

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Solomon Islands	
Project Title: Decentralization as a Pathway to Stability: Addressing Center-Periphery Conflict in Solomon Islands	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organisations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organisation (UN, CSO etc.): United Nations Development Program (Convening Agency) UN Women (UN-Organisation) UNICEF (UN-Organisation)	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (OPMC) - Nine Provincial Government and Honiara City Council - Ministry of Provincial Governments and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS) - Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) - Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA) - Ministry of National Development Planning and Development Coordination (MNPDC) - Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) Civil Society Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Council of Women - Nine Provincial Councils of Women - National Youth Congress - Nine Provincial Youth Congresses - Development Services Exchange (local CSO) - Women Lawyers Association International Organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNFPA 	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organisation(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:

Solomon Islands (country-wide)

Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:

- Gender promotion initiative³
- Youth promotion initiative⁴
- Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

UNDP: \$ 1,373,350

UNWOMEN: \$ 565,681

UNICEF: \$1,060,969

Total: \$3,000,000

**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.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

PBF 1st tranche (35%):

UNDP: \$ 480,670.75

UN Women: \$ 197,988.35

UNICEF: \$ 371,339.22

Total: \$ 1,050,000

PBF 2nd tranche* (35%):

UNDP: \$ 480,670.75

UN Women: \$ 197,988.35

UNICEF: \$ 371,339.22

Total: \$ 1,050,000

PBF 3rd tranche (30%):

UNDP: \$ 412,004

UN Women: \$ 169,704.30

UNICEF: \$ 318,290.76

Total: \$ 900,000

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The project will support the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) and its citizens to seize the renewed momentum towards implementing the Constitutional Reform (CR) processes under the Townsville Peace Agreement signed in November 2000, in the aftermath of the violent tensions that undermined Solomon Islands peace and security. The main CR reforms are directed at implementing a locally tailored decentralization model that addresses lingering political tensions between the central government and the provinces regarding representation, decision-making and resource distribution.

To that end, the proposed project will contribute to the CR process by providing technical assistance to design and implement a transparent, accountable, and evidence-based democratic reform process. Additionally, the project will incentivize participatory and transparent governance in decentralized investments through a matching fund mechanism, particularly through the Constitutional Development Fund. This initiative will generate evidence-based analysis of locally-appropriate decentralization options (as well as other key rights and resources issues, including how to implement gender-responsive governance), based on an area-based approach in target Provinces, Constituencies, and Wards.⁵ This includes support to the implementation of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) Act 2023, with particular attention to inclusive and gender responsive planning and decision making by the Constituency Development Committees (CDCs). This work will be complemented by country-wide community dialogues with a wide range of stakeholders, including women and young people, to build public understanding, foster civic participation and

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

⁵ This work is underpinned by the new *Constituency Development Act 2023*, which aims to strengthen decentralization but is as-yet unimplemented.

generate community-driven inputs into the reform process. Broad-based education campaigns will ensure citizen participation for women, youth, children, persons with disabilities and marginalized groups (specific dialogue and engagement activities will be designed for women and young people).

The project aims to ensure that any structural changes implemented through Solomon Islands' CR process are transparent and accountable and evidence-based, while reflecting politically viable options for (re)designing governance and resource distribution at the local level. At the same time, it also seeks to strengthen the capacity of provincial governments to deliver services and meet local needs. Ensuring that the CR process reflects viable decentralization options is critical to rebuilding the social contract – people are tired of unmet promises of improved services and governance.

The renewed engagement of the UN in this reform process has been triggered by the urgency to demonstrate results under the country's longstanding decentralization agenda, which gained momentum with the passage of the CDF Act 2023, seeking to reorganize local governance and development planning. With CDF reforms underway and the establishment of a redesigned Constituent Assembly on the short-term horizon, there is political momentum for effective decentralization, fostering long-term peace and stability.

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):

This proposal builds on previous PBF projects, which have made significant contributions to stabilization in Solomon Islands. Dialogue processes supported from 2016-2020 (with PBF funding) built consensus amongst local stakeholders, including women and young people, around a National Peace Policy⁶, initiatives to promote women's political participation (including Cabinet approval of Temporary Special Measures in certain provinces), and recommendations for improving resource allocation for provinces (which have informed the design of this Project).

