

**SECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<b>Country(ies):</b> Solomon Islands	
<b>Project Title:</b> <i>Bridging traditional governance and rule of law through youths’ participation as agents of peace and change in Rennel and Bellona</i>	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations Development Program (UNDP – UN Organization)</li> <li>• World Vision International Trust Board (incorporated) operating in Solomon Islands (NGO)</li> </ul>	
<b>List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA– Government)</li> <li>- Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA– Government)</li> <li>- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS– Government),</li> <li>- Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS- Government)</li> <li>- Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECCDMM – Government)</li> <li>- Ministry of Mines, Minerals and Rural Electrification (MMMRE – Government)</li> <li>- Provincial Government of Rennel and Bellona (Government)</li> <li>- Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI – government organisation)</li> <li>- Indigenous Chambers of Commerce, Trade and Industries for Solomon Islands (ICCTISI – government organisation)</li> <li>- Tauibangiho, the Fishermens’ Association of Bellona (local CSO)</li> <li>- Solomon Islands People Indigenous Human Rights and Advocacy Association (local CSO)</li> <li>- Development Services Exchange (local CSO)</li> <li>- National Youth Congress (NYC)</li> <li>- Solomon Islands Women in Business Association (SIWIBA - local CSO)</li> <li>- New Zealand Tropical Timber Group (Industry group+ INGOs and NZ government as observer)</li> <li>- Solomon Island Timber Processors and Exporters Association (SITPEA - private sector)</li> </ul>	
<b>Project duration in months<sup>1</sup>:</b> 18 months	
<b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> Rennel and Bellona (Renbel) Province	
<b>Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.  
The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

<sup>2</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF’s special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project		
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> <b>UNDP: \$ 1,099,960.00</b> <b>WVSI: \$ 400,000</b> <b>Total: \$ \$1,499,960.00</b> <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>		
<b>Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):</b>		
<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (70%):</b> UNDP: \$ 769,972.00 WVSI: \$ 280,000 Total: \$ 1,049,972.00	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche* (30%):</b> UNDP: \$ 329,988.00 WVSI: \$ 120,000 Total: \$ 449,988.00	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche* ( %):</b> XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX Total:
<b>Provide a brief project description:</b> <p>This project led by UNDP in partnership with WVI, will have the core objective that young women and young men in Rennel and Bellona are empowered as agent of changes through the recognition of their traditional role in conflict resolution and their participation in the identification of innovative locally-owned solutions for the sustainable management of communal land, bridging traditional governance and statutory system.</p> <p>More specifically, this project will provide a range of critical supports to create an enabling environment for youth participation as agents of change in building local peace and dialogue and in facilitating inter and intra-generational transmission of knowledge. Recognizing the traditional peace-making role played by youth and women during inter and intra tribal conflicts, the project will make particular efforts to empower young women in the decision-making process on communal land management.</p> <p>The project will endeavour to ensure that youth as current and future land owners participate in the decision-making process on the management of land and natural resources in their community. Young women and young men will be agent of change able to challenge gender bias custom norms and to lead positive changes in their society and to a more inclusive management of land and natural resources. The engagement of men including traditional and church leaders is a critical component of creating the safe and enabling environment for young women and young men's participation and considerable investment will be made to ensure a high level of rigor and monitoring to maximize sustainable impact.</p> <p>The focus on youths as agents of change will help bridging the gap between traditional governance and the statutory system enhancing the national dialogue with a catalytic effect on the whole country.</p>		
<b>Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):</b>  A scoping mission was conducted in October 2021 to Renbel Province, at which time a range of stakeholders were consulted including the Provincial Government, youth and women groups, traditional leaders/chiefs, council of chiefs, religious leaders and religious groups <sup>4</sup> , sports clubs <sup>5</sup> , provincial women		

<sup>3</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

<sup>4</sup>Religious groups are: Seneth day Adventist Church, South Sea Evangelical Church and Baptist Church.

<sup>5</sup> There are three sport clubs in Renbel – Rugby, Volleyball and Soccer – these play an important role in youth engagement.

council, the Bellona Organic farm Association and one in Renell, East Renell World Heritage Site Association, community officers, police. This wide breadth of consultation has provided the basis for the detailed design of the programme taking into account a mapping of existing traditional community structures which dictate community governance systems, Government support, CSO presence extractive industries presence and land related conflicts. Also during the scoping mission perception of young women and young men have been gathered with regard to their traditional role as agents of peace, their participation in the decision on the management of land and natural resources and the project proposed activities. Traditional and religious leaders in Renbel have also been consulted as to their interest in and support of the project activities and to the empowerment of young women and young men in Renbel. Traditional and religious leaders confirmed their willingness to support the project activities and to empower young women and young men while encouraging their participation in the decision-making on management of land and natural resources in their communities. Young women and young men consider this as a unique opportunity for their engagement in the decisions for their communities. During the scoping mission the provincial government indicated willingness to provide office space to host the project team and ensure smooth project implementation. Details on the availability of the office space will be confirmed during the inception phase. The central government has also been consulted by UNDP and expressed its support and appreciation for the project.

**Project Gender Marker score<sup>6</sup>: 2**

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

***Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment<sup>7</sup>:***

A minimum of \$770,222.38, or 51,39% of the total project budget has been specifically reserved for direct action on gender equality and women empowerment as part of project activities.

The project highlights the different roles of youth and women in peacebuilding as agents of peace and change and custodians of traditional knowledge. It considers challenges that youth and women face to participate in the decision-making on land and natural resources management.

It supports GEWE by promoting solutions for youths and women's participation in the development of locally-owned solutions for communal land management model. It also focuses on the role of youths as agents of change who can challenge gender bias traditions.

A minimum of half of project participants will be female. However, by working explicitly to ensure equal participation of young women and young men in bridging the inter-generational gap on traditional governance on conflict resolution and in the decision making process on management of communal land, the project aims to contribute to empowering young women in traditional settings and in changes in perceptions about what women can and 'should' do for both men and women. The project will create opportunities for constructive contact between young men and women as equals, and help breaking down gender stereotypes.

The budget calculation excludes staff costs, although all project staff are expected to actively reflect gender considerations throughout the implementation of the project. A detailed breakdown of the proportion of the budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment for each output is provided at Annex D.

<sup>6</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

<sup>7</sup> Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

<b>Project Risk Marker score<sup>8</sup>: 1 (medium risk to achieving the outcomes)</b>	
<b>Select PBF Focus Areas</b> which best summarizes the focus of the project ( <i>select ONLY one</i> ) <sup>9</sup> : (2.3) Conflict prevention/management	
If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF <b>outcome(s)</b> to which the project contributes: The project is fully aligned with agreed UN priorities, contributing directly to UN Pacific Strategy's following outcomes: <b>Outcome 1: climate change, disaster resilience, and environmental protection</b> By 2022, people and ecosystems in the Pacific are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters; and environmental protection is strengthened. <b>Outcome 2: Gender Equality</b> By 2022, gender equality is advanced in the Pacific, where more women and girls are empowered and enjoy equal opportunities and rights in social, economic, and political spheres, contribute to and benefit from national development, and live a life free from violence and discrimination. <b>Outcome 5: Governance and Community Engagement</b> By 2022, people and communities in the Pacific will contribute to and benefit from inclusive, informed and transparent decision-making processes; accountable and responsive institutions; and improved access to justice.	
<b>Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s)</b> to which the project contributes: The project will make substantive contributions to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 15 (Sustainable use of Terrestrial Ecosystems); Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and Goal 5 (Gender Equality) through effective implementation of Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).	
<b>Type of submission:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>New project</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Project amendment</b>	<b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b>  <b>Extension of duration:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): <b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX  <b>Brief justification for amendment:</b>  <i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i>

<sup>8</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>9</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

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

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

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

<b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>1</sup></b> <i>Name of Representative</i> Berdi Berdi <i>Signature</i> [Redacted] <i>Name of Agency</i> UNDP Solomon Islands <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 20-oct-2021 	<b>Representative of National Authorities</b> <i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> [Redacted] <i>Signature</i> [Redacted] <i>Title</i> Permanent Secretary <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 20 Oct 2021 
<b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>2</sup></b> <i>Name of Representative</i> Jimmy Nadapdap <i>Signature</i> [Redacted] <i>Name of Agency</i> World Vision Solomon Islands <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 21 October 2021 	<b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b> <i>Awa Dabo</i> [Redacted] <i>Signature</i> [Redacted] <i>Deputy Head and Officer in Charge, Peacebuilding Support Office</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 22-Dec-2021
<b>Head of UN Country Team</b> <i>Name of Representative</i> Saraka Samarasinha <i>Signature</i> [Redacted] <i>Title</i> United Nations Resident Co-ordinator <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 16 December 2021 	

<sup>1</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.  
<sup>2</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

## I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

### a) A brief summary of conflict analysis findings

Solomon Island (SI) is an archipelago of about 992 islands with a population of 721,455 (2019 census) of which 70% are youth. SI population is composed of indigenous Melanesian (95%), Polynesians (3.1%) and other groups including Chinese, European, Micronesian (1.2 %). Although SI is supposed to graduate from being a least developed country<sup>11</sup> in 2024, it has still a very low human development index (HDI), 0.567, ranking 151/189. More than 80% of the SI population lives in rural areas earning its livelihoods from land cultivation and subsistence fishery. Rural livelihood is crucial for the country's development.<sup>12</sup>

### Renbel Province

Renbel province comprises two main islands, Rennell and Bellona, and a series of small atolls. Renbel is inhabited by indigenous Polynesians tribes. In the Melanesian populated Solomon Islands, Renbel inhabitants are considered a minority indigenous population (3.1% of the total SI population) often referred to as “Polynesians outliers”.<sup>13</sup> Rennell is the largest island and it is the one suffering most from extractive industries activities (mainly mining and logging).

Renbel is very isolated from the rest of the country. The lack of transport infrastructures poses challenges to delivery of good and services to their population, including access to justice. There is a very little presence of police and of justice institutions in the province. Only in August 2020 did the central government establish a new Office Chamber (with *inter alia* UNDP support). Indigenous communities in Renbel have in the past challenged the Provincial Government for lack of transparency in the use of their funds, for delays in presenting financial statements and for not having supported the timely operationalization of the Rennell and Bellona Development Authority.<sup>14</sup>

As it is for the rest of the country, land represents a critical resource for people in Renbel. However, productive land is becoming scarcer; climate change, rising sea levels, environmental degradation, natural resources exploitation and soil erosion are all reducing availability of land for indigenous communities. Uncertainties rising from an unsatisfactory legislative regime and conflicting case law have contributed the increase of disputes between individuals, families and tribes. Scarcity of land and challenges deriving from unresolved land disputes are aggravated, in Renbel, by geographic remoteness and by extensive extraction operations as explained in the following pages. This increases indigenous communities' vulnerability to natural disasters while reducing land available for their livelihood.

The economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has widened the gap between Honiara and the other provinces, further jeopardizing access to services (including justice) in remote areas and affecting people's livelihoods. In Renbel COVID-19's devastating effects on the local economy, with loss of tourism revenues and return of migrant workers from Honiara and other regions, has resulted in increased unemployment and frustrations especially among young men. Combined, these factors serve to deepen the poverty of Renbel's indigenous population and their sense of exclusion.

