****

 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:**  Solomon Islands

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL:**

**YEAR of report:**  2022

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Title:** Gender Responsive Peacebuilding in Extractive Industries in Isabel Province, Solomon Islands **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:**  **00125625** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**  N/A     | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **IOM  (Convening Agency)****UNFPA** |
| **Date of first transfer:**  22 January 2021    **Project end date:** 21 January 2023 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?**  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[x]  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**  IOM     $  1,154,925     UNFPA  $  345,075          $            $       Total: $  1,500,000     Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 85.53%\*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:  $ 1,218,590    Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $998,984.59 |
| **Project Gender Marker:** **Project Risk Marker:** **Project PBF focus area:**  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by:  Nathalie Hanley, Programme Manager, IOM Solomon Islands   Project report approved by: IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Did 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 was initiated on 22 January 2021 and is nearing the end of the implementation cycle. All project staff were recruited in the first reporting period, and partnership agreements are in place with four civil society organizations: Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association (SIPPA), Stages of Change Women’s Theatre Association (SOC), community-based organization (CBO) Sitapuna, and the Isabel Provincial Council of Women (IPCW).

Key achievements this reporting period include: 1) 305 people trained on Gender, Peacebuilding and Leadership (18 trained as trainers, and 287 reached through roll-out training in 10 project communities); 2) Finalization of a research report on “Understanding peacebuilding in communities affected by extractive industries in Isabel Province”; 3) Gender-balanced eco-peacebuilding committees established across all 10 project communities and provided with cash grants to implement projects designed to address and respond to logging related sources of conflict; 4) 40 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) held across project communities (4 per community) on concerns relating to the logging industry, informal justice resolution (one FGD for women and one FGD for men) and on challenges in accessing referral services; 5) The development of draft SOPs on informal justice resolution, harmonized to apply across all eight Houses of Chiefs in Isabel, and consequently across all communities in Isabel Province; 6) 43 people reached through training for chiefs on conflict resolution and applying rights-based and gender-sensitive informal justice resolution; 7) 20 police officials trained on gender-based violence (GBV) and making referrals.

Noting the impacts on implementation of civil unrest in November 2021 and of the country’s first outbreak of COVID-19 in January 2022, IOM and UNFPA also sought and obtained a six-month no-cost extension this year. As domestic travel restrictions started to ease from April 2022, and limitations on in-person gatherings were lifted in June 2022, this additional time allows for the completion of remaining project activities, as well as for a Final Evaluation to be undertaken. A consultant is in the process of being contracted to conduct the Final Evaluation.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

A high-level peacebuilding dialogue between logging company representatives and community representatives will be held on 17 November, as well as a dialogue between central government representatives and community representatives on 16 November.

Other key project activities to be conducted in the final months of the project include continued delivery of GBV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) mobile clinic services by SIPPA, and completing the installation of toilets and solar panel lighting in two pilot communities (Talise and Bolitei).

Additionally, a Final Evaluation will be undertaken, in order to capture best practices and lessons learned from implementation of the project.

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 resulted in improved understandings, at the community level, of the value of including women in leadership and peacebuilding. Monitoring undertaken both before and after outreach and awareness interventions showed community awareness increasing from 15 per cent to 85 per cent among the 3,416 people reached.

The project has also resulted in the creation of gender-balaced eco-peacebuilding groups across all ten target communities. Nine of these groups are women-led, offering concrete opportunities for strengthening the leadership of women at the community level. Moreover, the small grants provided to eco-peacebuilding groups are supporting structural or societal improvements across all ten communities through, for example, the construction of women's resource centres in some communities and inter-community reconciliation interventions in others.

Two communities (Talise and Koisisi) have also committed to recommending the appointment of female chiefs during the next convention of their House of Chiefs, which could see greater consideration for the role of women in leadership and informal justice resolution being cemented at the institutional level in Isabel Province.

Additionally, the development of Standard Operating Procedures on informal justice resolution, in partnership with the Isabel Council of Chiefs, that are designed to apply across all eight Houses of Chiefs in Isabel, and consequently across every community in Isabel Province, will allow for greater standardization, greater transparency and greater accountability in the application of informal justice, as well as more frequent referral to formal justic actors for criminal matters which should not be informally resolved.

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 project has resulted in positive impacts for target communities in Isabel province, particularly among women and young women. Many related having an improved understanding of their rights following outreach and awareness interventions. Community leadership have also demonstrated an improved understanding of the need for greater gender equality efforts, with one leader relating: "Most times we always try to put only males to lead our community. So we just realized some of the mistakes, that we should apply gender equality so that females too can be included in some leadership positions".

