways to building peace through more effective Government entities still present in the provinces e.g. Village Courts and District Courts. It will produce high quality digital resources in a participatory manner that raise awareness and change behavior to reduce conflict and demonstrate effective ways to prevent and respond to fighting. The program will look for ways to leverage National Government support for peace building through Member of Parliaments' use of District Service Improvement Program funds (DSIP). Further, this program can contribute to the development of Peace and Development Strategy for the Highlands, a longer term objective beyond scope of the current project.

The UN intends to continue to build a place based presence in this highly conflictual area where the development indicators are lowest in the country, despite the highly productive extractive industry. This is an area of Papua New Guinea where there are very few other development partners, the churches are the exception. Our very presence in this area, focusing on working to empower marginalized groups – women and young people – to be agents of change is an innovation in an extremely patriarchal culture. Since the 7.5 magnitude earthquake in February 2017, the UN has been heavily invested in a humanitarian response in the project locations. The UN will continue to have a humanitarian presence, but the GYPI allows us to pilot and trial ways of dealing with tribal violence directly. Outcomes will in turn be used to inform larger investments and resource mobilization across the UN to establish an ongoing and consolidated peace building and development program in this troubled region.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

There has been wide consultation at national, regional, provincial, district and local level through:

1. National Government (Minister for Planning) has been consulted and is in agreement about the program. He welcomes “anything that can help us create more peace in this troubled area.”
2. Provincial, District government representatives and Local Government members likewise fully support this program. Consultations in both Provinces demonstrated that Government representatives from the highest levels down, are struggling to know how to contain the violence and want the UN to step in as soon as possible to help them prevent and respond to conflict as well as negotiate enduring peace. They are looking for new ways forward.
3. Discussions with representatives from the law and justice sector: village court magistrates (both women and men), police, Peace and Good Order Committee representatives (women and men), District Court Magistrates, again demonstrated their openness to working with the UN and trying new ways of reducing violence.
4. Community based dialogues and discussion facilitated directly by the UN consulted over 350 women, men and youth (~140 females), including community leaders, magistrates, council members, pastors, teachers and health practitioners.
5. A network of 110 community mobilisers set up recently as part of the humanitarian response were consulted along with 157 local people (60 women, 96 men) through surveys to determine the key drivers of conflict, how women and young people are currently engaged in reducing conflict and building peace; and opportunities to strengthen their voice in peace negotiations
6. A two-day consultation with the PNG Council of Churches was conducted with 7 church networks represented, including the most senior church representatives. The Council agreed to collaborate with the UN to promote conflict reduction and peace building in project sites and are ready to participate in developing strategies and action plans to guide implementation. Key focus for the church leaders is on advocacy, capacity building for law enforcers, strengthening collaboration with networks in Local Level Governments for effective leadership to address conflict and improve women's influence, research and monitoring to inform implementation of their interventions.

⁴ A GPS location app that enables provision of swift help in case of crisis

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| <p>7. A joint work plan has been agreed between the National Council of Women (the PNG peak women's body) and the Bougainville Women's Federation to support women's peace building in the Highlands, drawing on lessons learnt from the Bougainville Women's Federation, which has over 4000 affiliated women's groups.</p> <p>8. Discussions with the Centre for Social and Creative Media and the Melanesian Institute to assess their capacity and ability to participate in the program have resulted in agreements to roll out their behaviour change work with women and young people in the affected areas.</p> | |
| <p>Project Gender Marker score: 3 ⁵</p> <p>Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: <u>85%</u> of USD 1,500,000</p> | |
| <p>Project Risk Marker score: 3 ⁶</p> <p>There is a high risk of volatility in the PNG Highlands, however, a Risk Matrix is developed following consultation with key stakeholders that mitigates the risk. Based on local intelligence, engagement with partners and strong networks that the UN has built during the ongoing humanitarian response, the project will continue to monitor potential risks and evolve strategies to mitigate these risks on an ongoing basis.</p> | |
| <p>Select PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>):</p> <p>This project focuses on Priority Area 2: Building and/or strengthening national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict: and further aims at Conflict Prevention/Management <u>7</u></p> <p>If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:</p> <p>This project will advance achievement of the Peace outcome in the PNG UNDAF, which contributes to the efforts of government and non-governmental institutions to promote improved transparency and accountability; as well as delivery of justice; peace and security in PNG.</p> <p>If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes:</p> <p>Contribution by this project to the effort of national actors in localizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will be within the context of 3 SDGs: GOAL 5 (Gender Equality); GOAL 10 (Reduce Inequalities); and GOAL 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) .</p> | |
| <p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p> | <p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months:</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p> |

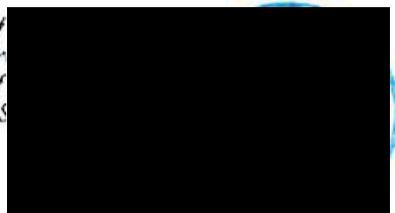
⁵ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁶ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁷ **PBF Focus Areas** are:
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

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| <p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>Name of Signature Name of Date & Seal</p>   | <p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Department of National Planning and Monitoring</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Minister of Hon. Rich</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> |
| <p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart Signature Title Date & Seal</p> | <p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart Signature Title Date & Seal</p> |
| <p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>Name of Signature Name of Date & Seal</p>  | <p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>Name of Representative Signature Name of Agency: U Date & Seal</p> <p>25/</p>  |
| <p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Rep Signature Title United Nations Reside Date & Seal 26 Septemb</p>  | <p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Rep Signature Assistant Sec Office Date & Seal</p> <p>anco support</p>  |

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

PNG has a long history of tribal clashes though there is no record of the extent of casualties. A recent UN led conflict mapping process to Hela showed that in 5 fights some lasting three months, one lasting 7 years, 134 people have been killed. There are over 100 ongoing conflicts in SHP and Hela. Using these figures, we can then extrapolate that there may have been close to 7000 casualties over the last 5 years or so.

This conflict has been compounded by the proliferation of weapons and the breakdown of traditional peacemaking structures. Allocation of royalties from extractive industries operating in the region remains a flash point for violence. There is a notable absence of Government services (health, education and justice services) and governance structures at all levels are politicised and weak. Women have very few opportunities to influence the decisions of leaders to start a war since the culture is strongly patriarchal.

Conflict in the two provinces has been rising gradually since the 1980s. A key change in recent years is that inter-group fighting now involves the use of high-powered weapons. This has had profound effects on conflict dynamics, increasing the threat levels, lowering the barriers to entry. Access to arms has empowered young men less experienced in combat and without community mandate to act outside of consultation with traditional leaders. Access to arms also increases the severity of clashes, and therefore complicates peace mediation processes, as the cost of conflict increases.

