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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Solomon Islands

**TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL END REPORT:**

**YEAR of report:** April 2022

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| **Project Title:** Inclusive Governance of Natural Resources for greater social cohesion in Solomon Islands**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PRF**  00119150 |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **(Convening Agency)****UNDP****UN Women** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 10th December 2019**Project end date:** 9th January 2022 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  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):** **Recipient Organization Amount** UNDP $ 1,380,818.06UN Women $ 769,002.34      $            $       Total: $ 2,149,820.41 Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:      \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,183,581     Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:       |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2****Project Risk Marker: Medium****Project PBF focus area: Conflict Prevention/Management** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Vardon Hoca, Programme Manager, UNDPProject report approved by: Berdi Berdiyev, Country Manager in Solomon Islands, UNDP andSandra Bernklau, Representative – UN Women Fiji Multi-Country OfficeDid PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The project has concluded and has achieved and exceeded its expected objectives. The project has overwhelmingly served to its purpose and contributed to change in social structural and institutional norms in the increase of women’s participation and recognition of women and youths ‘contribution in decision making in terms of land and natural resources management which is one the major source of conflict in Solomon Islands.

The main achievements during the reporting period was the provision of the technical expertise and outreach support to the Ministry of lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS) and the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA), in assessing and compilation of the legislation and policies through conflict sensitive, gender inclusive and human rights-based approach. This was particularly vivid in the process of supplementing the efforts of these ministries in consulting the population of three previously conflict prone provinces of Guadalcanal. Western Province and Malaita in relation to the by-laws on natural resources and land management, as well as through providing policy recommendations in preparation of customary law legislation. As a result of the successfully attested methodology, the MTGPEA has committed for replicating the consultations on other provinces, while this process has also positively contributed to fulfilling the made of the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) by ensuring the inclusive approach and leaving no one behind. This is among the others also demonstrate the indirect catalytic effect of the project.

Under the outcome 2 under output 2.1 Through the support of the project to the Ministry of Land Housing and Survey. A total of 5 customary land has been recorded. Three in Malaita Province, One in Western Province and one in Guadalcanal Province. The project has successfully record 5 customary lands with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey. One of the achievements of the project is a successful hosting of the land forum. Which a total of 21 participants from the province attended representing their respective tribal groups and a total of 15 participants from the Government Ministries, NGO and other stakeholders.

On the same note, the project has successfully revitalized 5 provincial Youth Council from 5 provinces namely Guadalcanal Provincial Youth Council, Malaita Provincial Youth Council, Western Provincial Youth Council and Choisuel Provincial Youth Council. Trainings were done for the PYC with the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and family Affairs and National Youth Congress.

Anthropological study was successful completed at beginning of this year in 2022. The study highlighted the complexity of developing legislation which encompasses the complexity of different traditions and customs of the country. It also highlighted the challenges faced by traditional governance structures as well as the difficulty to find a common denominator among all the tribes in the country. The study pointed out challenges faced by traditional governance with the introduction of new technologies which lead community members to challenge the authority of the chiefs and their management of information and knowledge.

UNDP and UN Women with national partners have successfully completed the implementation of the two years 'Inclusive Governance of Natural Resources for greater social cohesion in Solomon Islands' (IGNR) project from 2020 to 2021.

One of the main achievements of the project is change in social, structural and institutional norms in terms of increased participation and recognition of women and youths’ contributions in decision making processes related land and natural resource management which is a major source of conflict in Solomon Islands.

The project fulfilled all its preliminary activities. Under Outcome 1, the project successfully strengthened substantive participation of 223 rural women and girls in the second round of consultations for the Traditional Governance, Customs and Facilitation Bill (TGCFB). This helped to address the lack of inclusion of women and youth during the first consultation process and address the gender-blind aspects of the draft TGCFB. The consultations carried under the project resulted in submission of 50 plus gender sensitive recommendations to Government of Solomon Islands. If adopted, these recommendations will lead to systemic change through ensuring that government systems and structures for managing land and natural resources have a formal system for including gender issues and women’s voices, such as equal representation for men and women on resource management committees

Under outcome 2, the project communities, government ministries and other stakeholders now recognize the interlinkages between gender-based violence and extractive industries and are better informed on how to address it. Through this project, The Ministry of Women, Youth Children and Family Affairs MWYCFA) was also able to fulfil its mandate under the Family Protection Act to improve awareness of 7 (578 community members) conflict prone communities with high Gender Based Violence rates in Malaita, Western, Guadalcanal and Rennell-Bellona on legislative protection and existing support services available on violence against women and girls (VAWG). This engagement resulted in inclusion of MWYCFA in negotiating social safeguards for communities as part of the negotiating team for the terms and conditions for a mining operation in Isabel Province.

