

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: SOLOMON ISLANDS
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL:
annual
YEAR OF REPORT: 2021



Project Title: Inclusive Governance of Natural Resources for Greater Social Cohesion in Solomon Islands													
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PRF 00119150													
If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:	Type and name of recipient organizations: UNDP (Convening Agency) UN Women please select please select please select												
Date of first transfer: 10 December 2019 Project end date: 09 January 2022 Is the current project end date within 6 months? Yes													
Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project													
Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization): <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Recipient Organization</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 1,380,818.06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UN Women</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 769,002.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 2,149,820.41</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: *ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE*</p>		Recipient Organization	Amount	UNDP	\$ 1,380,818.06	UN Women	\$ 769,002.34		\$		\$	Total:	\$ 2,149,820.41
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Gender-responsive Budgeting: Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focused on gender equality or women's empowerment: \$1,183,581 Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women's empowerment: \$1,056,220													
Project Gender Marker: GM2 Project Risk Marker: Medium Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management													

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Vardon Hoca, Programme Manager, UNDP

Project report approved by: Berdi Berdiyev, Country Manager in Solomon Islands, UNDP and Sandra Bernklau, Representative – UN Women Fiji Multi-Country Office

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes

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's performance over the year has been satisfactory with delivery rate on track and expected to be 100% completed by the end of the project despite the challenges faced by the reduced and re-prioritized budgets of the line ministries, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. The project has optimized its resources in filling the funding gap arising from challenges in meeting the financial commitments from the implementing partners and has used in-house capacities to deploy a new manager, following the departure of the initially hired project manager. All other staff are in place and together with the already deployed individual contractors are working in finalizing the project objectives.

The project continued to play a critical role in fulfilling its goals and linking various national, sub-national and community-based actors especially, women and young girls in policy consultations, awareness, advocacy and actions relating to traditional governance of land and natural resources. This has enabled the country to advance in a few, strategic, interlink areas relevant to advancing a longer-term peace and development agenda and effected additional resources for implementation beyond the life of the project by the Solomon Islands Government. The main achievement during the reporting period was the provision of the technical expertise and outreach support to the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS) and the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA), in assessing and compilation of the legislation and policies through conflict sensitive, gender inclusive and human rights-based approach. This support reached its apex, with the "Land Forum" which hosted, for the very first time in the country, the customary landholding groups, representatives of the business communities, traditional leaders, representatives from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS) and the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA), Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration (MCILI), as well as CSO and served as an inclusive fora to discuss about prospects of the conflict sensitive inclusive use of the natural resources for the purpose of the development.

Process of supplementing the efforts of the line ministries in consulting the population of three previously conflict prone provinces of Guadalcanal, Western and Malaita in relation to the by-laws on natural resources and land management, as well as through providing policy recommendations in preparation of the customary law legislation was another major achievement. As a result of the successfully attested methodology, the MTGPEA has committed for replicating the consultations in other provinces, while this

process has also positively contributed in fulfilling the mandate of the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) by ensuring the inclusive approach and leaving no one behind. Likewise, The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS) has notably been able to secure government funding commitment for 2022 to link customary recorded land and governance to development through an inclusive business case model in the targeted provinces. Subsequently, a budget line has been committed to support bridging of the customary landholding groups with the businesses and fund and establish governance mechanism in charge for guiding communities to develop their own bylaws. This support was made public during the “Land Forum” held in October 2021.

These, all together, have enabled the country to advance in a few, strategic, interlink, areas relevant to advancing a longer-term peace and development agenda and effected additional resources for implementation beyond the life of the project by the Solomon Islands Government, which among the others, also demonstrates the indirect catalytic effect of the project.

On a similar and positive note, the project brought attention to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) through enhanced advocacy and outreach program in 7 communities of Malaita, Western, Guadalcanal and Rennell-Bellona provinces and encouraged inclusive and effective leadership of women in relation to governance of land, natural resources and extractive industries. The project further bridged knowledge gap by raising awareness on existing laws, policies and services for victims/survivors of violence against women and girls and provided the opportunity for community members to discuss and address grievances within communities, with private sectors and government representatives. The formal submission of the Solomon Islands women’s gender sensitive recommendations on the Traditional Governance, Customs and Facilitation Bill (TGCFB) to the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA) to inform the drafting instructions and the drafting of the revised Bill in 2022. As a result of the consultations with women and young people including the acceptance of the submissions on gender assessment and recommendations by MTGPEA, the revised Bill has the potential to enhance and restore the rights of women, young people and other marginalized sections of the society.