The increase in resources available to those in power have politicized local tensions leading to further challenges (provincially and nationally). Politicians support the progress and development of some clans/locations over others (commonly those that supported them to win the election). Politically-charged attacks or assumptions about political involvement in clashes further entrenches disagreements and exacerbates the void between the rights holders and the duty bearers. A recent example of this in Mendi, the provincial capital of Southern Highlands Province (SHP), is the burning of a national passenger aircraft, provincial court house and the official provincial governor's house in June 2018 in response to election results. Disenfranchised young men are vulnerable to manipulation and their violent services purchased by businessmen and politicians.

In addition, SHP and Hela Province commonly experience natural disasters, and tensions rise due to disruptions in access to resources and livelihoods, politicization of aid and displacement. In recent years, PNG faced a serious drought in 2015/16 affecting over one million people. The epicenter of the recent m7.5 earthquake in February 2018 was located in SHP, causing over 150 known deaths and affecting half a million people. The impact of conflict on the delivery of life-saving assistance is evident -- since 28 March 2018, inter-communal tensions twice resulted in the suspension of humanitarian operations in both Provinces.

Government services to address tensions are limited. Village courts, which are an official part of the national law and justice system exist but are not mandated to mediate serious tribal conflict. In many areas there is an absence of any visible government presence, with Police in both Hela and SHP rarely venturing outside of the respective capitals. Peace and Good Order Committees, that bring together all actors in the formal and informal peace process, do exist but often lack capacity to negotiate lasting peace agreements. There are some women village court magistrates and respected women do from time to time participate in Peace and Good Order Committees, but this is rare. Many groups find themselves in a situation where warfare is conducted beyond the "rules" of tradition (increasing the risk to women and children, and disruption to government services), and yet the state is commonly unavailable to intervene, leaving huge gaps in terms of rule of law. As a result, conflict mitigation, prevention and resolution largely rest with the men in the communities involved in the conflict and faith-based/community organizations.

Gender Issues

Highlands's warfare is predominantly initiated and led by men. Women and girls suffer a disproportionately negative effect as they are more prone to become victims of sexual and gender-based violence, their ability to access basic health and education services is impaired and they are not able to have their grievances addressed in a formal manner. Women are often widowed and their status in communities becomes undermined and this leads to exploitation and abuse.

Women have socially ascribed roles as carers of the family and providers of food and water. They also take part in tribal conflict themselves through provisioning fighters with food and weapons such as rocks or caring for injured fighters.

Women are more likely to be positively disposed to peace processes since they lose their sons and husbands in fights, are disposed of access to their husbands' lands for food crops, can no longer access water sources and are caught up in fights themselves sometimes due to sorcery accusations against them. Some women are perceived as relatively "neutral" since their connection to the local group is commonly through marriage rather than descent. This can lay the foundation for women to be more easily accepted as advocates for peace and sometimes to take part in mediation between warring parties. Indeed, this has been the case in a number of inter-group conflicts and places in Western Highlands Province, Jiwaka, Chimbu, and Eastern Highlands Province. Often these same powerful and brave women have also been able to galvanize collective action with their fellow women despite the barriers to collective action that they all face. Women are usually the first to return to communities in the aftermath of conflict and act as the pioneers of peace, reconciliation and reconstruction ahead of other members of the tribe that were displaced. They also commonly initiate peace discussions opening channels of communication with counterparts in the opposition group. The recognized role of women in engaging and educating community members, particularly the youth, is also an important asset in the peace building process with community members.

Though women are often excluded from formal peace processes, they have more conventionally played an active and important role in creating the necessary conditions for peace and reconciliation in informal processes, especially within local church structures. Consultations revealed that women holding a set of 'power tools' -- those who have achieved a certain level of education; are already involved in community affairs; are linked to important clans and tribes; have the support of the men; contribute economically to the family and clan -- have more status and are more likely to be able to play a peace building role. Consultations also revealed that women with these 'power tools' have sometimes developed new and innovative ways of bringing about peace. For example, women in SHP told of how they brought about normalcy during a tribal fight by simply claiming the road back as a foot path. Women leaders and their daughters walked along the road in question, fearlessly talking to armed fighters along the way about their need to use the road to go to market for food. They broke the prohibition against movement and this brought about opening the road to others.

Youth issues

Young men play arguably a pivotal role in tribal warfare. It is often argued that 'war would not be possible without youth -- as the combatants are primarily made up by young people'. They are the critical mass that can be utilized via coercion or other means to tribal warfare. Young women are often married off in negotiations between warring clans. Rape is also commonly used as a weapon of war.

The youth population currently constitutes around one-third of PNG population, as is the case in the Highlands region. They are generally marginalized with limited access to education and economic opportunities. Community consultations identified youth disenfranchisement as a key contributor to alcohol abuse and excessive use of illicit drugs such as marijuana, particularly among young men. This is commonly identified by local people as a major social problem that contributes to social disharmony and ultimately to tribal conflicts. This cohort of young men are said to more often be involved in fights, to be perpetrators of torture of women and men accused as witches [3], and of sexual abuse, all of which have the potential to trigger or escalate into inter-group conflict.

Findings from the community indicate that youth want to contribute positively to communities; however, there are often no clear opportunities to do so. The prevailing predominant ethnic/tribal

system and the legacy of traditional social structures means young women and men are often excluded from decision making. In the context of weak and scarce formal sector infrastructures and services, such as health, education, and employment, youth are not able to access opportunities. In the absence of alternatives to productively contribute to their community, and desperate to identify roles and bring prosperity to their communities, young men participate in inter-tribal conflicts in order to be perceived as “protectors of their community. Further aggravating this situation is the notable reduction in government funded sports and music programmes, which were identified by communities as key opportunities for youth engagement that promotes social cohesion between communities and provides an opportunity to engage in positive coping strategies.

It is imperative to identify ways to engage and include young people in decision making so that they may serve as vehicles for change in conflict prevention and resolution and building peaceful, cohesive and resilient societies. There is some precedent for youth engagement in sports and cultural activities in the Highlands, however these networks have not been fully utilized for peace building. These existing networks provide a positive entry point for the successful implementation of this project.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

Building the capacity of women’s groups to mediate for peace will be integrated into the design of this project, recognizing their importance and their efficacy in peace-building, in line with the aspirations of the UN’s Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. The Government of PNG is a signatory to CEDAW, has agreed to a national plan under the Beijing Declaration, has a Gender and Women Empowerment Policy and a Constitution that establishes equal rights for women and men; but it is weak in implementation. This program will work with Government entities at National, Provincial, District and Local Level to help implement these agreements. It will enable the UN to work with local stakeholders to advocate National Government intervention in these warring provinces through more effective security for communities, and more responsibility for peace. For example, through Community Peace Plans, the program will seek to leverage District MPs’ District Service Improvement Program (DSIP) funds to support successful interventions trialed through this GYPI. Towards the end of the program, a Peace Conference possibly led by women NGOs will be held with the support of National Government stakeholders to share successful interventions with government and non-government stakeholders to grow momentum towards peace in these conflict affected communities.

