

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Solomon Islands
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL: **final**
YEAR OF REPORT: 2021



Project Title: Empowering youths as agents for peace and social cohesion in Solomon Islands													
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PRF PBF/SLB/H-1													
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: UNDP and ILO	Type and name of recipient organizations: NUNO UNDP (Convening Agency) RUNO ILO please select please select please select												
Date of first transfer: 04 December 2019 Project end date: 30 June 2021 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 border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Recipient Organization</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>\$ 1,481,22.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ILO</td> <td>\$ 317,255.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="right" colspan="2">Total: \$ 1,798,483.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 99% *ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE*</p>		Recipient Organization	Amount	UNDP	\$ 1,481,22.00	ILO	\$ 317,255.00		\$		\$	Total: \$ 1,798,483.00	
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Total: \$ 1,798,483.00													
Gender-responsive Budgeting: Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: \$684,332.00 Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: \$648,324.00													
Project Gender Marker: GM2 Project Risk Marker: Medium Project PBF focus area: 1.3 Political Dialogue													

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Vardon Hoca, Project Manager UNDP, Raj Bimlesh, National Programme Officer, ILO

Project report approved by: Berdi Berdiyev, Country Manager/Deputy Resident Representative UNDP

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: No

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

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

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

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

The project has concluded and has achieved and/or exceeded its expected objectives. The project has overwhelmingly served to its purpose and contributed to building a conflict sensitive, gender inclusive and human rights-based environment through promoting the role of young women and men as agents for peace and social cohesion in the formerly conflict prone targeted areas. This assertion was also confirmed through the independent evaluation process, which has been conducted through a team of an international and a national contractor, hired through a competitive process.

The youth caucuses established by the project have reconfirmed their role in the society. They have been critical in hearing and transmitting the concerns of the isolated communities in rural zones and raising red flags of potential grievances at the times when they were out of the reach of the authorities and/or development partners and have been recognized as an important bridge between their communities and governmental partners. While, at the time of the submission of the report it is not possible to provide officially confirmed data on this, the project was informed that youth of the Honiara settlements targeted by the project, i.e. White River and Burns creek, played an important role to discourage their peers to be part of the violent protests/riots which occurred in Honiara from 24-27 November 2021. The youth from the former reportedly was not part of the protests at all, while the youth beneficiaries of the project in Burns creek mitigated the effects by organizing a shelter to the population displaced during the violent attack.

A detailed capacity building program of the youth on peacebuilding, leadership, governance, gender equality and entrepreneurship has been successfully concluded which has equipped the youth with the knowledge on how to face, and then manage and transform the conflict by navigating and manoeuvring through a complex system of traditional/customary and institutional governance. The transfer of the youth caucuses to the National Youth Congress has also been finalized and the youth caucuses have become an integral part of the provincial divisions of the National Youth Congress i.e. Provincial Youth Councils, as their grassroots branches. This process has formalized and institutionalized their status and ensured the sustainability of the PBF investments in this regard. Noteworthy, other development partners, including UN agencies, are considering replicating or expanding the role of the caucuses, which may bring an indirect catalytic effect and build on the project achievements. Overall project monitoring has suggested that young people's, particularly young women's, roles in

decision-making processes has been strengthened in the targeted areas. This is in comparison to prior projects' interventions, especially through their engagement in these platforms as local peace builders.

A particular achievement was also the enrolment of a record 26 community/peace projects implemented by the youth caucuses in the targeted areas and administered by the Development Services Exchange (DSE). The DSE is an umbrella organization of the local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). While being able to support three times more than originally envisaged social entrepreneurship initiatives, in a form of community projects, may be considered an attainment by itself, the role that local CSOs played in this process, is of particular significance. This, along with the World Vision Solomon Islands (WVSI) dispensed capacity building process, as well as Young Entrepreneurs Council in Solomon Islands (YECSI) executed mentorship programme, demonstrates that the project has significantly built the capacities of the local CSOs. These CSOs will continue contributing to ensuring a prevention focus on communities in the targeted areas through more socially, economically and politically empowered youth, beyond the life span of the project. The community projects which include variety of socio-economic initiatives identified by the youth themselves as critical to sustain the peace in their communities, are currently ongoing and at this stage they seem to remain sustainable in near future, given that the income seem to appear to allow space for regeneration and self-resilience.