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):

All activities currently ongoing and are expected to be completed by the end of the project date.

The notable remaining activities will focus on:

- Technical assistance to the Office of the Prime Minister on Land Title Act and the related Constitutional Reform with an aim to enable the registration and use of the customary land;
- Finalizing the support to the policy and legislative formulations of the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA);
- External Evaluation.

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

The project has made a steady progress towards alleviating and preventing eventual conflicts arising from the absence of adequate legal framework and insufficient consultation process in policy compilation on land and natural resources management. This has been through providing technical support and ensuring an inclusive approach in policy making at the time when the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) has initiated the procedures of amending and/or enacting the relevant legislation. To this end, technical expertise has been provided to compile the related policy papers, while a compendium of consolidated recommendations from the consultation process has been presented to the SIG. Moreover, the project is in process of finalizing its support through equipping the OPM and the line ministries, with the comparative analysis of the management of natural resources, with the land in focus, from various UN members states, with alike challenges and by presenting workable solutions and results achieved elsewhere. This by itself, provides the basis for the institutional change that is expected beyond the life span of the project.

An important achievement which promotes societal change is the inclusion of the women and youth in the customary land recording process supported by the project. This has significantly contributed to reducing the societal perceptions of rather inferior role of these groups and ensured women and youth have a seat at the negotiation table. In addition, the dialogue between members of different customary land holding groups, as well as the communication which included the 'regular' community members in the same process along with the chiefs of customary land holding groups provided evidence that structural changes are eventually possible should there be persistence in pursuing consultative methodologies.

The project, overall, contributed towards a more equitable and inclusive structural change in reference to the way communities and policy makers engaged, coordinate and address issues. At societal level, deliberate engagement of youths and women in community consultations and awareness sessions helped to build agency of women and youths to participate in decision making governance related processes and break gendered and age defined norms and stereotypes. To this end, while acknowledging the contributions of the project, the impact and the sustainability of the structural, institutional or societal shall be measured in long term and beyond the time frame of 24 months.

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

The relationship between communities, customary land holding groups regarding land issues steadily improved and impacted peacebuilding processes in Solomon Islands. Within the last year of the project's activities, youth and women (364 youths, out of which 178 males and 186 females in various workshops, and 93 women out of 390 in

land recording process) were actively involved in dialogues and decision-making processes to contribute to lasting peace in their communities.

Among the project's biggest accomplishments regarding customary land was the completion of four conflict analysis which supported conflict resolution in Western and Malaita Provinces, where it conducted a series of consultations with chiefs of customary land holding groups as well as the group members (including men, women and youths) to collect youth and women's sensitive recommendations on land.

Through active engagement by project staff and implementing partners, a series of [#CustomaryLandDiaries](#) videos were launched on digital media to make every voice heard as well as promote and advocate for land rights as human rights. During one of the consultations on customary land, [the Supervising Director for Women's Development Division](#) within the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children, and Family Affairs valued the inclusion of women and youth into consultations and negotiations processes *"women's and girls' voices and perspectives on land and natural resources must be known and heard because of their gender roles and different experiences using the land and natural resources."*

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

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

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

Among other project's accomplishments is the development of youth, and validation and handover of gender sensitive recommendations to the Traditional Governance Bill. The impact of the intervention was felt through [positive feedback received](#) from the Hon. Minister of MWYCFA *"equitable gendered-based lens and outlook to the ongoing legislative process of the Bill and serve as significant contribution and transformative peacebuilding efforts."*

Through active engagement by project staff and implementing partners, the project has launched [a series of podcast interviews](#) shared through UNDP and UN Women digital platforms and launched and aired at the biggest radio broadcasting company in the country. Furthermore, the podcast was recognized globally. For instance, it was shared by UNDP Headquarters via social media and pitched in the quoter-newsletter, reaching more than 300 000 people through only UNDP Facebook county's office page.

As per Outcome #2, the project team commenced its advocacy campaign to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls with a specific focus on land and natural resources. To that end, the team partnered with the local social theatre to conduct a series of interactive performances based on collected real stories of violence women and girls face. The interactive theatre initiative will be launched as the main event in the country within the global 16 Days of Activism Campaign.