Learning from GYPI work in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, this GYPI through a Peace Centre⁸ will work with Womens’ Officers at Provincial level; the Local Level Government women’s representatives; women village court magistrates; women in police and defense; and women in Peace and Good Order Committees to strengthen their voice and advocacy to reduce the incidence of tribal fights. Communities will develop local level peace and security plans, including local level by-laws, that reflect the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 1325. These will be registered in District Courts. The project will also work with local police to bolster collaboration between the Committees and the police force. This advocacy will contribute to the longer term goal of drafting a Peace and Development Strategy for the Highlands. This Strategy would focus on the intersection between ‘development’ and ‘peace’ to ensure that peace dimensions are strongly anchored into development work.

Similarly, the project will further utilize UNSCR 2250 in shifting the role of youth within this project population area from being a passive group who can be instigated into perpetrating violence, to agents of peace within their own community. The project will adopt useful strategies that have been proven successful in the previous GYPI project in Bougainville and further contextualize these strategies to involve young men and women and their networks as key target groups to build their knowledge and

⁸ Highlands Centre for Peace and Reconciliation (HCPR) to be established as part of this project, described later in the project document.

capacities as intermediaries for conflict prevention, peacebuilding, resource management, and as an interface between communities and governance structures.

Through this project, the UN will use its convening power to raise attention to peace building challenges in the Highlands to increase commitment of the government, development and humanitarian actors. It is expected that through high level political dialogue led by the UN, this initiative will generate National Government recognition of the implications of intergroup conflict in the highlands and the plight of the most vulnerable. Systematic and representative inclusion of women and young people as leaders and active contributors in a broad range of peace and security initiatives not only increases the likelihood of successful negotiations and sustained peace, but also provides an opportunity for these groups to drive change.

Building on national commitments to peace, this project will support the development of district peace action plans and by-laws that are in line with the national peace building framework. The action plans and by-laws will serve to implement the government commitments to UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) and 2250 (Youth for Peace and Security) and at the same time, ensure that the greatest needs at community level (identified by consensus) are prioritized in inclusive planning processes and then implemented.

The project will also facilitate cross learning between PBF programmes being implemented in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB), other Highlands Provinces, Hela and Southern Highlands Province in community led peace building initiatives to prevent conflicts. It will provide opportunities for learning about what mechanisms and strategies work in contexts that have similar cultural/traditional settings. This is the first time peace building has been supported by the UN in this context so it is critical that the program demonstrates success and learns from any challenges to enable a broader program of place based support to be built over time through other resource mobilization.

Both ARoB and these Highlands Provinces share a history of problematic extractive industry and distribution of royalties that have contributed to conflict. Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly and will be actively sourced from across PBF projects and partners and used to strengthen project management decisions. In that regard, the project will partner with regional entities like the Melanesian Institute in Goroka, the Council of Churches, the Bougainville Women's Federation, Kup Women for Peace and Voice for Change, who have already agreed to share lessons from their own peace building initiatives in ARoB, to build the capacity of local actors, using well tested participatory approaches to identify and respond to potential risks and challenges at community level.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

The Goal of the project is to **foster and sustain women and youth inclusive peace-building in the Highlands to reduce conflict and improve development**. This program will continue the UN's engagement in this conflict area and build our expertise in operating effectively in this complex operating environment, in anticipation of a wider and longer term program that will be designed over the life of this GYPI program. Building on the human-rights based approach to peace building, it is expected that this project will contribute to the following outcomes that will lead to the achievement of the overarching goal:

1. Targeted government institutions have enhanced capacity to prevent and respond to inter-group conflict through more effective participation of women and young people.
2. Women and young people are empowered to effectively engage in community-level peace-building mechanisms to prevent and respond to inter-group conflict; and men are sensitized to promote the role of women and youth in building peace within their communities.

- b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.
- c) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

Below is the causal relationship between the proposed intervention and the expected peace building (and gender equality/women’s empowerment/youth inclusive) results:

IF women, men and youth affected by tribal conflict and disasters can engage with each other in their communities, and with local government structures to provide for citizens’ needs and give voice to marginalized populations;

IF women and youth are actively engaged in community peace building mechanisms about inter-group conflict;

IF the peace dividends of including women and youth are evident and promoted through advocacy and reiterated by behavioural change campaigns, community members (including representatives from local institutions) will experience cognitive dissonance⁹ when faced with key spoilers (i.e. male combatants);

IF community members including representatives from local institutions) experience cognitive dissonance when faced with key spoilers (i.e. male combatants) they have the know-how and institutional support to choose opportunities that reinforce peace and social cohesion;

THEN the potential for future outbreaks of violence will be mitigated and ongoing conflicts can be resolved; Community cohesion will be enhanced, leading to safer, more equal and prosperous societies; and Government institutions will begin to understand the importance of peace for development.

BECAUSE:

- Inclusive sub-national structures and mechanisms for peace are in place and sustained (Outcome 1).
- Women and youth (rights holders) hold duty bearers to account for peace (Outcome 2)
- Community members change behaviours to be more resilient, inclusive, tolerant, and cooperative to promote peaceful co-existence (Outcome 2)
- Government stakeholders begin to understand how they can effectively contribute to peace building. (Outcome 1)

The interventions have been selected based on the human-rights based behavioural change approach of the project. Outcome 1 is based on the theory that if the project is successful we will see changes in inclusion of women and youth in institutional mechanisms. This is the institutional behavior change the project is seeking. While Outcome 2 is focusing on behavioural change of women and youth. The rigorous consultation process identified the roles of sub-national actors in the peacebuilding process, as well as the opportunities and challenges to engage women and youth in peacebuilding.

The consultations reiterated that the know-how to engage women and youth in peacebuilding process was lacking within communities, yet consultation revealed women are already engaged in peace building in innovative ways which could be strengthened. For instance, women told how during a tribal fight, one woman went each morning to blow a trumpet used to call communities to prayer. She blew it at dawn right as fighters were preparing for battle. This call to prayer disrupted the fighting morning after morning and eventually the fight dissipated. When asked by fight leaders to desist blowing the trumpet, the woman refused, explaining she would not, as she did not want her sons to die in tribal

⁹ *Note: **Cognitive dissonance** is the mental discomfort experienced by a person who simultaneously holds two or more contradictory [beliefs](#), [ideas](#), or [values](#). This discomfort is triggered by a situation in which a belief of a person clashes with new evidence perceived by that person. When confronted with facts that contradict personal beliefs, ideals, and values, people will find a way to resolve the contradiction in order to reduce their discomfort. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_dissonance)

fighting. This simple, culturally relevant intervention shows there may well be other innovative solutions women can use to reduce fighting, if given a chance to take action.

The consultations also revealed the lack of leadership by National Government in dealing with tribal fighting and peace building. GYPI will work in a collaborative manner to build the knowledge and expertise of government institutions, opportunistically at all levels. GYPI, as a pilot peace building program will enable a broader based program, mobilized through additional funds, to gradually help Government institutionalize more effective dialogue and ways of engaging to reduce conflict in this area and improve development. The program will contribute to the longer term goal of developing a Peace and Development Strategy for the Highlands.