Additionally, the ongoing installation of toilets, handwashing basins and solar panel lighting across the two pilot communities of Talise and Bolitei will result not only in improved safety and security for women and young women, but also in improved sanitation for all community members, as further outlined in this article: https://medium.com/@UNmigration/where-improved-sanitation-can-offer-protection-from-gender-based-violence-and-crocodiles-72f2214425bf. Older persons and minors will particularly benefit, noting that mangroves currently used for open defecation are far and challenging to access.

**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:** **An enabling environment is created to support women’s human rights and participation of women and young women in community-based peacebuilding processes.**

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

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

Progress under this outcome has resulted in strong support from national and provincial government, local authorities, traditional leaders, service providers and target communities, facilitating implementation, and driving sustainability of interventions.

Building on the successful communication campaign held last year, which reached school children across Isabel Province, as well as 3,416 people (1,773 female and 1,643 male)[[1]](#footnote-2) with messaging on women’s rights, women’s leadership and women’s inclusion in peacebuilding and conflict resolution, this year a radio talk-back show was organized on 27 August, with a panel featuring Isabel’s Premier, Rhoda Sikilabu, as well as local law enforcement, and health, mental health and social service providers. The panel discussion on women’s rights and women’s leadership was broadcast live, reaching an estimated audience of 500 listeners. It will be replayed by the Solomon Islands Broadcasting Company during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence in December 2022.

A community engagement manual on women’s rights, women’s leadership and women’s inclusion in peacebuilding and conflict resolution was also developed and finalized this year. The manual was used by implementing partner Stages of Change to conduct training for community-based organization Sitapuna[[2]](#footnote-3) on how to hold dialogues and engagement on these themes at the community level. Following training, Sitapuna started rolling out community engagement sessions across target communities in November, reaching 275 people to date. Additionally, all implementing partners have supported the distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials across target communities, with over 6,000 IECs distributed this year.

A training manual on Gender, Peacebuilding and Leadership was also finalized and was delivered as a Training of Trainers (TOT) from 26 to 29 April to 18 participants (8 women and 10 men). Trainers were drawn from the provincial SafeNet network and included representatives from provincial government, law enforcement, civil society and traditional leadership[[3]](#footnote-4). Following the TOT, trainers cascaded the training across all 10 project communities between 9 and 18 May, reaching a total of 287 people. While the primary target audience for this training were women and young women (231 women and girls reached), 56 men and boys were also engaged[[4]](#footnote-5). Trainees at the community level reported increased knowledge and skills and expressed an interest in further training.

A research piece on “Understanding peacebuilding in communities affected by extractive industries in Isabel Province” was also finalized on 14 April, based on primary data collected across four communities in September 2021. The research focused on gender norms, beliefs and factors surrounding women’s participation in informal justice resolution, conflict prevention and peacebuilding mechanisms in Isabel Province. Some of the key recommendations advanced in the report include: 1) the capacity building of traditional leaders to support and include women in peacebuilding and decision-making; 2) greater accountability of logging companies to the communities in which they operate; and 3) the engagement of provincial and national government with logging companies on their environmental health and corporate social responsibility strategies. These recommendations informed the project team’s approach for continued implementation in 2022[[5]](#footnote-6).

Finally, work continued on a gender impact assessment of the logging industry in Isabel Province. A draft report was submitted this year based on primary data collected across six communities in September 2021, but following the project team’s technical review has necessitated multiple revisions for quality control. Efforts are being to finalize the report by year end. However, preliminary findings indicate that logging companies often fail to adequately consult with women when negotiating access to land, compensation payments or benefit-sharing agreements, which can disempower and disadvantage women, and may also undermine traditional decision-making structures and matrilineal land tenure principles.

**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)*

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment was ensured under this outcome in the following ways: 1) The project team participating in stakeholder engagement and activities was comprised of both men and women; 2) The project team took into account the perspectives and views of both male and female stakeholders in the design and delivery of activities; 3) Research was conducted to clearly understand existing barriers to women’s empowerment, so as to more effectively address these under project interventions; 4) Women’s organizations were engaged as project partners; 5) Community engagement materials and training materials were specifically contextualized to meet the capacity-building needs of women and young women in target communities; 6) Community engagement materials and training materials clearly articulate women’s rights, the importance of gender equality, and the value of including women in leadership and peacebuilding. They also provide specific examples of women’s leadership in the Pacific and in Isabel Province; 7) While training opportunities primarily targeted women and girls, men and boys were also invited to participate, so as to strengthen their uptake and understanding of gender equality principles; and 8) Women and youth in target communities were engaged to provide catering during project activities, allowing them income-generating opportunities.

Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness was ensured by: 1) Conducting communication and advocacy activities that specifically targeted children and youth; 2) Ensuring that literacy barriers did not preclude the engagement of children and youth in the project’s communication campaign activities, which were primarily delivered through community theatre performances and dialogues; 3) Engaging children and youth aged 15 and up in training activities conducted at the community level; and 4) Engaging women and youth in target communities to provide catering during project activities, allowing them income-generating opportunities.

**Outcome 2: Women and young women are able to drive change within their communities through peacebuilding dialogues.**

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

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

Activities under this outcome are on track. This year the project team supported the establishment of eco-peacebuilding groups across all ten project communities. These groups serve as a community-level coordination mechanism to collect, share and address community concerns related to safety and security, conflict resolution and environmental degradation, particularly when related to the local presence of extractive industries[[6]](#footnote-7). All the groups are comprised of ten members (five women and five men). Across the ten communities, nine of the groups are chaired by a woman, and eight of the groups have a female treasurer.

Between 1 May and 9 June, the project team held focus group discussions (FGDs) across all ten communities with the eco-peacebuilding groups, community leadership and interested community members, on community concerns related to the local presence of extractive industries. In total, 163 community participants (74 women and 89 men) participated in these discussions. These FGDs served to identify key social, environmental and economic concerns to be discussed both with logging company representatives, and with national and provincial government representatives, at dialogues which will be held on 16 and 17 November in Honiara, with the participation of 20 community representatives (10 F, 10 M). The primary areas of conflict within communities, between communities and logging companies, and between communities and government relate to: the unequal or unfair distribution of benefits; the lack of appropriate consultation, and the insufficient inclusion of women in consultation and decision-making; the failure to honour agreements entered into; weak monitoring, oversight and enforcement of laws and regulations by government; allegations of corruption and bribery; and the negative social and environmental impacts of logging, which are insufficiently mitigated or addressed by government or logging companies.

Ahead of the dialogue with industry representatives on 17 November, the project team coordinated with the Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI) through a meeting held with SICCI’s Chief Executive Officer on 30 March. While no logging companies operating in Solomon Islands are members of SICCI, the Chamber expressed interest in continued coordination and updates. The project team also met with the Vice President of the Solomon Islands Forestry Association on 4 November, to confirm the Association’s participation in the upcoming dialogue.

The FGDs on community concerns relating to the logging industry also served to inform the development of small projects, in each community, to address and respond to identified sources of conflict. The project team supported community eco-peacebuilding groups in developing detailed budgets and work plans, and in identifying two to three indicators which could be used to measure the success of selected interventions. Eco-peacebuilding groups were then provided with a cash grant of 40,000 SBD (equivalent to 5,000 USD) with which to implement their projects. While the projects varied across communities, they included: reconciliation interventions to address inter-community conflict; the construction or upgrading of multi-purpose community centres[[7]](#footnote-8); the construction of multi-purpose women’s resource centres[[8]](#footnote-9); the construction of a kindergarten[[9]](#footnote-10), repairs and upgrades to water supply infrastructure damaged by logging activities; and the construction of a marketplace[[10]](#footnote-11). In each community, discussions were held on the viability and sustainability of interventions proposed, in particular to mitigate the risk of any proposed infrastructure being under-utilized or falling into disrepair. The implementation of small projects is broadly on track, and some communities have also taken the initiative to mobilize additional resources, so as to further their project ideas.

FGDs were also held between 1 May and 9 June, in all ten communities, on informal justice resolution, in order to inform the development of clear and transparent SOPs on access to informal justice. FGDs were held with men and women separately, in order to reflect the different experiences that men and women may have when seeking access to justice. More than 361 community members (216 women and at least 145 men)[[11]](#footnote-12) were consulted across the ten communities. Issues to emerge from these FGDs were a lack of standardization (between and within communities) on: matters resolved through informal justice; penalties applied; and fees levied by traditional and community leaders for their time. Barriers to accessing formal justice also emerged, as well as a lack of female representation among the traditional leaders and chiefs who make decisions on informal justice. One of the positive developments to emerge from this consultation, however, was the recognition by community leaders that women are under-represented in decision-making. In two communities, a commitment was made to recommend the appointment of female chiefs at the next convention of their House of Chiefs.

Following the FGDs, the project team coordinated with senior traditional leadership in Isabel Province (the Isabel Council of Chiefs), as well as the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA) to develop SOPs on informal justice resolution that would be applicable across all eight Houses of Chiefs and therefore applicable across all communities in Isabel Province. These harmonized SOPs clearly outline what matters can be resolved through informal justice and what matters need to be referred to formal justice actors, and include specific gender-sensitive provisions as well as standardized fees and penalties.

