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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

*Updated April 2024*

**COUNTRY:** Papua New Guinea

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

**YEAR of report:** 2024

**Project overview**

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Title:** Preventing Climate-Induced Conflicts Through Empowered Women Leadership**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** **00129773** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [x]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** PNG Country Fund | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNDP (Convening Agency)** **IOM** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 20 Dec 2021**Project end date:** 15 March 2024 **Has this project received a cost or no cost extension? Yes****Will this project be requesting a cost or no-cost extension? No****Is the current project end date within 6 months?**  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[x]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** * *Please enter the total amounts in full US dollars allocated to each recipient organization*
* *Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.*
* *For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the detail in the attached budget.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Recipient organisation** | **Budget Allocated (in full USD)** | **Amount Transferred to date (in full USD)** | **Amount spent / committed to date (in full USD)** |
| **UNDP** | **$1,000,000** | **$1,000,000** | **$1,000,000** |
| **IOM** | **$500,000** | **$500,000** | **$500,000** |
| **TOTAL** | **$1,500,000** | **$1,500,000** | **$1,500,000** |

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 100\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***The budget templates are available** [**here**](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/application-guidelines)**Implementing partners**To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date? 2Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Name of Implementing Partner*** | ***Type of Organization (ex. Govt, civil society, etc.)*** | ***What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date during this reporting period*** | ***Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner (1500 characters)*** |
| World Vision PNG |  | 134,119.40 | Under Outcome 1, World Vision conducted community-level capacity building trainings on climate adaptation, conflict prevention, disaster risk reduction, and leadership. They also carried out gender awareness workshops to promote women empowerment and gender equality in the climate security framework. The implementing partner was engaged to support Southern Highlands activities. |
| Rural Women’s Development Foundation Inc. (RWDFI) |  | $98,622.96 | Under Outcome 1, RWDFI conducted community-level capacity building trainings on climate adaptation, conflict prevention, disaster risk reduction, and leadership. They also carried out gender awareness workshops and community forums to promote women empowerment, gender equality, and inclusive decision-making in the climate security framework. RWDFI was engaged to support Hela activities. |

**Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE) as per the project document? 100%; $1,500,000Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,500,000Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women’s empowerment: 1500000 |
| **Project Gender Marker:** **Project Risk Marker:** **Project PBF focus area:**  |
| **Steering Committee and Government engagement**Does the project have an active steering committee/ project board?YesIf yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?*(3000 characters)*The project was under the UN Highlands Joint Programme (UN HJP) Programme Steering Committee (PSC) since its launch in December 2021. Three HJP PSC meetings were conducted to date, two in February and October of 2022, the last one in August 2023. The PSC involved national and provincial government partners and development actors with presence in the Highlands region. Some of the relevant PSC outcomes and recommendations linked to the project scope referred to: 1) Identification of potential entry points for building community resilience in Hela and Southern Highlands provinces, for example, through the Community Peace and Development Plans. 2) Strong coordination among government and development partners, and continuous support from development partners, to create enabling conditions for peace and development in Hela and Southern Highlands provinces. 3) The conflict and fragile context of the Highlands region anticipates risks and challenges to programme implementation, particularly in relation to safety and security of personnel and implementation timelines. These recommendations have been fully acknowledged and experienced throughout the project implementation.Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months. Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with *(3000 characters)*.Under Output 2.2, two (2) Working Summits were conducted in Mendi and Tari Towns in November and December 2023 as part of the technical support provided to provincial authorities to integrate the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) outcomes in provincial strategic frameworks and plans. The summits enabled provincial authorities to analyse and discuss on key brainstormed solutions addressed during the Policy Challenge Forums (conducted in September-October) for strategic priority integration in provincial planning and budgeting. During the events, two (2) Technical Working Groups (TWG) were established to guide and follow up on the integration process to comply with planning requirements in both provinces. In Hela, the TWG was comprised by 8 members of the provincial senior management team, including the Deputy Provincial Administrator and team leaders from the divisions of planning and policy, district and local level governments, environment, health, education, and community development, law, and justice. In Southern Highlands, the TWG was comprised by the 6 members from the provincial planning and community development divisions and assigned district and local level government (LLG) authorities. Moreover, the project conducted 2 follow-up meetings on the progress of the integration process with TWG members in March 2024.  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: UNDP and IOMProject report approved by:      Have all fund recipients for this project contributed to the report? Did PBF Secretariat or RCO focal point review the report?  |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

*- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*

*- Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*

*- Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*

*- Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

*- In the results table, please be concise, you will have 3000 characters, including blank spaces to provide your responses*

**PART I: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities*(Not Started, Initiated, partially Completed, Completed, Not Applicable):*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Contracting of Partners | Completed |
| Staff Recruitment | Completed |
| Collection of baselines | Completed |
| Identification of beneficiaries | Completed |

Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.)*(3000 characters):*

The implementation of project activities under the 3 established outputs varied among RUNOs. Under Output 2.1, project activities were directly implemented by the RUNO’s Field Offices Teams in Hela and Southern Highlands provinces through coordination with their Head Office in Port Moresby. Planned activities under this output have been completed in December 2023.