Prior PBF interventions also stressed the importance of addressing decentralization reform at the national and local level; following the recent SIG reforms to decentralization through the *Constituency Development Funds Act 2023* and a dynamically evolving political context shaped by geopolitical tensions, the reform agenda has taken on renewed urgency.⁷ While structural progress on decentralization through CR has been slow due to political constraints (i.e. the December 2024 failure to pass a Constituent Assembly Amendment Bill), the current context underscores the importance of complementing the CR process with other interventions, notably incentivizing participatory and transparent governance in decentralized investments, in addition to the pragmatic solutions through an area-based approach that can generate data, strategies and options for higher-level consideration.⁸ The UN team in Solomon Islands has been engaging with the PM's Office and Ministry of Rural Development in the last months to seed these ideas with these key stakeholders.

The current proposal builds on lessons learned from previous PBF Projects regarding the importance of broad-based and inclusive engagement of citizens to mitigate social tensions caused by misinformation and to ensure that reforms align with citizen aspirations. The proposed project has received positive feedback and supported from key donors, including Australia and New Zealand. Notably, New Zealand has already committed \$300,000 to update a 2017 perception survey conducted with PBF support. This updated survey will provide critical insights into the drivers of

⁶ This policy was expired in 2022 and currently the updated policy is under review.

⁷ The CDF Act 2023 aims to strengthen good governance, improve the delivery mechanisms of CDF, and promote equal and inclusive participation of all Solomon Islanders in development initiatives. It also introduces stricter accountability measures, including penalties for misuse of funds.

⁸ The Constitution Amendment Constituent Assembly Act 2023 sought to expand the timeline and membership of the Constituency Assembly – GNUT has indicated it plans to re-table the bill this year following consultations.

conflict and the dynamic between the central governance and the provinces, in light of evolving peacebuilding and decentralization priorities. Against this backdrop, a key takeaway is the importance of moving beyond dialogue processes into a targeted strategy, which links community needs with access to resources through existing governance systems at national and provincial level to deliver much-needed results and prevent a slide towards renewed instability.

Project Gender Marker score⁹: Gender Marker: GEN 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment: \$1,070,371.02 = 35.68% total budget

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment ¹⁰:

Each of the Project’s three outputs will ensure that government action is both informed by gender-responsive analyses and actively involves women (and girls, as appropriate).

- Output 1.1 in support of the CR process will produce gender-responsive analysis to inform the eventual work of the Constituent Assembly and other thought leaders and decision-makers. It will also support dialogue activities across the country which will be designed to include women, as well as having specific dialogues for women-only, to enable the development of CR proposals that address gender equality and women’s empowerment issues.
- Output 1.2 will support area-based development in selected CDCs, aligned with the new CDF Act 2023. That Act requires at least 2 women to be members of new Constituency Development Committees (CDC), as well as ensuring that CDCs allocate resources towards gender equality initiatives. In that context, the Project will specifically work with women CDC members (and aspiring women CDC leaders), as well as women community members and women’s rights organisations (WROs), to ensure they have the knowledge and opportunities to participate in discussions and/or decision-making. The Project will also support gender-responsive planning and budgeting analysis.
- Output 1.3 will roll out an inclusive public education campaign to empower individuals, especially women and young people, and communities to constructively participate in the public discourse on governance and decentralization reforms. This will include the development of gender-specific outreach materials, running different public campaign messaging on various platforms including TV, radio talk back shows, public debates, public messaging through SMS platforms and running workshops to test public responses.

Project Risk Marker score¹¹: 1

Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes No

Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations:
Yes No

⁹ **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)

¹⁰ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

¹¹ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (select ONLY one) ¹²:

(1.4) Political Dialogue; (2.2) Democratic Governance

If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:

The project is fully aligned with agreed UN priorities, contributing directly to UN Strategic Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) following outcomes:

- Cooperation Framework outcome 2: **PEOPLE** - By 2027, more people, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive, quality basic services, food security/nutrition and social protection systems
- Cooperation Framework Outcome 4: **PEACE** - By 2027, people enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, resilient & responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security, justice, and peace, ensure participation & protect their human rights.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

The project will make substantive contributions to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals: 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).

