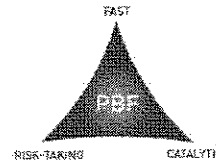


IRF – PROJECT DOCUMENT



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)
IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT






<p>Project Title: <i>Planim Save, Kamap Strongpela</i> (Plant Knowledge, Grow Strong)</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UN Women UNICEF</p>
<p>Project Contact: Jeffrey Buchanan Address: 4th Floor, United Church Building, Douglas Street, Town, Port Moresby Telephone: +675 321 9855 E-mail: Jeffrey.buchanan@unwomen.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (NCFR) CSO</p> <p>Project Location: South Bougainville, Autonomous Region of Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.</p>
<p>Project Description: Community-level peacebuilding activities addressing conflict related trauma (in perpetrators and survivors of violence) and gender based violence through transforming gender norms and the strengthening of community and district level support services available for survivors of gender based violence.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: \$1,049,499 Peacebuilding Fund: \$999,499 Government Contribution: Other: Partners for Prevention \$50,000</p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: March 2015 Proposed Project End Date: August 2016 Total duration (in months)¹: 18 months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score²: 3 <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.</i></p>	
<p>Project Outcomes: Community social cohesion and security in Bougainville strengthened through opportunities to address conflict related trauma effectively, and reducing levels of gender based violence by transforming gender norms, in addition</p>	

¹ The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women’s empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

to improved access to district level gender based violence support services.

PBF Focus Areas³ which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select one*):
 (Priority Area 2): Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts: (2.3) Conflict prevention/management

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)⁴ <i>Name of Representative</i> Jeffrey Buchanan,  <i>Signature</i> UN Women Papua New Guinea <i>Date & Seal</i> 29/01/2015</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Baba Duhappa,  <i>Signature</i> UNICEF Papua New Guinea <i>Date & Seal</i> 29/01/2015</p> <p><small>(Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</small></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> Sir Manasupe Zurenuoc, Kt OBE, Chief Secretary, Government Department of Prime Minister & NEC  <i>Signature</i> Title <i>Date & Seal</i> 29/01/2015</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative</i> Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support  <i>Signature</i> Peacebuilding Support Office, NY <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC) <i>Name of Representative</i> Hemansu Roy Trivedy,  <i>Signature</i> RCO, <i>Date & Seal</i> 29/1/2015</p>

³ PBF Focus Areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3)

Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context⁴

The Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB) is an autonomous region within the state of Papua New Guinea (PNG), with its own Government as well as with representatives at the National Parliament. It counts a population of about 300,000 people. Following nearly a decade of a bloody conflict (from late 1980s) with estimated deaths of up to 20,000 people, the PNG national Government and the Bougainville actors signed the Bougainville Peace Agreement in 2001 (BPA). Women and women's groups played integral roles in initiatives to end violence and promote sustainable solutions to conflict⁵.

The BPA provided a legal basis for the establishment of the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG). It also included provisions for weapons disposal, governance arrangements, and a referendum on the political status of Bougainville. The referendum on the political status of Bougainville is expected to take place between 2015 and 2020, following the achievement of certain minimum conditions. However, while the Peace Agreement was signed in 2001, many grievances and unresolved issues have persisted. Some Bougainvilleans feel that the BPA has inherent gaps and it is clear that not all the armed factions involved in the conflict signed the Peace Accord. Despite this, the peace process in Bougainville is widely recognized as a successful peacebuilding effort. There has not been a return to any significant violence since 2001, however in Konnou, South Bougainville internal fighting over six years led to displacement of families, the loss of up to 50 lives and the disruption of government services. In 2011 the Konnou Peace Agreement was signed.⁶ The post-conflict environment remains fragile and poses a significant barrier to stability and development.

In late 2013, following the UN Secretary-General's declaration of PNG's eligibility for support from the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), the UN and the ABG undertook an extensive and highly participatory peace and development analysis (PDA), facilitated by Interpeace⁷. The consultations took more than three months with more than 1,000 people from all regions of Bougainville and relevant stakeholders outside the region contributing.

The PDA found that Bougainville should not be classified as 'post-conflict' and that the historical drivers of conflict remain present today. In fact, according to the PDA, there are probably more contributing factors to conflict now than in the 1970s and 1980s. The PDA identified the following current conflict factors: (i) resistance to 'Outsiders' because of a perceived threat to Bougainville resources, culture and identity; (ii) unequal distribution of benefits and costs from the Panguna mine and from other natural resources; (iii) internal (communal) jealousies and disputes over land and other resources, which do not have easily accessible non-monetized means of resolution; (iv) leadership rivalries and divisions. In addition, the PDA identified the following potential contributory factors that could fuel rivalries and conflicts: (i) heavy handed actions by those in authority to resolve disputes and disagreements; (ii) a general feeling of insecurity in some parts of Bougainville, often associated with the presence of arms; (iii) weakened traditions, norms and values and irreversible cultural change; (iv) lack of accurate, relevant and trusted information sources and a practice of reasoning amongst much of the population; and (v) widespread skepticism and distrust of those in leadership positions.

⁴ Information primarily sourced from the Peace and Development Analysis and PriorityPlan. Additional sources are referenced.