Under Outputs 1 and 2.2, all preliminary/preparatory activities in terms of staff recruitment and contracting of partners for project implementation were completed in July 2023. Implementation of activities under these outputs combined direct implementation by the RUNO and contracting implementing partners to support community-level activities and a local consultant to provide specific technical support to the project. For example, under Output 1.1, World Vision and Rural Women’s Development Foundation Inc (a women-led civil society organization) were contracted as implementing partners to conduct capacity building interventions. RWDFI was provided with a Training of Trainers (ToT) by the project lead on the importance and key elements of preventing climate-induced conflicts to enhance the CSO capacity for effective project implementation. It’s worth mentioning that finding an implementing partner to work in Hela province was challenging, reason is why the project decided to engage and build the capacity of a local CSO. As a result, RWDFI demonstrated to be an outstanding partner in Hela province. Furthermore, a local consultant was contracted to facilitate Policy Challenge Forums conducted in September and October under Output 2.2.

Finally, in December 2023, the project contracted a national consultant to conduct the Endline Study completed in May 2024 and in March 2024, it joined the contracting of an evaluation team to conduct a Joint Evaluation for PBF projects under the Highlands Joint Programme. The joint evaluation is planned to be completed on 30 June 2024.

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

**Is the project on track for the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan?**

If no, please provide an explanation *(6000 characters)*:

Project progress summary *(6000 characters)*:

Under Outcome 1, the project increased and expanded the active and meaningful participation of women and youth in anticipatory community action to mitigate climate-induced security risks in 7 communities of Hela and Southern Highlands provinces (Pira 1, Pira 2, Maipata 1, Maipata 2, Idauwi, Paipali and Tengo; total population, 31,584).

To start, through the project inception phase, 209 community members (98 women; 110 youth) were engaged in the design of inclusive project activities by participating in 7 community planning workshops and 12 focus group discussions to foster ownership, enhance the role of women and youth in preventing climate-induced risks, and to inform the design of project tools, including the Gender Analysis (GA) and Gender Action Plan (GAP). Second, informed by the GA & GAP, 34 capacity building interventions were implemented in target communities to increase the capacities of highly vulnerable populations to address climate-induced risks. For instance, through the implementation of 21 gender awareness workshops to promote gender equality and women empowerment, particularly through male advocacy, 655 community members (including women, men, youth, elderly, PLWD) developed their capacities to recognize, understand, and act on the existent differences, experiences, and inequalities related to gender, particularly in the framing of climate change and conflict in Hela and Southern Highlands. Likewise, through capacity building interventions on climate adaptation, conflict prevention, and disaster risk reduction, 158 community members (including 74 women and 94 youth) enhanced their capacities to mitigate, prepare for, and manage climate-induced risks at the household and community levels. In addition, 107 women and 75 youth strengthen their leadership roles to promote anticipatory community action on climate adaptation and conflict prevention. Finally, 294 community members (women, men, youth, elderly, PLWD) increased their capacities to foster inclusive and collective decision making through 6 community forums to promote inclusive community governance structures to prevent climate-induced risks through collective action.

Under Outcome 2, the project improved community resilience to mitigate and manage climate-induced security risks in different ways, including by strengthening the nexus between provincial and community climate security agendas. First, under Output 2.1, the project conducted 7 Training of Trainers (ToT) in target communities to develop the capacity of 128 community members (including 52 women) to manage climate-induced conflicts through the development of Community Peace and Development Plans (CPDPs). The ToT resulted in the formation of 7 Community Facilitation Teams (CFT) that conducted 5-day community planning sessions to draft 7 CPDPs where 304 people were actively engaged, including 135 women. Empowered through the CPDP development process, CFT members, including women and youth, demonstrated the ability to lead inclusive planning and decision-making processes through their active participation in the identification of 5 community impact projects, including the reconstruction of a former community market to support women’s income generation, an aid post to promote access to basic health care. Informed by the project’s Climate Risk Assessment (CRA), the 7 CPDPs are currently mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and resilience building to manage climate-induced security risks including internal displacement by human/natural hazards.