Type of submission:

- New project**
 Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):

Change of project outcome/ scope:

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organisation: USD XXXXX

Brief justification for amendment:

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.

¹² **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:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹³</p> <p>Name of Representative: Tuya Altangerel, Resident Representative, Pacific Multi-Country Office</p> <p>DocuSigned by: Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>Name of Agency: UNDP Date & Seal 18-Nov-2025</p> <p>Alison Miriam Davidian, Representative</p> <p>DocuSigned by: Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>Name of Agency: UN Women Date & Seal 19-Nov-2025</p> <p>Roshni Basu, Pacific Representative a.i.</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>Name of Agency: UNICEF Date & Seal 18/11/2025</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterparty: [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature [Handwritten Signature]</p> <p>Title: PERMANENT SECRETARY</p> <p>Date & Seal: 28/11/2025</p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Representative: [Redacted] Dirk Wagener</p> <p>Signature [Handwritten Signature]</p> <p>Title: UN Resident Coordinator Date & Seal</p> 	<p>Peace building Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General for Peace building Support Date & Seal 4 December 2025</p>

¹³ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organisation under this project.

I. Peace building Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

a) *A brief summary of gender-responsive conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-responsive.*

National and local peacebuilding history

Since Solomon Islands independence in 1978, there have been plans to implement a decentralized system of governance that would provide more powers to local tiers of government,¹⁴ on the basis that decision-making closer to the people would result in better use of resources and better services. The push for decentralization reflects the governance complexity emerging as a result of the sprawling nature of the Solomon Islands nine provinces, as well as their differing cultures, economic and resource bases, and the popular desire of local people to be governed by representatives sitting closer to home.¹⁵

Aspiration for local provincial rule was, for example, a key driver of “the Tensions” that affected Solomon Islands from 1998-2003 and continues in a variety of forms today. Grievances against the central Solomon Islands Government (SIG) peaked during that five-year period of armed conflict; killings and human rights violations at that time brought the country to a standstill, causing a collapse of social norms and structures. The 2000 Townsville Peace Agreement (TPA) recommended that “Malaita and Guadalcanal Provinces [the two provinces at the heart of the conflict] be given more autonomy, by devolution and Constitutional amendment, to look after their own affairs and their growing population.” These two provinces were drivers of the Tensions; allegations that Malaitans were taking land from Gualis reflected a more deep-seated set of grievances around land ownership, resource ownership, intra-Solomons migration, and the rights of provinces and their people in that context.¹⁶ The limitations of the SIG in effectively channeling resources income and taxes from the provinces back into meaningful service delivery also generated discontent with the existing unitary government model.

During the Tensions, Solomon Islands women emerged as critical community peacebuilders. They mediated across militant lines, organized prayer groups, and sustained inter-communal ties through customary and church-based networks.^{17,18} Their contributions helped to reduce violence, rebuild trust, and maintain fragile social order in the absence of state authority. Yet these roles did not translate into political inclusion. Women were explicitly excluded from the consultations and negotiations that produced the TPA in 2000.¹⁹ The formal processes of ceasefire, agreement drafting, and post-conflict institutional design were dominated by male leaders and combatants, reinforcing entrenched gendered hierarchies of political power.

¹⁴ Ralph R. Premdas (1982) “The Solomon Islands: The experiment in decentralization”, *Public Administration and Development* 2:3, <https://doi.org/10.1002/pad.4230020305>.

¹⁵ Transform Aqorau & Anouk Ride (2022) “Solomon Islands: a blueprint to stop a cycle of strife”, 26, August, *The Interpreter*, <https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpreter/solomon-islands-blueprint-stop-cycle-strife>.