Additionally, 45 female representatives from 3 targeted customary landholding groups in three provinces are better equipped because of women’s empowerment and leadership training to advocate and participate in decision making processes related to governance of land and natural resources.

A more gender inclusive and consultative process for managing land and natural resources will build greater social cohesion and long-term peace in Solomon Islands.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

The project has made a steady progress towards alleviating and preventing eventual

conflicts arising from the absence of adequate legal framework and insufficient

consultation process in policy compilation on land and natural resources management.

This has been through providing technical support and ensuring an inclusive approach

in policy making at the time when the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) has initiated

the procedures of amending and/or enacting the relevant legislation. To this end,

technical expertise has been provided to compile the related policy papers, while a

compendium of consolidated recommendations from the consultation process will be

presented to the government in upcoming weeks. This by itself, provides the basis for

the institutional change that is expected beyond the life span of the project.

An important achievement which promotes societal change is the inclusion of the

women and youth in the customary land recording process supported by the project.

This has significantly contributed to reducing the societal perceptions of rather inferior

role of these groups and ensured women and youth have a seat at the negotiation

table. In addition, the dialogue between members of different customary land holding

groups, as well as the communication which included the ‘regular’ community

members in the same process along with the chiefs of customary land holding groups

provided evidence that structural changes are eventually possible should there be

persistence in pursuing consultative methodologies.

To this end, while the project has positively contributed to these changes, the impact

and the sustainability of the structural, institutional or societal shall be measured in

long term and beyond the time frame of 24 months.

Through this project, women and youths’ voices and roles in traditional and natural resource governance is now increasingly being recognised and valued by their communities as well as policy makers. The substantive participation of women and youths within community consultation process towards the draft TGCFB and customary land recording process has positively challenged gender and age defined norms and transformed social and cultural conventions on who can be on the negotiating table. This helped to shift the power dynamics and re-configure gender relations towards a more inclusive approach to decision making and helped to build the agency of women and youth to participate in governance related processes.

At a societal level, this project supported the government to undertake extensive consultations with communities.  The pre consultation sessions with women was an innovative approach which enabled rural women to have awareness on TGCFB needed to provide critical gender responsive recommendations in the plenary consultation session. As a result, this approach enabled rural women to be seen and heard and their opinions and solutions for inclusive approach to natural and land resource management taken into consideration at highest level of decision making. Consultations were designed to create a shift towards inclusive decision-making practices and approaches, increase women’s agency and allowed space for meaningful dialogue on issues affecting communities. Additionally, the community awareness session on VAWG helped communities to be in a better position to address and prevent the exploitation of women and girls including the women and girls themselves. Overall, the project has made steady progress towards a more equitable and inclusive structural change in the way communities and policy makers are engaged, coordinate and address issues.

The project also helped to strengthen institutional capacities of Solomon Island Government ministries in terms of adopting an inclusive gender sensitive approach for legislative and policy change. The project helped to break the silos between different government ministries (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Traditional Governance, Public Solicitors Office, Ministry of Labour and Commerce, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Fisheries and Provincial Women’s Desk Officers) engaged with extractive industries which have often overlooked the connection between extractive industries and VAWG.

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In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000-character limit):

The relationship between communities, customary land holding groups regarding land issues steadily improved and impacted peacebuilding processes in Solomon Islands. Within the 24 months of the project activities, youth and women were actively involved in dialogues and decision-making processes to contribute to lasting peace in their communities.

Among the project’s biggest accomplishment regarding the customary land was the completion of four conflict analysis which supported conflict resolution in Western and Malaita Provinces, where it conducted a series of consultations with chiefs of customary land holding groups as well as the group members. This includes the completion of land recording in the 3 targeted provinces namely Western Province, Malaita, and Guadalcanal Provinces. And a total of 5 customary land were recorded in 2021. Through active engagement by project staff and implementing partners a series of customary land diaries videos were launched on digital media to make all voices hear as well as promote and advocate for land rights as human rights.