Second, under Output 2.2, the project conducted a Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) to inform provincial policies and frameworks by climate-induced security risks and provided technical support to sub-national decision-makers to advance the climate security agenda in Hela and Southern Highlands provinces. The assessment, which included the feedback from 142 multi-stakeholders from the national to the community levels, revealed concerning climate trends in the intensity, frequency, and severity of natural hazards and extreme events with potential adverse impacts on the subsistence livelihoods, food and water security -where fragile and highly vulnerable and populations in both provinces, particularly women and girls, are at most risk. The CRA process included 11 participatory consultations conducted at the national, provincial and community levels. Building on the CRA outcomes, the project conducted 2 Provincial Policy Challenge Forums (PCF) where 58 people [42 provincial, district, and local level government authorities and 16 civil society and faith-based organizations] brainstormed innovative solutions aligned to climate security priority areas. Furthermore, the project conducted two Working Summits in Mendi and Tari Towns where 14 sub-national government decision-makers analysed and discussed key climate security solutions for integration in provincial planning and budgeting. As a result, 7 strategic areas were prioritized, including food and water security, community development, law enforcement, disaster risk reduction, and infrastructure and services. In addition, four key recommendations were prioritized to support the actual integration in provincial planning: 1) The alignment of the strategic priority areas to the National Medium Term Development Plan IV 2023-2027; 2) The dissemination of the strategic priority areas within Districts and Local Level Governments for concurrent planning and budget allocation to strengthen the provincial-community nexus; 3) The creation of a volunteer Advisory Group to oversee the implementation of the provincial plans comprised by civil society and government authorities, and; 4) The establishment of women, youth and PLWD as target populations in priority interventions on climate security. The outcomes of the integration exercise are currently supporting the drafting of the provincial plans in both provinces.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured by the project to date *(3000 characters):*

Under Outcome 1, as a result from the inception phase, a Gender Analysis (GA) was developed to guide the design of project interventions to leverage on the importance of targeting women, but also youth and men in community-level interventions to create an enabling environment for conflict-sensitive gender transformation, considering the relevant role of youth in climate security and the Do No Harm approach. For instance, the 1st gender awareness workshops were strategically targeted to male leaders (ward councillors, village magistrates, youth, and church leaders) to promote male advocacy on gender equality and women empowerment. Likewise, gender provisions were established in the Gender Action Plan (GAP) to ensure the active and meaningful participation of women and youth. For instance, the gender targets for capacity building trainings on climate adaptation, conflict prevention, and disaster risk reduction established that in each training out of 100% participants, 60% must be women and 40% men, and out of the 60%, 20% must be girls and out of the 40%, 20% must be boys. The GAP was endorsed by community leaders who also agreed to make a fair selection of the participants, noting that if 1 community has 10 clans, each clan should be equally represented in all activities. In addition, with except of Southern Highlands, a higher participation of girls and boys was noted in Hela activities. To build on this outcome, 3 tailored youth leadership trainings were conducted to further develop the existing capacities and meaningful role of youth in anticipatory climate action. The trainings, which were the first ones carried out in Hela province, resulted in youth-led initiatives to address local climate security such as climate adaptation and peacebuilding awareness campaigns.

Under Output 2.1, women and youth have been engaged in the CPDP development process in target communities. The role of women members of the CFT was critical in the mobilization and engagement of more women community members in the CPDP validation process and the selection and implementation of community priority projects. For example, the need for improved access to drinking water in their communities was particularly highlighted by women and girls who are burdened with trekking across mountains and going to the rivers to fetch water which puts them at risk of violence and conflict when one tribe crosses into another tribe’s land. Women and youth members of the CFT continue involved in community-level interventions through their engagements with government and external partners on peacebuilding and disaster risk reduction initiatives.

Under Output 2.2, project interventions promoted the active participation of women and youth in different ways and at different levels. For instance, at local level, communities were asked to appoint equal representation of women and men to participate in the CRA related activities. Women participation contributed to produce disaggregated gender data for the vulnerability assessment by including their perceptions, needs and interests regarding climate variability and potential impacts on livelihoods, water and food security, as well as linkages with conflict and displacement. At the provincial level, the Hela and Southern Highlands Provincial Administrations were urged to prioritize female participation of in all government related activities. As a result, the only two female government officials with senior management roles in both provinces (Director of Policy and Planning and Community Development Advisor) were engaged in project activities. Their involvement in the project was the entry point for their further involvement in government decision-making processes. The overall inputs from women and youth at different levels contributed to prioritize entry points and strategic areas for promoting gender-responsive climate security in both provinces.

Is the project 1+ year in implementation?

**FOR PROJECTS 1+ YEAR IN IMPLEMENTATION ONLY:**

**Is the project demonstrating outcome-level peacebuilding results?**

*Outcome-level peacebuilding results entail results achieved at the societal or structural level, including changed attitudes, behaviours or institutions.*

If yes, please provide concrete examples of such peacebuilding results *(6000 characters)*:

The project contributed to reduce the risk exposure of fragile communities to climate-related security risks through increasing community resilience and strengthening social cohesion, inclusion, and confidence-building, but also by strengthening the nexus between the State and local climate security agendas. Three specific outcomes are the following:

1. **The project increased and expanded the capacity of women, men, girls, and boys to address and mitigate climate-related security risks, ensuring the disproportionate impacts of conflict and climate change on women and girls are locally addressed.** On the one hand, through gender-sensitive capacity building interventions where ownership, self-organization, and collective learning were nurtured, 181 women and 169 youth leaders strengthen their leadership roles as conflict-sensitive climate resilience advocates for climate action, disaster reduction, conflict prevention and peacebuilding in their communities. For instance, the death of an influential man in Tari Town in January 2024 anticipated a big conflict among two clans in Hela Province. However, the conflict didn’t happen since the envisaged 'warlord’ to lead the retaliation advised his clan to cease violence and instead advocated for conflict resolution and peace among clans. The former ‘warlord’ was one of the youths who was actively engaged in the project leadership training in 2023. Likewise, around 40 women and 45 youth from Paipali and Idauwi are currently leading the construction of the first 2 Agricultural Labs Centers in Hela Province. The labs, which aim to improve, diversify, and accelerate resilient farming practices and livelihoods opportunities, have been a key climate adaptation solution designed by women and customized by youth during the capacity building trainings.