The SOPs were introduced and discussed with traditional leaders and the Isabel Council of Chiefs during training conducted for community chiefs on conflict resolution and applying rights-based and gender-sensitive informal justice resolution. From 18-27 October, two four-day trainings were conducted reaching 43 participants (5 F, 38 M), including 1 representative from Isabel Provincial Government, 1 representative from the Isabel Council of Chiefs, 1 representative from law enforcement and 40 chiefs from across 29 communities in Isabel Province. Representatives from the executive of each of the eight Houses of Chiefs were in attendance. This training gave each House of Chiefs the opportunity to review the draft harmonized SOPs and provide inputs. Based on this review and the validation of the SOPs, final edits will be applied before the SOPs are formally submitted to the Isabel Council of Chiefs. A representative from the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs also provided traditional leaders with an overview of key national legislation during the training, to ensure chiefs have a better understanding of what matters can be resolved through informal dispute resolution and which must be referred to formal justice actors. This session was particularly valuable in filling critical knowledge gaps and was described by participants as ‘eye-opening’.

**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)*

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment was ensured under this outcome in the following ways: 1) The project team participating in stakeholder engagement and project activities was comprised of both men and women; 2) The project team met with and took into account the perspectives and views of both male and female stakeholders; 3) Eco-peacebuilding groups were composed of equal numbers of men and women; 4) The appointment of women to the roles of Chair and Treasurer for the ten eco-peacebuilding groups was strongly recommended, resulting in nine female Chairs and eight female Treasurers; 5) When relevant, FGDs were conducted separately for both men and women; 6) All data collection tools developed included specific questions on gender considerations; 7) Five of the eco-peacebuilding projects developed seek to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment; and 8) SOPs on informal justice resolution contain specific gender-sensitive provisions.

Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness was ensured in the following ways: 1) Three of the eco-peacebuilding projects developed address the needs of children and youth.

**Outcome 3: Coordinated government and CSOs have improved quality of service provision and higher beneficiary reach targeting women and young women who face violations due to conflict dynamics between community and logging companies and their workers.**

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

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

Activities under this outcome are on track. From 5-7 July, a SafeNet coordination training was held in Buala for 14 provincial service providers (11 M, 3 F) to enhance their coordination and referral practices. One of the key outcomes was the commitment to work towards developing a provincial inter-agency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to ensure strengthened referral processes.

From 12-21 July, two three-days trainings on GBV and referral were also held for police officers in Isabel. The first training, specifically targeting female police officers, reached 6 participants. The second training, targeting male police officers, reached 14 participants. These two trainings combined mean that over two-thirds of Isabel’s police force has now received dedicated training on GBV.

Additionally, from August to September, implementing partner IPCW conducted eight trainings on applying a survivor-centred approach across project communities, reaching 159 women and 70 men.

Between 1 May and 9 June, a needs assessment to identify gaps in the existing referral system was also conducted, in form of FGDs held in each community. More than 372 people (233 women and 139 men)[[12]](#footnote-13) were consulted on challenges in accessing SafeNet services, inclusive of medical services, counselling services, legal assistance, law enforcement support and protective services (shelters or safehouses). The primary challenges were: a lack of knowledge about services and rights to access services; a lack of availability or accessibility of services; slow response times from services providers (particularly law enforcement); financial barriers; and cultural barriers. A findings report, along with recommendations on how to address or mitigate key gaps and challenges, will be shared with national and provincial SafeNet coordinators by January 2023. Following the FGDs, contact directories for referral services were also developed in poster format (for schools, clinics, community halls and churches) as well as in a foldable pocket format for individuals. These will be disseminated across all target communities and shared with service providers in December and January 2023.

In May, a mobile phone and mobile credit were also provided to each of the nine communities that, as of April 2022, now have phone connectivity. This is to enable survivors who don’t have personal communication devices to access services through a trusted community focal point. Since June, IPCW reported receiving 97 calls from communities, for an average of 16 calls per month. Of the 97 calls, 52 related to requests for assistance/referral, while 45 were requests for information or related to training activities in target communities.

IPCW equally supported target communities with procurement of materials to establish a community-level ‘safehouse’[[13]](#footnote-14) for women and girls in need of protective services, and work on these is underway. Additionally, this year, IPCW provided case management services and support to seven beneficiaries (6F, 1 M) in partnership with Family Support Centre.