Completing the customary land recording process in three targeted provinces – Malaita, Guadalcanal and Western Province – has played a significant role in peace-, nation and development building processes. Throughout the year, the project successfully applied the ‘leaving-no-one-behind’ approach and ensured the involvement of women, youth and people with disabilities in its activities. It allowed to “bridge gaps between customary land groups and lay strong foundations for harmonious relations and social cohesion”, as stated by Ago/ Simaema customary landholding group chief in Western Province.

Furthermore, the impact of the intervention was felt through positive feedback received first female National Land Recorder stated that *“land recording is an empowerment to the tribal members, something that has never been done in the past. Mostly importantly, the way the customary land recording is being recording is being implemented is what has been come out from people”*

Together with the National Youth Congress and the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs, the project team revitalized the fourth Provincial Youth Council in Choiseul Province, where 40 per cent of the newly elected executives were young women.

The relationship between communities and customary landholding groups regarding land issues steadily improved and impacted peacebuilding processes in Solomon Islands. Throughout the project’s implementation, women, youth, and people with disabilities were actively involved in training, workshops, and consultations to help develop all-inclusive and sensitive recommendations on customary land and the Traditional Governance Bill.

Among the project’s major accomplishments is the completion of land recording in three target provinces – Guadalcanal, Malaita and Western – that served as *“*[*an empowerment to the tribal members*](https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/2021/being-a-woman-land-recorder-in-solomon-islands-realities-challenges-successes.html)”. To support the recording preceded by public awareness dialogues and consultations and boundary mapping, the project team had launched the advocacy [#CustomaryLandDiaries](https://www.facebook.com/UNDPSolomonIslands/posts/5751386531545955) campaign.

The [impact of land recording](https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/2021/enjoying-land-rights-in-solomon-islands.html) was felt among customary landholding groups leaders, Mr. Martin Horihua, Spokesman Chief of the Rokohariharina House of Chiefs pointed out that “*the documentation of our tribal lands contributes to the decrease of land disputes among tribes because the process clearly records boundaries and genealogies of respective tribes.” It further “promotes reconciliation, restitution and restoration amongst our tribe(-s)*.”

Under the gender component, the project has successfully reached 1351 beneficiaries (624 males and 727 females) who are in a better position in terms of understanding gender-based issues and the importance of women’s participation in decision making. In addition, a total of 626 people (309 females and 317 males) attended the provincial consultations on the Traditional Governance and Customs Facilitation Bill; 578 (313 females and 265 males) attended the community awareness on existing laws and policies that protect women and girls from all forms of violence related to extractive industries; 102 (60 females and 42 males) participated in the national and provincial advocacy workshops on TGCFB and natural resource recommendations and on the implementation and monitoring of existing laws and policies.

The linkages made between national, sub-national and community actors in relation to traditional governance, land and natural resource management has gradually improved and has the potential to impact long term peacebuilding processes in Solomon Islands. This is reflected in the comments made below by different stakeholders. During the consultations, Premier of Malaita Province highlighted that “*Any new set ups that would encourage women’s participation must be encouraged. Our society is made up of men and women and leaving out one from decision making would only be detrimental to our society. Since the survival of our society or any society for that matter cannot last without both men and women*”. In response, the support of provincial governments has built confidence of the women advocates. The comment made by the Chairlady of the Malaita Provincial Women’s Caucus reflects this. “*I’m so happy to hear and witness the commitment by the Malaita Provincial Executive to support women’s participation in the development of Malaita Province. The support shown has given us confidence to continue to advocate on issues of importance to women and to bring these to the attention of the leaders”*. During the handover of gender sensitive recommendations to the Traditional Governance Bill, the Hon. Minister of MWYCFA said the intervention provided an “*equitable gendered-based lens and outlook to the ongoing legislative process of the Bill and serve as significant contribution and transformative peacebuilding efforts*.”

The project has had multiple levels of human impact in terms of inclusive and equitable approaches which have challenged norms and led to positive social, structural and institutional changes.

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**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: The Government is equipped with analyses, laws, policies and frameworks on land and natural resource management which are inclusive and reflective of customary governance**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on Track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

The activities under this outcome have been finalized and as per the external evaluation, all of the objectives have been met, with some of them exceeding the expectations.

Through the project, the Government of Solomon Islands (SIG) is fully equipped with analysis and information needed to develop gender responsive legislation and processes for land and natural resource management and traditional governance. This was achieved through the following 2 interventions:

1. Submission to MTGPEA on gender analysis and proposed gender responsive amendments to the draft based on consultations with 223 rural women from 9 provinces in Solomon Islands.