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

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

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

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

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

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

The reporting period served to an important phase of consolidating the findings and the recommendations deriving from the consultation processes supported by the project. This includes the finalization of the analytical report reflecting the public opinion collected throughout outreach to the four provinces mandated by the project with a focus in including the specific recommendations of the women and youth groups to the planned Traditional Governance Bill. The analytical report, which will also include the conclusions of the and provincial governments officers, as well as the outcome of the consultation processes in the remaining provinces, committed by the line ministry, will serve as important guideline to compile an inclusive, gender centered and conflict sensitive legislation, thus addressing an important gap in the country. In addition, the MTPGEA was also delivered with the conclusions from consultations with 223 rural women representatives from all nine provinces, which incorporates more than fifty gender responsive recommendations. These submissions will greatly aid the SIG in ensuring that that the draft Bill including the drafting instructions is gender responsive, promotes inclusive governance of land and natural resources and effectively addresses the weak governance systems of customary landholding groups.

Following this process, the MTGPEA is expected to approach the Attorney General for the final steps before it reaches the parliament. While there is a readiness of the line ministry, the project, however, has noted that, due to the political differences, the eventual enactment of the Traditional Governance Bill may not necessarily take place during its life span. Nonetheless, the conclusions, the analytical report and the anthropological study, which innovatively and for the first time is also addressing the views of the Solomon Islands diaspora all over the world, will assure, once the political climate is convenient, an inclusive legislation. Noteworthy, the findings from the consultative process have been validated, both, by the MTGPEA and Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA), as well.

A significant achievement, on a same note, was the completion of the final desk review of the byelaws (secondary legislation), drafting instructions on the bylaw and drafting instructions to the Attorney General's Office in relation to the customary landholding and other targeted laws and policies in relation to land and natural resources. The related reports and instructions will serve as a guiding paper in establishing the foundations for the development of the related policies for registration of recorded customary land and its governance mechanism. This complex process is well-combined with the ambitious agenda of the project, the finalized recording of the (pilot) customary lands – elaborated more at the next outcome -, as well as supporting the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS) to bridging their diverging views regarding the land reform legislation in the country. The project recognizes the political implications of this course, and is not to able to confirm the ordaining of this legislation until the end of the life span of the project. However, the project alternatively has committed, to equip the SIG stakeholders with the necessary technical advice to achieve this agenda. This encompasses the already outlined relevant analytical reports and policy papers which will help in preparing the planned legislative changes, as well as the comparative analysis of the management of natural resources, with the land in focus, from various UN members states, with alike challenges and by presenting workable solutions and results achieved elsewhere.

Overall, it is the understanding of the project, that throughout its implementation, the stakeholders have reached a common understanding on general principles, guidelines, and standards for making recorded customary land made available and accessible for inclusive, responsible, and sustainable development. The meaningful inclusion of historically excluded and marginalized voices of women and girls not only demonstrates significant progress in adopting an inclusive approach towards legislative change for greater social cohesion, peace, accountability, transparency, social cohesion, equality, enjoyment of human rights and inclusive and sustainable and responsible development of customary land, but also establishes an inclusive peacebuilding centered model/approach for Solomon Island Government to consider for future legislative and policy development.

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

(1000 character limit)

The focus of the project was to establish the conditions to ensure that women and youth do take active role and are part of the decision-making process in the governance and management of the natural resources, which would contribute in

reducing the risk of the potential conflicts in the targeted areas. This was actioned through ensuring consultation processes were inclusive, women's and youths' issues and voices is being heard by the policy makers and taken into consideration for legislative change as well as breaking gendered norms by creating opportunities for rural women and youths to enhance their leadership capabilities within their own community spaces through their participation in the consultation process.

Through this inclusive approach, The Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Ministry of Women, Children and Family Affairs and the Attorney General Office are now better informed and more cognizant of the diverse range of issues impacting young people and women and girls in the nine provinces in relation to management of natural resources. This in turn will help ensure that the critical issues raised by women and young people is meaningfully addressed in the Draft Traditional Governance, Customs and Facilitation Bill as well as the Drafting Instructions.