SIPPA held two Training of Trainers on psychosocial first aid (PFA) for its 40 volunteers (19 men and 21 women from the 10 target communities) from 20-24 June in Baolo and 27 June – 1 July in Sepi. The trained volunteers are expected to support cascade trainings at the community level with CBOs and community leaders, and to apply their PFA knowledge and skills in their communities.

SIPPA also began delivering onsite mobile outreach services this year, with one outreach conducted from 17 June to 4 July across all ten communities, and one outreach from 15-30 August across five communities. Family planning services, contraceptives, counselling and tests for cervical cancer, pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections were offered at each site. In total, 248 women were provided with clinic sexual and reproductive health services (112 women below the age of 24 and 136 above the age of 24). During delivery of these services, five lifesaving clinical referrals were made. Additionally, over 3,000 male condoms were distributed. It is expected that two additional outreaches will be conducted before the end of the project.

Finally, following the safety and security audit and FGDs held in the two pilot communities of Talise and Bolitei in 2021, this year steps have been taken to meet community requests for the installation of toilets to mitigate safety and security risks. The provincial government’s Rural Water Sanitation and Hygiene (RWASH) team undertook visits to both sites, in order to assess the feasibility of the request, and to develop the list of materials to be procured. Procurement of materials for toilets, handwashing basins and solar panel lights was concluded, and materials have been shipped to project sites. A two-day pre-training was conducted by the RWASH team in both Talise and Bolitei, and community members in Talise have provided miller timber as an in-kind contribution to this activity. Across both sites, the communities will also provide labour for dam improvements and the installation of the toilets as an in-kind contribution. Construction in Talise is underway and expected to be completed in early December, and construction in Bolitei will begin in mid-November and is expected to conclude in early January 2023.

**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)*

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment was ensured under this outcome in the following ways: 1) The project team participating in stakeholder engagement and activities was comprised of both men and women; 2) The project team met with and took into account the perspectives and views of both male and female stakeholders; 3) GBV and SRH services are designed to meet the needs of women and young women; 4) Gender balance was met in the composition of SIPPA volunteers mobilized for psychosocial support activities; 5) Male participants were also included in the FGDs on barriers in accessing SafeNet services, in recognition of the fact that men and boys may also be survivors of GBV and that those who are may face significant challenges in accessing services primarily designed to cater for women and girls; and 6) Both men and women were provided with capacity building opportunities, including through organizing dedicated training for male and female police officers separately.

Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness was ensured by: 1) Extending direct assistance and case management services to young women and girls. The first survivor supported by IPCW through the project was a 12-year-old girl; and 2) Including youth in FGDs on barriers in accessing SafeNet services.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)In order to strengthen ownership and sustainability of programming interventions, and to enhance the capacity of provincial government to support the project team with on-the-ground monitoring, representatives from Isabel Provincial Government (IPG) were included in all FGDs and capacity building activities conducted this reporting period, and have provided input and advice on all activities undertaken. A representative from MTGPEA was also engaged to accompany the project team for activities undertaken from 1 May to 9 June, relating to peacebuilding and informal justice resolution, both to allow central government counterparts to monitor ongoing implementation, but also to ensure consistency of project activities with the Ministry’s objectives and approach. Following the Programme Manager’s arrival in Solomon Islands in March, they also travelled to Isabel from 25 April to 6 May, both to support delivery of activities, and to monitor the project team’s roll-out of activities at the community level. Monitoring of activities was equally tracked through forms and surveys designed to capture accurate data on number of people engaged in project activities, as well as feedback from participants on training activities. Remote monitoring, via regular phone calls and emails with IPG and with implementing partners in Isabel was also undertaken. In order to strengthen remote monitoring and coordination, a laptop was procured for the project team’s focal point at IPG. Finally, financial monitoring of implementing partners IPCW and Sitapuna was also undertaken this year, through a spot-check and compliance visit conducted by IOM’s Finance Assistant.  | Do outcome indicators have baselines?Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): USD 50,000If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  Terms of Reference for the Evaluation were drafted, reviewed and finalized in coordination with IOM, UNFPA and UNPBF. Following this the TOR were advertised, applications were received and reviewed, and a consultant is in the process of being contracted following a successful interview and reference checks. It is anticipated the consultant will start in mid-November. IOM and UNFPA have started to compile lists of key stakeholders to engage during the evaluation and to coordinate with Isabel Provincial Government on arrangements for field-level data collection, which is expected to take place in early to mid-December.   |
| **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: European Union  EUR 550,000[[14]](#footnote-15)  IDF      USD 300,000[[15]](#footnote-16)     |
| **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)* | Owing to Government of Solomon Islands COVID-19 travel restrictions, the IOM Programme Manager worked remotely from Bangkok, Thailand, until 4 March 2022. The challenges this posed to implementation were heightened by domestic travel restrictions, and restrictions on in-person gatherings, imposed following the outbreak of civil unrest in November 2021 and the country’s first outbreak of COVID-19 in January 2022. In the short-term, COVID-19 and the civil unrest also redirected the immediate priorities of government and civil society counterparts, which was mitigated to a small extent by the project team’s extremely close coordination with partners in Isabel. As a number of hardware stores were also burnt down during riots in November, this also posed challenges to the procurement of certain fixtures, fittings and piping materials needed for the installation of toilets and handwashing basins. In order to accelerate delivery of programming following domestic travel restrictions being eased in April 2022, and restrictions on in-person gatherings being eased in June 2022, IOM has allocated additional staffing to support implementation, at no additional cost to the project. In addition to supporting Gender Equality and Youth Inclusion in implementation of project activities, measures have also been taken to strengthen inclusion of persons with disabilities (PWD), particularly in communication and advocacy efforts and in service provision. This has been written into IOM’s partnership agreements with Stages of Change Women’s Theatre Association, Sitapuna and Isabel Provincial Council of Women. To the extent possible, disaggregated data on PWD has also been included in reporting. |