The final recommendations on bylaw from 170 rural representatives (52 females and 118 males) from the 3 customary landholding groups in three provinces was delivered to The Ministry of Lands.

Firstly, there was a notable increase in participation of youth and women during the TGCFB consultations compared to the first consultation by the MTGPEA. In the initial consultation of TGCFB, no women were consulted. In the second consultation, 223 rural women representatives from all 9 provinces were reached. The bottom-up development approach used in the consultation is appreciated by both women and youth. They recognise the importance of their knowledge, representation and collective action as a powerful resource that can promote substantiable use of natural resources and traditional governance. Below are some statements made by women leaders from Auki, Malaita Province during the TGCFB consultations.

*“It is very important to promote our traditional and custom values and to understand*

*that both men and women must participate equally in all decision making at all levels”*

*“We need both men and women to participate equally in all decision-making levels and*

*therefore, the need to strengthen and empower women about the Bill”*

The delivery of the final validated conclusions from consultations with the 223 rural women representatives, which incorporates more than fifty gender responsive recommendations as well as the gender analysis and proposed gender responsive amendments to the draft. The submission was delivered to the Minister of Traditional Governance, Peace, and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA). The submission from the consultations has the potential to greatly aid the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) in ensuring that the draft Bill including the drafting instructions which provide guidance on gender responsive elements needed for the Bill

Secondly, The Ministry of Lands was also delivered the final recommendations from 170 rural representatives (52 females and 118 males) from the 3 customary landholding groups in three provinces to address the weak governance systems of customary landholding groups. A recommendation to incorporate special measures to ensure inclusion and participation of vulnerable groups in decision making process will assist SIG in ensuring that the draft regulation is gender responsive and promotes inclusive governance of land and natural resources. The related desk review on laws, policies, general norms and practices to inform a review of targeted laws and the development of drafting instructions will inform the development of a community governance bylaw. .

The meaningful inclusion of historically excluded and marginalized voices of women and girls not only demonstrates significant progress in adopting an inclusive approach towards legislative change for greater social cohesion, peace, accountability, transparency, equality, enjoyment of human rights, sustainable and responsible development of customary land, but also establishes an inclusive peacebuilding centred model/approach for SIG to consider for future legislative and policy development.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The inclusive approach engaged by the project in the consultation processes, ensured that not only do women and youth have a safe space to voice their issues to be heard and considered by policy makers, but that also they have an equal opportunity to contribute to the solution. The approach also provided the opportunity to break gendered norms by creating opportunities for rural women and youths to enhance their agency and leadership capabilities within their own community space. These opportunities came by way of giving spaces to women and youth to express their agency in decision making and actively pursue purposeful goals engage in collective action and stand in solidarity to transform institutions and power relations; and lead and inspire social change within their communities.

**Outcome 2:** Communities adversely affected by land and natural resource mismanagement including VAWG participate more strongly in decisions on land and natural resources.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

Project completion with some significant achievements.

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Strong advocacy and proactive interventions to involve traditionally excluded communities in the decisions on land and natural resources is considered as one of the main achievements this outcome. To this end, the project continued to support series of targeted workshops at which women and youth were equipped with the knowledge regarding the applicable legal acts, by-law and policies on land and natural governance. The workshops also served as a fora for discussion between the women and youth and the ministerial and provincial officials on land management, natural resources and livelihoods, thus ensuring a meaningful interchange between the rightholders and duty-bearers and contributing in strengthening the national dialogue and institutional confidence building. Unorthodoxly, these forums also brought together at the same space, youth, women, community and traditional leaders, therefore, initiating an intragenerational exchange of the opinions over the use of the wealth. Particular significance was given to guide the discussions on the effects of the climate change and environmental consequences of the mismanagement of the natural resources, with the focus on rapidly increasing extractive industries in the area. To this end, special sessions were reserved to discuss? the Environmental Act and the related legislations of Solomon Islands, which among the other, regulate the necessity of the social and environmental impact assessments of the potential investments in the country. Technical support to the MLHS to review and reconsider the triggers and roots of the conflict related to the land management was another major attainment during the reporting period. The project supported and completed four conflict analysis in two provinces of the country, Parara in the Western Province and Raroasi, Paehusi, Huniharu, Are’are in Malaita Province. This entailed a complex process of analyzing of the diverse tribal traditions in inheriting, transferring and managing lands and examined areas of preventing the conflict and initiating dialogues, in line with the customary traditions, to resolve potential disputes. In addition, the ongoing process of land recording, which in addition to its cadastral technicalities, incorporates a series of 8 dialogues and ‘shuttle diplomacies’ between the customary land holding groups, is expected to positively contribute to reducing the potentials of the conflicts in the targeted areas, given that at the end of the process the customary land holding groups would have agreed and clearly defined boundaries of their lands. These achievements, in addition to their notable contribution to the societal and institutional transformation, have also established the foundations for the next envisaged interventions under this outcome; increasing the awareness on the interrelations between the violence against women and girls and the wealth management, and launching of the process of enabling the use of the customary land for the commercial purposes as well, which are all planned for the last two quarters of 2021.