⁵ Sister Lorraine Garasu (2002) "The role of women in promoting peace and reconciliation" in *Weaving consensus: The Papua New Guinea – Bougainville peace process*, Conciliation Resources,

⁶ <http://www.radionz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/201141/bougainville-konnou-agreement-to-be-signed-in-ritual-ceremony> Accessed 17 November, 2014.

<http://www.undg.org/rcar2011.cfm?fuseaction=CPPs&ctyIDC=PNG&P=1625>

⁷ Interpeace is an independent, international peacebuilding organization and a strategic partner of the United Nations. <http://www.interpeace.org/about-us/fast-facts>

More broadly, the processes designed to deal with the aftermath of the conflict - the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA), reconciliation processes and weapons disposal - are all progressing slowly and without a clear and agreed plan. As the PDA highlights, two significant issues related to dealing with the legacy of the past, have been largely neglected. These are: (i) trauma healing (affecting many communities as well as individuals); and, (ii) the conditions and environment to learn from the past.

In terms of the capacities for peace, the PDA emphasized the importance of local level and community governance and processes. The PDA stated that district and lower level 'Peace and Security Committees' can do well, if they are grounded in local commitment and mobilization, nurtured rather than imposed upon, and not undermined with 'easy money'. In addition, the PDA found that post-BPA women in Bougainville have lost the prominence they had before and during, the crisis, and in the subsequent peacemaking processes (it should be noted that most of Bougainville is a matrilineal society where women traditionally hold an important place in community decisions and land ownership). The shift of attention to ex-combatants; the exclusion of women from the first weapons disposal programme; a climate of fear from guns; high levels of domestic and gender based violence; and very limited political representation at all levels are some identified contributing factors for the current marginalization of women. 'Youth' make up half of the population, and despite having a tremendous stake in the future of Bougainville they are not invited to effectively participate in governance platforms, from the Village Assembly to the House of Representatives. The churches of Bougainville have an important role in the society but, with regards to the conflict, have been and are both 'dividers' as well as 'connectors' and 'healers'. In addition, peacebuilding is poorly understood and not pursued as effectively as it could be. The PDA identified that, 'there is a strong feeling ... that too much attention has been given to 'ex-combatants' compared to civilians who have suffered even more during the crisis.'

The PDA identified the following priorities for peace: (i) the enabling environment for a peaceful and informed referendum, including informed choices, a broad-based debate and preparations for a smooth referendum process; (ii) active promotion of increased participation of women and youth in political and socio-economic processes; (iii) more constructive and effective interaction and partnership between the National Government and the ABG; (iv) stronger governance capacities at local level and stronger connections between local level and ABG; (v) weapons disposal, reconciliation and trauma healing, through alternative low cost approaches.

As a cross-cutting issue through the Priority Plan, it should be noted that there are still low levels of representation and participation of women in leadership and decision making in Bougainville and that this is an important issue for long-term peace in Bougainville. An Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security under the framework of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 was developed in 2012 through ABG and UN Women but has not been operationalized. Between 2010 and 2013 a study titled "Family, Health and Safety Survey" was conducted in Bougainville as part of a larger UN study in six countries in Asia Pacific Region through a joint UN programme led by UNDP called 'Partners for Prevention' (P4P⁸). The aim of the study was to generate knowledge and understanding of how masculinities (notions of what it means to be a man) are linked to men's views and perpetration of violence against women. The study shows alarming levels of violence against women. It found that 85% of men surveyed had perpetrated physical, sexual, emotional or economic violence against a partner and three quarters of women had experienced this violence. The study also found that a key contributing factor to violence is the persisting post-conflict trauma.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps

As identified in the Priority Peacebuilding Plan there are numerous actors supporting peacebuilding interventions as identified in Table 1 below.

⁸ A joint UN programme of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the United Nations Volunteers and the United Nations Population Fund. <http://www.partners4prevention.org/>

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Priority Plan Outcome Area	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects /activities	Budget in USD	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Strengthened relationship/trust between GoPNG and ABG (especially with regards to the conduct and outcome of referendum)	GoPNG and ABG	<p>Meetings of JSB</p> <p>Meetings of Technical C Referendum Committee</p> <p>Ongoing informal meetings between PNG Prime Minister and ABG President</p> <p>Ongoing meetings between Chief Secretaries of both Governments as and when the need arises.</p> <p>Initial dialogue initiated between the PNG Parliament and ABG House of Representatives</p> <p>Autonomy Review 2013 conducted.</p>	Ongoing	Not known	Lack of consistency of these meetings.
	UN Women /UNFPA	Facilitated ABG women MPs dialogue with National women MPs; facilitate dialogue with Boug. Women's Federation with PNG National Council of Women.		Not known	<p>Adhoc meetings. Need to be formalized and regular.</p> <p>Adhoc meetings. Need to be formalized and regular.</p> <p>Progress of the transfer of powers and their operationalization at ABG and local level yet to be ascertained.</p>
Strengthened confidence of Bougainville people in the BPA and informed choices at referendum through improved communication, civic education and dialogue	Government and ABG	Community consultations on the Tseroge Summit outcomes on PBA and Arms disposal.	Under the 2011-2015 ABG strategic Plan		No Government budget allocation for the Peace strategy implementation
	UNDP and ABG	Mapping on and assessment of BPA Implementation on the key Pillar; Arms Disposal.			No inclusive and constructive discourse on the BPA