Notably, the project's relatively high gender score is somehow reflected under this outcome. Main achievements are mainly led by women; the ongoing analytical report on the finding and recommendations for the Traditional Governance Bill is being prepared by a woman expert, the team working on the anthropological study is composed exclusively of women, the review process of the byelaws (secondary legislation) in relation to the customary landholding is headed by the women, while the senior officials - at the level of undersecretary – of the MTGPEA, MWYCFA, MLHS designated to lead the proceedings of their line ministries under this outcome are all women. This practice is echoed at the grassroots level: 223 women from rural areas produced more than fifty gender responsive recommendations to the Traditional Governance Bill. The inclusion and pro-active participation of the PBF supported grassroot youth caucuses, Provincial Youth Councils and Provincial Women Caucuses in the consultation process was an added value to ensure that voices of women and youth are meaningfully heard at the time when the country is keen in transforming the approach in governing the land and natural resources. In addition, the project launched a series of videos on customary land where specific focus was made on women's and youth voices, which significantly increased the profile of the women and youth leadership in the respective communities. All of these, demonstrate that the project is on a right track in contributing to the change of societal perceptions on the role of women and youth and promoting the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness Agenda.

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

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

Strong advocacy and proactive interventions to involve traditionally excluded communities in the decisions on land and natural resources is considered as one of the main achievements this outcome. To this end, the project continued to support series

of targeted workshops at which women and youth were equipped with the knowledge regarding the applicable legal acts, by-law and policies on land and natural governance. The workshops also served as a fora for discussion between the women and youth and the ministerial and provincial officials on land management, natural resources and livelihoods, thus ensuring a meaningful interchange between the right-holders and duty-bearers and contributing in strengthening the national dialogue and institutional confidence building. Unorthodoxly, these forums also brought together at the same space, youth, women, community and traditional leaders, therefore, initiating an intragenerational exchange of the opinions over the use of the wealth. Particular significance was given to guide the discussions on the effects of the climate change and environmental consequences of the mismanagement of the natural resources, with the focus on rapidly increasing extractive industries in the area. To this end, special sessions were reserved to discuss the Environmental Act and the related legislations of Solomon Islands, which among the other, regulate the necessity of the social and environmental impact assessments of the potential investments in the country. The highlight of these efforts, was the "Land Forum" which hosted, for the very first time in the country, the customary landholding groups, representatives of the business communities, traditional leaders, representatives from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS) and the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA), Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration (MCILI), as well as CSO and served as an inclusive fora to discuss about prospects of the conflict sensitive inclusive use of the natural resources for the purpose of the development.

Technical support to the MLHS to review and reconsider the triggers and roots of the conflict related to the land management was another major attainment during the reporting period. The project supported and completed four conflict analysis in two provinces of the country, Parara in the Western Province and Raroasi, Paehusi, Huniharu, Are'are in Malaita Province. This entailed a complex process of analyzing of the diverse tribal traditions in inheriting, transferring and managing lands and examined areas of preventing the conflict and initiating dialogues, in line with the customary traditions, to resolve potential disputes. In addition, the process of land recording of the six pilot customary lands has been finalized. This process, which in addition to its cadastral technicalities, incorporates a series of dialogues and 'shuttle diplomacies' between the customary land holding groups, has positively contributed to reducing the potentials of the conflicts in the targeted areas, given that at the end of the process the customary land holding groups would have agreed and clearly defined boundaries of their lands.

Notably, the outreach to the rural communities was much higher by outnumbering the number of expected participants by half, out of which 54% were women, which demonstrates strong sense of interest by communities adversely affected by mismanagement of land resources in engaging with government in relation to land, natural resources as well as violence against women. The unconventional forums of discussions between tribal/paramount chiefs, community leaders, youth leaders, church leaders, church women leaders, mothers, teachers, students and youths from various communities contributed to raising the awareness over the government policies and laws and particularly on legislations that protect their interests and address mismanagement of land and natural resources within their communities.

As a result of the community awareness and consultations sessions, the project considers, that the government is now increasingly recognizing the issues raised in

relation to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and extractive industries. This is evident by the proactive measures taken by relevant government ministries to ensure women's voices and participation is heard and inclusive in their planning relating to mining, logging and Environmental Impact Assessment. The Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) for instance has recently been included and invited as part of the negotiating team for the terms and conditions for a mining operation in Isabel Province. This has never happened before and is a significant achievement. The MWYCFA is also currently confidently negotiating for the social safeguards for the community where the mining operation will take place, informed by the firsthand information collected during the community awareness in seven rural communities.