Outcome 2 was achieved in two major ways. Firstly, the project equipped 45 women representatives of 3 targeted Customary Landholding Groups in 3 provinces with leadership and decision-making knowledge and skills needed to be able to articulate and advocate for women issues including influencing decisions related to land and raised awareness on legislations related to the protection of women’s rights. One of the female representatives commented “*We have never been provided the opportunity to participate or engage in any leadership or empowerment training. This is the first of its kind and an eye opener for most of us*". This sentiment was shared by all the women participants in the 3 targeted landholding groups from the 3 provinces.

Secondly, the project successfully brought to the attention of policy makers, implementers, and rural dwellers on VAWG and its correlation with extractive industries through enhanced advocacy and outreach program in 7 conflict prone communities with high rates of Gender Based Violence in Malaita, Western, Guadalcanal and Rennell-Bellona provinces. The project bridged knowledge gaps by raising awareness on existing laws, policies and services available for survivors of violence against women and girls like the Safenet Referral Network and services provided through the Authorized Justices under the Family Protection Act. A total of 385 participants were initially anticipated but the actual rural dwellers reached was 578, out of which 313 (54%) were women This unconventional forum of discussions between tribal/paramount chiefs, community leaders, youth leaders, church leaders, church women leaders, mothers, teachers, students and youths demonstrates the strong sense of interest by communities adversely affected by mismanagement of land resources in engaging with government in relation to land, natural resources and VAWG. The comments from a female member from Tamboko, Guadalcanal Province reflects this: *“I’m so glad that the message on domestic violence is clear and that we are privileged to hear this first hand.  Violence is mainly initiated from within families and good for us as parents to know so that we can address the issue too”. (Female community member from Tamboko, Guadalcanal Province).* he Chief of Tamboko village from Guadalcanal Province in his closing remarks commented, “*We now know what and how to refer domestic violence cases in our community. Thanks to the awareness session.”*

Another major achievement was the integration of other line ministries who work on extractive industries within the dialogue process who previously overlooked the connection between VAWG and extractive industries. This included focal points from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Traditional Governance, Public Solicitors Office, Ministry of Labour and Commerce, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Fisheries and Provincial Women's Desk Officers. As a result of this engagement, MWYCFA has been able to identify entry points for engagement on VAWG with other government ministries and was for the first time, invited as part of the negotiating team for the terms and conditions for a mining operation in Isabel Province. Through this entry point, MWYCFA is negotiating for the social safeguards for the community where the mining operation will take place, and this also includes social safeguards for preventing VAWG.

**Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Ensuring gender and youth inclusion in decision making on land and natural resources is compelling communities to address issues related to equitable access, including equitable access to knowledge. Inclusivity is not only addressing the needs of women and youth but is also empowering them to work with their communities to create changes in attitudes and practices, including changes to how VAWG is being perceived and handled in these communities.

The increased knowledge of 578 community members including 313 women on legislative provisions and support services on VAWG and increased leadership skills and agency of 45 women representatives of the targeted Customary Landholding Groups in three provinces helped to contribute towards promoting women’s participating in decision making and recognizing the need to prevent violence against women and girls by communities as well as various ministries within the government