**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:

$ 0

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

 Noting the impacts of civil unrest and COVID-19 on programming, IOM and UNFPA sought and obtained a no-cost extension to mitigate the effect of delays in implementation primarily resulting from stringent mobility restrictions in effect from November 2021 to April 2022.

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

[x]  Other (please describe):  No-cost extension

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.*)

 N/A

**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****An enabling environment is created to support human rights and participation of women and young women in community-based peacebuilding processes** | Indicator 1.1**Proportion of population who believe government services are promoting human rights of women and young women** | **99%** | **80%** |  | **99%** | **A survey conducted in 2021 with 231 women and young women in all ten target communities revealed that 229 believed existing government services promote the rights of women and young women. It is possible that as the knowledge of women and young women about their rights increases, the percentage of respondents who still hold this belief will decrease.** |
| Indicator 1.2**Number of government officials engaged in protecting the rights of women and young women through project activities** | **0** | **40** |  | **56** | **Under the project, 56 individual government officials have been engaged to date in supporting programming and project activities aiming to protect the rights of women and young women in Isabel Province.**  |
| Indicator 1.3**Number of CSOs engaged in promoting women and young women’s right in communities adjacent to logging camps** | **3 (Family Support Centre, Provincial Council of Women, Mothers Union)** | **6** |  | **6 (Family Support Centre, Provincial Council of Women, Mothers Union, Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association, Stages of Change, Sitapuna)** |  |
| Output 1.1**Stakeholders have sufficient knowledge and skills to mainstream women’s rights in community-based peacebuilding dialogues** | Indicator 1.1.1**Number of community members engaged in community-based dialogues on women's rights and peacebuilding** | **0** | **500** |  |  **275** |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2**Percentage of participants engaged in community based dialogues who  report improved understanding of the importance of including women in peacebuilding processes** | **0%** | **80%** |  | **60%** | **Results against this indicator are likely to change as community-based dialogues are ongoing.** |
| Output 1.2**Women, young women and target communities have improved awareness of their rights and peacebuilding and leadership skills.** | Indicator 1.2.1**Number of women and young women trained on leading peacebuilding processes** | **0** | **200** |  | **231 women and 56 men in project communities** |  **Additionally, 8 women and 10 men were trained as trainers.** |
| Indicator 1.2.2**% increase in community awareness of the role of women in peacebuilding processes** | **0%** | **20%** |  | **70%** | **Monitoring undertaken both before and after outreach and awareness interventions showed community awareness increasing from 15 per cent to 85 per cent among the 3,416 people reached.** |
| **Outcome 2****Women and young women are able to drive change within their communities through peacebuilding dialogues** | Indicator 2.1**% of women in eco-peacebuilding committees** | **0%** | **30%** |  | **50%** |  |
| Indicator 2.2**Number of eco-peacebuilding committees led by women** | **0** | **3** |  | **9** |  |
| Indicator 2.3**% increase in community perception of change achieved through peacebuilding dialogues** | **0%** | **50%** |  | **0%** | **Data to report against this indicator will be collected in the final project monitoring visit in January 2023.** |
| Output 2.1**A network of women’s eco-peacebuilding groups (including young women) are established to represent women’s rights in dialogue with private sector and government officials.** | Indicator 2.1.1**Number of women led eco-peacebuilding groups established** | **0** | **3** |  | **9** |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2**Number of community-level peacebuilding action plans formed** | **0** | **10** |  | **10** |  |
| Indicator 2.1.3**Percentage of communities reporting that eco-peacebuilding projects implemented have resulted in positive change** | **0%** | **100%** |  | **0%** | **Data to report against this indicator will be collected in the final project monitoring visit in January 2023. However, to date, 100% of communities report satisfaction with the eco-peacebuilding projects being implemented.** |
| Output 2.2**Formal and Informal Dispute resolution mechanisms are readily accessible to women and young women** | Indicator 2.2.1**Number of communities where women have access to SOPs on informal justice resolution processes** | **0** | **10** |  | **0** | **SOPs on informal justice resolution have been drafted and are in the process of being endorsed for use across all 8 Houses of Chiefs in Isabel Province, which would make them applicable across every single community of Isabel Province. As the project team opted to develop the SOPs in such a way that they would have a broader application than the 10 target communities - but would also have a more sustainable and systemic impact - the endorsement and validation of the SOPs is being coordinated with the Isabel Council of Chiefs. In the interim, the draft SOPs have been shared with all 10 target communities, who also participated in the review process.** |