The project, as per the external evaluation, also demonstrated high degree of resilience and adaptiveness to external challenges such as COVID-19 pandemic and related lockdowns and travel restrictions; politically charged atmosphere in the run up to the 2019 elections and related incidence of violence; difficulties in reaching out and sustaining engagement with communities in farthest, hard-to-reach and hotspot areas. The project demonstrated effectiveness of the use of digital communications for blended learning such as hybrid or virtual meetings (through phone calls, digital platforms and Facebook etc.). The approach was adapted by the project team to mitigate the challenge of consistent and regular contact with the project beneficiaries, particularly youth caucus members, during the pandemic. This was also made possible due to PBF's support and willingness to provide a 6-months, no-cost time extension to the project which enabled UNDP and ILO to deliver the remaining activities and take some concrete actions towards adoption and sustainably of achieved results. Despite the extension of project duration, there remained little time for delivering outcome 2 related interventions smoothly such as entrepreneurship training, mentorship program and social entrepreneurship projects, and these interventions were squeezed to last eight months of the project.

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):

N/A

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):

N/A

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 real human impact of this project may be in long term and beyond its life cycle. However, the immediate reactions from the stakeholders, suggested that the project is to produce several short-term effects. Positive sentiments on the approach the project has undertaken have continuously been revealed during the youth and community profiling by the targeted population. They repeatedly emphasized that project activities were rare visits, let alone interventions, to their habitats. The traditional leaders also extensively declared the need and their support to address the youth. The baseline study and perception survey also revealed that the interventions made by the project were well designed and targeted to address the root causes of the conflict and communicated the overall embracement of its results.

These alone only, articulate that the project is reaching the portion of the population, otherwise insufficiently targeted by other development initiatives of the authorities and major international organizations who focused their interventions mainly in the capital Honiara. The establishment of the youth caucuses and the election of their leadership ensuring equal gender representation is another important impact in daily human life which targets an alteration to commonly accepted gender and social stereotypes. Finally, the active and positive role that these caucuses have undertaken to address the challenges of their communities, has undermined the traditional perceptions over the youth and elevated their role in society.

More evidently, young people are more often involved in decision-making processes at the community, provincial and national levels. Youth continue to play a pivotal role in promoting peaceful co-existence in the community. A large contribution was made to increasing the young people's role as changemakers and peacebuilders: more than in total 1035 benefited from the project's awareness sessions. During one of the entrepreneurship training, the Vice President of Maleai Youth Caucus noted that: *"Managing a family business is hard, especially if you're a young and single mother. These trainings helped me gain confidence and entrepreneurial skills to bring my family business [bottle shop and accommodation] to the next, upper level. Not only I benefited from it, but my community."* The Police Response Team (PRT) appreciated project's efforts to reach out to the most vulnerable – remote communities – *"We noticed that the crime rate was reduced after a series of workshops held in Shortland Islands. A leadership and peacebuilding sessions like this are crucial as it positively impacts youth and contributes to community's safety."*

Another significant dimension of the project relates to youth caucuses' establishment and the election of their leadership ensuring equal gender representation to combat gender and social stereotypes. The project continued to support causes' leaders with [complex training programmes](#) on leadership, peacebuilding, effective governance and gender equality: *"In order to bridge the communication gap between generations, people must start listening to each other. Hence, programmes like this must involve youth to make the decision-making process more inclusive,"* shared one of the participants from Nagho caucus.

Ultimately, the project made a profound impact regarding your leadership skills through a training programme ["Youth takes the Floor"](#) empowering youth to act as agents for peace and social cohesion, and as pro-active social entrepreneurs to address local sources of grievances: *"The blend of experiences from young to old made the training exciting because there's more interaction from different lines of work,"* Trade Union Consultant commented to the project team.

Following the [transfer of 20 youth caucuses](#) created from the grassroots at the community level to the National Youth Congress, more than 500 young people were granted with the opportunity to become local leaders and impact peacebuilding and decision-making processes through the National Youth Congress. One of the youth caucuses' leaders noted: *"Through this project, we learnt our potential for change and that we can impact and sustain the livelihoods of our community."*

Another significant accomplishment is that after completion of the project, the 26 youth community/social entrepreneurship initiatives implemented by youth caucuses keep benefiting from the received support. *"Initiatives like this provides young people with the opportunity to do marketing locally and help address the high rate of unemployment among youth,"* noted one of the [youth grant recipients](#).

Lastly, through a series of podcast interviews that served as a communication-advocacy initiative, the project team discussed and raised awareness on how youth caucuses, Provincial Youth Councils and National Youth Congress will [further collaborate](#). *"This is a worthy initiative, and the National Youth Congress welcomes this, and I know it will become an integral part of the wider youth development programs,"* says the Chairman of the National Youth Congress.