Land disputes are the most common disputes and sometime escalate in family and tribal conflicts and/or in violence with lethal results<sup>15</sup> The majority of disputes in Renbel remains unresolved, with the risk of further escalation in conflicts that can lead to more instability and undermine the peacebuilding efforts in the SI for the past 20 years.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category-solomon-islands.html>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/covid-19-and-food-systems-indo-pacific/5-covid-19-and-food-systems-pacific-island>

<sup>13</sup> This expression is commonly used to highlight the fact that Renbel inhabitants, like other Polynesian tribes in the country, occupy outlying islands (including coral atolls), while the central chain of high islands has been historically occupied by Melanesians.

<sup>14</sup> Alistair Brown (2021) The accountable governance of provincial governments of a Pacific island country, *Public Money & Management*, 41:1, 55-64, [https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09540962.2019.1665363?casa\\_token=fySIBlstrjUAAAAA:EKNSVrqP318yURhwk81Wccx0mZD42zQjKLwOwIPufTwmYvFI1mOMIMz63adRnJHM7GEja8emNJ3St24](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09540962.2019.1665363?casa_token=fySIBlstrjUAAAAA:EKNSVrqP318yURhwk81Wccx0mZD42zQjKLwOwIPufTwmYvFI1mOMIMz63adRnJHM7GEja8emNJ3St24), accessed on 19 September 2021.

<sup>15</sup> This issue has been highlighted during interviews for the preparation of the PBF-fund Anthropological Study on Traditional Governance in the Solomon Islands. Renbel interviewees reported intra-family killings as consequence of disputes over land.

Land is owned individually by each first designated male for the whole family. Chiefs have responsibility for land ownership, land-use matters, for maintaining peace and ensuring community cohesion. Traditional governance is based on a system of hereditary chiefs, with chiefly status inherited by the eldest sons of chiefly families. Historically, chiefs also resolved conflicts among community members with the help of youth and women (as explained in the following paragraph).

Lack of judicial services implies that, if dispute is not resolved through traditional governance structures, the parties have to bring it in front of judicial authorities in Honiara. Many families and individuals cannot bear the costs of judicial proceedings in Honiara with the consequence that disputes remain unresolved and contribute to exacerbate relationships between individual and communities. This situation results to the advantage of the extractive industries which have the financial possibility to engage in long judicial disputes.

### **Youth: perceptions, empowerment and traditional governance**

Reflecting the country's demographic trends, youths represent the majority of the population also in Renbel<sup>16</sup>. An intervention in the youth of Renbel will contribute to the general empowerment and improvement of the status of the youth in the whole country and will serve as example for other provinces.

The 2018 SI State of Youth Report revealed a limited participation of youth in the economy, politics, and decision-making and underscored youths' grievances for being disadvantaged, disempowered, and with low self-esteem.<sup>17</sup> To address youth's disempowerment and grievances, the report recommended youth participation in education, employment and livelihoods as well as in politics and governance, including community-level decision-making.

According to the PBF-funded 2020 perception survey commissioned by UNDP and ILO, perceptions of young people are conflicted. Youth are seen as both the perpetrators and victims of community disputes and social upheaval. Commonly young men (45%) are blamed for community disturbances. Community and tribal leaders emphasized the need for concerted and sustained investment in youth populations to maintain peace and strengthen communities over the long-term.

Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated a long-term economic challenge of young people, reducing their ability to physically attend school or vocational training opportunities and increasing employment in informal sectors with unsafe working conditions, low wages and minimal long-term prospects.<sup>18</sup> This has adverse impacts on long-term economic and social stability not only in the Renbel province, but in the whole country.<sup>19</sup> At the same time due to the impossibility of travelling and lack of economic opportunities, it has been noted an growing interest on traditions and customs among Renbel youth, as expressed by those participating in the PBF-funded Anthropological Study on Traditional Governance in the Solomon Islands.<sup>20</sup>

### **The role of Youth, Women, Men and Tribal Leaders in Renbel**

Although young men are owners and future owners of land they are excluded from decision-making on their land and natural resources. Scarcity of land – due to unavailability or degradation – affects their capacity to provide for their families and livelihoods. The land rush can trigger fights among families and tribes, increasing the likelihood of land-related conflicts in the community. Women and young women use the land for gardening to produce food for the whole family. Lack of land available for gardening will

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<sup>16</sup> RDP Community and Ward Profiling 2015 for Rennell and Bellona Province

<sup>17</sup> SIG, UNDP, UNWOMEN (2018), Solomon Islands status of youth report, <https://www1.undp.org/content/dam/fiji/docs/UNDP-SOI-Youth-Status-Report-2018.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> Robins L, Crimp S, van Wensveen M, Alders RG, Bourke RM, Butler J, Cosijn M, Davila F, Lal A, McCarthy JF, McWilliam A, Palo ASM, Thomson N, Warr P & Webb M (2020). COVID-19 and food systems in the Indo-Pacific: An assessment of vulnerabilities, impacts and opportunities for action. ACIAR Technical Report 96, Canberra, accessed 19 September 2021, <https://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/covid-19-and-food-systems-indo-pacific/5-covid-19-and-food-systems-pacific-island>

<sup>19</sup> Wilson C (2020). *Demanding the future navigating the Pacific's youth bulge*, Lowy Institute, accessed 19 September 2021, [www.lowyinstitute.org/publications/demanding-future-navigating-pacific-youth-bulge](http://www.lowyinstitute.org/publications/demanding-future-navigating-pacific-youth-bulge)

<sup>20</sup> During the interviews for the preparation of the PBF-funded Anthropological Study on Traditional Governance in the Solomon Islands, young men have expressed interest in learning more about traditional governance through contacts with the elders and tribal leaders.

generate conflicts among young women in the family or tribe, with the risk to escalate into violent conflicts. Lack of participation of young women and young men in decision-making on the management of communal land reduces their security of tenure and their ability to access land for their basic needs, contributing to food insecurity and poverty. It also increases vulnerability to climate change and environmental degradation.

Initial findings of the PBF-funded Anthropological study on Traditional Governance in the Solomon Islands, show that interviewed Renbel youths are unaware of the traditional governance system in their tribes. This is mainly because young women and men often leave their communities in order to pursue their education, losing ties with elders and traditional leaders. However, there is an emerging group of young men who are taking a new and increased interest in family genealogies, traditional governance and land discussions. Initial findings of the study also show that women still do not have the same access to traditional governance structures or conversations as young men.

In Renbel, youths' lack of knowledge on how to solve disputes through their traditional structures, the lack of effective formal mechanisms to address land disputes, the frustration of young unemployed men, can exacerbate conflicts with a negative impact on the peace in the province and in the whole country.

Youth and women have traditionally been agents of peace in the SI. In Renbel, killing or harming a *tamatama* (youth) or a *tehahine* (woman) in a conflict is *tambu* (forbidden), because their lives ensure the continuation of the tribe. Traditionally youths and women can freely move across tribes in conflict to initiate "peace talks" and lay foundations for the peace negotiations conducted by the *haka hua* (traditional leader). Women give continuation to the lineage by bearing children, they are considered mothers of the nation. Men on the other hand are considered shields for their sisters, mothers and womenfolk. In spite of their role in peacebuilding, women are excluded from decision making in their tribes. The erosion of traditional governance, further exacerbated in Renbel by economic migration of population to Honiara and other regions has weakened the traditional conflict resolution structures and the crucial role as agents of peace that youth and women played in their communities and it has, halted the inter-generational transmission of knowledge.

The gendered stereotypes that often portray women and especially young women as less able than men to lead or make decisions, continue to deny youth and women full rights and decision-making authority and contribute to the creation of intergenerational conflicts with youths struggling to understand and accept traditional norms and customs.

All *tetangata* (men) recognize and respect the traditional role of youths and women as peacebuilders. Men can contribute to the empowerment of youth and women by respecting their traditional role in peacebuilding and conflict resolution and by supporting participation of young women and young men in decision-making on the management of communal land.

*Haka hua* (tribal leaders/chiefs) are aware of the challenges that young men and young women are facing in relation to lack of access to employment and decision making. They are ready to support youth filling the traditional knowledge gap and to challenge the traditional norms that do not allow youth and women to participate in the decision making on the communal land management. Tribal leaders and chiefs endorsement of youth and women participation in the decision making will contribute to youth empowerment in Renbel and will be an example for the whole country.

### **Extractive industries in Renbel**

There are two types of extraction activities in Renbel: logging and extraction of bauxite. Extraction activities currently only take place in Rennell and are conducted by four extractive industries: two logging companies, the Australian Asia Pacific Investment Development (APID) and Usuheua; and two mining companies the Indonesian Bintang Borneo (subleased by APID) and the Chinese World Link Mining.



Commercial logging began on Rennell in 2006. With the increase in number of felling licenses and operators, also logging-related disputes and social conflicts increased.<sup>21</sup> Such conflicts often contribute to stop-start operations as aggrieved parties block access to loggers or confiscate their equipment. In some instances disputes among individuals exacerbate in violent conflicts or killings. The most recent case is of a dispute over logs extraction on the behalf of APID. The dispute escalated in killing requiring the intervention of the Police Response Team from Honiara<sup>22</sup>

Bauxite mining on Rennell has generated disputes and social conflicts on the extent to which landowners consented to mining operations on their land and over the veracity of the regulatory processes.<sup>23</sup> The excavation of bauxite pockets – frequently involving the loss of rich soils for food gardens – is damaging the landscape and its productivity, with the wider extractive process involving a catastrophic spill of heavy fuel oil on the coastal fringes of the island in 2019.<sup>24</sup> Landowners and some officials estimate that since 2014 up to 50% of the bauxite-rich soil in West Rennell has been exported.<sup>25</sup>

Land allocation to extractive industries has a negative impact on the local population, in the short term by reducing food security and livelihood and in the long term by reducing the economic potential of land. Land allocation to extractive industries does not increase the indigenous communities' wealth.<sup>26</sup> When consultation does take place, it is normally with an individual who is a chief or claims to be a chief, and who takes a decision without understanding the consequences and without consulting with his community. Youths and women are the most affected by such decisions.

### **National and Provincial Government**

National government by providing licenses to extractive industries without consulting the local communities increases their vulnerabilities and contributes to the upsurge of land-related conflict in the province. There is increased interest among the National Government to ensure that indigenous communities provide consent for the use of their indigenous land for economic development. In this regard the government works closely with UNDP to record land of legitimate communities, through a public and transparent process, giving communities the opportunity to decide how they want to manage their indigenous land (i.e. through the development of by-laws or other mechanisms to ensure a participatory land management process within the community).

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**<sup>27</sup>, how it ensures **national ownership**.

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<sup>21</sup> Field research suggests that these conflicts typically stem from: overlaps among felling license areas approved by the Commissioner of Forests; logging concessions including land not owned by the people who gave consent for logging; limited instances where land ownership had already been established by the chiefs or local courts; and *long-standing disputes* over land ownership being reignited by the grant of felling licenses. For more details please see: Hughes, T. & Tuhanuku, A. (2015, April-July). Report to World Bank and Solomon Islands Government – Logging and Mining in Rennell Lessons for Solomon Islands.