| Indicator 2.2.2**Number of communities whose chiefs have been trained on women's rights and gender-responsive dispute resolution processes** | **0** | **10** |  | **10** |  |
| Output 2.3**Directors of logging companies are engaged in peacebuilding dialogues to address potential drivers of conflict** | Indicator 2.3.1**Number of directors of logging camps engaging in dialogues** | **0** | **5** |  | **0** | **The dialogue with industry will take place on 17 November so this indicator will be reported against in the next report.** |
| Indicator 2.3.2**Number of people participating in peacebuilding dialogues (disaggregated by sex)** | **0** | **50** |  | **0** | **The dialogues with government and with industry will take place on 16 and 17 of November, so this indicator will be reported against in the next report.** |
| Indicator 2.3.2**Number of community-level peacebuilding action plans supported by logging companies CSR resources** | **0** | **1** |  | **0** | **Potential industry support to peacebuilding action plans will be discussed during the dialogue with industry on 17 November.** |
| **Outcome 3****Coordinated government and CSOs have improved quality of service provision and higher beneficiary reach targeting women and young women who face violations due to conflict dynamics between community and logging companies and their workers.** | Indicator 3.1**Number of CSOs and grassroot organizations reporting being able to provide improved services to women and young women in logging adjacent communities** | **0** | **5** |  | **4 (Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association, Family Support Centre, Isabel Provincial Council of Women, Mothers Union)** |  |
| Indicator 3.2**Percentage of women and young women who are satisfied by the services provided by CSOs and government service providers through the project** | **0%** | **90%** |  | **100%** | **Based on 12 beneficiaries (11 F, 1 M) assisted under the project and asked about their satisfaction with services provided. Implementing partner SIPPA will strengthen administration of beneficiary feedback forms in future mobile clinic outreaches which will add more data points for this indicator.** |
| Output 3.1**Reporting and referral mechanisms are available to women and young women in logging camps in Isabel province** | Indicator 3.1.1**% of women who are aware of available referral mechanisms (disaggregated by age)** | **53%** | **90%** |  | **53%** | **Based on an inception survey undertaken with 231 women in target communities, 53% indicated having heard of SafeNet. However, during FGDs on access to SafeNet services, levels of knowledge were estimated to be at less than 10% across target communities. An end of project survey will be conducted in the final project monitoring visit in January 2023 to report against this indicator.** |
| Indicator 3.1.2**Number of CSO representatives trained on****GBV and supporting referral to services** | **0** | **20** |  | **61** |  |
| Indicator 3.1.3**Number of RSIPF officials trained on GBV****and supporting referral to services** | **0**  | **20** |  | **23** |  |
| Output 3.2**GBV, SRH and justice services are available to women and young women in logging adjacent communities in Isabel province.** | Indicator 3.2.1**Number of women and young women accessing services (disaggregated by age)** | **0** | **200** |  | **248 women were provided with clinical services and 5 women, 1 man and 1 girl were provided with counselling services.** |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2**Number of women and young women who are satisfied with the quality of service provided by CSOs and government** | **0** | **200** |  | **12 beneficiaries (11 F, 1 M) were asked about and reported satisfaction with services provided.** | **SIPPA will strengthen administration of anonymous beneficiary feedback forms in upcoming mobile clinic outreach activities to strengthen reporting against this indicator.** |
| Indicator 3.2.3**Number of calls/texts made to the wellness hotline per month** | **0** | **5** |  | **A total of 97 calls were made over the past 6 months, for an average of 16 calls per month.** | **Of the 97 calls, 52 related to requests for assistance/referral, while 45 were requests for information or related to training activities in target communities.** |
| Output 3.3**Women and young women in targeted communities have improved personal security addressing concerns of potential violations by migrant workers in logging camps** | Indicator 3.3.1**Percentage of women provided with security devices or infrastructure improving personal safety** | **0%** | **80%** |  | **0%** | **Toilets and solar panel lighting are in the process of being installed in the pilot communities of Talise and Bolitei and will benefit 100% of women in these communities. This is expected to be completed in early December in Talise and in early January 2023 in Bolitei.** |
| Indicator 3.3.2**% of women and young women who report improved personal security** | **0%** | **50%** |  | **0%** | **An end of project survey will be conducted during the final monitoring visit in January 2023 to report against this indicator.** |
| Indicator 3.3.3**Number of women-led security councils established** | **0** | **2** |  | **0** | **While women-led security councils have not yet been established, women and young women in the two pilot communities of Talise and Bolitei have indicated their commitment to establishing them.** |

