

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Papua New Guinea
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL
YEAR OF REPORT: 2020



Project Title: IRF-255: Strengthening the role of Women and Youth as Peace Builders to improve Development in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 113079

If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:

- Country Trust Fund
 Regional Trust Fund

Name of Recipient Fund:
PNG One UN Country Fund

Type and name of recipient organizations:

- RUNO UNWOMEN (Convening Agency)**
RUNO UNFPA
RUNO IOM

Date of first transfer:

Project end date: 31 October 2020 (Extended from 31 May 2020)

Is the current project end date within 6 months? Yes

Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:

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

Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):

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

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 70%

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:

Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment:

Project Gender Marker: 3

Project Risk Marker: 3

Project PBF focus area: 2.3

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by James Neo, Programme Analyst (UN Women), Beatrice Tabeu, National Programme Specialist (UN Women), Steven Panu, Assistant Country Rep (UNFPA), Sato Tomoko, Emergencies and Disaster Management Coordinator (IOM)

Project report approved by: **XXX**

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: please select

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.*

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):

For this reporting period, the project has achieved key results particularly within the first quarter while planned activities for the second quarter were delayed due to COVID-19. Capacity building to enhance the skills of community mobilisers to advocate for peace in their communities continue to be delivered. For instance, peacebuilding training were delivered to 77 peace advocates (46 males,31 females) and are now empowered to better advocate for and promote peace. Following the peacebuilding training, Gender Based Violence (GBV) capacity building training was delivered to 25 peace advocates (13 males, 12 females) from Southern Highlands who are now better able to address GBV in their homes and respective communities.

As a result of these capacity building efforts, 24 competent peace advocates (11 females, 13 males) who have attended all peacebuilding training and other associated information sessions have been certified as peacebuilding trainers after completing the 5 days of intensive peacebuilding Trainer of Trainers training from 16 – 21 March 2020. Presentation of community peacebuilding activity plan by the participants at the end of the training demonstrated higher level of content knowledge and their ability to deliver similar, yet simplified peacebuilding trainings in their respective communities.

Melanesian Institute on the other hand had trained over 100 grassroots peace action team (GPAT) (5 Grassroots co-facilitators, 15 youth sector, 15 women sectors, 15 from key grassroots community sectors) from each province. Through a participatory process, a Social Mapping, Cultural Audit, Conflict Analysis and planning for Conflict Transformation was delivered in both target provinces. This process resulted in producing a Grassroots Peacebuilding Tool Kit for context specific use and adaption.

Furthermore, the proposal to establish and operationalize the Highlands Centre for Peace and Reconciliation (HCPR) based in Southern Highlands has drawn greater interest among stakeholders. A preliminary consultation workshop conducted in Mt Hagen from 10 – 12 December 2019 was well received by government, NGOs, church and community representatives from Hela and Southern Highlands which viewed the center as an innovative platform to deliver peacebuilding initiatives. Participants at the workshop stressed that this center complemented the institutional capacity building efforts advanced through the Australian AID funding project “Justice Services and Stability for Development (JSS4D) project. A key outcome of this forum was the drafting of a strategic concept document to establish the center and supplemental Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the operation of the centre has also been produced collectively through a workshop, which outlines the organizational structure of the Centre with key personnel being identified and job descriptions drafted for managing the operations.

Interestingly, a simple conflict mapping tool was drafted incorporating feedback from the partners and community mobilisers. This tool is now being trialed by community mobilisers through the work of the Implementing Partners to map conflicts in the project impact communities or elsewhere. Information obtained from this trial will inform the development of a simplified and user-friendly mapping tool to map conflict where information obtained will be used to plan possible intervention by stakeholders in future.