<sup>22</sup> Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (2021), clarification on its intervention on logging operation in Rennell and Bellona, last accessed 19 September 2021, <https://solomons.gov.sb/rsipf-clarifies-article-in-local-newspaper-on-logging-operation-in-rennell-and-bellona-province/>

<sup>23</sup> West Rennell landowners are involved in a court case to challenge the acquisition and registration of West Rennell, accusing the government and mining company of fraud in the land acquisition and the leasing to the mining company. For more information please see WB (2020) "The political economy of spatial development in the PICs", <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/763501617261488708/pdf/Synthesis-Chapter-6-The-Political-Economy-of-Spatial-Development-in-the-PICs.pdf> last accessed 19 September 2021,

<sup>24</sup> In February 2019, during Cyclone Oma, a bulk carrier, the MV Solomon Trader, hired by mining company Bintan Mining Solomon Islands carrying 700 tonnes of oil, ran aground on Kongobainiu reef in Rennell. This had devastating consequences for the lives of indigenous communities, for their food security and access to drinking water. According to a report by local and international experts, the oil spill caused the direct loss of more than 10,000 square metres of reef and more than 4,000 square metres of lagoon habitat and economic losses of up to AU\$50m. The report said the site could take up to 130 years to recover. Five months later, a second major spill hit the bay, when an estimated 5,000 tonnes of bauxite slipped into the water while it was being loaded on to a barge, turning the bay red. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/may/31/they-failed-us-how-mining-and-logging-devastated-a-pacific-island-in-a-decade>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/may/31/they-failed-us-how-mining-and-logging-devastated-a-pacific-island-in-a-decade>

<sup>26</sup> Extractive companies are often exempt from export taxes, pay limited royalties and receive government permits to operate without consulting with indigenous communities to whom the land belongs. Section 16 of the Income Tax Act provides for the Minister of Finance and Treasury to exempt certain income and people from paying tax with the purpose of encouraging business development. Tax exemptions have been used to both benefit and penalize mining operations on Rennell.

<sup>27</sup> Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

- **National Youth Policy (NYP) 2018.** The NYP provided a holistic three-tier policy framework for youth development in Solomon Islands – empowerment, employment, and entrepreneurship. Amid this, the NYP called for actions to (i) empower youths as agents of positive change, participating in leadership, decision making and governance mechanisms including traditional leadership and governance at all levels including household, village, community, provincial and national levels; and (ii) contributing to long- term social harmony and cohesion, peace and security, gender equality, equal opportunity and national unity that leaves no one behind.
- **National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2035** that maps out a strategic direction for the future development of Solomon Islands and identifies five key long-term objectives, including a ‘unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order’ It includes long term objectives and medium term strategies (MTS) which guide the action of the government towards sustainable economic growth, peace and stability. The NDS MTS 4 aims to “*strengthen land reform and other programmes to encourage economic development in urban, rural and customary lands*”. Its focus areas include: (i) enabling landowners to receive more benefits from development by protecting their interests; and (ii) encouraging investment from investors on customary land by facilitating proper identification and valuation of land type for industries, agriculture and mining. The NDS MTS 7 strives to “*improve gender equality and support the disadvantaged and the vulnerable*” through: (i) developing community engagement programmes that address the needs of women, youth and children and which encourage social and communal stability; (ii) promoting gender equality and empower women; and (iii) promoting the social and communal aspects of the youth development and a national youth policy and link to development of national and provincial sports activities. The NDS MTS 11 that endeavours to “*manage the environment in a sustainable resilient way and effectively respond to climate change*” by *inter alia* promoting development of environmentally sound and sustainable practices, principles and regulations for natural resources management to minimize environmental degradation and promote biodiversity conservation. Finally the NDS MTS 14 aims to “*improve national unity and stability and promote our cultural heritages at all levels*”, by focusing on “improving national unity, harmony and consciousness; pursue meaningful reconciliation between the people at all levels of the society based on the traditional norms of peaceful coexistence that will lead to national reconciliation and foster natural healing process as promoted in the National Peace Building Policy (NPP)”.
- **National Peacebuilding Policy (NPP)** states many of the root causes of conflict arise out of the different contexts people originate from. The mixture of traditional and modern values in a rapidly changing society is considered by the NPP as a crisis. These changes generate new sources of potential conflict around land use, applying customary law, and socio-economic development. The time is right therefore to implement Objective 2.1 of the NPP which seeks to “*Promote conflict sensitive policy and programming development across governmental agencies at all levels, especially in land reform related programs.*” Furthermore Objective 2.3 aims to “*Design and implement mediation, negotiation and dialogue processes on emerging issues, especially land and resource management...*” Natural resource management is high on the political agenda in the Solomon Islands, and addressing these issues at this time, when government is considered generally weak in delivering its sustainable resource management policies will contribute to national stability.
- **UN Pacific Strategy.** The project is fully aligned with agreed UN priorities, contributing directly to UN Pacific Strategy’s following outcomes:  
 Outcome 1: climate change, disaster resilience, and environmental protection “By 2022, people and ecosystems in the Pacific are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters; and environmental protection is strengthened”.  
 Outcome 2: Gender Equality “By 2022, gender equality is advanced in the Pacific, where more women and girls are empowered and enjoy equal opportunities and rights in social, economic, and political spheres, contribute to and benefit from national development, and live a life free from violence and discrimination”.

Outcome 5: Governance and Community Engagement “By 2022, people and communities in the Pacific will contribute to and benefit from inclusive, informed and transparent decision-making processes; accountable and responsive institutions; and improved access to justice”.

**c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise.**

The project capitalizes on the achievements of previous PBF funded projects in particular the Inclusive Governance of Natural Resources (IGNR) and the Empowering Youth as Agents for Peace and Social Cohesion in the Solomon Islands (EYAPSCSI) which established close operational ties with the SI government at national and provincial levels. EYAPSCSI and IGNR have also contributed to the empowerment of youth and women in the targeted communities. EYAPSCSI’s creation of Youth Councils in its targeted communities showed a productive pathway to follow for the empowerment of youth and women. EYAPSCSI’s evaluation underscored the importance to involve tribal and church leaders from the onset and to deepen community-level interventions. IGNR’s work with Youth Councils at national level and its support to the national government on legislative development including desk review of the by-laws in relation to customary land holding represent important achievements on which the present project will build its success. The present project will also benefit from IGNR’s experience in land recording in targeted communities.

Focusing on Renbel province, the present project will address intervention gaps in one of the most remote provinces in the SI , working with communities – including tribal and church leaders – at the developing stage, creating Youth Caucus, bridging traditional knowledge gap and supporting participation of youth in the decision making regarding the communal land. The project also builds on lessons learned from the World Bank Community Grievance project in Renbel which ended in June 2021. The project provided for the establishment of community grievance officer to help communities solving individual and tribal disputes. Consultations with stakeholders in Renbel have highlighted the ineffectiveness of solutions that do not build on traditional structures and underscored the importance of build on traditional structures and on the role that youth and women have in conflict resolution.

A brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.

<b>Project name (duration)</b>	<b>Donor and budget</b>	<b>Project focus</b>	<b>Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal</b>
Inclusive Governance of Natural Resources (IGNR) for greater social cohesion in the Solomon Islands (2019-2021)	Peace Building Fund USD 2,149,820	<p>i) technical assistance through timely reform of Solomon Islands’ legislation and policy with regards to private sector land ownership for natural resource exploitation.</p> <p>ii) capacity building for community leaders to ensure processes determining customary land ownership do not override or dismiss traditional land rights especially of women, which may lead to more conflict.</p>	<p>IGNR focuses on a different geographical area and on legislative development at national Level.</p> <p>Lessons learned on land recording will be used in Renbel.</p> <p>IGNR is supporting the discussion on communities by laws for holding groups. The proposed project will support the development of by laws for communal land management in Renbel, complementing at provincial level the work that IGNR has done at national level.</p>

<p>Empowering Youth as Agents for Peace and Social Cohesion in the Solomon Islands (EYAPSCSI - 2018-2021)</p>	<p>Peace Building Fund USD 1.9 million UN PBF</p>	<p>Empowering marginalized young Solomon Islanders, particularly young women, both to engage in decision-making and as pro-active social entrepreneurs to address local sources of grievances. The EYAPSCSI has taken peacebuilding efforts in a new direction, and into new locations that have traditionally been beyond the reach of development efforts and government services to help nurture a new generation of effective peace advocates and nation builders.</p>	<p>EYAPSCSI was implemented provincial areas only (Honiara, Guadalcanal Province; North Malaita and Bougainville border communities) and has a beneficiary cohort of about 400 aged between 16-24 years. 50% are young women, 10% are single mothers.</p> <p>The proposed project will build on the lessons learned through EYAPSCSI to support creation of youth caucuses in Renbel.</p>
<p>East Asia and the Pacific Justice for the Poor Initiative (Community Governance Project) (2018-2021)</p>	<p>World Bank USD 3.08 Million</p>	<p>Establish durable arrangements, through Community Officers, to assist communities to manage those conflicts that undermine community security, development and social cohesion.</p>	<p>This project was implemented in Renbel. Similar to the extended community policing model exercised in neighbouring Bougainville, but without a focus on institutional strengthening of local governance systems such as women and youth caucuses. Provincial government should have taken over the cost of community officers' salaries at the end of the project, but as of now this has not happened. Communities in Renbel complain about the lack of involvement of traditional governance systems for conflict resolution although understand the importance of addressing conflicts. The proposed project will strengthen the role of young women and young men in traditional conflict resolution and it will liaise with community officers to learn from their experiences.</p>
<p>Solomon Islands Governance Program (2017-2021)</p>	<p>Australia Department of Foreign Affairs AUD 30 million over 4 years</p>	<p>The project aims at supporting: (i) a fiscally and socially responsible budgeting and borrowing policies; ii) a professional public financial management cadre that facilitates improved service delivery; iii) a more accountable and responsive public service; and iv) strengthening coalitions for reform.</p>	<p>This project deals with broader governance at national level and does not have a specific focus on land or youth. Nevertheless achievements in terms of governance of this projects will be beneficial for the implementation of the activities proposed in the present project.</p>
<p>Solomon Islands Democratic Governance</p>	<p>Australia Department of Foreign Affairs AUD 10.9 million over 4 years</p>	<p>Provides support for electoral strengthening and governance in Solomon Islands. Specifically, phase III of the Electoral System Strengthening Program includes strategic advisory support, twinning arrangements with the Australian Electoral Commission</p>	<p>This programme deals with wider democratic governance issues with the focus on elections and access to decision making through the democratic process. The project does target specifically youth or Renbel</p>