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 noteworthy contributions to ensure the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness under this outcome have been extensively exemplified above and can be best summarized through one of the key recommendations deriving from the consultative processes:

"Establishing special measures to ensure integration and participation of vulnerable members including women, youth, children and person with disabilities in the decision-making process of landholding groups. The outcome of such measures should be active participation and contribution to decision-making processes of the landholding group."

This demonstrates that the project, in addition to its contribution to societal transformations is likely to produce policy recommendations which may lead to institutional changes.

Numerically illustrated, the project managed to gather youth representatives from all wards from the targeted provinces involved in all the consultation and workshops organized by the projects. To date, 364 youths (178 males and 186 females) participated these events, which among the others, aimed to elaborate the direct rapport between the governance and management of the natural resources and peacebuilding.

On a same note, the land recording process brought together a significant, although not equal, number of women (93 out of 390). This marks a gradual increase of the role women in the negotiation table over the management of the natural resources. If these numbers are evaluated in tandem with the proactive participation of women in the abovementioned consultation process, as well as with the gender sensitive recommendations issues, it indicates that project is on track regarding strengthening the role of women and youth in the decision-making processes related to the wealth management.

The project, through connecting women, youths and marginalized communities with the central and provincial level officials on the matters related to land management, natural resources, livelihoods, and traditional governance, created a civic participation pathway for a meaningful interchange between the right-holders and duty-bearers.

This process, provided an opportunity for youth and women to practice the leadership and negotiation skills gained from previous PBF efforts, and ensured active participation to protect their rights are protected and benefit equally from governance systems.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p>Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)</p> <p><i>A baseline study was completed using a variety of qualitative and quantitative methods. A mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods was employed for the collection of primary and secondary data.</i></p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes</p> <p>The Baseline Study collected data from seven selected communities in three provinces, namely Guadalcanal, Malaita and Western. A total of 262 household surveys were conducted for the Study.</p> <p>Key results show 60% of women did not know about TGB and were not involved in any consultations associated with it. 30% of all respondents in the three provinces had heard of TGB but were not involved in any related processes.</p> <p>Analysis shows that 67% of 15 to 25-year-olds do not take part in natural resources management decisions, this decreases to 60% of those aged between 26 and 40. A higher participation rate was noted for respondents over the age of 40. In terms of gender, more men respondents than women in the 26 to 40 age group across all three provinces do not take part in natural resources management. This figure significantly increases for the age group above 40, where men dominate in the process of natural resources management.</p> <p>The study also shows the main reasons for conflicts in the three provinces are: trespass in private properties, unfair distribution of natural resources, and unsustainable use of resources.</p> <p>Monitoring activities, among the others, included regular spot checks by the Project Manager alongside with verification teams at the project sites.</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? no</p>
<p>Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? please select</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): Budget for the Endline study allocated is 55,786</p>

	<p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (<i>1500 character limit</i>): The ToRs for the independent evaluators, an international and a national are being prepared. Sufficient budget has been allocated to ensure the proper evaluation.</p>								
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Name of funder:</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Amount:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solomon Islands Government</td> <td>Not disclosed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Funding commitment by the government through the Customary Lands Record Act to suppose development of business case models.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solomon Islands Government, Movement (WRAM)</td> <td>Women’s Rights Action \$ 260,000.00</td> </tr> </table>	Name of funder:	Amount:	Solomon Islands Government	Not disclosed.	Funding commitment by the government through the Customary Lands Record Act to suppose development of business case models.		Solomon Islands Government, Movement (WRAM)	Women’s Rights Action \$ 260,000.00
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<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (<i>1500 character limit</i>)</p>	<p>Land and traditional governance continue to draw diverse opinions within the main stakeholders in Solomon Islands. While the project has positively contributed to bringing the concerned parties into the negotiation table, differences on the way forward still remain. This was very vivid throughout the implementation period, especially in terms of negotiating a consolidated Traditional Governance Bill, as well as reaching an agreement between the political factors on the generic terms of the land reform. The project was successful in communicating the messages from the grassroots and all communities concerned, with the focus in rural women and youth. However, the central level institutions, namely the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS), the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA) and the Members of the Parliament remain divided on the approach that Solomon Islands should legally and politically embrace. To alleviate this, the project, beyond its original mandate run a ‘shuttle diplomacy’ and succeeded to negotiate an agreement between the stakeholders to work together on the differences through a workshop, which was originally foreseen for mid-November, but was later postponed for the next year and beyond project’s life cycle. This, the project considers, to be the main challenge faced during the implementation.</p> <p>Another major challenge worthy to mention is that the project functioned about 12 months without a designated project manager, and 6 months without a deputy project manager respectively, who moved on their careers elsewhere and resigned from their positions within the project. Noteworthy, the convening agency, as a mitigatory measure, deployed both, the manager and the deputy manager, through the in-house capacities with minimal costs to the project.</p>								