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: Young people's, particularly young women's, voices in decision-making processes related to issues identified in the Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey strengthened in Honiara, North Malaita, the Weather Coast of Guadalcanal, and border communities in the West.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

The activities under this outcome have been finalized, and as per the external evaluation, all of the objectives have been met, with some of them exceeding the expectations. The achievements of the project have been capitalized and the role of the targeted young men and women in the decision-making processes within their communities, has been reaffirmed. Noteworthy, the youth caucuses who have been established and empowered, as civic actors and through capacity building programs, have become and recognized as an important bridge between their communities and governmental partners. Though an anecdotal evidence at this stage, the youth of the Honiara settlements targeted by the project, i.e. White River and Burnscreek, played an important role to discourage their peers to be part of the violent protests/riots which occurred in Honiara from 24-27 November 2021. The youth from the former reportedly was not part of the protests at all, while the youth beneficiaries of the project in Burnscreek mitigated the effects by organizing a shelter to the population displaced during the violent attack. This is a crucial accomplishment by itself and illustrates that the project reached its aim, with the role of youth strengthened and transformed to the contributors of peace and social cohesion.

On a similar note, the youth from 20 clusters composed of 111 formerly conflict prone communities, have been mobilized by authorities, throughout the project cycle, to conduct awareness campaign, distribute aid and actively participate in the discussions and/or decisions regarding the land management. This also demonstrates that the project has achieved to empower the role of young people, particularly young women as at least half of the youth caucuses members and their leadership are women, in their societies.

To this end, the project brought together the youth with a diverse community of senior ministerial and provincial officials, business representatives, faith based organizations and civil society actor, in a form of a national congress/gathering, with an aim to create a forum for a inter and intra-generational dialogue on youth empowerment with a focus in emphasising the role of young people as decision makers and peace makers and creating conditions for youth participation and social entrepreneurship. This forum strengthened the message of the project communicated and enforced within the rural communities at the provincial level, that youth is in position to engage in a meaningful discourse to address the challenges of the Solomon Islands society and subsequently may be considered as an expansion of the project's scope from a local to a national level.

Innovatively, the project also introduced the Youth Empowerment Talks (YEP Talks) an initiative, similar to TED talks, that provides the Solomon Islands youth with the opportunity to listen to the realities, successes, and challenges people face when starting a career journey. They compose series of motivational talks which aims to promote youth empowerment and improve their leadership skills and continue to collect youth ensuring that the knowledge is all-encompassing, by providing a gender-balanced panel reflecting the experiences of national and international opinion leaders in the country. The YEP talks, while will continue to be supported after the completion of the project, are also a pioneering method to ensure the dialogue between the youth and different layers of the society, including politicians, senior officials, celebrities, diplomats, business community representatives and serve as a role model, especially

for the young women who have the opportunity to learn from the achievements of the women leaders.

Another important attainment, certainly, was the finalization of the formal process of transferring the youth caucuses to the National Youth Congress. Significance of this intervention is multi-fold: it, similarly as above, enlarges the intervention latitude of the project to the national level, provides opportunities for the youth based in rural areas to bring their experiences and express their concerns to the duty-bearers in the capital Honiara and also leverages to the achievements of the PBF funded Inclusive Governance of Natural Resources Project in revitalizing the National Youth Congress, as well as it ensures the sustainability of the PBF investments. All of this, articulate that the project, in spite of the challenges at the initiation phase, has achieved a significant success which will continue to serve beyond its life span.

Overall, as per external evaluation, the engagement of youth in community level productive activities such as youth caucus, regular meetings, trainings, role in community affairs, social entrepreneurship projects etc. changes the perspective of both, the young people who have started to recognize their potential, importance and respect in the society; and the communities who have started to find young people more capable and responsible to take part in decision making processes and lead initiatives. In particular, the young women who are part of the youth caucuses (as leaders and members) found to have clearer vision to transform the role of youth, and they are more meticulous in managing the functioning and utility of youth caucuses.