Finally, UNFPA completed all initial activities on self-management, male advocacy and conflict resolution trainings targeting project beneficiaries at the subnational duty bearers' levels as of 31 Dec 2019. The second round of capacity building trainings on Self-management, Male advocacy, and conflict resolution, all targeting Government and community leaders in Hela and Southern Highlands were deferred to the No Cost Extension period due to COVID-19. Two additional activities scheduled for the first and second quarter using Digital media platform targeting young people and peace awareness, were also deferred. The Annual Project Review was completed, with the findings shared with the RUNOs. UNFPA through its Implementing Partner - Diocese of Mendi furthermore engaged in peace awareness activities targeting the general 16,000 in the project sites and other surrounding communities. GBV and COVID-19 prevention messages were integrated in peace awareness activities. The Community Peace and Development Plan (CPDP) pilot initiatives facilitated by IOM have also progressed, with construction materials for erecting the community halls for 5 communities, and two water tanks to provide safe drinking water for two communities delivered in Southern Highlands at the end of May 2020.

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):

No major events/meetings with large gatherings have been planned. This follows the national COVID-19 directives and measures aimed to mitigate spread of virus. However, in August 2020, each of the IOM target communities will hold small scale events to officially launch their CPDPs to commemorate the completion of respective community halls, and safe water points.

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):

Over 77 community mobilisers (see above – overall project progress) comprising of women leaders, youths, peace mediators, and warlords are now able to play catalytic roles in promoting peace through capacity strengthening training and other initiatives. Knowledge gained from the peacebuilding and GBV trainings have been translated to brokering peace by the mobilisers both in Hela and Southern Highlands. In Southern Highlands, the community mobilisers from Topa Learning Empowerment and Protection (LEP) Centre have facilitated peace negotiation between two parties involved in a fatal car accident that claimed the lives of 2 young men and injured 2 others through reaching consensus. Such event often leads to conflict, but the parties were able to resolve matters through negotiation and settling disputes traditionally through the Melanesian way. In Hela Province, notable behavioural changes were noted among youths at Tabarapa where engagement of youths in church activities have increased after attending the trainings conducted by UNW through the implementing partner – Melanesian Institute (MI). 100 Grassroot Peace Action Team (GPAT) comprising of 50 males and 50 females were trained using the Peacebuilding Tool Kit produced by MI. Personal testimonies from the GPAT team

revealed their engagement to produce the Kit had built their analytical skills and are able to deliver the content of the kit in any community oriented workshops.

UNFPA delivered all training targeting selected government and community duty bearers, (community leaders, youth leaders, and ward counsellors) and had instil strong sense of leadership attributes for peace development, youth empowerment and sensitization and support to UNSC2250. There has been receptive support with workshop participants returning to their communities and are now able to utilise the knowledge gained within their leadership roles.

Similarly, through IOM's inclusive CPDPs development process, the target LEP communities have developed capacity to objectively analyse the causes of conflicts and devise strategies to address these issues, which resulted in the final CPDP documents, taking a proactive role in maintaining peace with other communities, as reported under Human Impact section below. The Southern Highlands Provincial Administration officials who were involved in the trainings and CPDP development sessions have recognised the value of the methodology and have allocated funds through their provincial budget to replicate the process to develop the LLG - level Peace for Development Plans; demonstrating the flow-on multiplying potential of such initiatives.

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):

Community members from the Southern Highlands trained in the peace for development framework nexus are now viewed as resource persons and change makers as members of the Community Facilitation (CFT) Team (who are also part of the broader community mobilisers engaged in the project). Having participated in these transformational training workshops conducted by IOM, Community Facilitation Team members have applied their enhanced self-consciousness of peace as a foundation for change, awareness of potential triggers of conflicts and value of building peace and social cohesion to advance development among all community groups, youth, women and men.

The CFT team have been proactive in applying their knowledge and leadership skills in mobilising community members and supporting the facilitation and delivery of the CPDP process from August to November 2019. For example, in the Humba – Topa CPDP process, the community made a stand of “no tolerance of unofficial roadblocks and abuse of girls and women”, which enabled women and girls to walk safely even after sunset and made people help stranded drivers for free. This practise influenced neighbouring communities along the Karintz – Lai Valley – Kandep Road to remove all unofficial roadblocks. Steven Komun, a youth leader of Topa reiterated that this is based on common understanding that respect warrants safety and upholds social security. In addition, Benjamin Uram, Ward Councillor of Kumin mentioned that “the youths have organized community clean-up and fixed abandoned roads and now become usable”.