Priority Plan Outcome Area	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects /activities	Budget in USD	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
	UNDP and ABG	Support to the ABG Awareness strategy.	Effective 2014	USD 1 million for 2014-2015	
	UNDP and UNFPA	Youth Fora/Parliament Initiative on Leadership transformation.	Ongoing		
	UNICEF	Support to the operationalization of MOU between DfCD and ABG on the transfer of power for the implementation of Civil Registration and Lukuatim Pikinini Acts		\$150,000	
Existence of an enabling environment for a peaceful referendum	UNDP and Catholic Church	Facilitation of dialogues/discussions between factions and government (South and Central Bougainville).		300,000	Absence of constructive dialogues between different political groups; Poor media and communication coverage to enable informed community dialogues.
	UN Women	Implementation of Gender & Elections Program (BRIDGE) to 5 districts including Panguna & Konnou; Facilitating BRIDGE Gender & Elections training to ABG MP; mainstreaming of BRIDGE WPS into all UN Women processes	2011-2013	\$75,000	Requirement to Strengthen gender equality at all levels of decision making from VA, COEs & ABG; Lack of gender sensitive policies & legislation and requirement to education of general population of the polices and electoral processes requires MPs top lead process.
	UN Women	UN Women Supporting the ABG awareness	2014	\$5,000	Requirement to support WPS public awareness processes.

Priority Plan Outcome Area	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects /activities	Budget in USD	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
		<i>strategy through a weekly radio program promoting GE, WE, WP; 16 Days of Activism (2012-14)</i>			
<p><i>Community social cohesion and empowerment through addressing trauma and strengthening local governance for peace</i></p> <p><i>Community social cohesion and empowerment through addressing trauma and strengthening local governance for peace</i></p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP, ABG, Australia and NZ</p> <p>UNDP; Australia-L&J Programme</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF; Nazarene Center/Catholic Church; ICRC; and USAID</p>	<p><i>Peace and Governance program;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Peace and security strategy development and dissemination.</i> • <i>Community security governance approaches in south Bougainville.</i> • <i>Pilot on local level peace infrastructures in 3 districts of south.</i> • <i>Sports for Peace initiatives</i> <p><i>Governance:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conflict sensitive Development Planning and Coordination at district and community level (south Bougainville pilot areas).</i> • <i>Supporting the Development of the ABG M&E and Performance Analysis framework</i> <p><i>Human Rights:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ABG Human rights framework and Action Plan, including</i> 	<p><i>Ongoing</i></p> <p><i>Aligned to Autonomy Arrangement Review Recommendations.</i></p>	<p><i>300,000</i></p>	<p><i>Absence of a Government-led strategy on coordination and management of peace and social support ;</i></p> <p><i>Lack of support to replicate best practices in social cohesion building, reconciliations and community security approaches</i></p>

Priority Plan Outcome Area	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects /activities	Budget in USD	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
<p>Community social cohesion and empowerment through addressing trauma and strengthening local governance for peace</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>support to establishment and strengthening of Human Rights Committees in the 3 regions and development of HR Curriculum for schools</p> <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Peace and security. • GBV, Protection <p>Support development of curriculum on peace education; and climate change for elementary schools</p> <p>Support accelerating girl education through child friendly schools and community based education advocates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Family Support Centers (FSC) and case management and referral system • Undertaking End Violence against Children (EvaC) Campaign • Enhancing justice for children 	<p>Aligned with the Bougainville Education Act</p> <p>Ongoing</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient attention to issue of mental health and potential causes • Weak Community support mechanisms • Lack of Timely and accessible referrals • Less targeting of Correctional institutions.

Priority Plan Outcome Area	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects /activities	Budget in USD	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
	UNICEF	<p>through the work with community police, district magistrates, village courts and ministry of community development on child offenders, victims and witness</p> <p>Trauma , Violence Prevention & Rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training. • Safe house "Meri haus" projects. • Support to Remand Persons 	2013- 2014		Requirement to strengthen gender equality at all levels of decision making 4 pillars: prevention of relapse of conflict; Protection of women in conflict; Participation of women in peace building and Promotion of women in relief and recovery.
	UN Women GoARB/CSOs	<p>Primary support for the development of the Boug. Action Plan (BAP) on WPS and the Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, Peace and Security Policy.</p> <p>Implementation of BAP on WPS</p>	2013 and ongoing	\$40,000	Requirement to ensure women's issues in all UN/GoARB peace building processes
		Supporting the establishment of the Bougainville Women's federation and its ongoing WPS work	2014 -2015	\$15,000	Lack of coordinated mechanisms to address the impact of the conflict on women.
				\$13,000	Insufficient attention to issue of mental health and potential causes

Priority Plan Outcome Area	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects /activities	Budget in USD	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
		Supporting the provision of counselling services for trauma, violence and rehabilitation at Buka Family Support Centre			Weak Community support mechanisms <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Timely and accessible Referrals

c) Rationale for this IRF

There is an urgent need for community level peacebuilding interventions to respond to the high levels of violence, including gender based violence, and to address the on-going post-conflict trauma which is a contributing factor to the violence, which continues to perpetuate a general feeling of insecurity. The 2013 Family Health and Safety Survey in Bougainville conducted by P4P found that mental health of women and men is a significant concern for long-term wellbeing, with high rates of depression, suicide, substance abuse and post-traumatic stress in the survey population. If the findings of the study can be extrapolated to the whole population it indicates that one quarter of men and one in seven women probably have post-traumatic stress disorder⁹. Traumatic experiences during the conflict were identified as the second most important contributing factor to perpetrating violence as an adult man¹⁰. The P4P study recommends that prevention strategies target changing dominant forms of harmful masculinities to reduce emphasis on toughness, emphasized heterosexuality and dominance over women to build on the positive features of masculinity such as provider protector roles and shared domestic contributions¹¹.