So-far youth is organized and has gained some confidence and respect of communities, church and tribal leadership; capacitated to meaningfully engage with decision-makers; and is capable to identify and develop local level solutions to their problems. This provides a right trajectory towards the 'change – as envisaged in the ToC', wherein young people's creativity and energy was deemed to be channelized towards addressing pertinent social problems that might otherwise contribute to the grievance. The evidence also suggests that the church, tribal leaders, communities, and families of young people (more so for young men than women) have started to engage youth in decision making processes, which is the first step towards youth empowerment. However, the sources of grievances are huge and multiple and can mostly be addressed by engaging at a level where resources exist. And strategies corresponding to a robust power analysis can address this because power remains fluid and can be shifted towards disempowered people through sustained interventions.

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)

Being a project with focus in youth empowerment and with relatively high gender marker score, by itself entails that there are significant contributions to the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness Agenda and are illustrated above in details. The establishment of the youth caucuses and the election of their leadership ensuring equal gender representation targets an alteration to commonly accepted gender and social stereotypes. The active role that these caucuses have undertaken to address the challenges of their communities, has

undermined the traditional perceptions over the youth and elevated their role in society. In addition, the dialogues initiated and maintained at the national level with the young men and women in focus have vividly added a value serving to this purpose. 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 this agenda.

The project has also taken into consideration different needs of women and men in the country and ensured that young women fully participate in various activities without any repercussion, through providing safe space and culturally acceptable environment for young women to attend. The all-necessary resources were allocated, and activities adopted in such way that to enabled women with limited opportunities to fully take part and participate without hindrance in the project activities.

In addition, the approach that the project embraced to actively consult with senior government official and community/tribal leaders were critical in creating discourse and consensus on the role of young people and women in peacebuilding. This involved consultations and dialogues with key stakeholders for building ownership of the project, creating recognition for the role of young women and men in peacebuilding, and uplifting young people to participate in decision making processes. These dialogues and consultations sufficiently addressed the issues of lack of understanding and confidence of key stakeholders i.e. government institutions, community leaders, and wider community on the potential role that young women and men can play in addressing the local sources of grievances and in promoting peacebuilding and social cohesion.

Below several quantitative data excerpted from the evaluation report, demonstrate evidence to these accomplishments:

EYAPSCSI project's dedicated activities to support gender and social inclusion

- Thirty (30) consultations and meetings/dialogues held with various community leaders (women and men) including tribal chiefs, young leaders, religious leaders, women leaders etc. and relevant national and provincial government officials.
- Twenty (20) participatory dialogues/consultation meetings with the young men and young women from target project locations including Honiara, Weather Coast, North Malaita and Shortlands for the establishment of 20 Youth Caucuses.
- Consultants with over 1,000 young people for youth profiling, and for the identification and engagement of underprivileged/vulnerable youth in the contextually innovative interventions initiated by the project.
- Youth Empowerment Talks (YEP Talks), with gender-balanced paganists, to promote youths' perspective on issues of young people and women, and their role in peacebuilding efforts.
- Females represents 47% of membership (98 young women out of total 208) within youth caucuses, including representation in the leadership role. The youth caucuses are led by chairperson and vice chairperson, and either of these positions are held by female.

- The project and its partners effectively engaged mobilized over 45% of the women on all the project activities; and thus, efficiently distributed the resources and benefits of the project between different target groups.

Outcome 2: Communities in the hotspot areas are more resilient to conflict with more socially, economically and politically empowered youth, with special attention to young women, engaging as peacebuilders.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

The activities under this outcome have been finalized, and as per the external evaluation, all of the objectives have been met, with some of them exceeding the expectations. The targeted youth completed their capacity building programme adding entrepreneurship competencies to the set of their skills, while a new generation of certified mentors was formed to support the youth in rural communities to implement their social entrepreneurship/peace projects.

The entrepreneurship component remarkably augmented the capabilities of the youth to generate creative ideas and to identify the best solutions to the grievances in their communities by producing meaningful proposals and/or business plans which were presented to the project for funding. While the project was designed to support eight ideas only, the project funded a record of 26 social entrepreneurship/community/peace projects, which cover a range of diverse topics from establishing the youth-led livelihoods to preserving the cultural and environmental landscape and up to introducing innovative tech solutions as per locally context. Through these projects youth at the rural communities are expected to be more resilient to conflict, be able face and overcome challenges in their life and given the contribution to the life of communities in the targeted areas promote peaceful co-existence and confidence building. The community projects which include variety of socio-economic initiatives identified by the youth themselves as critical to sustain the peace in their communities, are currently ongoing and at this stage they seem to remain sustainable in near future, given that the income seem to appear to allow space for regeneration and self-resilience.