With the ongoing efforts to enhance the capacities of community mobilisers and duty bearers, UN Women through its Responsible Partners – Melanesian Institute and Voice for Change have contributed immensely to the peacebuilding efforts in the Highlands. Changed stories were shared by participants who attended Voice for Change's peacebuilding trainings. For example,

a former key spoiler and currently a community leader praised UN Women and its partners for promoting peace and justice among the people of Komo and testified by stating:

“Mi save go pas long pait insait long clan bilong mi. Pasin bilong bekim bek em strong long mi na planti bagarap i save kamap long femili na komuniti bilong mi. Nau mi amamas long UNWOMEN na Voice for Change kam long Komo na laik helpim mipla long painim gutpela sindaun”. I used to be a war lord in my clan. Revenge and tribal fighting have brought a lot of destruction into my family and clan. I am happy with UN Women and Voice for Change for promoting peace in Komo to improve our lives (*Male participant-Komo*).

Furthermore, a young man, recently elected as a ward councillor described the peacebuilding training had strengthened his leadership skills to solve conflicts peacefully and identify the root causes. He went on and stated:

“Mi yangpela man na mi nupela kaunsil. Lidim ol pipol em wanpela hatpela wok. Dispela trening helpim mi long lidim ol pipol wantaim gutpela na strepela tingting.” I am a young man, and a newly elected councillor in my village. It is very challenging to lead my people. The training really inspired me with invaluable knowledge and skills to address issues affecting my people (*Male Councillor, Walete*).

Similar sentiments have been shared by UNFPA where many community mobilisers have testified that these trainings have influenced them in a positive way. A community leader that attended the trainings claimed that he had initially plan to procure a gun and other ammunition for triable conflicts upon his return home in Hela. However, he decided not to after attending the trainings. He now hopes to solicit peace within his community. Similarly, testimonies were received from ward councillors that had participated in the male advocacy and self-management trainings. All hoped to utilise these new skills to help build peace within their communities. Others have vowed to treat young people and women differently within their communities and engage them to lobby for greater participation of young people and women within their communities.

There has been increased interest among youths voluntarily involving in town clean up, road maintenance and currently mobilising interested youths to form their association particularly at the Kumin LEP Centre. Women leaders and peace mediators have increasingly involved in peace mediation and negotiation process. In the recent killing of a young women at Tubiri, Mendi urban in May 2020, a woman leader who was trained in peacebuilding and GBV worked together with other community leaders and have identified 3 suspects involved in the killing and were being taken to the police station for questioning. Brokering of peace through the Melanesian way resulted in giving a demand of PGK77,000 and 100 pigs each to the suspects to compensate the deceased. This eased off the tension between two warring tribes when the compensation demand was accepted. In addition, there is increased interest among women leaders and young people to be involved in this project. Women and youths' collective voices during the participatory capacity assessment of the mobilisers demonstrated their eagerness to learn and to be partners in talking peace and development in the target provinces.

Finally, collaborative link with stakeholders such as the University of Goroka has been positive by promoting gender equality and inclusive programming where a visually impaired post-graduate student had assisted with the documentation of the community workshops results in Mendi, while documentation of impact stories for Hela was compiled by a female student from Hela. With the strong network and ongoing dialogue, partnership with NGOs, churches, the

private sectors, and government agencies continue to be strengthened. This was revealed during the Project Coordination Committee Meeting in Hela at the end of December 2019.