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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:

\$

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

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

- Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications
- Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery
- Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management
- Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

- Support the SG's call for a global ceasefire
- Other (please describe):

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

PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

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

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Outcome 1 The Government is equipped with analyses, laws, policies and frameworks on land and natural resource management which are inclusive and reflective of customary governance	Indicator 1 Revised gender-sensitive draft Traditional Governance Bill (TGB) consultatively developed by the MTGPEA, is submitted to parliament.	The judiciary, the Bar Association, Churches and marginalized groups, women and youth were not meaningfully consulted on the first TGB. Customary Landowners are unaware of the	Gender-sensitive revised draft Traditional Governance Bill endorsed by the MTGPEA.	Inclusive consultations programs Revised gender-sensitive draft traditional governance bill.	An inclusive consultation program was developed in collaboration with key relevant partners and implemented during the preparatory sessions for women and youth, where they discussed issues and develop recommendations. A proper consultation program provided	Due to the political differences, the eventual enactment of the Traditional Governance Bill may not necessarily take place during its life span

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		benefits of registering land boundaries for further sustainable development.			<p>space for women and youth to present their interventions and allowed for vibrant discussions</p> <p>Final validated consolidated gender sensitive recommendations on the draft Traditional governance Bill report that was consultatively developed formally submitted to government to inform the drafting instructions on the revised bill.</p>	
Output 1.1 Comprehensive review of	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of inclusive, gender	Customary land recording act	.	Draft by-laws for customary land.	Consultations on by-law as a governance mechanism in three	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
legislative and institutional frameworks governing land and natural resources	sensitive recommendations for amendments to the by-laws and regulations governing land and natural resources management.	and by-laws under review.		Development of gender sensitive legal framework	<p>provinces for customary landholding groups in communities completed. A draft policy paper to inform the development of the by-law is currently being finalized.</p> <p>A number of recommendations came out of the consultations. One of the key recommendations is establishing special measures to ensure the inclusion and participation of the most vulnerable, including women, youth, children, and people with</p>	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					disabilities, in the decision-making process of landholding groups. It was further recommended that the outcome of such measures should be illustrated through active participation and contribution to the decision-making processes of the landholding group.	
Output 1.2 The Traditional Governance Bill is submitted to Parliament and reflects the concerns of women	Indicator 1.2.1 Recommendations of gender analysis and women's consultations incorporated into the revised traditional Governance Bill	TGB is deficient in its gender inclusiveness . Currently gender blind.		Social Anthropological research. Gender analysis report with recommendations. Consultations with youth and women.	More than 50 gendered recommendations formally submitted to the MTGPEA to inform the drafting instruction of the revised bill.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
and youth and is aligned with Amended Land and Titles Act	Indicator 1.2.2 % of women (of those consulted) from target project provinces were engaged during consultative process for traditional governance bill.	10% of those consulted during previous consultations were women.	50% of women (of those consulted) engaged during consultative process for Traditional Governance Bill.	Inclusive consultations programs.	<p>Women's consolidated recommendations on the 2020 Traditional Governance, Customs and Facilitation Bill and recommendations from the draft gender analysis report were further validated.</p> <p>A total of 52 areas of concern were documented during the 2020 consultation process with women. 4 out of 52 made on the foundation and essence of the Bill concerning the policy basis for the</p>	Due to the political differences, the amendment of the will not take place during project's life span