The GPI2 provides an opportunity to pilot a community based initiative in Bougainville building on the foundations of existing plans, community level activities and strengthening district level support services to service the whole of ARB's population. The AGB's peacebuilding priorities identified in the ABG Peacebuilding Strategy and Women Peace and Security Strategy and Action Plan prioritize strengthening women's leadership and participation for conflict prevention, conflict resolution, conflict transformation and peace-building and to build their capacities to engender peace and reconstruction processes as well as ensuring a voice and decision-making power for women within the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement and security reform agenda.

No sustained work at the community level to address trauma as a result of conflict, which includes trauma in women and girls, has been identified. The PDA notes a lack of recognition and support for work around trauma and that peacebuilding is poorly understood and not pursued effectively. It also emphasized the importance of local level and community governance processes. Previous interventions at the community level in these areas have been disconnected and not sustained, nor has the local governance structure of the Council of Elders (COE) been the entry point for interventions.

The ARB lacks mental health facilities as well medical staff trained in mental health and psychosocial support to provide services to people experiencing trauma or other mental health issues¹². At the Buka and Awara hospitals the Department of Health has established two Family Support Centers (FSC), to provide services to survivors of gender based and family sexual violence, however due to a shortage of trained staff, limited opening hours and lack of coordination with other services, the level of

⁹ Partners4Prevention (2014) Draft Bougainville Summary Report Family Health and Safety Survey, pg. 12.

¹⁰ Ibid pp. 21-23.

¹¹ Ibid, pg. 25.

¹² Tierney, D., Silove, D., & Bolton, P., (2014) *Strategic Framework to Address Mental Health and Psychosocial Issues in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville*.

support provided to victims of gender based and family sexual violence is limited. The FSC are designed to act as a one-stop-shop providing emergency medical support, post-exposure prophylaxis, counselling and referrals to police and justice, however in reality the counselling and referrals are being provided by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (NCFR) through their Safe House program. In addition, available services for survivors of gender based violence and people experiencing trauma are largely underutilized due to limited public awareness of the few available family and sexual violence services and lack of family and sexual violence screening, detection and referral system within the health facilities.

The Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (NCFR) ran, with the support of UNDP Buka Office, trauma education and awareness with 47 former combatants developing trauma counselling and treatment process with the aim of giving the men an opportunity to treat their trauma, find healing, recover, reconcile and restore order back into their households and communities. While this pilot was not continued, NCFR has developed a community counsellor training and has run this in locations across ARB. The community counsellors volunteer their services as part of a Women and Children's Safe House program, run by NCFR, or in their communities. Wider engagement with communities, especially victims of conflict, has not occurred around addressing crisis related trauma or gender based violence. *Planim Save, Kamap Strongpela (Planim Save)* will contribute towards implementing these plans and expand on existing activities.

Catalytic effect: *Planim Save* has the opportunity to take existing activities and services around trauma and peacebuilding to scale working with the whole of community, across two COE areas, to develop sustained and wide-spread practical assistance to help 'non-combatants' deal with the material and psychosocial losses suffered during the crisis and transform harmful gender norms for men and women. Working with the whole of community, rather than just target groups such as former combatants, will facilitate inclusive and whole of community activities to engage in dialogue around peacebuilding and local responses to violence and trauma, including raising the voice and experiences of women and girls.

The South District has been identified as the community conversations pilot location as there are several factors that increase the risk of violence. These include prevalence of weapons in communities, cross-border activities with the Solomon Islands, including trading alcohol and weapons, and recent experience of the Konnou conflict. Specifically, in Buin the project seeks to dismantle existing exclusionary forms of power as women and youth are often excluded in decision making as it is a patriarchal society. In Bana the project seeks to challenge the increase in GBV, in the form of sorcery related violence and murder. Sorcery accusation-related violence was most common in the South and may be an expression of continuing community mistrust following the conflict and as well as men's trauma exposure which has resulted in difficulty controlling aggression and post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms¹³.

Planim Save, while from a different funding source, is an integral project directly contributing towards Outcome 3: Community cohesion and security as part of the UN Peacebuilding Fund for Papua New Guinea/Bougainville. Specifically focus on gender based violence and transforming negative gender norms through community level peacebuilding activities *Planim Save* will pilot a process in South Bougainville using locally established curriculum. It also complements *Equality for Progress: Bougainville Women in Leadership Project* that will address Outcome 1 and 2: Women's representation and participation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

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

Outcome statement: Community social cohesion and security in Bougainville strengthened through opportunities to address conflict related trauma effectively, and reducing levels of gender based

¹³ In the P4P study one in two of the men interviewed and one in four of the women had witnessed someone experiencing violence after being accused of sorcery. Nearly one in five of the men had been engaged in such violence, but only 3% (one in 33) of women.

violence by transforming gender norms, in addition to improved access to district level gender based violence support services.