On the other hand, through conflict-sensitive gender transformative interventions, communities transformed restricted community spaces into inclusive organic spaces for collective decision-making to prevent climate-induced conflicts. For example, in the last mission in March 2024, the project captured diverse accounts from women and youth who are actively participating in the public life of their communities, but also from male leaders who are strongly advocating for women and youth leadership. In Southern Highlands, a woman leader is currently working on running for the Presidency of her Local Level Government (Aiya Rural). She is working together men leaders to build a Community Safe House for women and children displaced due to conflict. When men were asked on their views about her accounts, they said: “We completely support women’s initiatives because we’re seeing the changes they are bringing to the community.”

1. **Through the development of the Community Peace and Development Plans (CPDPs), communities demonstrated enhanced capacities for inclusive planning and decision making to address local climate, peace, and security priorities.** For instance, the establishment of inclusive Community Facilitation Teams (CFT) with 50% representation of women and men has been critical to challenge gender norms that exclude women and girls in planning and decision-making processes. The role of CFT women members has been fundamental for advancing the participation of women community members in the drafting of the CPDP and the prioritization of infrastructure projects. In Southern Highlands, for example, women led the prioritization of the reconstruction of the local market that was destroyed during conflict to advance the post-conflict recovery, social cohesion, and to support their subsistence livelihoods. Since women rely on subsistence farming for household consumption, they sell anything in excess to pay school fees for their children.
2. **The project increased the capacities of 61 government authorities to strategically address gender-responsive climate security priorities in provincial planning and budgeting to strengthen the provincial-community peace and development nexus.** Through the implementation of the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) and the technical support provided to government authorities to integrate the CRA outcomes in planning frameworks, sub-national government authorities increased their capacities to better understand the multidimensional and cross-cutting needs of fragile populations to best prioritize cross-sectoral responses to mitigate, prevent, and manage climate-induced risks, but also to address underlying conditions and structural inequalities that undermine gender equality, community resilience, peace and development in both provinces. For instance, the Policy Challenge Forums have been crucial for provincial and sub-provincial authorities to work together in brainstorming policy solutions to address fundamental issues affecting local communities. In Hela, for example, a proposed solution to address food and water security was the establishment of Agricultural Technology Hubs for nurturing resilient seeds and breeds of crops and livestock by working together with the academia and the PNG Department of Agriculture and Livestock. In Southern Highlands, Ward-level [community-level] Land Management Plans were proposed to mitigate inter-communal conflict due to access to natural resources and the lack of established boundaries within ward territories. Two common solutions proposed in both provinces were the prioritization of ward [community] development plans as a bottom-up approach to multidimensional fragilities, and the establishment of water management systems to mitigate the adverse impacts of the dry season. These and other key solutions haven’t only been prioritized by Technical Working Groups (TWG) for the actual integration in provincial plans and budgeting, but also are being developed by Local Level Governments (LLG). As I write this report, I just had a meeting with 3 Hela LLG managers (who were part of the policy challenge forums) who are building on the CRA and policy challenges outcomes to implement some of the brainstormed solutions to mitigate and address the impacts of frost, flooding, and landslides in their LLG communities.

If yes, please provide sources or references (including links) as evidence of peacebuilding results, or submit them as additional attachments.

*Evidence may be quantitative or qualitative but needs to demonstrate progress against outcome indicators in the project results framework.*

*Sources may include project surveys (such as perception surveys), monitoring reports, government documents, or other knowledge products that have been developed by the project.*

**PART II: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments, provide an update on the achievement of key outcome and output indicators in the table below.**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
* If the outcome has more than 5 outputs, please select 5 of the most relevant outputs per outcome, and provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators.
* Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (500 characters max per entry).