¹⁶ Rebecca Monson & George Hoa’Au (2014) “(Em)placing law: Migration, belonging and place in Solomon Islands”, ANU Law School: Canberra, <https://researchportalplus.anu.edu.au/en/publications/emplacing-law-migration-belonging-and-place-in-solomon-islands>.

¹⁷ Monson, R. (2002). *Strategies of women peace-builders in Solomon Islands. Intersections: Gender and Sexuality in Asia and the Pacific*.

¹⁸ Webber, K., & Johnson, H. (2008). *Women, peace building, and political inclusion: A case study from Solomon Islands. Hecate*, 34(2), 83–99.

¹⁹ Solomon Islands Government. (2017). *Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan 2017–2021*.

Scholarly accounts argue this exclusion was not incidental but rooted in the broader marginalization of women from national political decision-making, despite their proven local leadership.²⁰ The long-term effects of this exclusion were significant. Women’s peacebuilding contributions were acknowledged rhetorically but not institutionally embedded in post-conflict governance structures. This sidelining has been described as both a missed opportunity and a warning sign: it reproduced a narrow, male-dominated conception of political authority, limiting women’s influence over resource distribution, decentralization, and post-conflict reforms.²¹ While women’s networks have since secured incremental recognition – through the Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan (WPS NAP) and local reconciliation initiatives – the Solomon Islands case highlights the persistent gap between grassroots peace work and formal political power.

In response to the conflict, from 2003 to 2018, the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) was mobilized, with more than USD \$1 billion directed towards stabilization of Solomon Islands. This period achieved some successes. Most significantly, RAMSI deployed multi-country Pacific contingents that worked with local security services in the short-term to stop the fighting and restore public security.²² Reviews of RAMSI have found that “In disarmament and quelling immediate violence, RAMSI was a success. Its state-building efforts, however, are more controversial...”²³ A major reconciliation process from 2001 to 2005 was implemented in parallel with RAMSI, with funding from key donors, which supported community level dialogues to address the grievances emanating from the underlying drivers of conflict and resulting insecurity.²⁴ This programme was coupled with a reparations process from 2001-2.²⁵ While these processes were considered somewhat successful in their immediate aftermath, residual tensions remained and have erupted intermittently ever since, with riots in 2006 (and more recently in 2021) upsetting what was clearly a still fragile peace.²⁶ In 2010, after many years of lobbying, the Solomon Islands Truth and Reconciliation Commission was launched, with PBF support, with a mandate to examine the root causes of the conflict and make recommendations for a path forward.²⁷ Its final report was delivered in 2012.²⁸ Notably, the TRC Report identified a lack of power-sharing in governance as a key cause of the Tensions and called for the implementation of a federal or decentralized

²⁰ Brigg, M., Chadwick, W., Griggers, C., & Murdock, J. (2015). *Women and peace: The role of Solomon Islands women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding*. University of Queensland / UNDP.

²¹ Maetala, R. (2023, October 19). *The success and sidelining of women peacebuilders in Solomon Islands*. United States Institute of Peace.

²² “After arriving in July 2003, by November of the same year RAMSI had removed 3,700 weapons, arrested 773 people, and laid over 1,000 charges against militants. Another 1,755 weapons were collected in 2002-2003 by the International Peace Monitoring Team, churches, and the National Peace Council”: Anouk Ride (2023) “Revisiting RAMSI’s ‘Success Story’”, 1 July, *The Diplomat*, <https://thediplomat.com/2023/06/revisiting-ramsisis-success-story/>.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Nick Goodenough (2006) “Reconciliation And The Criminal Process In The Solomon Islands”, *Journal of South Pacific Law* 10:1, <https://www.paclii.org/journals/fJSPL/vol10/3.shtml>; Morgan Brigg, Wren Chadwick and Cody Grigger (2009) *Solomon Island Government: Guadalcanal Provincial Government Dialogue: Reconciliation Dialogue*, UNDP Pacific Centre: Suva, https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/data/UQ_373818/UQ373818_OA.pdf.

²⁵ *Reparations – The Townsville Peace Agreement*, Peace Accord Matrix, accessed 22 July 2025, <https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/provision/reparations-the-townsville-peace-agreement>.