- d) Project implementation strategy** – explain **how** the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

The program will work to bring about National and Provincial level buy-in to peace building through a twin track approach at community level.

Provincial level engagement:

At Provincial level, the GYPI will establish a visible peace centre in SHP capital of Mendi which will act as a neutral meeting space accessible to both provinces to convene dialogue between warring factions; run conflict prevention training; support Government presence in this area. The Provincial Administrator in SHP has already agreed a centre and welcomes this visible presence, as he sees that this will support Provincial peace building. This is a pilot, as such, if successful and subject to further funding, partners will seek to establish another centre in Hela. The Centre will reach out and support Learning Empowerment and Protection (LEP) Centres already established successfully in 10 village locations across the two provinces through the UN humanitarian work. A network of men and women community mobilisers previously trained in gender and development are already working around these centres to create safety and provide basic services. GYPI will enable the UN to continue to build their capacity to focus on conflict prevention and peace building. Many are already asking for additional training on these areas in order to improve safety in the communities.

Also, at provincial level, the GYPI program will run behavior change campaigns through engaging with youth and women's groups. For example, Centre for Social and Creative Media will work with communities on digital story telling programs (photo voice). Women and young people will develop their own digital products to tell their stories about the impact of tribal violence and use these to engage with tribal leaders, and government stakeholders to lobby for reducing the prevalence of fights. Equal Playing Field will be engaged to work with youth in and out of schools to help young men and women learn how to negotiate conflict in a peaceful manner and further reduce the engagement of youth (young men in tribal warfare) . Male advocacy and "*MenEngage*" strategy will be further employed to sensitize men within the various hierarchy levels in the societal structure in the provinces to promote gender equality and culture of respect and peace.

Through the Peace Centre, a conflict mapping tool will be established to map out more clearly where fights occur and the triggers. It will also map where peace building interventions have successfully taken place when a fight has been threatened, or to mitigate the impact of a fight. This will be an online tool developed for the local context e.g. the existing PNG Community Response Map may be extended to include conflict mapping, likewise an existing *SafetiPin* mobile app could be trialed for this context. Towards the end of the program, a Peace Conference will be held with women and young people in leadership, sharing lessons learned about effective conflict reduction and inviting National level politicians and institutions to take some of these interventions to scale.

GYPI will search out and strengthen existing Government mechanisms for peace building (such as the Peace and Good Order Committees) and engage in high level dialogue to promote through the Resident

Coordinators convening power, with National Government officials such as the Planning Minister, the Minister for Justice; and other political elites who represent the project constituencies.

GYPI will also investigate the potential for women and young people to influence community mining agreements which are the agreements used to determine distribution of royalties and underly much of the unfair distribution of resources fundamental to some of the conflict. This is dangerous and painstaking work, so in this phase, the GYPI may not be able to influence these agreements but will research what is possible and design effective approaches for influencing these agreements when the time for revisions come up.

District and LLG level engagement

At District level, the project will be implemented in up to 11 project sites located in three districts in Hela and Southern Highlands Province (SHP):

Hela Province: Komo, Puren, Waleti, Hoyabia, Koroba; and

Southern Highlands Province: Bosavi, Topa, Pombreal, Kumin, Semin, Pimaga

The UN has already established Learning Empowerment and Protection Centres through the humanitarian response in 10 of these sites. The program would set up another one in Semin as the LEPs have been successful in providing a safe meeting space to discuss community issues. 110 community mobilisers (50% women and men) have already been trained on gender issues and have responsibility for providing community based services within these localities. These community mobilisers will be trained through this new program as local level peace builders and negotiators. Most are selected as they are existing village court magistrates, or members of the peace and good order committees, or respected women's groups. These new skills will augment their ability to bring about peace at these 11 sites. Supplementary to the community mobilizers the UN has employed on-site field personnel under the humanitarian response and they will be further engaged to support the roll out of the GYPI project implementation. Further, there are ongoing inter-agency consultations regarding the role of women and youth in communities. This is being conducted under the humanitarian inter-agency group, Communicating with Communities, coordinated by the Resident Coordinators' Office, funded by CERF. The results of these consultations will further the understanding of community participation and needs in communities. Completion is expected in December.

In addition, a more intensive community process will be run to develop Community Peace for Development Plans (CPDP) in the five communities within Southern Highlands Province. These communities, which also have LEP sites and community mobilisers, will be a key part of the CPDP process. The reason why the CPDPs will be focused in SHP is because for this short program, these sites are more accessible. Also the UN will have the Peace Centre in SHP and this again, will facilitate the operational focus of this component of the project.

As one of the current LEP sites is located in Kumin town, an additional location (Semin) has been selected for the establishment of a new LEP site which will support the implementation of the CPDP in that location. Semin has been selected due to the fact that there has been limited UN intervention in that area as part of the emergency response and also because it is in conflict with another one of the project locations (Kumin). Therefore, working within both Kumin and Semin will support dialogue and peace-building in these warring locations. It will also ensure the program does no harm by reducing perceptions that one enemy tribe is benefitting over another through the GYPI.

Community Peace Plans will be developed with participation of women and young people using a tried and true Community-based Planning (CPDP) methodology developed through IOM. Community Based Planning methodology involves intensive planning sessions which facilitate the identification and constructive dialogue between diverse socio-economic groups in targeted communities affected by tribal conflict. The CPDP process, predicated on *Training for Transformation* methodology, will facilitate consultations and trainings among diverse representatives from the community in order to identify, design and implement a small project which is identified by that community as contributing to peace-building. From IOM's previous experience the project may consist of construction of small infrastructure or WASH facilities – which would be built by the community and with community input in order to ensure sustainability. Access to water supply is often a key trigger for tribal violence since the water source may be in another tribe's land. Through addressing such triggers through a casual

analysis and addressing them in manner that demonstrates mutual benefit to both sides of the conflict, reconciliation can be achieved. In particular, IOM will seek to involve women and youth representatives who will be able to provide a voice for particularly disenfranchised segments of the community and whose input is essential in ensuring success of the CPDPs as initiatives which are reflective of the needs of the whole community. In many cases, these will be existing community mobilisers and people already holding community titles (village courts magistrates, or Peace and Good Order Committee members.. CPDP encourages women and youth to identify community problems and solutions that they can lead. Further, project beneficiaries will be asked how the project has contributed to the change of their roles in the community – a key aspect project monitoring. Estimated cost of CPDPs is based on IOMs extensive experience in implementing infrastructure/community projects across PNG within disaster and conflict contexts, including in the Highlands. Additional amounts have also been included under this budget line to support and ensure effective implementation of the projects.

At the same time, these intensive planning processes will trial the possibilities of community by-laws to reduce triggers for violence. Community by-laws have successfully stopped tribal fights in other parts of the Highlands through agreeing a set of laws that prohibit sorcery accusations, making home brew or using drugs and address issues with male combatants. This will require buy-in from young men using the *MenEngage*¹⁰ methodology for consensus. These by-laws can then be registered in the District Court and monitored by concerned community members and community police. These community planning processes will link to local members of parliament and seek to leverage DSIP matched funds to grow national ownership of community peace building efforts. The *Do No Harm* analysis and ongoing training on conflict mitigation and mediation conducted under Outcome 1 will provide a basis to support the development of CPDPs by encouraging dialogue and recognition by communities on the benefits of peaceful cooperation. CPDP's *Trainings for Transformation* will be based on methodology previously implemented with success by IOM elsewhere in the Highlands.