Solomon Islands Justice Program (SIJP)	Australia Department of Foreign Affairs AUD 32 million over 4 years	Improving access to justice, which focuses on improving access in the provinces (including funding the World Bank's Solomon Islands Community Governance Project, discussed in the World Bank section)	While dealing with issues of community governance, e.g. good practice in leadership community engagement and public sector management in the justice sector. There is however, no focus on youth and creating a platform for advocacy.
National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2014-2020 under the 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF (European Development Fund)  Governance Programme under the 10 <sup>th</sup> EDF	European Union EUR 40 million (11 EDF)  EUR 10 million (10 EDF)	Good Governance, is being incorporated to the NIP and Rural Development	Mostly supporting the WASH, Rural Development and Support Measures sectors. No specific focus on land or resource management and governance, nor on youth or Renbel.
Pacific Games 2023, a 5-year maintenance and governance fund with Honiara City Council	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade NZD 12.9 million over five years	Building a youth hub, upgrading the women's training centre, extending the Multi-Purpose Hall, refurbishing the outdoor courts, and refurbishing the old performance stage. To ensure facilities are well-maintained, accessible, and fit for use for the upcoming Pacific Games	While dealing with social cohesion among youth and supporting women's participation, no direct focus on governance and resource management nor on Renbel.
Ocean Science maritime safety and governance	SPC has an annual budget of EUR 100 million comprised of Core, Programme and Project funding. Major donor partners: Australia, the European Union, New Zealand, France, GEF.	Maritime Boundary support, coastal multi hazard mapping, remote sensing and GIS, coastal inundation science, tide level monitoring, maritime safety and governance	While the project assists with managing natural resources such as maritime boundaries, no specific focus on other resource assets such as land, forestry, mining.
Solomon Islands Mining Governance (2018-2019)	US\$ 0.40million Grant: The World Bank	Provides key strategic support to strengthen governance, the legislative framework, and community engagement in the mining sector in the Solomon Islands. The project has been supporting the SIG to complete the initial legislative, institutional and community engagement steps needed to begin implementation of the National Mining Policy	Clear focus on mining and not the broader extractive industries, nor the negative impact unsound legislation may have on contributing to conflict through unequitable resource distribution, ownership, and custodianship of land.

## II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

### a) A brief description of the project focus and approach.

The project led by UNDP in partnership with WVI, will have the core objective that young women and young men in Rennell and Bellona are empowered as agent of change through the recognition of their traditional role in conflict resolution and their participation in the identification of innovative locally-owned

solutions for the sustainable management of communal land, bridging traditional governance and statutory system.

More specifically, this project will provide a range of critical supports to create an enabling environment for youth participation as agents of change in building local peace and dialogue and in facilitating inter and intra-generational transmission of knowledge. Recognizing the traditional peace-making role played by youth and women during inter and intra tribal conflicts, the project will make particular efforts to empower young women in the decision-making process on communal land management.

The project will endeavour to ensure that youth as current and future land owners participate in the decision-making process on the management of land and natural resources in their community. Young women and young men will be agent of change able to challenge gender bias custom norms and to lead positive changes in their society and to a more inclusive management of land and natural resources. The engagement of men including traditional and church leaders is a critical component of creating the safe and enabling environment for young women and young men's participation and considerable investment will be made to ensure a high level of rigor and monitoring to maximize sustainable impact.

The focus on youths as agents of change will help bridging the gap between traditional governance and the statutory system enhancing the national dialogue with a catalytic effect on the whole country. This will be done through activities that support the achievement of three mutually-reinforcing outcomes (described in details in the following sections).

Outcome 1: *Tamatama* (youth) and in particular *tamatama hahine* (young women)'s traditional role in conflict resolution as agents of peace is strengthened, through bridging inter-generational gaps on traditional knowledge.

Outcome 2: Youth's participation in developing innovative and locally-owned solutions for the management of land and natural resources is strengthened through their engagement in the decision making process in their communities.

Outcome 3: Local communities are empowered to manage and transform land use conflicts through inclusive dialogue fora and by adapting traditional conflict resolutions tools to new situations.

*Tok stori* will be used to facilitate dialogue and to stimulate transmission of knowledge. *Tok stori* is a traditional orally transmitted Melanesian processes of discussion" (Brigg et al., 2015, p. 10)<sup>28</sup>, "a cultural and accepted method of sharing information" (Vella and Maebuta, 2018, p. 66)<sup>29</sup> that "involves speakers and listeners becoming part of each other's stories as they open their worlds through narrative" (Sanga, 2019)<sup>30</sup>. *Tok stori* becomes in this way the main avenue to ensure inter-generational transmission of knowledge and to lay foundations for young women and young men's participation in the decision making on land natural resource management in their communities.

Women and traditional leaders will also guide young men and young women to apply traditional knowledge to concrete cases through a problem-driven methodological approach. When possible, traditional

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<sup>28</sup> Brigg M., Chadwick W., Griggers C., Murdock J. and Vienings T. (2015), "Solomon Island National Peace Council: Inter-communal mediation". Available at [https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:373816/brigg\\_et\\_al\\_2015\\_nat\\_peace\\_medn.pdf](https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:373816/brigg_et_al_2015_nat_peace_medn.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> Vella L. and Maebuta J. (2018) "Building national unity, reconciliation and peace in the Solomon Islands: the missing link", In B. Jenkins, D. B. Subedi, & K. Jenkins (Eds.), *Reconciliation in Conflict-Affected Communities*, Singapore, Springer, pp. 57–74.

<sup>30</sup> Sanga, K. (2019), "Ethics curriculum in Indigenous Pacific: a Solomon Islands study" *AlterNative: An International Journal of Indigenous Peoples*, 15(3), 243– 252.

knowledge on conflict resolution will be documented to help creating a body of knowledge for future generations and to ensure sustainability beyond termination of the project.

The focus on youths as agents of change will help bridging the gap between traditional governance and the statutory system enhancing the national dialogue with a catalytic effect on the whole country. Youth caucuses and the Provincial Youth Council (PYC) will be created on the example of those created for the EYAPSCSI project, and will be linked to the National Youth Congress to ensure the coordination and sustainability, and increase impact.

The endorsement of by-laws at provincial and national level by the Customary Land Reform Division (Tribal Land Recording Unit) within the Ministry of Land and Housing and Survey, will lay the groundwork for social and cultural change in the country, while supporting the peaceful and sustainable governance of land, resources and territories thereby reducing risks of fragility to create a positive and sustainable peace. To this end, PYC and the National Youth Congress will have a catalytic role in support of the national dialogue on the management of land and natural resources

UNDP and World Vision Solomon Islands (WVSI) will work closely with Development Services Exchange (DSE) during the project implementation. WVSI will establish an office in Renbel to ensure smooth project implementation and full engagement of targeted communities.<sup>31</sup> The Provincial government also indicated willingness to provide office space in to host the project team and ensure smooth project implementation. Details on the availability of the office space will be confirmed during the inception phase.

The project will work in Renbel province with local peacebuilders, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, formal and informal youth and women grassroots organizations, local ward development committees. Local peacebuilders as depository of on conflict resolution knowledge will facilitate the inter and intra-generational transmission of knowledge. In addition, the project will also use grant mechanisms through the network established by DSE for locally-based youth and women organizations, community based organizations and grassroots organizations in Renbel.

In order to bridge the distance between this remote province and the national government, the project will organize several high level meetings in Renbel. The meetings will also enhance the dialogue between Renbel communities, local and provincial government.

Dialogue with extractive industries will be facilitated through engagement with the Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI), Indigenous Chambers of Commerce, Trade and Industries for Solomon Islands (ICCTISI), with the Pacific Trade Investment China, and with logging groups such as New Zealand Tropical Timber Group (NZTTG), the Solomon Islands Timber Processors and Exporters Association (SITPEA) and with other groups representing the extractive industries.

Small grants will be distributed to local peacebuilders, CSOs, grassroot organizations, to support the establishment of youth caucuses and PYC and for the establishment of land holding groups and for the establishment of the working group extractive industry responsible business and to ensure the smooth implementation of project activities.

Sustainable and inclusive management of communal land will increase the resilience of Renbel communities to climate changes and environmental degradation induced conflicts and will strengthen their negotiating power vis a vis extractive industry.

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<sup>31</sup> During the scoping mission Renbel communities have expressed disappointment for the lack of service and lack of physical presence of many government institutions and developing partners. WVSI presence in Renbel will be crucial to engage communities and reduce the sense of isolation and exclusion of Renbel population.

## **Project innovation**

The present project provides some innovative approaches to achieve the proposed objective. It is the first time that the UN will address the issue of land in Renbel and that it does so through the agency of youths. In addition the intervention will include the following innovative aspects:

- The inter-generational transmission of knowledge;
- Inclusion of youths in the development of innovative locally-owned solutions for management of communal land and resources.
- Indigenous communities' possibility to identify innovative locally-owned solutions for communal land management and to strengthen their negotiating powers.
- Youth promoting dialogue with investors in extractive industries.
- National government's endorsement of locally-owned solutions to support the national dialogue and empower indigenous communities.

### b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'**.

Inclusive decision making is fundamental to sustaining peace.<sup>32</sup> Despite their size as a demographic group, the evidence is clear that youth in Renbel - particularly young women- are, and feel marginalized from decision-making processes. They have lost their traditional role as agents of peace in their communities and they have lost the traditional knowledge on conflict resolution. Moreover, they are not able to take decision on the management of the communal land and natural resources. This project will work to address this by implementing two complementary approaches to empowering marginalized youth to become agents for peace and ensuring their participation in the decision-making process on management of land and natural resources in their communities.

Restoring traditional knowledge on conflict resolution and regaining recognition of their traditional peace building role, will help youths to participate to the decisions of their communities and to bridge inter-generation knowledge gaps with the support of traditional and religious leader. This will enable youth to address land disputes, prevent exacerbation of conflicts in their communities

The reappropriation of their role as agents of peace and the renewed dialogue with traditional authorities will enable young women and young men to participate in decision making process for the management of their land and natural resources. Through the facilitation of local peacebuilders youth will participate in the development of by-laws for the management of the communal land and will be represented in the holding groups during customary land recordation process.

Youth's participation in the identification of locally-owned solutions for the management of land and natural resources will support the creation of an inclusive civic space, harnessing their role as agents of change. Their new role will allow youth to manage and transform intra and inter-tribal conflicts generated by climate change induced land scarcity, thereby increasing resilience of their communities to climate change.

Youth agency will be also crucial to develop a strategy for their communities engagement with extractive industries. Young women and young men will, through youth caucuses, initiate an inclusive dialogue with investors in extractive industries in Renbel to improve transparency on land deals and to prevent future land-related conflicts.