Theory of Change: If communities have access to alternative localized gender based violence and trauma healing processes led by experienced community actors and are further empowered through local level community plans and initiatives aimed to prevent gender based violence, and if communities have access to coordinated support services, then communities will feel safer and more cohesive, resort to less frequent violence, and will be able to move on from past grievances and focus on the future.

Content of Support: *Planim Save, Kamap Strongpela* will establish a model of community engagement to transform social norms around violence, specifically gender based violence, by addressing post-conflict trauma of women and men through empowering community conversations and improving access to support services for survivors of gender based violence in the target area.

There are two strategies in the *Planim Save Project*.

Strategy 1: Includes community-based education programs utilizing the community conversations model¹⁴, work intensively for twelve months across two Council of Elder (COE) areas in Buin and Bana, South Bougainville. A series of three community conversations topics on gender, human rights & gender based violence; trauma & healing; and positive relationship skills will be conducted at the community level with women, youth, men (including former combatants), and community leaders. The aim of the strategy is to create a sustained level of engagement at the Village Assembly level to address gender based violence as a result of community and individual trauma and negative gender norms. Providing the same information with different sections of the community will create a common understanding and language that can contribute towards community dialogue around peacebuilding and a change in social norms around gender based violence.

There are five activities that will support the implementation of strategy 1:

1. **Curriculum development:** Building on the curriculum already developed for community workshops by NCFR the first activity involves consolidating the curriculum and adapting the content, where required, for the community conversations format. The curriculum can be piloted in one Village Assembly (VA) and changes made to adapt the content to respond to local issues. The curriculum will then be available to be utilized in other areas across Bougainville.
2. **Community facilitators identified and trained:** Two community facilitators (female and male) will be trained from each VA. The selection of community facilitators will be a competitive process as facilitators will need to commit to the duration of the project, be able to work with different members in their own community and have minimum reading and writing standards. NCFR and COE will be responsible for making the final selection of facilitators. A total of 36 community facilitators will be trained in each of the topics, as well as in community conversation and facilitation techniques. Having local facilitators working in their own community will increase community ownership and responsibility for developing community responses to gender based violence and trauma.
3. **Community conversations:** The community facilitators will be responsible, with the support from the NCFR project team, to run the community conversations in their VA. The three community conversations topics (gender, human rights & gender based violence; trauma & healing; and positive relationship skills) will be run four times, with a different target group (women, youth, men and community leaders¹⁵) over a period of 12 months. Each topic will

¹⁴ Community Conversations is a facilitated process for dialogue and decision making, where communities explore the underlying and sometimes uncomfortable causes of gender based violence and trauma in their communities and generate their own solutions to address those causes. The community conversation approach draws on traditions of talking things through and collective decision making. The approach has been trialled used in PNG around HIV/AIDs.

¹⁵ Separating the target audience into groups was identified as the best way to ensure that everyone is given an opportunity and space to participate. Having a male and female facilitator in each Village Assembly will allow taboo or sensitive topics to be discussed in a single-sex group, however a key component of the community

include up to five modules and if run full-time can take up to one week. Delivery will be flexible depending on the requirements for each community and each target group. There will also be combined activities where everyone is invited to come together to participate and have wider conversations around violence, gender norms and community change and to influence community norms. It is planned that 30-40 people will participate in a community conversation and it is expected that the same people will attend each of the conversations as the content will build on the content from the previous conversation. It is expected that a maximum of 160 people in each VA will attend the three community conversation topics. With 9 VA targeted in each COE area there is a potential maximum of 2,880 people participating across the two COE areas¹⁶.

4. **Community counsellors:** As it is expected that discussion around gender based violence and trauma at a community level will increase the demand for support services 20 community counsellors will be trained and supported from the COE areas. Supervision will be provided by the established counsellors at NCFR. These community counsellors will provide opportunities for individual and group counselling to be provided within a community setting, or at the Buin Safe House¹⁷, if a neutral safe space is required. The training of additional community counsellors and accessibility at the village level will increase the access support services and address trauma through counselling services.
5. **COE planning:** Planning activities with the COE will also be a key activity to develop local governance responses to address gender based violence and trauma. While community leaders¹⁸ are participating in the community conversation additional workshops and activities will be run with community leaders to develop local governance responses to address gender based violence and trauma. This could be through the development of local by-laws, plans, referral protocols or strategies. To date there has been little work at the COE level around peacebuilding, trauma or gender based violence. It will be important to involve the District Level Administration, through the Department of Community Development in these planning activities to support government involvement and develop relationships between different government structures.

Strategy 2: Includes improving access to district level coordinated support for people experiencing trauma and for survivors of gender based violence through the temporary recruitment of staff, capacity building of health and justice staff through a series of workshops and increasing awareness of the services available. The aim of the strategy is to improve the availability and utilization of services responding to gender based violence at district level health services by increasing the number of qualified staff and volunteers who can provide appropriate support services and referrals and increasing the community awareness of the services.

There are four activities that will support the implementation of strategy 2:

1. **Support Services capacity building:** Conduct two trainings on emergency medical care, psychosocial support and referral services with 15 health workers; two police officers; one staff from Division of Community Development; one magistrate; and one prosecutor to assist in the identification of cases of gender based violence and coordination of referrals between the health and justice.
2. **Additional FSC staff:** UNICEF will support the temporary recruitment and placement of one nurse at the Buka Family Support Centre to provide technical assistance in emergency medical care, psychosocial support and referral system. This will assist to meet an immediate

conversation process is bring different groups together to support more inclusive decision making. Youth refer to women and men who are no longer attending school but are not yet married.