²⁶ Dr Anouk Ride (2019) “Riots in Solomon Islands: The Day After”, 26 December, <https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/australianoutlook/riots-solomon-islands-day-after/>.

²⁷ (2023) *Rising From The Ashes: Solomon Islands Truth and Reconciliation Commission Final Report*, Solomon Islands Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs & UNDP, <https://solomons.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/TRC-FINAL-Report-Summary-Condensed-Version.pdf>.

²⁸ Benjamin Afuga (2024) “It’s Not Too Late for Solomon Islands’ Truth and Reconciliation Commission”, 6 May, USIP: Washington DC, <https://www.usip.org/publications/2024/05/its-not-too-late-solomon-islands-truth-and-reconciliation-commission>

governance model. The TRC’s report (in a condensed form) was finally tabled in Parliament in 2023, but no timeline for implementation was established.²⁹

During this period, PBF supported two phases of a project on “Inclusive and Peaceful Transition in Solomon Islands”, from 2016 to 2018 and 2018 to 2020, respectively, in the context of RAMSI’s closure. The PBF projects achieved multiple concrete results, including: a National Peace Policy through a major national dialogue process; the formation of a reparations working group led by the new Ministry of Peace; a Western Province dialogue process that resulted in a provincial gender strategy and Temporary Special Measures (TSMs) for the provincial assembly; a Malaita Dialogue which supported land reform and dispute resolution (TSM) discussions; and a Guadalcanal Dialogue which produced a set of resolutions for action and eventually a provincial gender policy. Furthermore, a National Women’s Summit on WPS was held in late 2016 to build consensus on a WPS NAP.³⁰ The Summit “discussed barriers preventing women’s participation in peacebuilding. It also highlighted problems facing women during the ethnic tensions including sexual violence, trauma, loss of property and loved ones. Women’s combined voices were excluded from formal peace negotiation table including the Townsville Peace Agreement. At present, there is low rate of women’s participation in decision making at all levels”.³¹ Subsequently, Solomon Islands became the first Pacific country to endorse a WPS NAP when it launched the NAP in May 2017. A second iteration of the WPS NAP (2025-2029) is currently under development with the draft being presented for feedback nationally.

A set of rolling national youth forums were also supported across 2016 and 2017 to inform national and local peacebuilding efforts. The youth forums found that “there is increasing demand for services by youth and others. [Youth representatives] called on the responsible national and provincial authorities to empower youths and help them to realise their full potential. Youths require training in basic education, empowerment, entrepreneurship and expansion and accessibility of the technical vocational training institute...The government is called upon to support and promote youth empowerment, utilizing existing youth mechanisms.”³²

While considerable progress was made to stabilize national and local politics over the 2010s, COVID19 hit Solomon Islands hard, and the country went into almost total lockdown for two years. This heavily impacted peacebuilding efforts, which slowed considerably. In 2021, simmering tensions which had been brewing in the context of the SIG’s decision to switch its allegiance from Taiwan to China erupted into riots in the capital of Honiara. (Malaita had previously had its own relationship and agreements with Taiwan.) In November 2021, an initially peaceful protest turned violent.³³ The Government eventually restored order, with support from the Australian Government. The violence again provided evidence of the

²⁹ Clifton Aumae (2025) “22 years after RAMSI, Solomon Islands social, political fractures persist”, 10 June, *The Strategist*, <https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/22-years-after-ramsi-solomon-islands-social-political-fractures-persist/>.

³⁰ UN PBF (2018) Project Document on Consolidating Peace, Stability and Social Cohesion in Solomon Islands, https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/30000/solomon_islands_nce_consolidating_peace_stability_and_social_cohesion_00108055.pdf

³¹ (2017) *National Workshop Report: National Dialogue Sustaining Peace and Stability in Solomon Islands*, 19-20 June, Heritage Park Hotel, Honiara, pp.20-21, https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/SLB/SI_National%20Dialogue_Report_9%20September%202017.pdf.

³² Ibid.