*IF young women and young men are empowered as agents of change in their communities*

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<sup>32</sup> World Bank Group and United Nations, "Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict", 2018



*IF indigenous communities in Rennell and Bellona are able to take decisions on the management of their customary land and natural resources and engage in a constructive dialogue with extractive industries around sustainable and responsible extraction activities;*

*THEN the communities and government are motivated to hold private sector companies accountable to comply with the regulations relating to the land and natural resources;*

*THEN conflicts over land and natural resources in Rennell and Bellona will decrease.*

*THEN Rennell and Bellona's indigenous communities' resilience to climate change and environmental degradation will increase;*

*THEN peace, stability and resilience to climate change and environmental degradation in the SI will increase.*

This theory of change is based on the following assumptions:

- With the right engagement, traditional leaders will be willing to recognize youth's role in peace building and conflict resolution and will be willing to give young people space in the decision-making process. Evidence is provided by the consultation with stakeholders and by the PBF-funded EYAPSCSI evaluation report that highlights that church, tribal leaders, communities, and families of young people have started to engage youth in decision making processes, which is the first step towards youth empowerment. Moreover, in the PBF-funded 2020 Perception Survey, leaders underscored the need for concerted and sustained investment in youth populations, to maintain peace and strengthen communities over the long-term. Recognizing that this will not occur without proactive effort, the project will implement targeted activities to establish buy in amongst traditional and church leaders to enable a constructive youth engagement in the decision-making processes. Support will be provided to ensure that any concerns or objections that leaders may have will be discussed and addressed before bringing the two parties together.
- Young men and young women are eager to engage with the project and to become agents of change and peace by addressing the traditional knowledge gap and participate in decision making about communal land management. Evidence is provided by the consultation with stakeholders, initial findings of the Anthropological Study on Traditional Governance in the SI as indicated in the Conflict Analysis and by the PBF-funded EYAPSCSI evaluation report.<sup>33</sup>
- Some intra and inter-tribal conflicts can be addressed locally, and that with the right support marginalized young people can lead an effective response. The project will devote substantial effort and resources to working with participants to improve their ability to identify important yet tractable problems, develop potential solutions, and then successfully implement them.
- National and provincial government are eager to support the empowerment of youth and a participatory decision making process of indigenous communities. Evidence is provided by the consultation with stakeholders and by experience with other similar projects. IGNR project supported customary land recording in selected communities in coordination with the national government and in application of the provisions of the Customary Land Records Act [Cap 132]. The requirement is for land holding groups to develop and submit as part of the customary land recording process bylaws which define standards and principles for equitable governance of the land holding group. Instructions have already been drafted for the Attorney General to take action on the requested amendments.
- Extractive industries are willing engage in a dialogue with local communities in Renbel on responsible business to enhance transparency, accountability and sustainability of their extraction activities. This is based on on consultation with some stakeholders (NZTTG and SITPEA). Recognizing that this will not occur without proactive effort, the project will implement targeted activities to ensure extractive industry's participation and to facilitate dialogue with indigenous communities.

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<sup>33</sup> The EYAPSCSI evaluation report underscores how "Young men and women demonstrated substantial capacity and commitment to resolving issues of their respective communities. The future efforts should involve working with the NYC and relevant ministries to find ways to graduating progressive young men and women to next level of youth leaders, peace promoters and entrepreneurs who could work beyond their respective communities to focus on wider reforms such as legislation on youth, women rights, land reforms, governance, democracy, electoral reforms, accountability, and corruption, etc. and proactively engage with key decision-makers on issues of employment and economic opportunities, education and skills enhancement, land dispute management system, etc."

This approach is based on the agency of young men and young women. It aims at contributing to peacebuilding through social cohesion through empowerment of youth, dialogue and participation. Evidence from the PBF-funded EYAPSCSI evaluation report shows that this approach creates a big shift in the perception around young men and young women and in their attitude. Young men and young women are seen as part of solution, rather than part of the problem. Most importantly youth started taking self-initiatives to address their problems, rather than complaining about the situation.

- c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.

Based upon participatory consultations with project stakeholders, including Government Ministries, Provincial Government of Renbel Province, youth, women, grass roots organizations, traditional leaders and community members, in Renbel Province and legal entities, this project will contribute toward achieving the following outcomes, outputs and activities.

**Outcome 1: *Tamatama* (youth) and in particular *tamatama hahine* (young women)'s traditional role in conflict resolution as agents of peace is strengthened, through bridging inter-generational gaps on traditional knowledge.**

Youth caucuses and the PYC will be created on the example of those created for the EYAPSCSI and IGNR project respectively, and will be linked to the National Youth Congress to ensure the coordination and sustainability, and increase impact. The establishment of these platform for youth engagement will be supported by activities to improve the capacity of marginalized young people, particularly women, to engage with their communities and with provincial, national, and private sector leaders in a meaningful dialogue. Given differences in experience, expectations and constraints, particular attention will be paid to ensure that the perspectives of young women are adequately reflected through the platform. The continuous support from traditional and religious leaders, expressed during the preparation phase will be ensured by activities aimed at facilitating inter-generational dialogue and inter-generational transmission of knowledge. *Tok stori* will be used to facilitate dialogue and to stimulate transmission of knowledge. Women and traditional leaders will also guide young men and young women to apply traditional knowledge to concrete cases through a problem-driven methodological approach.

Traditional knowledge on conflict resolution will be documented to help creating a body of knowledge for future generations and to ensure sustainability beyond termination of the project.

Three outputs will contribute to the achievement of this outcome.

**Output 1.1: Inclusive fora for youth participation in conflict resolution and decision making in their communities are established in Renbel**

**Activities**

1. Establishment of youth caucuses as a platform for regular dialogue.  
Through local peacebuilders, grassroot organizations and CSOs mobilize young women and men to ensure their participation in the youth caucuses. Mobilization of women and men including traditional and religious as well as provincial leaders will also be organized to ensure a constructive engagement with youth caucuses.
2. Establishment of PYC.

PYC will be established with representatives from youth caucuses to enhance youth participation in the decision making and dialogue at provincial and national levels.

3. Support development written declaration of commitments  
Considered an accountability mechanism, written declarations of commitments to address inequalities between young women and young men and to ensure peaceful interaction among members of the caucuses will be developed.
4. Training for youth caucus and for PYC members on confidence building and communication.  
A five day training to build the confidence of young women and young men, improve communication skills will be organized for youth caucuses and for PYC. The training will also focus on community decision-making processes and how to influence them.
5. Support regular dialogue between youths and community and provincial leaders.  
Regular dialogue between youth caucuses, tribal and religious leaders as well as provincial leaders will be facilitate by local peacebuilders, grassroots organization and local CSOs.
6. Support regular dialogue between youths and extractive industries.  
Regular dialogue between youth caucuses and extractive industries will be facilitate by local peacebuilders, grassroots organization and local CSOs.
7. Small Grants  
Small grants are distributed to local peacebuilders, CSOs, grassroots organizations through DSE, to ensure the smooth implementation of project activities. Through the provision of small grants youth caucuses and PYC will be established and monitored and supported through the CSOs who are being partnered to work with this project. The facilitation of the meetings will be monitored and progress against the action plans will be tracked. Small grants will also be used to support the establishment of the land holding groups (output 2.2), the development of by-laws (output 2.2) and of the community strategy on natural resources management (output 3.2), for the establishment of the working group on extractive industry responsible business (output 3.3), and where ongoing technical and facilitation support is required and for implementation of the project activities.

#### Output 1.2: Young women and young men are empowered to engage in conflict resolution in their communities

##### Activities

1. Support to provincial and community leaders.  
Targeted support will be provided to provincial and community leaders to establish buy in and consensus to enable a constructive youth engagement in the decision-making processes with youth caucus.
2. *Tok stori* to facilitate inter-generational transmission of knowledge.  
At least 15 *Tok stori* between youth caucus, PYC, traditional and religious leaders and women will be organized to support inter-generational transmission of knowledge. Women and traditional leaders will also guide young men and young women to apply traditional knowledge to concrete cases through a problem-driven methodological approach. Tok stori will be used to develop a training for young women and young men.
3. Training for youth caucus and PYC on conflict, peace and traditional governance.  
A training module on conflict and peace and on traditional ways of resolving conflicts will be developed with the support and knowledge sharing of women, traditional and religious leaders. A five day training will be delivered to youth caucus and PYC as first step towards their empowerment and engagement in conflict resolution in their communities.

#### Output 1.3: Best practices on traditional conflict resolution are developed to ensure preservation of traditional knowledge.

## Activities

1. Conduct mapping of formal and informal dispute resolution and decision-making including gendered composition.
2. Document adaptation of traditional conflict resolution tools to new situations.
3. Best practices on traditional conflict resolution.  
Develop best practices on traditional conflict resolution to help creating a body of knowledge for future generations and to ensure sustainability beyond termination of the project.

### **Outcome 2: Youth's participation in developing innovative and locally-owned solutions for the management of land and natural resources is strengthened through their engagement in the decision making process in their communities.**

Efforts will focus on improving youth agency in the issues identified by existing peacebuilding work and by lessons learned from other initiatives, in particular the EYAPSCSI and IGNR. Through this, the project will work to address the marginalization of young people, especially young women, in the decision-making process that both undermines their ability to make contributions to the peace- and nation-building process. This project contributes to increase awareness on and knowledge of national legislation among youths in Renbel as agents of change in their communities. By allowing young women and young men to participate in the identification of innovative locally-owned solutions, namely the creation of an inclusive and sustainable communal land management system the project will prepare Renbel communities to share their increasingly scarce land. Building on lessons learned by IGNR on customary land recordation, and through the engagement with youth caucuses and traditional leaders, the project will support youth participation in the customary rights holding groups and in the development of by-laws for the management of their communal land. In particular by-law will highlight the role of youth and women in the decision-making process on the management of the land and natural resources in their communities.

The formulation of locally-owned solutions for the sustainable management of communal land will strengthen indigenous communities' resilience to climate change and their ability to negotiate land deals with investors, reducing the likelihood of land-related conflicts.

Two outputs will contribute to the achievement of this outcome.

#### Output 2.1: Youth, women and community members are equipped with knowledge about their land rights.

##### Activities:

1. Sensitization on inclusive participation for management of land and natural resources.  
With the help of the local peacebuilders, grassroot organization and CSOs organize activities aimed at increase acceptance and understanding of the importance of young women and young men's participation in the management of land and natural resources.
2. Training for communities in Renbel on land rights.  
A five day training will be organized youth women and men including traditional and religious leaders in selected communities in Renbel will receive a training on land rights and on customary land recording. Training will also include a module on inclusive participation and gender equality.

#### Output 2.2: Young women and young men participate in the recording of customary land.

##### Activities:

1. Establish Land Holding Groups (LHG) for recording customary land.

Provide technical support for the establishment of LHG. LHG will record customary land and take decision on its management. LHG will include at least 30% of young women and young men<sup>34</sup>.

2. Development of by-laws for customary land management.

Provide training and technical assistance for the development of inclusive by-laws on management of customary land. With the support of local peacebuilders, grassroots organization and CSOs promote participation in the development community-based by-laws and procedures on communal land, through organization of discussion groups, development of strategies and solutions to be discussed with the whole community. Local peacebuilders will engage directly with youth caucuses and with the PYC in order to ensure the participation of young women and young men in the by-laws development and to ensure that the by-laws are not contrary to principles of equality, non-discrimination as enshrined in the SI Constitution and allow inclusive participation. Local peacebuilders will also facilitate discussions and ensure that voices of young women and young men are captured in the by-laws. By-laws will also recognise the role of young men and young women in conflict resolution. By-laws will also be shared with NYC and youth caucuses.

3. Record customary land and endorsement of the by laws.

Recording of customary land and endorsement of the by-laws by Customary Land Reform Division (Tribal Land Recording Unit). Following development of the by-laws the LHG will submit request for customary land recording and endorsement of the by-laws to the Customary Land Reform Division (Tribal Land Recording Unit).