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit) | Do outcome indicators have baselines? YesHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? No |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?Yes  | Evaluation budget (response required): Budget for the Endline study allocated is 55,786If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*: Recruitment of an international and national consultants to conduct the evaluation of the project being finalized. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount: Solomon Islands Government Not disclosed. Funding commitment by the government through the Customary Lands Record Act to suppose development of business case models Solomon Islands Government Not disclosed. Funding by the government through the MTPEA to complete TGB consultations in the rest of the provinces not reached by the project.  |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* |  |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[ ]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[ ]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[ ]  Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**The Government is equipped with analyses, laws, policies and frameworks on land and natural resource management which are inclusive and reflective of customary governance | Indicator 1.1Revised gender-sensitive draft Traditional Governance Bill (TGB) consultatively developed by the MTGPEA, is submitted to parliament. | The judiciary, the Bar Association, Churches and marginalized groups, women and youth were not meaningfully consulted on the first TGB. Customary Landowners are unaware of thebenefits of registering land boundaries for further sustainable development. | Gender sensitive revised draft Traditional Governance Bill endorsed by the MTGPEA. | Inclusive consultations programs Revised gender sensitive draft traditional governance bill. | End of project indicator target off track. However, the final validated Gender sensitive recommendations have been submitted to the MTGPEA for consideration in the revised draft bill. MTGPEA acknowledged receipt of the submission and is committed to revise the draft taking note of gendered recommendations. | Due to the political differences between the political section of the government and MTGPEA and the need to consult in the rest of the provinces not reached by the project the eventual enaction of the Traditional Governance Bill may not necessarily take place during its life span which is 2 years. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.1Comprehensive review of legislative and institutional frameworks governing land and natural resources | Indicator 1.1.1Number of inclusive, gender recommendations for amendments to the by-law and regulations governing land and resources management  | Customary land recording act and by-laws under review. |  | Draft by-laws for customary landDevelopment of gender sensitive legal framework | Performance indicator on track. Progress so far is a desk review, policy paper and drafting instruction to inform the development of the by-law has been completed and shared with the Ministry of Lands for formal submission to the Attorney General’s Office. A number of recommendations came out of the consultations. One of the key recommendations is establishing special measures to ensure the inclusion and participation of the most vulnerable, including women, youth, children, and people with disabilities, in the decision-making process of landholding groups. It was further recommended that the outcome of such measures should be illustrated through active participation and contribution to the decision-making processes of the landholding group | Due to the limited timeframe left, the Ministry of Lands through the Customary Records Act is committed to submit all supporting documents to the Attorney General’s office in 2022 for the actual drafting of the by-law relating to community governance. The documents have been shared with the Permanent Secretary and the Minister for Lands for endorsement. However, COVID-19 outbreak has delayed this process further. |
| Output 1.2The Traditional Governance Bill is submitted to Parliament and reflects the concerns of women and youth and is aligned with Amended Land and Titles Act | Indicator 1.2.1Recommendations of gender analysis and women’s consultations incorporated into the revised traditional Governance Bill Indicator 1.2.2 % of women (of those consulted) from target project provinces were engaged during consultative process for traditional governance bill. | TGB is deficient in its gender inclusiveness . Currently gender blind10% of those consulted during previous consultations were women | 50% of women (of those consulted) engaged during consultative process for Traditional Governance Bill. | Social Anthropological research. Gender analysis report with recommendation s. Consultations with youth and women.Inclusive consultations programs. | End of project indicator target has been achieved.More than 50 gendered recommendations formally submitted to the MTGPEA to inform the drafting instruction of the revised billA total of 52 areas of concern were documented during the 2020 consultation process with women. 223 women reps attended and were consulted out of the 250 invited from the 9 provinces representing 89%.  |  |
| **Outcome 2**Communities adversely affected by land and natural resource mismanagement including VAWG participate more strongly in decisions on land and natural resources | Indicator 2.1.Community members in target zones (disaggregated by sex and age) feel that they can participate in land and natural resource decision making; |  |  | Baseline and Endline study | 86% of the women and youth from the baseline survey feel that they can contribute to land and the natural decision-making processes.The endline evaluation is currently being undertaken.  | Endline Evaluation currently in progress. |