**Outcome 1:** **Increased active participation of women in communities in community action to mitigate climate-induced conflict risks**

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.1**Proportion of women in target communities participating in/contributing to peacebuilding within communities by age.** | **10%** | **50%** | **60%** | **Confirmed by the Endline Study** |

**Output 1.1:** **Capacity of women community leadership particularly in climate-induced conflicts and in the development of climate adaptation measures is strengthened.**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline*)*** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period*)*** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)**  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.1.1**Women’s self-rating of their understanding of climate-related security risks.** | **2%** | **52%** | **60%** | **60%** | **Confirmed by the Endline Study** |
| Indicator 1.1.2**Women’s self-rating of their ability to contribute toward adaptation needs.** | **5%** | **55%** | **60%** | **60%** | **Confirmed by the Endline Study** |
| Indicator 1.1.3**Proportion of community members in target communities who believe that community dialogue is inclusive for women participation and responsive to undertaken climate and conflict- sensitive actions, by sex and age.** | Hela – 0%; Southern Highlands – 2.5% | Hela – 25%; Southern Highlands – 30% | Hela – 30%; Southern Highlands – 30% | Hela – 30%; Southern Highlands – 30% | **Confirmed by the Endline Study** |

**Outcome 2: Communities and households have improved resilience to manage risks and mitigate shocks from conflict and human induced/natural disasters**

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.1**Assessed vulnerability of target communities.** | High risk rating on the INFORM Risk Index | Medium risk rating on the INFORM Risk Index | Medium risk rating on the INFORM Risk Index | **Confirmed by the Endline Study** |

**Output 2.1:** **Impact of climate variability and risk of climate- induced conflicts for women is reduced.**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.1.1**Number of trainings conducted for inclusive community facilitation teams on peacebuilding and development planning.** | **2** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **Confirmed by the Endline Study** |
| Indicator 2.1.2**Proportion of women in target communities who believe that CPDP is responsive to and addresses women’s prioritization of climate and conflict-sensitive actions.** | **0%** | **50%** | **50%**  | **50%** | **Confirmed by the Endline Study** |
| Indicator 2.1.3**Number of costed gender and climate-responsive community peace for development plans implemented.** | **12** | **5** | **7****(19 in total)** | **7****(19 in total)** | **Confirmed by the Endline Study** |

**Output 2.2:** **Provincial policies and strategic frameworks are informed by climate-induced peace and security risks.**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.2.1**Number of communities targeted for support in development and implementation of community peace for development plans informed through provincial and sub-provincial climate risk assessments.** | **0** | **2** | **7** | **7** | **Confirmed by the Endline Study** |
| Indicator 2.2.2**Number of provincial climate and gender-sensitive peace and security strategies with costed provincial action developed.** | **0** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **Confirmed by the Endline Study** |

**Please repeat the outcome level and output level reporting for each outcome and its respective outputs**

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (e.g., national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.)?

If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Event Description*** | ***Tentative Date*** | ***Location*** | ***Target Audience*** | ***Event Objectives (900 characters)*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Human Impact**

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders (including but not limited to: Civil Society Organizations, Beneficiaries etc.) of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

1. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
2. The impact of the project on their lives
3. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of stakeholder | What has been the impact of the project on their lives (2000 characters) | Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from the stakeholder (2000 characters) |
| Women | [Under Outcome 1] By providing women with access to knowledge on a wide range of topics [from women’s rights and gender equality to climate adaptation and conflict prevention], women’s agency was developed to mitigate/address climate-induced security risks at the household and community levels in different ways. For instance, after the climate change adaptation training, women started to use their gardens as assessment and testing sites to categorize resilient crops for seed collection/saving. It was during this testing process that women came up with the idea of building an Agricultural Lab. Likewise, knowledge sharing has been another impact of developing women’s agency which expanded the collective learning outside the community boundaries. For example, most women’s accounts described they eagerly shared the knowledge attained with relatives, friends, and acquaintances inside and outside their communities. Furthermore, in the last monitoring visits, women’s accounts provided evidence on how women are using their agency to transform their condition and position in their communities. For example, by taking leadership roles in community management and by leading community projects that address fundamental local issues, for instance, by transforming subsistence livelihoods in sustainable livelihoods.  | A woman stated: “We [women] are very happy, because it [workshop] helped us [the community] understand that women and men can share the roles and responsibilities around the house, around the garden, in community decisions and everywhere.” Another female participant stated: “After the trainings, men understood that women and men have equal rights and that women can contribute to the community. Women gained confidence to speak in public spaces.”A woman leader explained: “The trainings helped us to learn about climate change and the importance of adaptation. We now want to learn about agricultural techniques on crop rotation, we want to produce drought resistant crops. Some of us are already trying new crops in our houses, but we need to learn more on this and how we can cook those new crops. We want to teach all women in the community about conservation and drought resistant crops.” |
| Youth | [Under Outcome 1] The project interventions enabled youth to explore and build on their existing roles and potential as agents/champions of change to transform gender norms and to address key climate, peace, and development issues in their communities.In Southern Highlands communities, one of the youths who started the inter-communal conflict 5 years ago, where another youth lost his hand, asked for forgiveness to the affected youth during a capacity building training. As a result, both youths publicly committed to build peace in their communities. Up to now, no conflict has been reported in these communities.In Hela communities, the gender transformative interventions enabled girls and boys to interact with each other in inclusive, respectful, and collaborative way. For instance, during the youth leadership training, a female youth took the initiative to lead a group discussion where male and female youth’s voices were equally represented. This fact is a significant outcome, particularly in Hela province that has the highest rates of GBV and gender inequality. | A male leader described: “I see youth behaviour is changing. The same [male] youth who were involved in the conflict are now carrying their training books with them. They are disseminating the learning with their peers. They are also back in the gardens and talking about planting seeds and rugby again. So, they put down the guns for books.”“We didn’t know anything about leadership. We saw our community leaders always fighting between themselves and wondered why they can’t stop the conflict and bring the peace to the community. I now know how to prevent conflict and bring peace. |
| Male community members and community leaders | [Under Outcome 1] The most significant impact from project interventions on men’s lives has been their mindset transformation towards gender equality and inclusion. By involving and targeting men in project interventions, men were able to develop their capacities to experience the value of equality and inclusion in their lives, households, and communities. In Southern Highlands, one of the male advocates who replicated a gender awareness workshop in one of the schools of target communities reflected: “if children would learn on gender equality from early age in the school, Papua New Guinea would be different, we would live in Peace.” [Under Output 2.1]In Southern Highlands communities, a documented impact in men’s lives has been their willing to stop the conflict and promote reconciliation and peace.  | [Under Outcome 1] A male participant stated: “The workshops taught us that the roles and responsibilities can be shared among women, men, boys, and girls inside and outside the house. This is helping us to manage conflicts within the family and teaching us to work together.”An elder male leader explained: “Hela [province] has a strong culture; it is difficult for old men to change our minds from one day to another, we still need to put a lot of emphasis on adult men. However, I see the workshops are really helping the future generations [youth], I see they [male youth] are changing things in the community after these trainings.”[Under Output 2.1]A community member explained: “We will work together and develop our plan [CPDP]. This is our commitment to promoting peace.” Under the CPDP activities, the two communities in conflict, including their leaders -known as 'warlords'- participated in the training. They all agreed to peacefully resolve their differences and work collectively towards the improvement of their community to sustain peace. |