**Outcome 3: Local communities are empowered to manage and transform land use conflicts through inclusive dialogue fora and by adapting traditional conflict resolutions tools to new situations.**

The project seeks to empower young women and young men to participate in decision on the management of their communal land. It also strives to empower communities to manage and transform land use conflicts through the agency of young women and young men and by adapting traditional conflict resolution tools to new situations. To this end it will be crucial for communities to learn how to engage with extractive industries and to prepare a strategy for management of their land and natural resources.

The project also seeks to engage extractive companies in a constructive dialogue with communities in Renbel around economic development, sustainable and responsible business, through the identification of a forum for inclusive dialogue. Young women and young men, though their revived role in peace building and conflict resolutions are the main agents of dialogue with extractive industries using the same “shuttle diplomacy” that they use for conflict resolution in support to the work of the *haka hua* for the peace of their community.

The project works towards facilitating a dialogue with extractive industries through the establishment of a Working Group on Extractive Industries Responsible Business (WG-EIRB) and the involvement of representatives of extractive industries in the SI and abroad as well as through establishing links with the Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI), the Indigenous Trade and Industries for Solomon Islands (ICCTISI), the Pacific Trade Investment China, SITPEA and with the NZTTG as well as other extractive industries representatives.

Three outputs will contribute to the achievement of this outcome.

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<sup>34</sup> This has been proposed by the instructions for the amendment of the Customary Land Records Act [Cap 132].

Output 3.1: Youth, women and community members are equipped with knowledge on principles of responsible business and sustainable development.

Activities:

1. Lessons learned on responsible business and sustainable development.  
Lessons learned on responsible business and sustainable development and on the impact of extractive industries on indigenous communities will be developed using case studies from other provinces in the Solomon Islands. This will contribute to create a body of knowledge for communities and at enhancing transparency of extractive industries' work. Lessons learned will be shared with communities in Renbel and with the provincial and national governments.
2. Training for youth and LHG members on responsible business and sustainable development.  
A five day training for youth caucuses, PYC and LHG members will be organized to build capacity of community members on responsible business, sustainable development and community engagement standards.

Output 3.2: Community strategy on how to engage with extractive industries for the management of indigenous natural resources is developed.

Activities:

1. Workshop for strategy preparation.  
A two-day workshop for strategy preparation will be organized for youth caucuses, NYC and LHG. At the end of the workshop participants will have a roadmap for the development of the strategy including indication of stakeholders to consult.
2. Consultations.  
Consultations with community members and with other stakeholders will be organised with support of local peacebuilders, grassroots organizations and CSOs.
3. Workshop for finalization of the strategy.  
A three-day workshop for finalization of the strategy will be organized in order to allow participants to finalize the development of the strategy. The support of local peacebuilders, grassroots organizations and CSOs for the organization and facilitation of the workshop, will ensure inclusive participation in the decision making process.
4. Dissemination of strategy at provincial and national levels through PYC and NYC.  
Once the strategy is finalized by the LHG it will be shared with communities and with provincial and national governments for endorsement.

Output 3.3: The Working Group on Extractive Industries Responsible Business (WG-EIRB) is established with presence of young women and young men.

Activities:

1. Stakeholders mapping.  
A stakeholders mapping exercise will be conducted in Renbel and at national level in order to determine and assess interest of stakeholders which want to participate in the WG-EIRB.
2. Establishment of the WG-EIRB.  
With the support of local peacebuilders, grassroots organizations and CSOs as well as of national and provincial governments, a WG-EIRB will be established. The WG-EIRB will be composed by young women and young men, representatives of the LHG, government and private sector. The WG will endeavour to discuss investment in land in Renbel while guaranteeing transparency in the decision-making process. The WG will also represent an opportunity to discuss issues of land allocation to extractive industries to avoid escalation of these into conflicts.
3. Development of terms of reference for the WG.

Provide technical support and facilitation to develop terms of reference for the technical working group and to support inclusive dialogue.

4. Facilitate WG meetings

**Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.**

**d) Project targeting –**

The proposed project will target young women and young men in Renbel. Indirect beneficiaries of the project will also be women, religious, traditional leaders and community members.

The 2018 SI State of Youth Report revealed a limited participation of youth in the economy, politics, and decision-making and underscored youths' grievances for being disadvantaged, disempowered, and with low self-esteem. To address youth's disempowerment and grievances, the report recommended youth participation in education, employment and livelihoods as well as in politics and governance, including community-level decision-making. Also often young men have been seen as perpetrators of violence or disturbances to communities. Evidence from the PBF-funded EYAPSCSI evaluation report shows that the empowerment of young women and young men creates a big shift in the perception around young men and young women and in their attitude. Young men and young women are seen as part of solution, rather than part of the problem.

The EYAPSCSI evaluation report also highlights that the organization of young women and young men in "formally represented through a semi-structured, yet well recognized youth caucuses" brings strength and meaningfulness to the voice of youth, where they act as a bridge between marginalized youth and key decision makers at community, church, and government level.

Most importantly youth started taking self-initiatives to address their problems, rather than complaining about the situation.

To this end the choice of the project to target young women and young men in one of the most remote provinces of the SI aims at addressing an intervention gap in a location often neglected for its logistical and cultural challenges. An intervention in the youth of Renbel will contribute to the general empowerment and improvement of the status of the youth in the whole country and will serve as example for other provinces. It will also contribute to reduce the sense of exclusion that Renbel inhabitants feel for being considered "outliers" in their own country.

Renbel is very isolated from the rest of the country. The lack of transport infrastructures poses challenges to delivery of good and services to their population, including access to justice. Youth, women, religious and tribal leaders consulted during the scoping mission shared their sense of exclusion from the rest of the country. They also expressed their disappointment for lack of services in the province.

A part from basic health and education services, there are no other services in the province. The Provincial government building is underutilized and it reminds people in Rennel and Bellona that they are outliers.

Consulted stakeholders expressed the need to have a project implemented in Renbel that focuses on the empowerment of young men and young women. Religious leaders and women interviewed as well as some of the tribal leaders highlighted that the empowerment of young women and men, their participation in decision-making on land and natural resources as well as their role in peacebuilding can help Renbel to solve disputes generated by the presence of extractive industries.

Renbel is composed of 10 wards (administrative subdivisions), six of which are in Rennel and four in Bellona. The project will target four wards in West Rennel, highly affected by extractive industries operations and by unresolved land conflicts, and two wards in Bellona. The four wards in Rennel have been identified during the inception period through consultation with stakeholders who highlighted the

importance to have a strong presence of the project in West Rennel. Specific project locations for Bellona will be identified during the inception period.

It is estimated that youth in Renbel are 70% of the total population of the province. By targeting six out of ten wards, the project aims at targeting at least 50% of Renbel youth population. However specific targets will be defined during the inception phase.

### **III. Project management and coordination**

#### **a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners –**

UNDP is the project Convening Organization, while WVSI is a direct recipient organization. WVSI has extensive experience with working with youth empowerment and it was one of the UNDP's implementing partners of the PBF-funded EYAPSCSI.

UNDP will work with national and international implementing partners. At national level UNDP will work with DSE and DSE has strong networks with youth grassroots organizations in Renbel. DSE has experience in mobilizing local peacebuilders in Renbel since the 2019 elections through its three members, The Tauibangiho, the Fishermens' Association of Bellona and the SI People Indigenous Human Rights and Advocacy Association.

Building on its experience in community engagement and youth mobilization, WVSI work with council of youths and youth groups in Renbel, for the implementation of the project activities and in particular for the creation of knowledge on national legislation and the promotion of inclusive dialogue on innovative solution on communal land management. WVI has implemented community-based project in SI since 1983 and is the largest NGO in the country, with programming in six of ten administrative districts, reaching 9% of the total population. All WVSI programming is implemented in partnership and continuous consultation with community leaders, faith leaders, local authorities, and vulnerable groups include women, youth and children.

Local peacebuilders will be identified by WVI. DSE and DSE will manage small grants for implementing partners in Renbel to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. Local peacebuilders will be engaged to facilitate inter and intra tribal dialogues and to ensure inclusive participation in the development of the communal land management model.

DSE will mobilize youth and will support capacity building initiatives aimed at enhancing youth participation in decision making process. DSE will also facilitate the organization of consultations on communal tenure management plan.

In the implementation of activities UNDP and WVSI will work with national local counterpart and international and national implementing partners directly or through DSE.

National counterparts will be: the Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (OMPC), the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA), the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS), the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECCDMM) the Ministry of Mines, Minerals and Rural Electrification (MMMRE).

Other implementing partners at national level will be SICCI, ICCTISI, Young Entrepreneurs' Council, National Youth Congress, Solomon Islands Women in Business Association, Solomon Island Timber Processors and Exporters Association.

The project will also benefit from the support of the New Zealand Tropical Timber Group in supporting dialogue with extractive industries.



At provincial level the project will work with Provincial Government of Renbel (Government), Ward Development Committees in Renbel (local CSO), Tauibangiho, the Fishermens' Association of Bellona (local CSO), Solomon Islands People Indigenous Human Rights and Advocacy Association (local CSO)

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
<b>Convening Organization: UNDP</b> Implementing partners: DSE	US \$ 6,254.22M (global) US \$ 6.60M (Solomon Islands)	DFAT UN PBF Government of Japan MFAT [New Zealand)	UN Joint Presence Office, ANZ Building, Ranadi Honiara 00000 Solomon Islands Guadalcanal	37000 (global) 69 (Solomon Islands)	PBF Project Manager  Deputy Project Manager (a.i)
<b>Recipient Organization: World Vision International Trust Board (incorporated) operating in Solomon Islands (WVSI)</b> Implementing partners: DSE	US \$ 5, 252, 382	UNDP UNICEF DFAT MFAT USAID IFAD EU	P.O Box 1359 Honiara 00000 Solomon Islands Guadalcanal  Marau Provincial Office – Marau Sound, Guadalcanal Province, Solomon Islands  Makira Provincial Office, Kira-Kira, Makira-Ulawa Province Solomon Islands  Temotu Province Provincial Office, Lata, Temotu province, Solomon Islands  Malaita Provincial Office, Auki, Malaita Province, Solomon Islands  South Malaita Provincial Office, Afio, Malaita Province, Solomon Islands	34000 (global) 117 (Solomon Islands)	Gender Sector Manager (national staff, ten years experience, Masters in Gender Studies)

**b) Project management and coordination –**

This project will be managed under direct implementation modality of UNDP, with support from the respective UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji and DPPA in New York. In order to ensure a coordinated project implementation as one UN, there will be one project management unit/team, co-located in the same office space under UNDP management. There will be a single work plan and one consolidated budget.

A Project Board will include all the signatories to this Joint Project Document (or respective delegated officials) plus the Government of Solomon Islands, represented by the Ministries of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs, the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs. The board will be jointly chaired by the responsible Government Ministry and the UNDP Country Manager in Honiara, under delegation from the UN Resident Coordinator in Fiji, and will ordinarily meet quarterly.