Noteworthy and an important attainment was that the interventions under this outcome engaged a wide range of the local partners. The project partnered with the World Vision Solomon Islands (WVSI) to conduct the entrepreneurship capacity building program, the Young Entrepreneurs Council in Solomon Islands (YECSI) was selected to execute mentorship component, while the Development Services Exchange (DSE), an umbrella organization of the 64 local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), was entrusted to enrol, and through certified mentors, guide the community/peace projects implemented by the youth caucuses in the targeted areas. Building capacities of the local CSOs to work in the conflict prevention and peacebuilding, the project considers, to have been an important milestone in contributing to ensuring that the communities in the targeted areas become more resilient to conflict with more socially, economically, and politically empowered youth, beyond the life span of the project.

The enrolment of the community projects, and the involvement of the numerous local partners, has brought an important visibility to the project, thus exposing the successes of the PBF funded interventions in the country. This is expected to increase more when the community projects are finalized, and the achievements of the youth are visualized in mass and social media.

Notably, the community projects - social entrepreneurship in nature - were primarily identified by youth caucuses and their respective communities, awarded based on the defined criteria, and by-type respond to the community needs and contribute towards community level peacebuilding and social cohesion, as well demonstrated active participation and representation of young women in overall design and implementation process. While their primary focus in local economic development, employment and income generating projects with no direct, immediate bearing on peacebuilding in first sight, they do correspond to the wider narrative, causal effect that is defined by the project's theory of change "that IF young Solomon Islanders in at-risk communities, particularly young women, are empowered to create their own solutions to sources of frustration, THEN they will be better able to use their creativity and energy to address pertinent social problems that might otherwise contribute to the grievance, and thereby reduce the risk of violence re-emerging during the upcoming critical period, or thereafter". This underlined assumption has been validated by all the key stakeholders i.e., community leaders, community members, youth itself and the key government officials, as identified by the external evaluation. The community members including female leadership of youth caucuses reported a shift in the attitude and behaviour of young men from drugs, local-level violence, non-responsiveness to increasing focus on productive activities such as community support, business, entrepreneurship, and income generation. Interestingly – despite probing, none of the respondents reported any imminent risk of domestic violence on ownership, sharing of resources or distribution of income of these entrepreneurship projects.

Additionally, Iumi Waka Youth Centre, UNDP's innovative initiative to empower the youth of Solomon Islands supported by the project in partnership with Ministry of Commerce, Labour and Immigration, not only ensured value for money by providing free of cost youth space, but also contributed to enhancing the capabilities of youth through youth-led social entrepreneurship, dialogues, learning discourses, networking and access to digital transformation opportunities etc.

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 Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness under this outcome have been extensively exemplified above and can be best summarized through one of the statements deriving from one of the training participants:

"The blend of experiences from young to old made the training exciting because there's more interaction from different lines of work". This demonstrates that the project, is likely to contribute to intra-generational exchanges between youth and older generations and increasingly providing meaningful space for youth empowerment.

Notably, activities under this component were mainly led by women: DSE is being chaired by a woman, YECESI's has a woman chief executive officer, while WWSI trainers were women and the project staff engaged in work with the communities are all women. The women leaders with a visible function in leading the activities under the project are expected to serve as role models to the young generation of women, beneficiaries of the project.

Numerically illustrated, 45% of 402 youth beneficiaries of the entrepreneurship component were women, 50% of mentors are women and 49% of the youth implementing community project are women. If these numbers are evaluated in tandem with the proactive participation of women in the abovementioned activities, as well as with the gender sensitive strategy of the project, it may indicate that project is on track regarding strengthening the role of women and youth through its interventions.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p>Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes.</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? yes</p> <p>Baseline study (perception study) as one of the key monitoring and evaluation activities has successfully been completed. The study not only helped to determine the baseline values for the project results framework but also revealed interesting findings on the emerging governance and peacebuilding challenges and opportunities in changing situations, particularly because of impacts of global pandemic. However, it is important to mention that decreasing trends of perception on different indicators, particularly outcome level, have been revealed in 2020 study compared to 2018 study. These decreasing trends are mainly attributed, firstly, adopted methodology, rural areas focused, and secondly due to impacts of global pandemic (COVID-19).</p> <p>The project ensured adaptive quality assurance/monitoring and evaluation approaches to ensure the evidence-based results management and reporting by using various tools, including but not limited to beneficiaries' feedback analysis, beneficiaries' database, interactive analytical dashboard to measure learning outcomes of training component and process evaluation of training component.</p> <p>In addition, extensive monitoring and evaluation support was provided to implementing partners (World Vision, YECESI, DSE) through constant mentoring and</p>
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	<p>backstopping initiatives including regular meetings, development and implementation of monitoring and evaluation tools, joint reviews etc.</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>Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? yes</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): 42,000</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (<i>1500 character limit</i>):</p> <p>Evaluation has been finalized by two evaluation consultants (national and international). One of the focuses of the external evaluation was to assess the contributions and attributions of the project's expected results, particularly at outcome level. This was helpful to ensure the relevancy of evaluation, particularly perceptual changes of target group in new perception study due to socio- economic impact of global pandemic, but also, to generate evidence around the best practices and lessons learnt from this project. At this stage, the recipient agencies are preparing the management responses.</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>	<p>Name of funder: Amount: Provincial Governments of Malaita and Western Province, DFAT, New Zealand MFAT USD 350,000</p>
<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>Please kindly note that the above financial contribution is indirect and provided to the Australian Professional Training Center (APTC) in cooperation with the National Youth Congress (NYC) to supporting youth entrepreneurship. In addition, to Honiara City Council (HYC) to support youth participation in public space.</p>