A Provincial behavior change campaign to reduce violence mentioned above will be run in these 5 sites intensively, along with the conflict mapping process.

Justification for geographic zones

The two provinces and the related project sites have been carefully selected based on the history/frequency of conflict, history of displacement and impact of extractives industry on the livelihoods and conflict. In addition to accessibility for project implementation and engagement of partners on the ground, these locations have also been identified based on the unmet needs resulting from the impact of the recent earthquake in the two provinces. The UN already has a well-respected presence there due to the humanitarian efforts and existing relationships which will be fundamental to success in the GYPI program.

Criteria for beneficiary selection

The total number of people in the 11 LLGs is approx. 465,103 people -50% of those are women and around 33% youth. The project will actively engage about 28,500 individuals (7,500 women, 5,000 men and 16,000 youth, of which up to 50% are young women) who are in the immediate catchment areas of the LEP centres in Southern Highlands and Hela provinces that are conflict affected areas. An additional 19,000 men and children will benefit from the activities of the project through community-based peace and development planning and implementation in their communities.

Working with reliable partners already developed through the humanitarian response (Churches, women's groups, Government representatives), the project will develop appropriate selection criteria to identify women and youth to participate in project activities. Local leaders, women's groups, health workers, teachers and community members will also be consulted to ensure representation from a wide range of socio-economic groups including people with disabilities, widows, elderly women, youth in school/out of school as well as women, men and youth that have been engaged in conflict (either participants to the conflict, survivors or mediators).

¹⁰ *MenEngage*: Men and boys working and advocating before policymakers collectively and individually toward advancing gender justice, human rights and social justice to achieve a world in which all can enjoy healthy, fulfilling and equitable relationships and their full potential.

Activity Timing

Duration for implementation of project activities will be one and a half years. The project will be implemented in 2 main phases of 6 and 12 months respectively. Given the risks associated with conflict in the area, the first phase will be focused on setting up the Highlands Centre for Peace and Reconciliation in Mendi, through which the project will facilitate intensive conflict mapping, research about the entry points for influencing extractives, awareness raising, behavior change and training for community mobilisers. This will run throughout the project. The main focus in the 2nd phase will be working intensively with the 6 communities to develop community-based projects such as the Community Peace for Development Plans and implementation.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

Recipient UN Agencies in this project are UN Women, IOM and UNFPA. UN Women will be the Convening Organisation, primarily based on track record and expertise on Gender Equality programming in PNG, including expertise on reducing violence in public spaces through a large Safe Cities program. Moreover, UN Women is already successfully engaged in humanitarian work in the Highlands and has established the LEP centres and community mobiliser network that are fundamental to the operation of the GYPI. UN Women's mandate to lead and coordinate on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of women links to the strategic objectives of the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative (on supporting the empowerment of women and the advancement of gender equality in peacebuilding). This uniquely positions it to lead on this project. Importantly, UN Women has since 2015 supported local women's participation in conflict resolution and peace processes in Bougainville, through provision of technical and capacity building support to local women peacebuilders and women's groups to lead and facilitate development and implementation of peace building action plans.

Implementing Partners:

UN Women - A key partner for this project will be the **Melanesian Institute (MI)**. MI has since 1969 promoted peace and reconciliation in PNG, working with local church and cultural leaders to resolve perennial socio-cultural issues at community level, including inter-tribal conflict (including sorcery accusation related conflict); Family Sexual Violence; drug and alcohol abuse. UN Women will work closely with MI and **Centre for Social and Creative Media (CSCM)** based in Goroka (Eastern Highlands Province) to establish and run the **Highlands Centre for Peace and Reconciliation (HCPR)** in this project to promote peace and reconciliation within and between communities through learning and facilitated dialogue. CSCM will work with UN Women and UNFPA to develop and implement a robust communication strategy to promote behaviour change, using innovative tools, based on indigenous values and locally relevant strategies. These two partners will engage with the community mobilizers in the 11 project sites who have been trained by UN Women as part of the ongoing humanitarian action. UN Women will also engage with Village Courts, Peace and Good Order Committees, women members of Local Level Government and the Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG) to develop local by-laws which will be registered and enforced through the district courts. Such by-laws have been proven effective in reducing sorcery related violence which is a trigger to tribal conflict.

UN Women will also work with Kup Women for Peace and Voice for Change. These women's groups have extensive experience in peacebuilding in their communities and their efforts have produced lasting peace in their communities. They will be sharing experience with field monitors and mediators on strategies for reducing sorcery accusation related violence and other triggers of conflict in an effort to adapt such strategies to the community context. Similar activities will be led by PNG Council of Churches who have agreed to facilitate learning exchanges between women peace building in Bougainville and the GYPI sites.

IOM - In order to implement its respective activities, IOM will build upon current operational experience in working with the PNG Council of Churches in the Highlands as a key partner in supporting the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The PNG Council of Churches (PNGCC) conduct various activities throughout the Highlands aimed at increasing women's participation in the community and addressing human rights concerns and conflict. The PNGCC are well recognized and trusted by communities through the Highlands region and therefore are an important partner to support peace-building and the empowerment of women and youth.

UNFPA- will engage with National Development Authority (NYDA) and the subsequent government levels; LLG, district and provincial level governments to create a policy environment for youth and women participation in conflict prevention and management by assisting in localization of UNSRC 2250 at the subsequent government level and further sensitize community leaders and other duty bears to enhance the role of youth and women in the peace process with communities.

UNFPA will also further work with the Centre for Social and Creative Media (CSCM) in Goroka to create innovate messaging for youth's voice for peace using short film and creative media for BCC intervention in the youth network in the project sites. These messages will be reinforced using sports and music, theater drama arts as medium at the community level to youths. UNFPA will partner with Equal Playing Field (a local NGO), National Development Youth authority (NYDA) and the Provincial, District and LLGs to strengthen the network and the role of the youths for peacebuilding. UNFPA will further engage with young women and men to rehabilitate problem youths and promote gender equality in their community.

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in Annex C.

Programme Management

The programme will be implemented as a joint-UN initiative in the Highlands, under the overall leadership, guidance and direction of a Programme Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will provide oversight and strategic guidance to the work of the programme and review progress towards results. The Committee will meet on a 6 monthly basis and whenever deemed necessary based on requests to/ consultations with the Chair. The PSC will be co-chaired by UN Women and a high-level representative of the Dept of National Planning and Monitoring. It will include the Provincial Administrators (or senior rep) from each province and as well as the District Administrators from the three Districts. The PSC will also be composed of the Heads of Agencies of UN Women, IOM, UNFPA, a representative from the office of the UN Resident Coordinator as well as representatives of implementing partner organizations.