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/have 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: Targeted subnational institutions are inclusive of women and youth to prevent and respond to inter-group conflict

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track – 70% complete

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

For this reporting period, key results have been delivered to ensure women and young people effectively engage in community-level peacebuilding. Capacity building to enhance the skills of community mobilisers to advocate for peace in their communities continue to be delivered. Peacebuilding trainings have enhanced the skills of 77 community mobilisers (46 males, 31 females) and are now empowered to better advocate for and promote peace. Gender Based Violence (GBV) are triggers of violence and conflict; hence these cohorts of community mobilizers have been sensitized to address GBV related issues after undertaking the GBV trainings. It was reported that these trainings have brought immediate changes to the participants. For example, a former key spoiler and currently a community leader praised UN Women and its partners for promoting peace and justice among the people of Komo and testified by stating:

“Mi save go pas long pait insait long clan bilong mi. Pasin bilong bekim bek em strong long mi na planti bagarap i save kamap long femili na komuniti bilong mi. Nau mi amamas long UNWOMEN na Voice for Change kam long Komo na laik helpim mipla long painim gutpela sindaun”. I used to be a war lord in my clan. Revenge and tribal fighting have brought a lot of destruction into my family and clan. I am happy with UN Women and Voice for Change for promoting peace in Komo to improve our lives (Male participant-Komo).

Furthermore, a young man, recently elected as a ward councillor described the peacebuilding training had strengthened his leadership skills to solve conflicts peacefully and identify the root causes. He went on and stated:

“Mi yangpela man na mi nupela kaunsil. Lidim ol pipol em wanpela hatpela wok. Dispela trening helpim mi long lidim ol pipol wantaim gutpela na strepela tingting.” I am a young man, and a newly elected councillor in my village. It is very challenging to lead my

people. The training really inspired me with invaluable knowledge and skills to address issues affecting my people (*Male Councillor, Walete*).

The reflection of these changes transpired to delivering self-help youth-led initiatives both in Hela and Southern Highlands. In Southern Highland, Youths from Kumin LEP Centre have cleaned the town areas, road being maintained and interested youths mobilized to form their association.

The Community Facilitation (CFT) team who are also part of the broader community mobilisers have been proactive in applying their knowledge and leadership skills in mobilising community members and supporting the facilitation and delivery of the CPDP process from August to November 2019. For example, in the Humba – Topa CPDP process, the community made a stand of “no tolerance of unofficial roadblocks and abuse of girls and women”, which enabled women and girls to walk safely even after sunset and made people help stranded drivers for free. This practise influenced neighbouring communities along the Karintz – Lai Valley – Kandep Road to remove all unofficial roadblocks. Steven Komun, a youth leader of Topa reiterated that this is based on common understanding that respect warrants safety and upholds social security. In addition, Benjamin Uram, Ward Councillor of Kumin mentioned that “the youths have organized community clean-up and fixed abandoned roads and now become usable”.

Furthermore, the proposal to establish and operationalize the Highlands Centre for Peace and Reconciliation (HCPR) based in Southern Highlands has drawn greater interest among stakeholders. The Centre will essentially provide a safe, neutral, and peaceful space for negotiation, dialogue, and coordination of peace initiatives for all ethnicities. The preliminary consultation workshop from 10 – 12 December 2019 in Mt Hagen, Highlands Province was well received by government, NGOs, church and community representatives from Hela and Southern Highlands which viewed the center as an innovative platform to deliver peacebuilding initiatives. A key outcome of this forum was the drafting of a strategic concept document to establish the center and supplemental Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the operation of the Centre has also been produced collectively through a workshop, which outlines the organizational structure of the Centre with key personnel being identified and job descriptions drafted for managing the operations.

Finally, our partnership and collaboration with churches, youth groups, academia and government agencies at the provincial level have expanded. The Implementing Partner Melanesian Institute engaged the postgraduate students from the University of Goroka to be involved in their training has been positive by promoting gender equality and inclusive programming where a visually impaired post-graduate student had assisted with the documentation of the community workshops results in Mendi, while documentation of impact stories for Hela was compiled by a female student from Hela. With the strong network and ongoing dialogue, partnership with NGOs, churches, the private sectors, and government agencies continue to be strengthened. This was revealed during the Project Coordination Committee Meeting in Hela at the end of December 2019.