The project implementation unit will be led by an international Project Coordinator S/he will be responsible for overall planning, management and implementation of the project, as well as political analysis, with close and strategic support from the PDA based in Suva. S/he will also have extensive local experience in peacebuilding with project management, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, experience. S/he will report to the UNDP Country Manager in Solomon Islands. Under his or her direct supervision, the project implementation unit will be established, comprised of the following members: the national Youth Specialist/Deputy Project Coordinator who will be responsible for supporting the national project manager in day to day tasks related to project implementation. His/her expertise in youth and governance will ensure smooth implementation of project activities. A Project Assistant will also be part of the project team. S/he will support the project implementation and coordination with different project partners for implementation of project activities.

The unit will be also supported by an M&E specialist and by a Communications and Reporting officer (cost shared with other UNDP Projects) who will also be supporting the project manager on analysis and strategic reporting.

UNDP has offices situated in Honiara, headed by Country Manager (P-5) has a delegated authority to budget resources and execute them, and to conduct procurement and recruitment. The project will capitalize on the existing capacity – at times by way of co-financing the existing positions through the direct project costing modality. For example, the UNDP operations team (procurement officer, national finance officer G-6 and operations manager P-3) are based in Honiara, as well as the national Effective Governance Team Leader and national Programme Associate (G6). They will directly support project implementation in addition to supporting other UNDP projects. The Resident Coordinator and his office will support in ensuring the political relevance of the project and to support the political sensitive activities as well as to provide peace building and political advice for implementation. In addition, a regional Peace and Development Advisor (P-5) within the RCO, based in Suva will provide substantive expert and strategic support as a contribution to the project. Solid operational support and capacity is vital for the success of such a dynamic project and to work with non-state actors effectively, as local infrastructure is inadequate to move resource quickly - at times to remote communities - in a responsible and accountable manner.

Expertise in reconciliation, political facilitation, process design, traditional governance, natural resources and international law will also be provided through the PDA and the UN Department of Political Affairs and the Standby Team on Mediation. Technical assistance through support from UN regional centres in Fiji and Bangkok will be called upon to assist as well as consultancies where expertise and skills required are not available within the UN system.

WVSI s project staffing will include three project staff based in Rennell, dedicated 100% to the project. This includes a Project Implementation Officer with responsibility for project implementation and two Community Development Facilitators, responsible for community engagement and implementation. The project also a Procurement Officer at 20% to support operations. The shared staffing also includes a Finance Officer at 50% to support all financial management, acquittals and reporting; and Logistics Officer at 20% to provide administrative support, coordinate staff, planning and project support.

**c) Risk management –**

Overall, the project is assessed as **medium risk**. It sets out to achieve ambitious objectives in parts of the Solomon Islands that are logistically very difficult to reach and during a high-risk period. However, key project implementers, including UNDP as the convening agency, have a demonstrated track record in being able to deliver challenging projects and to manage risks.

Specific risks identified include:

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Capacity limitations of local partners to engage, including some Government Departments, may hamper timely Project implementation	High	Conduct Partner Capacity Assessments and develop an actionable Capacity Needs Prioritization Matrix. Continuously engage in dialogue at technical but also at senior levels, engaging Country Manager, to ensure effective information sharing and coordination.
Cultural expectations limit female participation	High	Early engagement will be prioritized with target communities to explain the project and provide assurances to local leaders (reflecting accumulated learning on best practices in rural Solomon Islands). SIWIBA are included as partners in the project specifically to address this issue.
Resistance to empowerment of women and young women in leadership roles in peacebuilding processes	High	Ensure on-going community dialogue including men, women, boys and girls (including traditional leaders) to support shifts in attitudes, beliefs and practices which reinforce discriminatory gender norms. The inclusion of all community members, specifically men and boys will be key to minimising backlash through educating men and boys on the positive impacts women's leadership has in communities. The inclusion of men in eco peacebuilding groups, for example is a key mitigation strategy to prevent resistance.
Logistical challenges make ongoing support to remote target communities costly and at times impossible.	High	UNDP and WVI will build on experience of implementing the existing peacebuilding project in remote areas to ensure that adequate risk management and flexibility is built into travel plans. DSE will act as an implementing partner, as the only major development project implementer with a proven track record in that location. Vulnerability to natural disasters poses risks in terms of travel to the provinces.

Lack of political will or support for the Project	Medium	High-level advocacy with key Government counterparts. Project staff will also work closely with the OPMC and the Office for Gender Equality to ensure national “ownership” and commitment
Mistrust undermines the effectiveness of social entrepreneurship groups	Medium	Lack of trust between groups has been identified as a key factor behind historical violent unrest. Rolling out proven training methods to overcome this will be a key activity of the project.
Youth caucuses not seen as sufficiently legitimate to influence decision makers	Low	Substantial effort will be invested in identifying young people from a range of different backgrounds, as well as working with policy makers to communicate the importance of ensuring that marginalized young people have meaningful voice in decision making. Evidence from the PBF-funded EYAPSCSI evaluation report shows that traditional and religious leaders recognize youth caucuses as platforms for youth participation.
Limits to quality information and informed political discourse at the community level and pervasive exclusion of women and youth	Medium	Strengthened media and government information dissemination (Ministry of Communications) and leveraging existing community communication networks.
Escalation of violence during the implementation of the project	Medium	Work with government agencies and CSOs to support established Early Warning/Early Response mechanisms to detect and mitigate violence.
Weak Rule of Law and high prevalence of crime	Medium	Coordinate with local Police commanders and engage with the Council of Elders to
Difficulties in identifying human resources and expertise to implement projects	High	Apply fast track mechanisms for recruitment by initiating recruitments early and building on UN’s on the ground networks and regional/global networks.
Natural Disaster: Solomon Islands is a disaster-prone nation and the project implementation must be climate and disaster prepared.	High	Ensure strong BCP for both offices and the project and work with the disaster network led by UNDP to mitigate possible impacts of disasters to the project.
Frequent changes of personnel/focal persons in key counterpart institutions including Prime Minister’s Office and MTGPEA and MWYCFA.	High	Ensure broad-based partnership and relationship building with partners across these institutions to ensure that institutional memory is retained and that key leadership positions ( <b>PS MTGPEA, senior positions in the PMO</b> ) are fully aware of the

		project implementation and related discussions.
Political will on the part of the authorities and tribal communities to join in the initiatives to find innovative pilot solutions to land challenges	Medium	Ensure broad based consultations with all stakeholders, create a safe space for consultation and dialogue.
Engaging with Ministry of Lands may cause overlap with existing interventions, or duplication of other international donor activities	Low	Establish strong working relationships with Senior Ministry of Lands staff including the <b>Commissioner, PS MLHS and Advisors, DFAT</b> to ensure the Project is operating in a niche area where others are not.

#### d) **Monitoring and evaluation.**

Approximately 14 per cent of the Project Budget will be allocated to M&E. The Project’s Results Framework (Annex B) provides the basis for Project monitoring. The M&E budget include the M&E Specialist’s salary/allowance, baseline and End Line study, external evaluation and field monitoring visits.

During the inception phase, UNDP as the project lead agency will be responsible for ensuring a coherent M&E plan will be developed and confirmed. There will be a clear division of responsibilities, and a delivery timeframe spaced out by quarters of a year (Q1, Q2 etc.). As part of this, the monitoring and evaluation framework, including baselines, targets and progress indicators, will be reviewed to ensure it is robust, realistic and measurable.. Setting appropriate goals will support project completion, contribute to effective M&E, improve Project visibility and enhance the project’s likelihood of success.

In addition to periodic monitoring activities and pre-post assessments for targeted interventions, the final evaluation will assess progress toward target outcomes during the 18-month implementation period, conducted by an independent consultant. This will build on ongoing monitoring activities, including the collection of qualitative feedback from participants and provincial and community decision makers on the effectiveness of the Caucuses in helping to identify provincial priorities. The project timeframe is likely to be too short a period to identify changes in provincial budget allocations, given likely time taken to establish the Caucuses, but early indications for relevance and likelihood of effectiveness can be assessed.

The evaluation will also include collecting information on changes in perceptions of project participants, changes in perceptions of a sample of communities where social enterprises are supported, and changes in perceptions of a sample of communities in target areas with similar characteristics but that are not part of the project as a control group (communities in settlements around Honiara are likely to be closely connected to identify a credible control group). Such evaluative work will also draw data from other existing studies and research supported by the UN, including the planned second Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey. All data points collected will be triangulated to ensure rigor in analysis.

UNDP will take the lead in collating and recording detailed information on project implementation- collecting and verifying inputs from partner organizations as appropriate- and taking overall responsibility for the quality of project monitoring. WVI is responsible for building in rigorous monitoring instruments in all activities led by the organization and sharing data against indicators, as well as qualitative results stories with UNDP on a quarterly basis. WVI is also required to share financial reporting so that the project manager can collectively prepare a progress report for submission to PBSO. On a day-to-day basis, this will be overseen by the dedicated Project Manager with support

from the cost-shared monitoring and evaluation officer, under the supervision of the UNDP Country Manager. WWSI has extensive experience in M&E including the use of smart devices and software (such as Kobo and field task) and has a dedicated M&E team to support data collection, development of monitoring tools and training and capacity building of project staff in M&E.

M&E costs and allocations:

- Dedicated M&E Specialist: USD 55,000
- Baseline setting Study: target setting and collection of data against indicators: USD 35,000
- Project Monitoring Visits (recurring) as part of the objectives above: USD 40,000
- External Project Evaluation: USD 45,000

A more detailed discussion of the Project Management oversight structure and mechanisms responsible for the effective implementation of the project are discussed in section b) Project management and coordination, above.

#### e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

The project has been designed to support sustainability through, for example, ongoing focus on shifting social and gendered norms will contribute to long term environmental shifts in attitudes and practices which have traditionally and historically excluded young women and young men from decision making forums.

For activities in support of outcome 1, the sustainability of the youth caucuses and of the youth's role as agents of peace is linked to existing structures and traditions well known to the Renbel communities. It will also depend on its perceived usefulness for participants and decision makers as well as their added value in the dispute resolution process. Because the project uses existing traditional structures and supports traditional roles of young women and young men in dispute resolution, the communities are more likely to involve youth in conflict resolution beyond project implementation.

For activities under outcome 2, sustainability will depend on the buy in of traditional leaders and on the contribution that youth will make to the management of land and natural resources. Sustainability will also be ensured by the inclusion of young women and young men in the LHGs and in the development of by-laws in accordance to standards of participation and inclusions. Being part of the LHGs will directly and legally empower youth, supporting the sustainability of the outcome beyond project implementation.

For activities under outcome 3 it will depend on the ability of youth to engage with extractive industries and on the support from the government and other project implementing partners. The WG – EIBR could be sustained in the future by the extractive industries as part of their commitment to responsible business. This could be monitored by the NYC, PYC, the MECCDMM and by the ICCTISI to ensure that extractive industries provide support to indigenous communities in Renbel.