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had *(4000 characters)*:

Under Output 1,1, women explained that after the gender awareness workshops, communities understood that women must participate in community decision making. They described: “We have a sense of relief that men can see us as equal persons able to contribute to our community.” In Southern Highlands, however, women reflected on that more work needs to be done in promoting gender equality as decision-making over community resources are still male dominated.

Further, the project revealed that youth build on the knowledge attained from capacity building trainings in different ways. For instance, a youth male participant stated: “During the [climate change adaptation] training, I learned how important are the trees for our environment and the availability of water in our community, so I started planting trees in my garden and I will continue doing it.” Another male youth described: “The training helped us to be prepared for a disaster. For example, just a week after the [disaster risk reduction] training, we had an earthquake in the community. When it happened, I ran out of the house, but then I remembered that we should not forget about the most vulnerable, so I went back to the house to get my siblings and grandparent out of the house.”

You can also upload up to 3 ﬁles in various formats (picture ﬁles, PowerPoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and/or provide links to online resources (OPTIONAL).

<https://www.facebook.com/undpinpng/videos/didyouknow-that-climatechange-is-increasing-the-risk-of-conflict-in-the-highland/719283729843283/?mibextid=CTbP7E&rdid=qqiR5K3dzlypwb5a>

<https://png.iom.int/news/iom-local-communities-and-government-partners-build-peace-and-advance-community-driven-development-papua-new-guineas-highlands>

<https://png.iom.int/news/you-have-enkindled-hope-community-paipeli-community-launch-and-implement-gender-inclusive-and-climate-responsive-peace-development-plan>

<https://fb.watch/o0y4mRs_e2/?mibextid=qC1gEa>

<https://fb.watch/n-bI68-GaT/?mibextid=qC1gEa>

<https://fb.watch/obfEGiGYHk/?mibextid=qC1gEa>

<https://www.facebook.com/100064800245870/posts/pfbid0nz8aj6nWaB84bntZRysBtiHxnh4Ln1tAEvrWhT7aeXCiu6M6kpTed4A4apGLeAf6l/?mibextid=cr9u03>

<https://fb.watch/n3KnvK3vTw/?mibextid=cr9u03>

<https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02yGFbz7L5vh7fbHVTURYwTSR3m8iNn1wKXYtEmoTY4UHakUWwLjdeDqmGSsa8Lu8Wl&id=100064800245870&mibextid=Nif5oz>

<https://www.facebook.com/100064800245870/posts/pfbid02ZazTDhC6s5kgNc3izEXMYLQCsGBNeCjHvy9ZypdTNAs5xGXhX86jhzY5XkLoCTi6l/?mibextid=cr9u03>

<https://express.adobe.com/page/uKbUZb9Y3pho1/?fbclid=IwAR3umsulL_3q2hIynXovvPfU1oJMQQMv4-caJeQ6RidTsgLMpd3i21SY3Eo#the-nuances-of-community-resilience-in-southern-highlands-province>