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 Young people's, particularly young women's, voices in decision making processes related to issues identified in the Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey	Indicator 1.1 Percentage of young people in target communities satisfied with government performance in addressing youth issues, disaggregated by gender	30% (14% F) Satisfied with Performance of National Government as per 2020 study	5% increased satisfaction	The progress will be measured through the endline study	Decreasing trends of satisfaction have been observed, when compared with 2018 perception survey study (45%). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation sessions were held with over 1,000 young people for youth profiling, and to increase young people's, particularly young women, role as changemakers and peacebuilders. 	
	Indicator 1.2 Percentage of people in target	8% (9% M & 7% F) for dispute	10% increased against each indicator by	The progress will be measured through the endline study	Decreasing trends have been observed, when compared with 2018 perception survey	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
strengthened in Honiara, North Malaita, the Weather Coast of Guadalcanal, and border communities in the West.	communities that feel women can be leaders in their community in 1) dispute resolution and 2) community chief roles.	resolution 2% (1% M & 2% F) for Community Chiefs	the end of project		study. 32.2% (dispute resolution), 16.1% (community chiefs).	
	Indicator 1.3	nil	At least 60% of female project participants and 60% of male project participants report substantive improvement in their capacity to engage with relevant decision makers.	35% female & 56% Male training participants viewed training as very relevant and almost 100% participants (male & female) reported increased knowledge as a result of trainings. 167 young training participants	On Track	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
				(M:96 & F:71) have successfully been trained in North Malaita, Honiara & Shortlands.		
Output 1.1 Marginalized young men and women capacitated to engage in decision-making processes and structures at the provincial and community level.	Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage of male and female participants (aged 16-24) with increased skills and competencies to engage in decision making processes and structures at the provincial and community level.	Nil	At least 60% of surveyed decision makers in project communities report increased ability and willingness to engage youth in making decision	30 successful consultations and meetings/dialogues were held with various community leaders (women and men) including tribal chiefs, young leaders, religious leaders, women leaders etc. and relevant government authorities (both national & provincial).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation sessions were held with over 1,000 young people for youth profiling, and to increase young people's, particularly young women, role as changemakers and peacebuilders. • A leadership training "Youth Take the Floor" was conducted to empower youth to act as agents for peace and social cohesion, and as proactive social entrepreneurs to address local sources of grievances. 40 participants attended the training, whereas the training was designed for 35 participants. • 462 young men and women (53% men, 47% women) 	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					<p>were trained on peacebuilding, gender equality, leadership, governance, entrepreneurship, and communication skills. In addition, some of these were also trained on prevention of corruption and access to justice as additional set of skills delivered through other UN led interventions as integrated efforts under one UN umbrella.</p> <p>Youth empowerment talks/dialogues (YEP Talks) were organized as an initiative to create a forum for an inter- and intra-generational dialogue on youth empowerment with a focus in emphasizing the role of young people as decision makers and peace makers and creating conditions for youth participation and social entrepreneurship.</p>	
	Indicator 1.1.2 Percentage of provincial and community leaders					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	willing and able to engage youth systematically in decision making					
Output 1.2 Youth caucuses established in the hot spot areas of Weather Coast, North Malaita, Bougainville Border Communities, and settlements in and around Honiara as inclusive	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of regional youth dialogues with leaders, representatives from government and private sectors	Nil	one forum in each of the 4 target locations for the project.	With 47% representation of young females, 20 Youth Caucuses/forum s have been established at cluster level by holding 20 participatory dialogues/consult at ion meetings with the young men and young women from target project locations including; Honiara, Weather Coast, North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twenty (20) youth caucuses were established, with 47% representation of women youth, as youth-led platforms to strengthen the voice of marginalized, socially excluded, and remote youth and facilitate meaningful engagement with the upstream actors such as the government, development partners, etc. The integration of youth caucuses in the National Youth Congress/ Provincial Youth Councils is underway, which is a key step towards institutionalization and sustainability of these youth caucuses. <p>A reconciliation event was organized by the youth caucus in Fulifo'oe, North Malaita, between Ubere/To'onisafu and Afo'oa</p>	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
forums for youth views to be collected and amplified				Malaita and Shortlands.	communities. The event brought together both communities to get reunite for durable peace among the communities by resolving the issue related to land.	
	Indicator 1.2.2 Percentage of project participants (aged 16-24) that report improved access to key public and private sector decision-makers affecting their communities, disaggregated by gender.	Indicator 1.2.2 Percentage of project participants (aged 16-24) that report improved access to key public and private sector decision	nil	At least 60% of female participants and 60% of male participants report improved access to key decision makers relevant to their communities.	Total 480 young men and women (260 M and 220 F) have been profiled from the project target locations. The objective of the youth profiling exercise was to identify and engage underprivileged/vulnerable youth, based on criteria, in the contextually innovative interventions initiated by the project.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
		makers a ffecting their communiti es, disaggregat ed b y gender.				
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1					
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
Outcome 2: Communities in the hotspot areas are more resilient to	Indicator 2.1 Percent of young people (50% women) in target communities that feel involved in	48% young men and 51% young women feel	10% increased by the end of project	The progress will be measured through the endline study	Decreasing trends have been observed, when compared with 2018 perception survey study. 56.3% community members feel involved in community decision making	48% young men and 51% young women feel involved, both all the time and some of the time, in community decision making