³³ Max Walden, Stephen Dziedzic & Evan Wasuka (2021) “Here’s what’s behind the violent protests in the Solomon Islands capital, Honiara”, 25 November, ABC News, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-11-25/solomon-islands-protests-explainer-china-taiwan/100648086>.

lingering tensions that could still trigger violence as a response to central-provincial government disagreements.

Current peacebuilding context: Another push for constitutional reform

As described above, the relationship between the SIG and the provinces has been a major driver of social and political tensions, and, at times, violent conflict. An effective pathway to decentralization remains at the core of sustaining peace and consolidating stability in an increasingly complex geopolitical context. In this respect, CR and decentralization efforts are now at a critical juncture due to several interrelated factors.

In 2023, the SIG requested UN support to the constitutional reform (CR) process, following the adoption of legislation which was meant to culminate in a Constituent Assembly that was scheduled to be held in December 2024.³⁴ The *Constitution (Amendment) (Constituent Assembly) Act* called for the establishment of a Constituent Assembly (CA), with responsibility to consider, debate and approve or reject the current iteration of the draft Constitution. (Notably, UNDP supported a process to review the Constitution back in 2002, but the draft was not taken up and concerns were raised regarding whether it was based on proper costings of federal or decentralized arrangements. Various updates have been discussed over the last two decades, but not actioned, with the last draft presented to the SIG in 2019). The latest law requires that the draft Constitution be approved by more than 50% of the votes cast by all CA members. After passage by the CA, Parliament would have a final vote to approve or reject the Constitution by a three-quarters majority. The CA design was heavily criticized for being unrepresentative – out of 80 members, 50 were to be MPs, 18 were to come from Provincial Governments and Honiara Council and only 10 were to come from civil society. There was no requirement for gender balance nor youth engagement. There was also no requirement for the CA to organize any public consultations or dialogues before they proceeded with their review and decision-making.

Since the request for support for the CR process, the political landscape in Solomon Islands has been reshaped by significant changes, most significantly the April 2024 general and provincial elections, which led to a new Prime Minister and Government of National Unity and Transformation (GNUT). While the GNUT has been actively pursuing an ambitious strategy of economic development, in early December 2024, a motion was moved in Parliament to amend the *Constitution (Amendment) (Constituent Assembly) Act 2023* and delay the first sitting of Constituent Assembly from 31 December 2024 to 31 December 2026. Speaking in support of the Constituent Assembly Sitting Bill 2024, Prime Minister Jeremiah Manele said ‘the Constituent Assembly remains a continuous standing commitment’ of GNUT but pointed out that “amending the date is to purposefully allow more time for preparation.” He further emphasized that “giving two more years for this bill will provide ample time for consultations with the stakeholders.” Prior to the PM’s address to Parliament, a parliamentary hearing had identified a lack financial resources and capacity of the Constitution Review Unit (CRU) under the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO) to complete the preparatory work and necessary consultations.

In December 2024, the Bill proposing to extend the deadline for convening the Constituent Assembly and increase the assembly’s membership from 80 to 100 members failed to pass in Parliament, with a number of MPs absent from the vote. In response, the Government has indicated an intention to reintroduce the Bill in a future parliamentary session, following

³⁴ The purpose of the Assembly is to deliberate and decide on the Draft Constitution, notably the potential restructuring of the relationship between the central government and the provinces under a federal model.

recommendations from the Bill and Legislation Committee (BLC), and addressing concerns raised during the debate on the current Bill, especially demands for greater inclusion, including the representation of women.