This is a complex programme and will therefore need dedicated staff to manage and coordinate implementation and partnership engagement. A Programme Coordinator (a UN Volunteer at P3 level, or a skilled national technical specialist) will be recruited to provide technical, managerial leadership under the overall guidance of UN Women Country Representative, as the lead RUNO. This will be the only international position in the project team and will be supported by a national Programme Operations Associate. Based on previous experience however, it may be difficult to attract a volunteer with the requisite skills, to be based in this remote area. In which case, the project will recruit a local technical specialist and provide back up, short term international technical expertise when needed. The PC will interface with the leadership of each RUNO and liaise with a programme advisory board (to be established) and project partners. The board will provide advice and support to guide programme implementation. A programme management team will be responsible for ensuring day-to-day management of the programme activities, ensuring delivery of the programme outputs, leading a resource mobilization drive. The team will also oversee programme monitoring and reporting and the work of programme staff and consultants during implementation. The team will have

links to the RCO M&E focal point and a subsequent links to the UNDAF Peace Priority Working Group and the UN joint M&E Working Group at large. The team will also oversee the M&E plan of the project coordinated by the appointed RUNO agency.

Furthermore, a total of three locally engaged programme officers will be engaged (one for each RUNO) who speak the local language and are able to communicate locally. This is important to demonstrate commitment to local advancement and show that the UN is not aligned to one particular community. The Programme Officers will oversee knowledge management activities including collating and consolidating lessons learned from the programme, supporting advocacy and partnership-building activities, providing technical support to enhance the programming capacity of HCPR and deputizing for the PC as required.

The team will be supported by a Programme Operations Associate (POA), under the guidance and direct supervision of the Programme Coordinator. The programme and finance associate will assist the programme team in the day-to-day administrative support to facilitate achievement of the programme outputs, promoting a client-oriented approach consistent with UN Women operations rules and regulations and put in place methods to maximize the programme performance in operations in the GYPI programme. The POA will be responsible to assist the Programme team in the strategic financial management, efficient procurement, logistical services and ICT management. S/He will ensure consistency of operations with UNDP rules and regulations.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

| 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 |
|---|---|--|---|
| Lack of political will to implement UNSCR 1325 and 2250 commitments by government at all levels, Politicians are often aligned and benefit from corrupt royalty practices in the region and peace often works against their interests | High | Medium | High-level advocacy by joint UN teams with key Government counterparts. Project staff will also work closely with the Office of the SHP and HP Governors, and public administration to ensure national “ownership” and commitment. Political engagement through the RCs office to create robust relationships that can sustain dialogue to avert undermining the peace processes. The program will focus on building bottom-up capacity at community level (including with national institutions based at community level) as a starting point for change which will gradually enable more national buy-in over time. |
| Limited Mediation and Negotiation skills and capacity among women and youth groups especially in the Highlands | High | Medium | The raison d’être of the initiative is to establish a core group of competent and dynamic mediators and negotiators of peace in the area. The programme will therefore leverage on existing networks to identify women and youth with potentials and then capacitate them to play the required role effectively. |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|--------|--|
| Escalation of inter-tribal conflict in project areas may undermine smooth implementation of project interventions | High | Medium | The project will leverage and extend on local networks and contacts that have been established through previous interventions, including an ongoing Learning, Empowerment and Protection (LEP) project for women & children other ongoing UN initiatives already established in the affected areas through the original humanitarian work. The strategy of working through partners on the ground has a strong propensity to dowse tensions and assuage impact of conflict on projects. |
| Cultural norms bearers and social resistance including 'spoilers' | High | Medium | The project will ensure that local partners lead and own the project, working with existing socio-economic groups to facilitate local ownership and avoid any sense that this work is donor driven. Working with sensitized male leaders already engaged as Community Mobilisers will help navigate and mitigate back lash. A Do No Harm analysis will be done with each community to be able to identify the specific conflict dynamics and identify potential 'spoilers' within each community and how to mitigate their impact. |
| Capacity limitations of local partners to engage, including some SHP and HP, may hamper timely Project implementation | High | Medium | Conduct Partner Capacity Assessments, and develop an actionable Capacity Needs Prioritization Matrix. |
| Lack of women in influential positions in Government to advocate for women and young people's involvement in peace building | High | Medium | The project will build capacity of women advocates inside and outside Government and create alliances with male leaders to advocate Government acceptance. |
| Limits to quality information and informed political discourse at the community level and pervasive exclusion of women and youth | Medium | Medium | Strengthened media and government information dissemination (Radio and telecommunication) and leveraging existing community communication networks. The program is established specifically to build this capacity. |
| Security problems due to weak Rule of Law and high prevalence of crime | High | High | Coordinate with local Police commanders/D-LOC and engage with village courts and the Council of Elders to facilitate community support. The UN has developed a robust system to mitigate these risks through the existing humanitarian work. |
| UN perceived as non neutral/ taking sides. Thereby jeopardising trust in programme | Low to Medium | High | Ensure robust communication regarding the work of the UN is disseminated widely across focal Provinces, building on the trust already in existence through the humanitarian work. |

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a breakdown of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

The project will apply a mixed-method M&E approach, including measuring the change of key indicators from baseline to end line, as well as a non-random case-control study, where the key indicators of intervention areas will be compared to non-intervention areas. The field monitors will be trained on the quarterly reporting and will be supported by the Project Coordinator. Coordinating agencies will conduct field monitoring visits. Key indicators are rooted in the Peacebuilding Fund Global Results Framework as well as the SDGs related to peacebuilding.

| Monitoring and Evaluation activity | Cost | Methodology | Timeframe |
|---|------------------|---|----------------------|
| Baseline assessment | \$20,000 | Includes quantitative survey and semi-structured interviews with Government officials, IA Partners and community members. This will also map recent and ongoing conflicts, as well as existing peace processes. Set up as a case-control study including a survey for qualitative and quantitative data needs as per IRF Results Framework. | January – March 2019 |
| Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | \$40,000 | A joint quarterly monitoring tool will be developed for routine data collection and measure against implementation targets. This will be supported by periodic field monitoring visits. | Quarterly |
| The Mid-term and Annual Review | \$10,000 | Annual Review will use Project Monitoring Tool, and optimize on the consultations aligned with UNDAF Annual Review. This will be to update data and measure progress toward output results and inform priorities and strategies for the remainder of the project life | Nov-Dec 2019 |
| End line Assessment | \$20,000 | Comparison for the baseline assessment and final measurement of project achievement | May 2020 |
| Independent Evaluation | \$25,000 | Independent measurement of the programmatic impact | May 2020 |
| M&E Total | \$115,000 | | |

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.