<https://express.adobe.com/page/VfOoarw6eqD66/?fbclid=IwAR2m5i4ort58UkMDNT7whaSSRhRN83gJbMmfAZfVeD4pR5tiBZQz_0zRhL4#women-and-youth-leading-the-voices-for-peace-and-conflict-prevention-in-southern-highlands-province>

**Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.**

How we worked:(please select up to 3) *(3000 characters in each selected option)*

[ ]  Enhanced digitization [please explain]

[x]  Innovative ways of working[[1]](#footnote-2) [the promotion of a strong community engagement and community ownership of local interventions has been fundamental for social cohesion and trust building among different stakeholders]

[ ]  Mobilized additional resources [please explain]

[x]  Improved or initiated policy frameworks [the technical support provided to government authorities to integrate the CRA outcomes in provincial plans included policy challenge forums to brainstorm priority solutions to advance the climate security agenda at the subnational level]

[x]  Strengthened capacities [Women, youth, and men have enhanced their capacities to address, mitigate and prevent climate-induced security risks]

[x]  Partnered with local/grassroots civil society organizations [The project has partnered with a local women-led civil society organization in Hela Province. The CSO team, which includes GBV survivors and human rights activists, developed their capacities in a Training of Trainers (ToT) to promote sustainability and ownership.]

[ ]  Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will [please explain]

[ ]  Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]

[x]  Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies [The project is implemented jointly by UNDP and IOM]

Who are we working with (in addition to the Implementing Partners) *(3000 characters)*:

☐ Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]

☐ Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies [please explain]

☐ Partnered with local civil society organizations [please explain]

☐Partnered with local academia [please explain]

☐Partnered with sub-national entities [please explain]

☐Partnered with national entities [please explain]

☐Partnered with local volunteers [please explain]

**LNOB – Leaving No one Behind:** Select all beneficiaries targeted with the PBF resources as evidenced by the narrative? [mandatory]

[x]  Unemployed persons

[ ]  Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)

[x]  Indigenous communities

[x]  Persons with Disabilities

[x]  Persons affected by violence (e.g. GBV)

[x]  Women

[x]  Youth

[ ]  Children

[ ]  Minorities related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression