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
conflict with more socially, economically and politically empowered youth, in particular young women, engaging as peace builders.	community decision making	involved, both all the time and some of the time, in community decision making				
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Marginalized young women and men capacitated to coherently plan, implement	Indicator 2.1.1 Percentage of project participants (aged 16-24 and 50% females) that have increased in skills and competencies to participate and/or	NIL	At least 80% of female participants and 80% of male participants.	Completion of entrepreneurship trainings	402 persons has undergone training in entrepreneurship trainings of 181 or 45% were females. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive gender-responsive training manual/ guide was developed on leadership 	The pandemic has negatively impacted on the travel schedules and a revised schedule has been prepared.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
and sustain community projects using the tools of social entrepreneurship.	lead community social entrepreneurship projects.				<p>governance, gender equality and peacebuilding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A “Training of Trainers for Mentors on Social Enterprise” was conducted in which 10 mentors were trained/certified. These mentors applied gained knowledge and skills for guiding fellow youth to design and implement community projects, which was the main objective of this training program. The training also involved stories of female role models. <p>Youth-focused capacity building initiative on entrepreneurship competencies along with a new generation of certified mentors supported young people in rural communities to implement their social entrepreneurship/peace projects.</p>	
	Indicator 2.1.2 Percentage of project participants	NIL	At least 80% of female participants	Improved understanding about women's		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	(aged 16-24) that have improved perceptions of women's potential to play leadership roles.		and 80% of male participants	role revealed through training analysis and increased & proactive participation by female community members in project observed which implies the positive contribution of the project to promote gender equality and sensitization on role of women as leaders.		
Output 2.2 Community projects of marginalized youth groups	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of youth community projects implemented with project support,	NIL		After completion of Community projects.	26 community/social entrepreneurship projects (three times more than original target) were supported. These projects are catalyst in engaging young people in economic and social activities; thereby reducing grievances and risk of youth's	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
prioritized and support mechanisms established	with minimum 50% female members.				involvement in drugs, criminal and violence activities.	
	Indicator 2.2.2 Share of projects supported for which mentors and mentees are still in regular contact at the end of the project	NIL	100%	After completion of Community projects.	26 community/social entrepreneurship projects (three times more than original target) were supported. These projects are catalyst in engaging young people in economic and social activities; thereby reducing grievances and risk of youth's involvement in drugs, criminal and violence activities.	
Output 2.3 Community projects of marginalized youth groups implemented, monitored and celebrated.	Indicator 2.3.1 Percentage of youth community projects supported by the project that successfully achieve their objectives in contributing to improved community cohesion.	NIL	At least 8% of projects supported.	After completion of Community projects.	26 youth-led community/social entrepreneurship projects supported in project's target locations with mentoring. This represents an over-achievement against a target of 8 planned projects. However, follow-up support on effective management of these entrepreneurship projects i.e., mentorship, monitoring, troubleshooting etc. could be provided to youth caucuses due to delayed award i.e. last quarter of the EYAPSCSI project. The results of these components of the project might get compromised due to inadequate follow-up	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					support and could be considered as a risk to project effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.	
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					