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)

Concerted efforts of women, youths and community leaders have resulted in the successfully delivery of project activities in the target provinces. Women and youth leaders played a pivotal role in creating the entry point for the RUNOs to meet with the community chiefs, elders, and the broader community to select the community mobilisers. They have also mobilised their peers to participate during the community consultations workshops to develop the CPDP processes and other capacity assessment sessions conducted at the LEP Centres. This resulted in the identification and selection of competent community mobilisers to be engaged in the project. Through the utilisation of established network by women and youths, project activities were delivered amid ongoing conflicts in the project sites.

Gender equality has been promoted where the proportion of all participants in workshops and training were equally represented. Women and young girls were provided the equal opportunity as their male cohorts to present group discussions and participate effectively in all workshop sessions. This approach had empowered them to be confident and had built their leadership capabilities and are now able to actively participate in meetings and advocate for peace within their communities.

Outcome 2: Women and young people effectively engage in community-level peace-building mechanisms to prevent and respond to inter-group conflict.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: 60% complete

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

Significant contribution has been made to ensure women and young people effectively engage in community-level peacebuilding. Peacebuilding trainings have enhanced the skills of 77 community mobilisers (46 males,31 females) and are now empowered to better advocate for and promote peace. For instance, women leaders (who are peace mediators) have increasingly involved in peace mediation and negotiation process. A woman leader (village peace mediator) who have undergone the peacebuilding trainings worked closely with the village leaders in Tubiri, Mendi urban in May 2020 and have identified 3 suspects involved in the brutal murder of a young girl. The suspects were taken to the police station for questioning. Similarly, our mobilizers from Topa in Mendi have also involved in the initial mediation between two tribes relating to a fatal car accident that claimed the lives of two young boys and injured two others. They have resorted to settle the issue through the Melanesian way of resettling conflicts through paying compensations.

“Melanesian Institute” UN Women’s Implementing Partner had delivered the Social Mapping, Cultural Audit and Conflict Analysis targeting 100 (50 female, 50 male) community mobilisers. Participants at these workshops revealed they have learned new things and are now better prepared to be advocates of peace. The outcome of these workshops resulted int the production of a Grassroots Peace Building Tool Kit. This Kit was further reviewed and used during the reflection workshop from the 14 – 16 of April 2020 in Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province. Participants revealed they have been empowered to be part of the process and stressed to take ownership to deliver similar, yet simplified trainings in their respective communities.

IOM on the other hand, mobilized the five target communities to develop the CPDPs through a series of interactive sessions involving all social groups facilitated by the community

facilitating team (CFT). These CFTs comprised of two leaders, two men, two women, one male youth and one female youth that directly contributed to trainings with the support of IOM. The CFTs led awareness raising and organization of trainings on peacebuilding, respect for rule of law, promoting gender and youth inclusive decision-making.

Importantly, local government authorities were also invited to participate in these awareness raising activities and to develop the CPDPs. The local government officers stated that this planning methodology will be replicated when developing their ward development plans. IOM had procured materials for the prioritized pilot impact projects (community halls and safe water points) identified through the CPDP process and were delivered to all five target communities. This process had contributed to the enhancement of partnership among participatory UN agencies, local government authorities, churches, and target communities, thus building a mutual sense of responsibility for maintaining peace for development.

Finally, UNFPA's first round of signature impact activities on youth leadership empowerment activities, and conflict resolution trainings /UNSCR2250 have been completed. The impact of these trainings has shown positive results as depicted by the participants. Monitoring reports by our implementing partners "Diocese of Mendi" have indicated that participants who have attended these trainings have taken initiative within their local communities to support peace building. Others requested additional support from the RUNOs to strengthen their ongoing community peacebuilding activities. Planned activities for RUNOs for Quarter 2 have been deferred due to COVID-19 pandemic.

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

The Provincial Council of Women in Hela played a pivotal role in identifying key contacts of people within the provincial government, NGOs, and the churches using their network in Hela Province. This made it easier for the project team to meet the key focal person and engaged them in project meetings and participate in trainings. They have assisted in identifying women peace mediators and magistrates to involve in the project. Establishing successful entry points have expanded our reach to deliver project activities.