¹⁶ Baubake, the largest VA in the Buin COE, has a projected population of 8,191 in 2015. 1,440 people participating in the community conversations is 17.5% of the population. Lamane East, where most recent sorcery cases occurred in the Bana COE, has a projected population of 3,347 in 2015. 1,440 people participating in community conversations is 43.0%.

¹⁷ Access to the Buin, Awara, Buka and Chabai safe houses will be supported, where required, through NCFR and their Safe House programme, which has just received substantial support from DFAT for the next three years as part of the *Pacific Women, Shaping Pacific Development Fund*.

¹⁸ Community leaders will include Council of Elder representatives but will also include church leaders, women's leaders and youth leaders.

gap in service delivery and to be sustainable after 18 months funding will be sought from Department of Health.

3. **Training of Trainers in community counselling:** As there is currently only one community counsellor trainer located in Bougainville and limited qualified staff or volunteers to provide adequate support service a cadre of trainers for community counsellors is required. Training of trainers will build the intellectual foundation for the physical infrastructure which is being funded by DFAT, UNDP and DOH through Safe Houses, Family Sex Violence Action Committees and Family Support Centers. While there is focus on building new and expanding existing services it is evident that there is a lack of local expertise to support and implement these measures. By training up to 20 community counsellor trainers, there will be an increase the number of people who can train and supervise others, but also be available to improve the service being planned for.
4. **Community awareness:** Working in partnership with the Department of Health and Family Sexual Violence Action Committee a series of radio infomercials will be developed and broadcast on local Bougainville radio stations for a period of six months to increase the awareness of the services provided at Family Support Centers.

b) **Budget:**

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: Community-wide support for and commitment to women and girls human rights and ending gender based violence.				
Output 1.1	Community conversations	\$440,372 UN Women	Transfer to IP; Contractual services	Training of community facilitators and costs to implement community conversations across 18 Village Assembly areas. Includes M&E costs
Output 1.2	Community counselling	\$82,200 UN Women	Transfer to IP	Training and allowance for 20 community counsellors
Output 1.3	Local governance responses to GBV and trauma	\$234,037 UN Women	Contractual services; staff; supplies; asset; travel; operating costs; indirect costs	Includes UN Women & PBF direct and indirect support costs
Outcome 2: Improved institutional mechanisms to support women and girls who have experienced gender based violence.				
Output 2.1	Support services capacity building	\$134,890 UNICEF	Contractual services; travel; transfer; operating costs;	Includes UNICEF indirect support costs
Output 2.2	ToT community counsellors	\$108,000 UNICEF	Contractual services; travel; transfer; operating costs;	
Total		\$999,499		

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

PBF PROJECT BUDGET			
CATEGORIES	UN WOMEN	UNICEF	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	\$1,667		\$1,667
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$5,148		\$5,148
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$25,000		\$25,000
4. Contractual services	\$48,600	\$37,000	\$85,600
5. Travel	\$24,125	\$12,000	\$36,125
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$512,572	\$163,000	\$675,572
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$90,000	\$15,000	\$105,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$707,112	\$227,000	\$934,112
8. Indirect Support Costs ¹⁹	\$49,497	\$15,890	\$65,387
TOTAL	\$756,609	\$242,890	\$999,499

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

Peace Building Fund: All projects operating under the Peacebuilding Fund will be supported by the PBF structure, which includes a PBF Programme Coordinator, PBF Secretariat and Project Coordinator for Outcome 3.

UN Women: UN Women in Papua New Guinea has significant capacity to deliver on this project. The office manages significant resources already, with an overall budget for 2015 of US\$13.1m and around 28 personnel in 2015. UN Women has maintained a sub-national office in Bougainville since 2010 with two personnel and will have three personnel including a P4 Women Peace and Security expert in place from early 2015. Through its ongoing presence in Bougainville since 2010, UN Women PNG has developed and maintained very strong networks across CSOs, FBOs, the government and development partners. UN Women is a well-respected agency in Bougainville. Recent projects delivered by the Bougainville office includes the coordination of the Women, Peace and Security Action Plan and the BRIDGE project aiming to increase political participation of women. As well as the Women, Peace and Security expert both the Country Representative and Deputy Representative have significant hands-on experience in post-conflict environments, including in Bougainville. The Country Representative previously worked in Bougainville at village level for four years and the Deputy has worked on Bougainville programming from Port Moresby for five years with several visits to Bougainville, in addition to working for several years in post conflict Solomon Islands. The Deputy also has a Masters degree in post-conflict development and conflict resolution. UN Women Papua New Guinea is strongly committed to joint programming and this is the second joint programme designed by UN Women Papua New Guinea. UN Women Papua New Guinea also chairs the Programme Coordination Committee which is responsible for oversight of joint programming, UNDAF evaluation and joint results based management for the UNCT.