At community level, the project will be sustainable because it employs participatory techniques, resulting in Community Peace for Development Plans (CPDPs) that will be used for implementation of community-led women and youth driven peace initiatives such as the repair of destroyed infrastructure or increasing access to WASH (if this is a trigger for tribal fights due to land and resource disputes), or development of by-laws to agree peace initiatives. The CPDPs will support social cohesion and peace-building through the reduction of risk factors for future outbreaks of tribal violence by implementing documented agreed priority actions. This methodology will be promoted for adoption and replication by the Government of PNG to other conflict affected areas, thereby supporting the development of further peace initiatives across the country. Community mobilisers skills as mediators will remain beyond the program as will the ability to run campaigns and promote safe communities.

This 18-month project will continue to build community and Government capacity to reduce conflict and will ensure that key development partners and donors know that any future development/recovery programming in the area requires concerted peace-building efforts. This will create an opportunity to expand and strengthen the peace-building and development/recovery work over time. In that regard,

project partners will explore possibility of public-private partnerships, particularly with ExxonMobil and Oil Search that have huge investments in the area. Partners will work to secure commitment to long term accompaniment, political and technical support, financial backing and other endorsements for peace beyond the initial tenure of this fund. The GYPI is designed as a pilot that can test out peace building initiatives and enable the UN to mobilise longer term, and more significant resources for the area which will allow scale up of successful activities.

The UN is already engaged with the Government and potential donors/development partners to maintain our presence and assistance beyond the scope of this project. UNCT has taken decisions and started working on the formulation of a medium to long term 'Recovery and Development Plan' focused on reconstruction, rebuilding and rehabilitation of conflict and earthquake affected areas in three provinces of the Highlands region, two of which are part of this initiative. Multiple UN agencies have already started operating in the earthquake-affected region with humanitarian assistance. This project will anchor and further consolidate the presence of UN agencies. The UN country team has already started discussions with DFAT, EU and the World Bank to mobilize resources for the implementation of the 'Recovery and Development Plan'.

- IV. Project budget** Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

The budget includes minimal personal costs (probably a UN volunteer plus national staff X 2). Short term technical inputs by experts in peace and conflict in this region (such as the Australian National Based University institute: State Society and Governance in Melanesia) will ensure the necessary granular expertise that we will need to deliver high quality of inputs. The Peace Centre space will be provided by the Catholic Church so only operating costs have been factored in with minimal rent. Security is the most costly component of the budget, and unavoidable in this operating environment. Payment of minimal allowances for Community Mobilisers will be necessary to cover transport costs and other outlays such as accommodation and communication.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(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 the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual 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 completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & 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:

| Type of report | Due when | Submitted by |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Semi-annual project progress report | 15 June | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Annual project progress report | 15 November | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| End of project report covering entire project duration | Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides) | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it | 1 December | PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not. |

Financial reporting and timeline:

| Timeline | Event |
|---|--|
| 30 April | Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year) |
| <i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i> | |

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| 31 July | Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June) |
| 31 October | Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September) |

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would 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 the 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.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be

administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

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

| Type of report | Due when | Submitted by |
|---|--|--|
| Bi-annual project progress report | 15 June | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| Annual project progress report | 15 November | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| End of project report covering entire project duration | Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides) | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it | 1 December | PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not. |

Financial reports and timeline:

| Timeline | Event |
|--|--|
| 28 February | Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year) |
| 30 April | Report Q1 expenses (January to March) |
| 31 July | Report Q2 expenses (January to June) |
| 31 October | Report Q3 expenses (January to September) |
| <i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i> | |

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

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 website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will

sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.

- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project¹¹
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

¹¹ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

| Outcomes | Outputs | Indicators | Means of Verification/ frequency of collection | Indicator milestones |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Outcome 1: Targeted subnational institutions are inclusive of women and youth to prevent and respond to inter-group conflict <i>(e.g schools; DDAs; Provincial Administration; Police; Village Courts; Peace and Good Order Committees)</i></p> | | <p>Outcome Indicator 1a: % increase in the proportion of female representatives in local dialogue, conflict resolution and peacebuilding processes (SDG 5.5.1) Baseline: To be defined through baseline assessment Target: To be defined accordingly</p> | Data from DLLG | Baseline survey conducted |
| | | <p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex and age (SDG 16.7.2) Baseline: 0% Target: 10%</p> | Baseline/End line Assessment | Baseline survey conducted |
| | <p>Output 1.1 Knowledge of the benefits of peaceful conflict resolution processes are expanded, including the benefits of including women and youth in conflict prevention and peace building (knowledge & attitudes).</p> <p>List of ACTIVITIES under this Output: 1.1.1 -Awareness raising for behavior change - Work with Centre for Social and Creative Media (CSCM) to use photo voice processes to raise awareness among relevant duty bearers and communities particularly male leaders about the impact of tribal fights 1.1.2 - Training and workshop on Provincial, LLG and community leaders on SCR2250 in the targeted LLG/District leaders (2x workshops; UNFPA) 1.1.3 Development of short videos and IEC/BCC materials for youth as</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: number of women men and young people participating in community awareness process and training programmes Baseline: 0 Target: 50,000</p> | Baseline/End line Assessment, Quarterly Monitoring | Awareness Raising events conducted |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of women and men (including young men and women) trained on inclusive Peace Building processes Baseline: 0 Target: 28,500 individuals <i>(7,500 women, 5,000 men and 16,000 youth, of which up to 50% are young women)</i></p> | Baseline/End line Assessment, Quarterly Monitoring Reports from Awareness raising events | Awareness Raising events conducted |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3a: Number of communities in which short videos are developed and disseminated for engagement of men and youth Baseline: 0 Target: 11</p> | Baseline/End line Assessment, Quarterly Monitoring | Awareness Raising events conducted |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3b: Number of Provincial and LLG community leaders engaged Baseline: 0 Target: 5,000</p> | Baseline/End line Assessment, Quarterly Monitoring | Short videos and IEC/BCC materials developed and disseminated |
| | | | Records of Videos and IEC/BCC materials | Awareness Raising events conducted |

| Outcomes | Outputs | Indicators | Means of Verification/ frequency of collection | Indicator milestones |
|----------|--|--|---|--|
| | agent of Peace and Gender equality (i.e Men Engage initiatives (UNFPA)) | | | |
| | <p>Output 1.2 Peace building and conflict management mechanisms and structures integrate the voice of women and youth (practice)</p> <p>List of ACTIVITIES under this Output:</p> <p>1.2.1. Intensive awareness raising - Technical and logistical support to Field Monitors, other peace advocates and other peace actors to effectively raise awareness on the role of the UN; the benefit and importance of PB and social cohesion; the role of the HCPR and conflict mapping tool</p> <p>1.2.2. Support development, launching and functioning of Highlands Conflict Mapping Tool including Consultations, Development and Field pilot testing, Launch and Roll Out, plus Ongoing monitoring and analysis</p> <p>1.2.3. Establishment and running of Highlands Centre for Peace and Reconciliation (HCPR) to promote peace and reconciliation within and between communities through analysis, learning and facilitated dialogue etc</p> <p>1.2.4. Strengthening Women Mediators' capacity to perform mediation role at community level, working with church leaders to facilitate participation of women mediators in peace processes.</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.2.1a: % increase in the proportion of female mediators who participate in formal and informal peace negotiations Baseline: To be defined through baseline assessment Target: To be defined accordingly</p> | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Workshops conducted |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.2.1b: Number of Male Advocates trained and participating in inclusive peace building processes Baseline: 0 Target: 15,500 <i>(including 8,000 young men)</i></p> | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Training workshop conducted |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of conflicts reported in the crowdsource conflict mapping tool Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p> | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Awareness workshop conducted |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3a: Highland Centre for Peace & Reconciliation (HCPR) and running Baseline: No centre established Target: Centre that meets the minimum criteria, including but not limited to: a physical space allocated, staff hired, partnerships established, work plan designed, dialogues and trainings conducted, materials and equipment acquired (i.e. BCC materials, posters, computers, etc.).</p> | Centre records, Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | HCPR established and functioning |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3b: Successful delivery of end-of-project Peace Conference led by women and young people Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> | Peace Conference report | Conference convened |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.2.4 Proportion of women and youth in decision making roles participating in justice and security sector mechanisms in conflict-affected/prone communities (quality of participation) Baseline: 0</p> | Minutes and other records from justice and security sector mechanisms | Justice and security sector mechanisms established |