1. Community members reached included 950 children under the age of 18; 1,115 youths aged 18 to 35; and 13 persons with disabilities. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A training on community mobilization was held on 19 – 22 September 2022 for 23 participants from Sitapuna (14 F, 9 M), and a second training on using theatre for communication and advocacy was held on 12 – 19 October 2022 for 16 participants from Sitapuna (10 F, 6 M) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Following this TOT, 94% of trainees indicated that their knowledge of gender, peacebuilding and leadership had increased; that the content and topics covered were applicable to their daily work; and that they would be able to use the knowledge gained in their workplace within the next 1 to 3 years. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Trainees reached included 71 youth aged 15 to 30 (62 F, 9 M). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. For example, the project amendment and no-cost extension coordinated with UNPBF included provisions for additional capacity-building of community leaders, as well as more robust and meaningful inclusion of provincial and national government in dialogues to be held with and about logging companies operating in Isabel Province. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Roles of the eco-peacebuilding groups, as outlined in their Terms of Reference, include: 1) Collect and share information on community concerns, including those raised by women and girls, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups; 2) Participate in dialogues and discussions related to community concerns, and, if appropriate, designate representatives to participate in provincial-level or central-level discussions on community concerns; 3) Design and implement a community-level eco-peacebuilding project, ensuring efficiency and transparency in the implementation. This will include documenting and reporting on results to IOM/UNPBF, as well as to other community members, and ensuring accountability with regard to management of the small eco-peacebuilding grant (SBD 40,000); 4) Advocate for peace and conflict resolution within the community, and promote peaceful resolution to conflicts; 5) Advocate for gender equality and meaningful participation of women in leadership, peacebuilding and conflict resolution; and 6) Coordinate appropriately with existing community governance structures, to ensure alignment and synergy of activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. To serve for one or more of the following purposes: 1) to provide vocational training as a means of securing alternative employment to logging; 2) to provide a safe space for counselling of those who have experienced a violation of rights; 3) to strengthen confidentiality and privacy for those undergoing informal justice resolution; and 4) to conduct youth awareness and empowerment activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. To serve as a space for women’s empowerment and fostering women’s leadership and confidence to participate in decision-making, as well as for some of the purposes outlined in the footnote above. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. To mitigate protection risks for pre-primary school children who currently have to walk for more than 30 minutes, along a road shared with logging trucks, to attend kindergarten in a neighbouring community. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. To strengthen food security, noting that subsistence agriculture crops are often damaged by wild boars displaced from their natural habitats by logging activity. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. In two communities, male participants did not fill in the FGD sign-in sheets for this activity. It is estimated that an additional 30 men participated, bring the total number of men engaged to an estimated 175. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. In two communities, male participants did not fill in the FGD sign-in sheets for this activity. It is estimated that an additional 30 men participated, bring the total number of men engaged to an estimated 169. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. In the form of a safe and private room in a women’s resource centre, community centre or health centre. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. The project “Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organisations in Solomon Islands to Prevent Trafficking in Persons and Gender-Based Violence and to Protect Survivors” was initiated on 15 March 2022, and will help to build on some of the achievements under this project at the national level and in the target provinces of Guadalcanal, Makira and Malaita. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. The project “Enhancing the Response to Gender-Based Violence and Trafficking In Persons in the Solomon Islands” was initiated on 1 February 2021 with a focus on Isabel and Choiseul provinces, and through this project, complimentary activities and co-funding have supported the objectives of the PBF project. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)