Outputs and Interventions	Progress rating	Explanation/ Justification
Outcome 1: Young people’s, particularly young women’s, voices in decision making processes related to issues identified in the Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey strengthened in Honiara, North Malaita, the Weather Coast of Guadalcanal, and border communities in the West.		
Output 1.1. Marginalized young men and women capacitated to engage in decision-making processes and structures at the provincial and community level.	Exceeded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation sessions were held with over 1,000 young people for youth profiling, and to increase young people’s, particularly young women, role as changemakers and peacebuilders. • A leadership training “Youth Take the Floor” was conducted to empower youth to act as agents for peace and social cohesion, and as pro-active social entrepreneurs to address local sources of grievances. 40 participants attended the training, whereas the training was designed for 35 participants. • 462 young men and women (53% men, 47% women) were trained on peacebuilding, gender equality, leadership, governance, entrepreneurship, and communication skills. In addition, some of these were also trained on prevention of corruption and access to justice as additional set of skills delivered through other

<p>Output 1.2. Youth caucuses established in the hot spot areas of Weather Coast, North Malaita, Bougainville Border Communities, and settlements in and around Honiara as inclusive forums for youth views to be collected and amplified</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>UN led interventions as integrated efforts under one UN umbrella.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth empowerment talks/dialogues (YEP Talks) were organized as an initiative to create a forum for an inter- and intra-generational dialogue on youth empowerment with a focus in emphasizing the role of young people as decision makers and peace makers and creating conditions for youth participation and social entrepreneurship. Twenty (20) youth caucuses were established, with 47% representation of women youth, as youth-led platforms to strengthen the voice of marginalized, socially excluded, and remote youth and facilitate meaningful engagement with the upstream actors such as the government, development partners, etc. The integration of youth caucuses in the National Youth Congress/ Provincial Youth Councils is underway, which is a key step towards institutionalization and sustainability of these youth caucuses. A reconciliation event was organized by the youth caucus in Fulifo'oe, North Malaita, between Ubere/To'onisafu and Afo'oa communities. The event brought together both communities to get reunite for durable peace among the communities by resolving the issue related to land.
<p>Outcome 2. Communities in the hotspot areas are more resilient to conflict with more socially, economically and politically empowered youth, with special attention to young women, engaging as peacebuilders.</p>		
<p>Output 2.1. Marginalized young women and men capacitated to coherently plan, implement and</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive gender-responsive training manual/ guide was developed on leadership governance, gender equality and peacebuilding.

<p>sustain community projects using the tools of social entrepreneurship.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A “Training of Trainers for Mentors on Social Enterprise” was conducted in which 10 mentors were trained/certified. These mentors applied gained knowledge and skills for guiding fellow youth to design and implement community projects, which was the main objective of this training program. The training also involved stories of female role models. • Youth-focused capacity building initiative on entrepreneurship competencies along with a new generation of certified mentors supported young people in rural communities to implement their social entrepreneurship/peace projects.
<p>Output 2.2. Community projects of marginalized youth groups prioritized, and support mechanisms established.</p>	<p>Exceeded</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 community/social entrepreneurship projects (three times more than original target) were supported. These projects are catalyst in engaging young people in economic and social activities; thereby reducing grievances and risk of youth’s involvement in drugs, criminal and violence activities.
<p>Output 2.3. Community projects of marginalized youth groups implemented, monitored and celebrated.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 youth-led community/social entrepreneurship projects supported in project’s target locations with mentoring. This represents an over-achievement against a target of 8 planned projects. However, follow-up support on effective management of these entrepreneurship projects i.e., mentorship, monitoring, troubleshooting etc. could be provided to youth caucuses due to delayed award i.e. last quarter of the EYAPSCSI project. The results of these components of the project might get compromised due to inadequate follow-up support and could be considered as a risk to project effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.