¹⁹ The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures

UNICEF: With a total of 34 staff and an annual operating budget of \$11 million for Papua New Guinea, UNICEF works in conflict prevention and peacebuilding through a range of capacity building interventions that combines UNICEF's global expertise and comparative advantage in areas of education, health and child protection. This involves peacebuilding educations through schools; building capacity of village court to manage disputes and family and sexual violence issues; supporting community advocates to promote violence prevention messages and strengthening capacity of communities, government institutions to effectively manage and respond to conflicts, disputes and violence. UNICEF has extensive global experience in joint programming. As one of the DAO (Delivering as One) country, the UNICEF program in Papua New Guinea is designed jointly with other UN agencies. With previous experience working with the Family Support Centers in Buka and Arawa the Papua New Guinea country office is well placed to expand the level of support provided across the North, Central and South districts in Bougainville.

Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (NCFR): The local CSO NCFR will be the implementing partner responsible for output 1.1 and output 1.2 of *Planim Save*. Established in 2001, NCFR has been a key local organization providing community training and support in the areas of human rights, peace building and counselling. Responsible for establishing and coordinating the Women's Human Rights Defender Network and Male Advocacy program in Bougainville NCFR has an extensive network of community facilitators and support from the wider community. NCFR currently is leading the work in Bougainville around men's and boy's social behaviors change through the development of Bougainville's first male's hub where socio-pastoral, care, counselling and rehabilitation will be provided. During the crisis and peace process, Sr Lorraine Garasu (CSN), director of the NCFR, was a key figure and has been involved in numerous international and national discussions and training on peacebuilding and trauma.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country

	RUNO	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc.)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	UN Women	Core resources and donors	1,100,000	N/A
Current calendar year	UN Women	Core resources and donors	8,000,000	N/A
Previous calendar year	UNICEF	Core Resources and Thematic Resources from UNICEF HQ and Donors	11,000,000	N/A
Current calendar year	UNICEF	Core Resources and Thematic Resources from UNICEF HQ and Donors	11,000,000	N/A

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management

The proposed *Planim Save* project is integrated under the Outcome 3 of the Peace Building Fund (PBF). The PBF will provide a larger programming platform for the *Planim Save* project, and will contribute to the sustainability and knowledge sharing of *Planim Save* outputs. Under the PBF programme, successful activities related to violence prevention and community conversations may be continued or scaled up in 2017, after the 18 month duration of *Planim Save*. As a standing agenda item on the PBF Steering Committee agenda all stakeholders will be kept updated of the progress made.

The two outcomes of *Planim Save* will be managed by UN Women’s Bougainville Office in Buka and UNICEF’s Papua New Guinea Country Office in Port Moresby, and will coordinate with the PBF Outcome 3 Coordinator, located in Awara. UN Women will provide assistance to UNICEF through UN Women’s Buka based staff.

Sufficient project management oversight, technical advice and operational support will be provided by the UN Women P4 Women Peace and Security expert, National Program Coordinator, and National Program Administrator. Coordination meetings will occur between the UN Women, PBF Outcome 3 Coordinator and NCFR staff. This coordination will ensure on-going communication and coherence between the two GPI2 projects and the wider PBF implementation, especially other Outcome 3 activities.

NCFR will have four staff dedicated to the delivery of outcome 1 and will establish a small project office in Buin to support the implementation at the community level. The Project Manager will have responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the community based activities and training and reporting to UN Women. The Project Coordinator will have responsibility for the coordination of the community facilitators and community counsellors’ activities at the Village Assembly level. A Reporting Officer will be responsible for the collation of data from the community facilitators and creation of reports tracking community change, including case studies from the Village Assemblies. The Finance Officer will ensure that procurement processes are applied and payments are made in a timely manner. As there will be many community activities and community facilitators this is an essential role.

b) Risk management

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Prior to the 2015 ABG elections community leaders, ‘big men’ and their political supporters may be moving around between regions limiting the effectiveness of community interventions. (political and operational)	L	H	NCFR have high respect across ARB and will be able to work at community level. (NCFR Project team)
Conflict or tension between COEs chosen as part of the project, and those not. (political and operational)	L	H	Choose COEs based on work already begun and positive relationships built. Provide support to COEs through the planning activities. (UN Women and NCFR Project team)
Violent tension or conflict breaks out in project area or impacting on project area E.g. armed road blocks established, use of firearms in Buin. (political and operational)	L	H	NCFR have been long established in the area and command respect. Clearly marked project vehicle. Safety and security protocols established E.g. radios to be provided to all project staff. (UN Women and NCFR Project team)
Challenges in recruiting suitably qualified staff to manage and implement the project, impacting on the timeliness and effectiveness of implementation.	M	H	UN Women to provide support to NCFR in the recruitment process. Utilize networks to promote advertising and recruitment (UN Women and NCFR Project team).
Inability to implement project without purchase of a designated 4wd vehicle and	H	M	Provision of project vehicle with qualified driver. Avoid hiring of vehicles to avoid