Youths have also added value to this project where youths have been mobilised to participate in consultation workshops and trainings. They have assisted with the selection of participants where voices of both male and female youths were gathered collectively. Youths have also voluntarily provided support to during workshops/trainings and has been very vocal to support this project.

Outcome 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

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)

Outcome 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

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)

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p><u>Monitoring:</u> Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? No</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? No perception surveys conducted. Data has been collected through field monitoring visits and reflection sessions by UN Women.</p> <p>Monitoring of progress by UNFPA is done at Implementing Partner (IP) level while IOM has not undertaken any monitoring activities for this reporting period.</p>				
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): \$25,000</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500-character limit): UNFPA is tasked to facilitate the Evaluation. However, no progress has been reported to date.</p>				
<p><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="708 1628 1189 1659">Name of funder:</td> <td data-bbox="1225 1628 1489 1659">Amount:</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="708 1666 1189 1697">Hela Provincial Government</td> <td data-bbox="1225 1666 1489 1697">PGK2million</td> </tr> </table>	Name of funder:	Amount:	Hela Provincial Government	PGK2million
Name of funder:	Amount:				
Hela Provincial Government	PGK2million				
<p><u>Other:</u> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Project implementation is hindered by institutional capacity issues of the Responsible Implementing Partners. In addition to the capacity issues, UN Women contracted IPs are new to the UN systems, and it took time for them to understand and be compliant with the UN Procurement and</p>				

	<p>financial management processes. The same is true with reporting capacities of the partners as reports submitted were not comprehensive enough to meet our expectations. We have identified these issues during our initial capacity assessment and provided capacity building support. Capacity support in public procurement, financial management and results-based reporting were provided to the IPs. Changes to internal procurement and financial management processes were made by the two IPs. For instance, Melanesian Institute set up a procurement committee to review its RFQs and tenders, making sure that submissions are reviewed by the committee before engaging service providers.</p>
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PART IV: 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	Indicator 1.1	0	10 – 15% (from Baseline)			
	Indicator 1.2	0	10%			
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1	Indicator 1.1	0				
	Indicator 1.1.1: Number of women, men and young people participating in community awareness process and training programmes	0	50,000			
	Indicator 1.1.2	0	28,000 individuals		400 (UN Women)	This is an overall indicator for the RUNOs. UN Women contributed to this indicator while

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	1.1.2 Number of women and men (including young men and women) trained on inclusive Peace Building processes		(7,500 women, 5,000 men and 16,000 youth, of which up to 50% are young women)			UNFPA and IOM will also report on this indicator.
	Indicator 1.1.3a Number of communities in which short videos are developed and disseminated for engagement of men and youth	0		11		The Responsible Implementing Partner – Voice for Change had captured impact stories of all peacebuilding trainings, but the short videos are yet to edited, produced and disseminated to LEP communities.
	1.1.3b Number of Provincial <u>and</u> LLG community leaders engaged (Men Engage initiative – UNFPA)	0	5,000			

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 1.2	Indicator 1.2	0				
	Indicator 1.2.1a % increase in the proportion of female mediators who participate in formal and informal peace negotiations Baseline: To be defined through baseline assessment Target: To be defined accordingly	0	10% (increase)		To be confirmed during the end of project evaluation	Progress being made where active women peace mediators are now being engaged in peace negotiations and mediations both in Hela and SHP. However, this needs to be defined and confirmed at the end of project evaluation
	Indicator 1.2.1b Number of Male Advocates trained and participating in inclusive peace building processes (UNFPA) Baseline: 0	0	Target: 15,500 (including 8,000 young men)		150 males, (UN Women)	Target is inclusive of UNPFA's reach. However, UNFPA did not report on this.
	Indicator 1.2.2: Number of conflicts	0	5	3		The conflict mapping tool has been drafted to ensure reports are collated. The template will