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					Bill, the alignment of the Bill to recognition of customary law, the principle of equality including gender equality and social inclusion.	
Outcome 2 Communities adversely affected by land and natural resource mismanagement including VAWG participate more strongly in decisions on land and natural resources	Indicator 2.1 Community members in target zones (disaggregated by sex and age) feel that they can participate in land and natural resource decision-making;			Baseline and End-line study.	86% of the women and youth from the baseline survey feel that they can contribute to land and the natural decision-making processes.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 2.1 Improved recording of customary land titles and strengthened synergies with Government and Private Sector to sustainably develop registered customary land.	Indicator 2.1.1 Number of Customary land titles successfully recorded through community led consultative process	Number of Customary land titles successfully recorded through community led consultative process.	1 (during PBF-phase 2 project, the process of customary land boundary recording took around 8 months).	Customary land titles recorded.	6 customary land titles successfully recorded through community led consultative process in 3 target provinces.	
	Indicator 2.1.2 Number of sustainable pilot business plans mutually developed between MLHS, private sector and host communities with registered customary land.	N/A	At least pilot business plans developed for customary land titles recorded during the project.	Pilot Business Plans.	3 pilot business plans identified and discussed during the land forum held from 26-28 October.	
	Indicator 2.1.3 Number of community related	N/A	At least three community related land	Customary land titles recorded.	Three community related land resources grievances	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	land and resources grievances resolved through conflict resolution under the MTGPEA and MLHS.		and resources grievances resolved.		resolved. One was done in Malaita for the three-land recorded there because they are located close to each other, one for Western Province and one for two land recorded in Guadalcanal Province because they are located close to each other.	
Output 2.2 Natural resource management committees provide an opportunity for community members,	Indicator 2.2.1 Increased Access of women and youth to natural resource management decision making.	Limited representation of women, PWDs and youth in natural resource management committees.	At least 30% of women's representation in the natural resource management committees.	Technical support to targeted ministries mainstreaming gender. Women's empowerment in leadership and decision-making trainings.	A gender sensitive by law framework developed and included recommendations on resource management committee membership. Recommendation is for 50% of	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	including women, to discuss and address grievances within communities, with the private companies and Government representatives.			Technical support to PWCs and other women groups on natural resource management and climate adaptation.	women's representation in such committees Participation in the Land Forum: 17 females were included in the land forum that discussed guidelines for making recorded customary land available. Out of the 17 females, 9 females were representatives of the 6 recorded customary landholding groups from Malaita, Guadalcanal and Western Provinces. Women present were all remote rural based representing	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					a diversity of ages and ethnic groups.	
Output 2.3 Community members, especially women and girls have increased awareness of the legal rights and feel protected from VAWG	Indicator 2.3.1 Increased awareness of community members (of those who participated in awareness sessions), especially women and girls, on existing laws and policies that protect women and girls from VAWG	N/A	80% of the community members (of those who participated in awareness sessions) reported increased awareness on existing laws and policies that protect women and girls from VAWG.	Community awareness program. Advocacy work for the implementation of existing law/policies to protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and abuse.	More than 80% of those who participated in awareness sessions reported increased awareness on laws and policies that protect women and girls from VAWG from a simple verbal and pictorial evaluation conducted before and after the sessions.	
Output 2.4 Avenues exist for communities, especially youth and women, to	Indicator 2.4.1 Improved participation of youth and women advocacy forums in decision-making processes related to	Limited engagement of youth and women forums in advocacy and decision-	At least 50% of the participants from youth and women forums feel satisfied with	Revitalization of provincial youth councils Training of youth Advocacy initiatives with	Four Provincial Youth Councils revitalized. This platform allows young people to get involved in decision-making	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
hold their leaders and government to account with regards to land and natural resource management decisions.	peacebuilding, natural resource governance and accountability mechanism	making processes related to peacebuilding, natural resource governance and accountability mechanism.	their involvement in decision-making processes related to peacebuilding, natural resource governance and accountability mechanism.	stakeholders around corruption issues including transparency, accountability & peacebuilding.	processes on governance and management of natural resources and peacebuilding at provincial and national levels. Initial planning meetings were already held between the National Youth Congress and Youth Caucus with the Provincial Youth Divisions to develop an awareness and training framework on policies and regulations governing national resource management.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 2.5 Communities are supported to find more sustainable and inclusive use of land which reduce conflict factors.	Indicator 2.5.1 Number of sustainable business ideas developed by national business development forum.	N/A	At least two sustainable business ideas/concept proposed by national business forum to MLHS.	Establishment of a national business development forum. Sustainable business ideas/proposals.	A Land Bussines Forum was established. Three sustainable bussines ideas were developed	