#### **IV. Project budget**

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

## Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
<b>Planning</b>			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		An initial consultation was conducted during the preparation of the concept note. A scoping mission was conducted between 14 and 21 October 2021 to map stakeholders and top solidify which CSO and grassroots organization will be implementing activities in Renbel.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		Attached
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		The project identified only some of the specific target areas (wards and communities). In particular the project will target four wards in Rennel and two in Bellona. The four Rennel wards are in West Rennel and they are the most affected by extraction activities and unresolved land conflicts. Target areas in Bellona will be identified during the inception period.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		During the scoping mission (14 – 21 October 2021) several stakeholders have been consulted/sensitized about the project. These include the Provincial Government, youth and women groups, traditional leaders/chiefs, council of chiefs, religious leaders and religious groups <sup>35</sup> , sports clubs <sup>36</sup> , provincial women council, the Bellona Organic farm Association and one in Renell, East Renell World Heritage Site Association, community officers, police.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		A scoping mission was conducted to identify NGOs, CSOs, local peacebuilders and grassroots organizations which operate

<sup>35</sup>Religious groups are: Seneth day Adventist Church, South Sea Evangelical Church and Baptist Church.

<sup>36</sup> There are three sport clubs in Renbel – Rugby, Volleyball and Soccer – these play an important role in youth engagement.



			in Renbel province. A full day workshop was conducted in Tingoa provincial center to determine key issues faced by communities in Renbel and in particular by youth and women. Discussion focused on land related conflicts generated by the presence of extractive industries in the province. Analysis which remains centers around the communities which will be targeted by the interventionn.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		To a certain extent, beneficiaries criteria have been identified. The project aims at targeting at least 50% of youth in Renbel. However beneficiaries criteria and more details on beneficiaries will be finalized during the inception period.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approach Government contribution?	X		During the scoping mission the consultant met with relevant provincial authorities in Renbel The Provincial government indicated willingness to provide office space to host the project team and ensure smooth project implementation. Details on the availability of the office space will be confirmed during the inception phase. The central government has also been consulted by UNDP and expressed its support and appreciation for the project. Indigenous communities, youth and women, as well as other stakeholders met, highlighted the importance to target areas which are most affected by extractive industries activities.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		Yes
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
<b>Gender</b>			

10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		The proposal benefited from the expertise of the Fiji based UNDP Gender advisor and Honiara based World Vision Gender Sector Manager
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		Yes women and youth were consulted in Renbel
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		Yes
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		Yes

### Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?			N/A
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		Yes – project costs have been derived from known costs under other projects, and adapted in consideration of the logistical challenges in relation to the remoteness of Renbel province.
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		Renbel is a very remote province in the Solomon Islands. Travel costs, costs of living and operational costs are very high.
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		20% (US \$ 293,799.94) of the budget has been allocated to staff costs
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		There will be one international project coordinator, one national M&E specialist and a co-shared international communication

			specialist. The other staff will be Solomon Islands national staff.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	X		UNDP will contribute with in kind support in procurement and finance management

## **Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

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

### **AA Functions**

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

		consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

#### Financial reporting and timeline

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>30 April</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
	<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

#### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent's website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

#### **Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

**Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:**

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

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

**Reporting:**

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
<b>28 February</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)

<b>30 April</b>	Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)
<b>31 July</b>	Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

### **Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects**

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

### **Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism**

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

### **Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.<sup>37</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>37</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.



**Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)**

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> <i>Tamatama</i> (youth) and in particular <i>tamatama hahine</i> (young women)'s traditional role in conflict resolution as agents of peace is strengthened, through bridging inter generational gaps on traditional knowledge.</p> <p>SDG targets: 5.1; 5.5; 10.2</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a</p> <p>Percentage of young women and young men that have knowledge about their traditional role in conflict resolution.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil (2021)</p> <p>Target: to be established after the inception phase.</p>	<p>Baseline/Perception survey</p> <p>Project report</p> <p>Project evaluation</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>Percentage of people in the community that recognise young women and young men traditional role in conflict resolution.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil (2021)</p> <p>Target: to be established after the inception phase.</p>	<p>Baseline/Perception survey</p> <p>Project report</p> <p>Project evaluation</p>	
	<p><u>Output 1.1: Inclusive fora for youth participation in conflict resolution and decision making in their communities are established in Renbel</u></p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>Number of youth caucuses created in Renbel</p> <p>Baseline: Nil</p> <p>Target: at least 4</p>	<p>Project report</p> <p>Participants Survey</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2</p> <p>Percentage of project female and male participants (aged 16-24) that report</p>	<p>Participants Survey</p> <p>Project evaluation</p>	

		<p>improved access to decision make on management of land and natural resources</p> <p>Baseline: Nil (2021)</p> <p>Target: At least 60% of female participants and 60% of male participants report improved access to decision make on management of land and natural resources</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3</p> <p>Number of regional youth dialogues with traditional or religious leaders, representatives from government and private sectors</p> <p>Baseline: Nil (2021)</p> <p>Target: 10</p>	Dialogue and consultation reports	
	<u>Output 1.2: Young women and young men are empowered to engage in conflict resolution in their communities</u>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1</p> <p>Number of <i>tok stori</i> on conflict resolution between traditional or religious leaders and youth caucuses</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 15</p>	<i>Tok stori</i> report Project report	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p>Percentage of project female and male participants (aged 16-24) that participate in traditional conflict resolution activities in their communities</p>	Baseline survey Participants survey Project report	

		<p>Baseline: Nil (2021)</p> <p>Target: At least 60% of female participants and 60% of male participants report their participation in traditional conflict resolution activities in their communities</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3</p> <p>Number of inter and intra land related conflicts resolved through participation of young women and young men in conflict resolution</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target: At-least related conflicts resolved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report/status on community land disputes/conflicts</li> <li>• Success stories</li> <li>• Progress report</li> <li>• Evaluation report</li> </ul>	
	<p><u>Output 1.3:</u></p> <p><u>Best practices on traditional conflict resolution are developed to ensure preservation of traditional knowledge.</u></p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p>Best practices on traditional conflict resolution developed and disseminated at national and provincial level</p> <p>Baseline: Nil (2021)</p> <p>Target: at least 60% of young women and 60% of <b>young</b> men in Renbel have knowledge of the lessons learned.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants survey</li> <li>• Project reports</li> <li>• Project evaluation</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Youth's participation in developing innovative and locally-owned solutions for the management of land and natural resources is strengthened through their engagement in the</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a</p> <p>Percent of young people (50% women) in target communities that feel involved in community decision making.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil (2021)</p>	<p>Baseline/Perception survey</p> <p>Project report</p> <p>Project evaluation</p>	

<p>decision making process in their communities.</p> <p>SDG targets: 5.1; 10.2; 16.6; 16.7</p>		<p>Target: to be established after the inception phase.</p>		
		<p>Outcome indicator 2b Percentage of men (including tribal and religious leaders) that recognize young women and young men participation in land and natural resources management</p> <p>Baseline: Nil (2021) Target: to be determined during the inception phase</p>	<p>Baseline/Perception survey Project report Project evaluation</p>	
	<p><u>Output 2.1: Youth, women and community members are equipped with knowledge about their land rights</u></p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Percentage of community members (disaggregated by sex and age) that have knowledge about their land rights and about the customary rights recordation process</p> <p>Baseline: Nil (2021) Target: To be established at the inception phase</p>	<p>Baseline/Perception survey Project report Project evaluation</p>	
	<p><u>Output 2.2: Young women and young men participate in the recording of customary land.</u></p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Percentage of young women and young men who participate in the LHG</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: at least 20% of young women and 20% of young men participate in the LHG</p>	<p>Project report Customary Land Division Report</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Percentage of young women and young men who participate in the development of by-laws</p>	<p>Baseline survey Workshops reports Project reports</p>	

		<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: to be established during project inception</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3</p> <p>Number of Customary land titles successfully recorded through community led consultative process with participation of young women and young men</p> <p>Baseline: nil (2021)</p> <p>Target: At least 2 customary land titles successfully recorded</p>	<p>Project report</p> <p>Customary Land Division Report</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.4</p> <p>Number of by-laws developed through an inclusive process endorsed at provincial at national levels</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: at least 2 by-laws endorsed at national and provincial level</p>	<p>Project report</p> <p>Customary Land Report</p> <p>Division Report</p> <p>Provincial Government Report</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b></p> <p><b>Local communities are empowered to manage and transform land use conflicts through inclusive dialogue fora and by adapting traditional conflict resolutions tools to new situations.</b></p> <p>SDG targets: 5.1; 5.5; 10.2, 16.6; 16.7</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a</p> <p>Community members in target zones (disaggregated by sex and age) feel that they can participate in land and natural resource decision-making</p> <p>Baseline: nil (2021)</p> <p>Target: To be determined at the inception</p>	<p>Baseline/Perception survey</p> <p>Project report</p> <p>Project evaluation</p> <p>Success stories</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b</p>	<p>Baseline survey</p>	

		<p>Number of new land concessions to extractive industries without involvement of the community</p> <p>Baseline: 4 (to be confirmed during the inception phase) Target: 0</p>	<p>Project report Newspaper articles</p>	
	<p><u>Output 3.1: Youth, women and community members are equipped with knowledge on principles of responsible business and sustainable development.</u></p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 Percentage of community members (disaggregated by sex and age) that have knowledge about principles of responsible business and sustainable development</p> <p>Baseline: Nil (2021) Target: To be established at the inception phase</p>	<p>Baseline/Perception survey Project report Project evaluation</p>	
	<p><u>Output 3.2: Community strategy on how to engage with extractive industries for the management of indigenous natural resources is developed</u></p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1 Percentage of young women and young men who participate in the development of strategy on how to engage with extractive industries</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: to be established during project inception</p>	<p>Baseline/Perception survey Project report Project evaluation</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.2 Number of community members consulted for the development of the strategy on how to engage with extractive industries</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Baseline/Perception survey Project report Project evaluation</p>	

		Target: be established during project inception		
	<u>Output 3.3: The Working Group on Extractive Industries Responsible Business (WG-EIRB) is established with presence of young women and young men.</u>	Output Indicator 3.3.1 Number of community members that participate in the WG-EIRB  Baseline: 0  Target: be established during project inception	Baseline survey Project report Project evaluation	
		Output Indicator 3.3.2 Percentage of young women and young men who participate in the WG-EIRB  Baseline: 0  Target: be established during project inception	Baseline survey Project report Project evaluation	
		Output Indicator 3.3.3 Number of WG-EIRB meetings  Baseline: 0  Target: at least 8	Meetings reports Project report Project evaluation Success stories	

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	UNDP	WVSI	Recipient Organization 3	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 251,000.00	\$ 43,799.94	\$ -	\$ 294,799.94
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 82,000.00	\$ 104,390.37	\$ -	\$ 186,390.37
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 14,615.38	\$ -	\$ 31,615.38
4. Contractual services	\$ 398,000.00	\$ 52,301.72	\$ -	\$ 450,301.72
5. Travel	\$ 167,000.00	\$ 158,724.36	\$ -	\$ 325,724.36
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 105,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105,000.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 8,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,000.00
Sub-Total	\$ 1,028,000.00	\$ 373,831.77	\$ -	\$ 1,401,831.77
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 71,960.00	\$ 26,168.22	\$ -	\$ 98,128.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,099,960.00</b>	<b>\$ 400,000.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,499,960.00</b>

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	UNDP	WVSI	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 769,972.00	\$ 280,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,049,972.00	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 329,988.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ -	\$ 449,988.00	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,099,960.00</b>	<b>\$ 400,000.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,499,960.00</b>	