driver due to the remoteness of sites and variable road conditions. Limited, highly expensive and unreliable hire vehicles available. E.g. flooding of river crossings, landslides closing roads. (operational)			jealousies and dangers (includes at road blocks and road accidents due to poorly maintained vehicles.) Monitor weather and road conditions. Establish Standard Operating Procedure for flooded water crossings etc. (UN Women and NCFR Project team)
Lack of food security in VA will impact on the attendance and participation of community members. (operational)	L	M	Project manager to keep in communication with COE and VA to monitor events that can impact project delivery and community conversations. Develop flexible delivery options for training. (UN Women and NCFR Project team)
Unplanned /unexpected community events, such as funerals, can disrupt community conversations and activity plans limiting (operational)	M	M	Project manager to keep in communication with COE and VA to monitor events that can impact project delivery. Develop flexible delivery options for training and community conversations. (UN Women and NCFR Project team)
Monetization of peacebuilding and community work impact local support for the project and individual's willingness to participate. (political and operational)	M	M	Introduce the project at community level and discuss commitments to the project at the beginning. Promote that this project aims to support communities address community issues. (UN Women and NCFR Project team) Project design builds on the work that that has been done to improve community outcomes, not individual or collective monetary benefits. Provide a locally relevant salary to those delivering the project in the VAs.
Expansion of NCFR programs too quickly to deliver effectively (operational)	M	H	Commencement date of March to allow the recruitment of appropriately qualified staff. Monitoring and support from UN Women Buka and UNDP Buka & Awara.
Challenges to social norms and gender roles through the community conversations may increase the vulnerability of women and girls to violence (political and operational)	M	H	Ensure that it is understood that this is a community-led initiative, not outsiders pushing for change. Include in the conversation material information about human rights and a right to a life free of violence. Establish reporting mechanisms if women and girls feel unsafe or are threatened. Establish relationships with police to respond to any concerns of increased violence. (UN Women and NCFR Project team)
Beginning or restarting discussion around the events from the crisis and/or trauma could create tension within the community, revisiting 'old wounds' (political and operational)	M	H	Ensure that there is a clear understanding as to why the crisis/trauma is being discussed and link to healing. Facilitators to be trained and supported by the project coordinator with discussions done in a 'safe space,' open and honest, with clear ground rules. Provide adequate trauma counselling support throughout the process. (UN Women and NCFR Project team)

c) Monitoring & evaluation

The *Planim Save* monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework will sit under the Priority Peacebuilding Plan M&E framework. It will also align with the M&E with the *Equality for Progress: Bougainville Women in Leadership Programme*, which will support efficiencies between the two projects. Each PBF project will be responsible for the M&E and reporting of its own activities, outputs and outcomes. The M&E of the Priority Plan will be the responsibility of the PBF Secretariat and, at a higher level, of the Joint Steering Committee, which will be advised of progress through the Secretariat and through the RUNO reports and responsible for overseeing and responding to any need for course change. A dedicated PNG M&E officer will be hired to be part of the PBF Secretariat, to finalise the Results Framework and to prepare the M&E Plan for the Priority Plan, once the major projects are in place.

A mix of both process and outcome, quantitative and qualitative indicators to capture the prevention and response components of the project will be included, as detailed in the Results Framework (Annex B)²⁰ and the M&E Plan (Annex C).

Partners for Prevention (P4P) will support the development of the M&E framework including a baseline study, adapting the P4P Family, Health and Safety questionnaire and incorporating locally responsive data collection methods. A key component will be to ensure that gender disaggregated data is collected to measure the gender responsiveness of the project. A baseline study will be undertaken to ensure that the impact of *Planim Save* can be effectively measured, especially in the areas of transforming gender norms and reducing gender based violence. The collection of baseline data can be completed by the local people trained to complete the Family, Health and Safety questionnaire. The collection of on-going monitoring data can be undertaken by the community facilitators at the Village Assembly level. The NCFR Project Coordinator will be responsible for the process monitoring, with the data collation by the Reporting Officer, while the UN Women P4 Women Peace and Security expert will have the responsibility for the outcome monitoring.

As this project is longer than 12 months it requires an external evaluation, which will commence six months prior to the financial closure to the project by an external consultant. As *Planim Save* contributes towards outcome 3 of the PBF the evaluations will be combined to deliver efficiencies.

d) Administrative arrangements

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

AA Functions

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

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

²⁰ Indicators have been adapted from: Bloom, Shelah S. *Violence Against Women and Girls: A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators* (MS-08-30). Chapel Hill, NC: MEASURE Evaluation, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina and Chapel Hill; 2008. <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications>

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project 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.

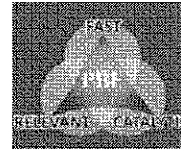
Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/	
Recipient UN Organization:	UN Women UNICEF	
Implementing Partner(s):	Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation	
Location:	South Bougainville	
Approved Project Budget:	\$999,499	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: March 2015	Planned Completion: August 2016
Project Description:	Community-level peacebuilding activities addressing conflict related trauma (in perpetrators and survivors of violence) and gender based violence through transforming gender norms and the strengthening of community and district level support services available for survivors of gender based violence.	
PBF Focus Area:	(Priority Area 2): Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts: (2.3) Conflict prevention/management	
Project Outcome:	Community social cohesion and security in Bougainville strengthened through opportunities to address conflict related trauma effectively, and reducing levels of gender based violence by transforming gender norms, in addition to improved access to district level gender based violence support services.	
Key Project Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community conversations at the Village Assembly level on gender, human rights & gender based violence; trauma and healing; and positive relationship skills with women, youth, men, and community leaders. • Community counselling to provide support to women and men with post-conflict trauma. • Planning activities with Council of Elders to improve local level responses to gender based violence and trauma. • Strengthen capacity of district level gender based violence support services. • Training of trainers for volunteer community counsellors. • Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation. 	