| Outcomes | Outputs | Indicators | Means of Verification/ frequency of collection | Indicator milestones | |
|--|--|---|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | | Target: 5% Output Indicator 1.2.3 Percentage of D-LOC; district /village courts equipped to respond to conflicts, address cases of violations of women's and girls' human rights, with due attention to survivor' security (including on Do No Harm) Baseline: 0 Target: 50% | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | 1. Launching of the Conflict Mapping Tool 2. Official launching of Highlands Centre for Peace and Reconciliation (HCPR) plus HCPR | |
| Outcome 2: Women and young people effectively engage in community-level peace-building mechanisms to prevent and respond to inter-group conflict. | | Outcome Indicator 2a: % conflicts mediated with participation of women and young people as mediators. Baseline: To be defined through the baseline assessment Target: To be adjusted accordingly | Baseline Survey/End line Assessment | Awareness workshop conducted | |
| | | Outcome Indicator 2 b: Proportion of population satisfied with inclusive mediation processes Baseline: 0 Target: 50% | Baseline Survey/End line Assessment | Awareness workshop conducted | |
| | | Outcome Indicator 2c: Number of active conflicts reported, cumulative | Baseline Survey/End line Assessment | | |
| | | Outcome Indicator 2d: Number of new conflicts, annual | Baseline Survey/End line Assessment | | |
| | | Output 2.1 Change of community attitudes towards greater inclusiveness of women and youth in conflict prevention and improved social cohesion (knowledge & attitudes) List of activities under this Output: | Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of youth (young women and young men) in community youth network engaged in conflict prevention and social cohesion activities, by sex and age Baseline: 0 Target: 16,000 | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Peace awareness campaign conducted |
| | 2.1.1 Digital story telling for peace, targeting youth leaders | Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of trained youth leaders playing the role of Peace advocates within their communities, by sex and age Baseline: 0 Target: 16,000 (by sex/age) | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Youth led Peace awareness campaign conducted | |
| | 2.1.2 Conduct youth behavioral change programmes using sports as a channel for release of energy for the youth; improve social cohesion; and support youth leaders in the community by promoting success through sports. Sports for peace tournaments. (Equal playing field) | Output Indicator 2.1.3 Proportion of "troubled youths" who attend self-management clinics and exhibit positive behavioral changes, by sex Baseline:0 Target: 50% | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Youth Self-management clinics completed | |
| | | Output Indicator 2.1.4 | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Awareness workshop conducted | |

| Outcomes | Outputs | Indicators | Means of Verification/ frequency of collection | Indicator milestones | |
|----------|--|--|---|---|--|
| | 2.1.3 Conduct self-management clinics for youth (including drug affected youth and young men combatants) | Number of youth led social, sports initiatives focusing on peace conducted in the project focal areas Baseline: 0 Target: 11 | | | |
| | 2.1.4 Facilitate Male Advocacy Interventions targeting male population (inclusive of the youth) in the project sites | Output Indicator 2.1.5 Number of communities engage in behavior change through SASA and cross learning exchanges. Baseline: 0 (Sasa is not currently implemented in any project sites) Target: 11 | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Awareness workshop conducted | |
| | 2.1.5 Support community dialogues (using SASA! model ¹²) towards increasing understanding of peace and social cohesion – including cross-learning with field monitors and mediators for social transformation, related to addressing Sorcery accusation related violence (SARV) and other triggers of conflict. | | | | |
| | Output 2.2 Women and youth promote and engage in the development and implementation of community level peace plans and by-laws (practice) | Output Indicator 2.2.1: Gender ratio of CPDP facilitators (female to male), by age Baseline: 0 Target: 50% | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Community Peace Plans launched | |
| | List of ACTIVITIES under this Output: 2.2.1 Conduct 5 community consultations (1 per site) with government representative, community leaders, women and youth to sensitize on CPDPs and identify priorities for inclusive community level peace for development initiatives. | Output Indicator 2.2.2: Proportion of CPDPs with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls. Baseline: 0 Target: 80% | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Community consultation on CPDPs completed | |
| | 2.2.2 Consultation and selection of at least four facilitators (50% women and youth) from community level to comprise 'facilitation team' for CPDPs | Output Indicator 2.2.3: Number of CPDPs which focus on initiatives which enhance the role of women and youth in peace-building and social cohesion. Baseline: 0 Target: 5 | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Community consultation on CPDPs completed | |
| | 2.2.3 Trainings for Transformation of facilitation teams in women/youth led | Output Indicator 2.2.4: Number of community compacts / by-laws that promote peace and explicitly address the concerns of women. Baseline: 0 | Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring | Community consultation on CPDPs completed | |

¹² SASA ! is a groundbreaking, proactive community mobilization approach that addresses human rights by promoting a shift in the imbalance of power between women and men as it relates to specific human rights abuses, especially violence against women.

| Outcomes | Outputs | Indicators | Means of Verification/ frequency of collection | Indicator milestones |
|----------|--|------------------|---|----------------------|
| | <p>approaches to peace-building, conflict transformation, and CPDPs.</p> <p>2.2.4 In coordination with implementing partners and women's/youth groups, support facilitators to design CPDPs</p> <p>2.2.5 Support facilitators to implement CPDPs in their respective communities</p> <p>2.2.6 Support community conversations agree by-laws to address such e. g home brew, men combatants and SARV.</p> | Target: 3 | | |

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

| Question | Yes | No | Comment |
|---|-----|-----|---------|
| 1. Have all implementing partners been identified? | ✓ | | |
| 2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? | ✓ | | |
| 3. Have project sites been identified? | ✓ | | |
| 4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? | ✓ | | |
| 5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? | ✓ | | |
| 6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? | ✓ | | |
| 7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution? | ✓ | | |
| 8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations? | ✓ | | |
| 9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take? | | N/A | |

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)