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	reported in the crowdsource conflict mapping tool					be given out to selected community mobilisers through the IPs to trial it out and report back at the reflection session by September. Hence, number of conflicts reported is anticipated to increase (if there are cases of such).
	Indicator 1.2.3a: Highland Centre for Peace & Reconciliation (HCPR) and running	0			Yes, 20% progress being made to this	Preliminary workshop to gather information held. Concept note developed with a clearly articulated programme to be delivered by the Centre. A SOP drafted together with key personnel identified to run the Centre. Delay to progress has been the result of COVID-19 and this activity is progress within the NCE period
	Indicator 1.2.3b: Successful delivery of end-of-project Peace Conference led by women and young people Baseline: 0 Target: 1	0				
	Indicator 1.2.4 Proportion of women and youth in decision making roles participating in justice and security sector mechanisms in	0	5%		Progress made but need to be measured during the evaluation	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	conflict-affected/prone communities (quality of participation) Baseline: 0 Target: 5%					
	Indicator 1.2.3 Percentage of D-LOC; district /village courts equipped to respond to conflicts, address cases of violations of women's and girls' human rights, with due attention to survivor's security (including on Do No Harm) Baseline: 0 Target: 50%	0	50%			
Outcome 2 Women and young people effectively engage in community-	Indicator 2.a % of conflicts mediated with participation of women and young people as mediators.	0	20%			

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
level peace-building mechanisms to prevent and respond to inter-group conflict.	Indicator 2.b Proportion of population satisfied with inclusive mediation processes	0	50%			
	Indicator 2.c Number of active conflicts reported, cumulative	0				
	Indicator 2.d Number of new conflicts, annual	0				
Output 2.1	Indicator 2.1.1 Number of youth (young women and young men) in community youth network engaged in conflict prevention and social cohesion activities, by sex and age	0	16,000	16,000 Youth led peace awareness conducted	200 (100 males, 100 females) (UN Women)	The target will be reached as our community peacebuilding activities are now being rolled out in parallel with the COVID-19 awareness activities.
	Indicator 2.1.2 Number of trained youth leaders playing	0	16,000	16,000 Youth led peace	30 (15 males, 15 females) (UN Women)	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	the role of Peace advocates within their communities, by sex and age Baseline: 0 Target: 16,000 (by sex/age)			awareness conducted		
	Indicator 2.1.3 Proportion of “troubled youths“ who attend self-management clinics and exhibit positive behavioral changes, by sex Baseline:0 Target: 50%	0	50%	Youth Self-management clinics completed	20% progress being made	Due to the COVID 19 travel restriction, UNFPA was not able to conduct follow up mission to determine the youths you have sown changes due to the trainings.
	Output Indicator 2.1.4 Number of youths led social, sports initiatives focusing on peace conducted in the project focal areas Baseline: 0 Target: 11	0	14	Awareness workshop conducted	11	Through IP: Equal playing field they were able to host series of meeting in Hela and have initiate 11 peace, sport led initiatives. This was followed through with the support of Diocese of Mendi
	Output Indicator 2.1.5	0	50%		12 (UN Women)	The SASA tool has not been used. Instead, a participatory tool has been used specific to the

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Number of communities engage in behaviour change through SASA and cross learning exchanges.					local context to engage communities in behavior change and cross learning exchange activities.
Output 2.2 Women and youth promote and engage in the development and implementation of community level peace plans and by-laws (practice)	Indicator 2.2.1 Gender ratio of CPDP facilitators (female to male), by age	0	50%	CPDP Facilitators identified through consultation	50% (IOM)	Accomplished
	Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of CPDPs with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls.	0	80%	CPDPs completed	100% (IOM)	Accomplished
	Indicator 2.2.3 Number of CPDPs which focus on initiatives which enhance the role of women and youth	0	5	Launching planned for August	5 (IOM)	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	in peace-building and social cohesion.					
	Indicator 2.2.4 Number of community compacts / by-laws that promote peace and explicitly address the concerns of women.	0	3			Existing basic community by-laws are being reviewed and re-enforced during the community roll-out of activities by August /September.