[ ]  People living in and around border areas

[x]  Persons affected by natural disasters

[x]  Persons affected by armed conflicts

[x]  Internally displaced persons, refugees or migrants

**PART IV: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMPLIANCE**

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| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list key monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period *(3000 characters)*:Under Output 1.1 & 2.2, the project conducted 13 monitoring field visits to target communities in Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces. Some of the visits were aligned to implementation dates of project activities established by implementing partners. This contributed to 1) oversee the activity implementation on the ground; 2) provide technical support when required, and 3) gather community feedback on first-hand basis to strengthen community engagement. In addition, weekly and biweekly monitoring activities and follow up actions were carried out by the project through calls and text messages to focal points of target communities, and through calls and emails to implementing partners and government stakeholders. Under Output 2.1, regular monitoring activities were carried out (in person and remotely) throughout the implementation of project activities. In some cases, the field monitoring was conducted together with government stakeholders.  | Do outcome indicators have baselines? If yes, please provide a brief description *(3000 characters)*:The Project Result Framework (PRF) has two outcome indicators with respective baselines. The baselines were defined under the baseline study carried out between March and August 2022.The baseline for outcome indicator 1.1 is 10% and it refers to the proportion of women in target communities participating in/contributing to peacebuilding within communities by age. The baseline for outcome indicator 2 is High Risk and it refers to assessed vulnerability of target communities in relation to the country INFORM Risk Index. If not, explain why not and when they will be available *(3000 characters)*:Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request) *(3000 characters)*:Under Outputs 1.1 and 2.2, a monitoring progress matrix has been developed with established targets by quarter. The matrix has been informed by field missions reports, monthly progress reports, community feedback during field visits, and observation. In addition, this final PBF report is using data from the Endline Study to report on achieved target indicators.Has the project launched outcome level data collection initiatives e.g. perception surveys Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms? If yes, please provide a brief description *(3000 characters)*: Under Output 2.1, the RUNO mainstreams the Communicating with Communities (CwC) approach for implementation of field activities which includes a focal point and field level contacts for community feedback. Under Output 1.1 & 2.2, focal points have been established in target communities during the project inception phase for periodic feedback and communication with project staff, and for coordination with implementing partners.  |
| **Evaluation:** Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation?  | Evaluation budget included in the project budget (response required): 20,000RUNOs contributed funds from their respective Outputs budgets for the Project Endline Study and Evaluation. With except of the Endline Study, the Project Evaluation is being conducted under the PBF HJP projects, where 3 projects supported by the UN Peacebuilding Fund are under evaluation. If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above $1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track? Please describe the preparations *(3000 characters)*:Under the PBF Joint Evaluation mentioned above, an evaluation team was contracted comprised by two consultants, one international, the other national. The evaluation started in March 2024 and is expected to be completed by 30 June 2024. PBSO has been involved in the process. Please mention the focal person responsible for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF: *Name Dhiraj Singh* *Organization United Nations Development Programme**Job title* Head of Programme Support Unit*Email dhiraj.singh@undp.org* |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):**Has the project mobilized additional non-PBF financial resources to date? If yes, please indicate name of funding agency and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started. | Name of funder: Amount (in USD):UNDP Funding Windows 500,000UNDP Trac2 150,000           47% out of the $500,000 and 80% out of the $150,000 support activities that build on the achieved outcomes under the Preventing Climate-Induced Conflicts Through Empowered Women Leadership. |
| **Catalytic Eﬀect (non-ﬁnancial):** Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer‐term peacebuilding change to occur, in addition to the direct project changes? If yes, please select the relevant option below:[ ] Some catalytic eﬀect [x] Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect  | If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-ﬁnancial) catalytic eﬀect, i.e. removed barriers to unblock stalled political, institutional or other peacebuilding processes at different levels in a country, and/or created the conditions to establish new processes to do so *(3000 characters)*:Under Output 2.2, a significant catalytic effect from the strong coordination efforts is the commitment, accountability and leadership from provincial decision makers to advance the gender-responsive climate security agenda. This is a key steppingstone to strengthen governance structures, especially in fragile contexts such as Hela and Southern Highlands provinces. The development of decision-makers capacities plus their willing to lead collective decision-making processes promotes the creating of enabling conditions for peace and development at the sub-national level. Furthermore, the project outcomes have informed and continue informing the development of project proposals focused on addressing multidimensional fragilities in the PNG Highlands region. For example, a proposal under youth empowerment to address conflict and fragility was submitted to KOICA early 2023. The project also provided substantive inputs on the climate-gender-conflict nexus during the drafting of the recently granted PBF Women, Peace, and Security project proposal. Finally, the project outcomes have informed the climate security component under the design of the second phase of the Highlands Joint Programme. Indeed, the project further expansion is recommended considering the inclusion/combination of new components such as youth, governance, and the rule of law.  |
| **Sustainability:** Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains, including any mechanisms, platforms, networks and socio-economic initiatives supported, beyond the duration of the project *(3000 characters)*:The project has been implemented in close consultation with the communities and sub-national government stakeholders of Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces, ensuring their active participation and involvement throughout the implementation process. Through this engagement process, provincial, district, and LLG government authorities have developed their capacities to better support to their districts, LLGs, and communities in addressing critical issues related to gender, climate, peace, and security. Further, target communities have demonstrated enhanced capacities to leverage on the project outcomes through the strengthening of their local and organic decision-making structures. Under Outcome 1, the community engagement and community ownership demonstrated throughout the project implementation has contributed to build community resilience and strengthen social cohesion and trust building in different ways. For example, in Southern Highlands, target communities built a community shelter for the capacity building training by carefully choosing a neutral communal space and using locally sourced materials. This activity encouraged community members to work together towards a tangible goal for the first time after the conflict. Similarly, under Output 2.1, through the development of the CPDPs, communities demonstrated their enhanced capacities in inclusive planning to address natural hazards and mitigate climate-induced conflicts risks. Under this output, communities were encouraged to take ownership of their CPDP priority projects by providing free labour and local available materials as in-kind contribution to promote community management of their projects. |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(3000 characters)*: |

**Monitoring and Oversight Activities[[2]](#footnote-3)**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of the event** | **Summary** | **Key findings** |
| 12 Focus Group Discussions conducted with women, youth, and men in the 7 target communities. | The discussions enabled the project to better understand the context and to learn on the role of women, men, and youth in the climate-gender-conflict nexus, which contributed significantly to the design and implementation of activities, and the design of tools for monitoring and follow up actions. | 12 Focus Group Discussions conducted with women, youth, and men in the 7 target communities. |
| 13 Monitoring field visits | The monitoring field visits contributed to strengthen the community engagement and the effective implementation of project activities in target communities and to the implementation. The visits enable community members to provide direct feedback on the implementation of community-level activities. The community feedback enhanced project interventions.  | 13 Monitoring field visits |
| Consultation and validation workshops conducted under the Climate Risk Assessment | The workshops enable multiple stakeholders to participate and provide inputs to the assessment process. For instance, the vulnerability assessment included specific indicators established during provincial and community consultations. The meaningful participation of women and youth in such consultations contributed to collect and analyse disaggregated data for the vulnerability and sensitivity assessment. | Consultation and validation workshops conducted under the Climate Risk Assessment |
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1. Where innovation is defined as **a product, service, or strategy that's both novel and useful.** Innovations don't have to be major breakthroughs in technology or digital solutions but includes here a new and/or creative approach to solving development challenges. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. These include Steering Committee meetings, Monitoring visits, Third party monitoring, Community based monitoring, any data collection, Perception or other survey findings, evaluation reports, audit or investigations. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)