| Output 2.1Improved recording of customary land titles and strengthened synergies with Government and Private Sector to sustainably develop registered customary land | Indicator 2.1.1Number of Customary land titles successfully recorded through community led consultative process | Number of Customary land titles successfully recorded through community led consultative process. | 1 (during PBF-phase 2 project, the process of customary land boundary recording took around 8 months). | Customary land titles recorded. | 6 customary land titles successfully recorded through community led consultative process in 3 target provinces. |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2Number of sustainable pilot business plans mutually developed between MLHS, private sector and host communities with registered customary land. | N/A | At least pilot business plans developed for customary land titles recorded during the project. | Pilot Business Plans. | 3 pilot business plans identified and discussed during the land forum held from 26-28 October 2021. | The Ministry of Lands through the Customary Land Records Act Division is committed to further develop the 3 pilot business plans identified in 2021 in 2022. |
|  | Indicator 2.1.3Number of community related land and resources grievances resolved through conflict resolution under the MTGPEA and MLHS. | N/A | At least three community related land and resources grievances resolved. | Customary land titles recorded. | Three community related land resources grievances resolved. One was done in Malaita for the three-land recorded there because they are located close to each other, one for Western Province and one for two land recorded in Guadalcanal Province because they are located close to each other. |  |
| Output 2.2Natural resource management committees provide an opportunity for community members, including women, to discuss and address grievances within communities, with the private companies and Government representative s. | Indicator 2.2.1Increased Access of women and youth to natural resource management decision making | Limited representation of women, PWDs and youth in natural resource management committees. | At least 30% of women’s representation in the natural resource management committees. | Technical support to targeted ministries mainstreaming gender. Women’s empowerment in leadership and decision-making trainings Technical support to PWCs and other women groups on natural resource management and climate adaptation. | End of project indicator target is off track. However, recommendations for resource management committee membership by community members during policy consultation is for 50% of women’s representation in such committees. This is also reflected in the drafting instructions to the Attorney General’s Office. A Policy Paper, desk reviews and drafting instructions for a gender sensitive legal framework has been completed and delivered to the Ministry of Lands for further action. Participation in the Land Forum:17 females were included in the land forum that discussed guidelines for making recorded customary land available. Out of the 17 females, 9 females were representatives of the 6 recorded customary landholding groups from Malaita, Guadalcanal and Western Provinces. Women present were all remote rural based representing a diversity of ages and ethnic groups. | Due to the limited timeframe left, the Ministry of Lands through the Customary Records Act is committed to submit all supporting documents to the Attorney General’s office in 2022 for the actual drafting of the by-law relating to community governance. |
| Output 2.3Community members, especially women and girls have increased awareness of the legal rights and feel protected from VAWG | Indicator 2.3.1Increased awareness of community members (of those who participated awareness sessions), especially women and girls, on existing laws and policies that protect women and girls from VAWG | N/A | 80% of the community members (of those who participated in awareness sessions) reported increased awareness on existing laws and policies that protect women and girls from VAWG. | Community awareness program. Advocacy work for the implementation of existing law/policies to protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and abuse | End of project indicator target has been achieved. More than 80% of community members who participated in the outreach awareness session reported increased awareness on laws and policies that protect women and girls from VAWG from a simple verbal and pictorial evaluation conducted before and after the sessions. |  |
| Output 2.4Avenues exist for communities, especially youth and women, to hold their leaders and government to account with regards to land and natural resource management decisions | Indicator 2.4.1Improved participation of youth and women advocacy forums in decision-making processes related to peacebuilding, natural resource governance and accountability mechanism | Limited engagement of youth and women forums in advocacy and decision making processes related to peacebuilding, natural resource governance and accountabilit y mechanism. | At least 50% of the participants from youth and women forums feel satisfied with their involvement in decision making processes related to peacebuilding , natural resource governance and accountability mechanism. | Revitalization of provincial youth councils Training of youth Advocacy initiatives with stakeholders around corruption issues including transparency, accountability & peacebuilding. | End of project indicator target is off track. While a satisfaction survey was not undertaken, the project has mobilised youths for decision making processes on governance and management of natural resources and peace building at provincial and national levels. In the process, four Provincial Youth Councils were revitalized. Initial planning meetings were already held between the National Youth Congress and Youth Caucus with the Provincial Youth Divisions to develop an awareness and training framework on policies and regulations governing national resource management. | *UNDP to provide* |
| Output 2.5Communities are supported to find more sustainable and inclusive use of land which reduce conflict factors. | Indicator 2.5.1 Number of sustainable business ideas. proposals developed by national business development forum | N/A | At least two sustainable business ideas/concept proposed by national business forum to MLHS. | Establishment of a national business development forum. Sustainable business ideas/proposals. | End of project indicator target on track. A Land Business Forum was established. Three sustainable business ideas were identified, discussed and to be developed further in 2022. | The Ministry of Lands through the Customary Land Records Act Division is committed to further develop the 3 pilot business plans identified in 2021 in 2022. |