- *Inclusion of women in decision-making*: Only four of the 50 members (8.7%) of the National Parliament are women, and across the nine Provincial Assemblies, there are only three women of 173 Members (2.9%). Even in provinces where society was traditionally matrilineal, rapid modernization has eroded the role of women, who were previously strong decision-makers within their communities, and in determining inheritance rights. This, in combination with patronage and patriarchal norms (in both matrilineal and patrilineal communities), women's substantial responsibilities for caregiving and exclusion from economic opportunities has resulted in a lack of representation of women in Parliament and other governance structures, including traditional structures, and in the management of land and other resources.³⁵ Allocation of land, sharing of benefits following land development (especially customary land) and lack of women representatives on customary land committees are fueling grievances and weakening cohesion.
- *Inclusion of youth in decision-making*: Solomon Islands youth³⁶ face a similar lack of representation. While 70% of the population is under the age of 35, youth currently lack meaningful representation in the forums from which the CA will draw its members and are under-represented in local governance structures and deliberative processes. Although there has not been any survey or research to characterize the sources of youth disconnect with governance, low levels of development, persisting challenges to employment and slow-moving traditional structures of authority embedded in the villages may be contributing factors. A high and growing proportion of youth (15–24) are unemployed and underemployed, especially young men. Their frustration is often mobilized in protests or violence, such as during the 2021 Honiara riots.³⁷

Connecting CR with existing decentralization strategies

The CR process is intrinsically connected to efforts to strengthen decentralization across the country. Given the sprawling geography of the country, provincial governments (PGs) have long been recognized as a necessity to enable the effective and efficient provision of essential public services to people across the country. The UN has been supporting efforts to strengthen PGs, including by connecting their planning and expenditures with key line ministries and by working with Ward Development Committees (WDCs), which, since their introduction in 2019, have been the main connection between PGs and local people. Improving the management of provincial funding to provide better results for local people is one of the most important goals of PGs; it is also at the heart of constitutional reforms.

Alongside the delivery of services by PGs, Solomon Islands also operates a Constituency Development Fund (CDF), which is used to provide Members of Parliament (MPs) with annual funding to be spent in their local constituencies. Though the CDF is more than twenty years old, there is still very little information publicly available that tracks how money is being spent

³⁵ Corrin, J. (2011). Customary law and women's rights in Solomon Islands. *Revue Juridique Polynésienne*, 21, 141–155; UN Women. (2020). *Women's Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change in the Pacific*.

³⁶ "Youth" is defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years (United Nations General Assembly (A/36/215, 1981). However the age range used for statistical purposes globally across UN agencies. It is practiced in UN programs and partners to expand the age range, for example: UNESCO: sometimes refers to youth as 15–35 years in certain contexts; UN-Habitat and African Union: often use 15–35 due to regional policy frameworks; and UNDP and UNFPA may use 10–29 when addressing adolescent and youth development together. Here the population cohorts below the age of 35 are referred.

³⁷ Pacific Islands Forum (2022) *Solomon Islands Post-Riot Peace and Security Assessment Report*, SPC: Suva.

and whether it is resulting in actual improvements for local people, with effective implementation often dependent heavily on the personal commitment of the relevant MP. Recognizing the limitations of the CDF in terms of delivering coordinated, sustainable services, in 2023, Parliament passed the *Constituency Development Fund Act*,³⁸ providing for the establishment of Constituency Development Committees (CDC), which will make decisions for their respective constituencies.³⁹ The 5-member CDCs are required to have at least two women. Constituency Officers are to be recruited on a merit-basis through the Public Service Commission; and allocations must meet a set formula (i.e. 40% to productive and resource sectors, 20% to essential services, another 20% to cross sectoral and inclusivity and gender and final 20% to social and cultural obligations⁴⁰).⁴¹

The CDCs are empowered to make decisions about CDF financial allocations provided to each MP for their Constituency, which typically comprise several Wards. Ensuring both WDCs and CDCs are inclusive and transparent would constitute a significant step towards ensuring that existing decentralization provisions are more effective and trusted, even without additional Constitutional changes. The efficacy of the CDF Act will therefore depend upon functional mechanisms that link effectively to local level resource allocation decisions.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks⁴², how it ensures national ownership. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process. Elaborate on the catalytic nature of the project and how national ownership, including but not limited to, national and subnational entities are built in.

The Project is aligned with the Solomon Islands *National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2035*, which aims to create a *peaceful, harmonious and progressive society* (emphasis added), including by providing adequate, accessible, and quality social services. Effective decentralization remains a key enabling condition, with improved service delivery by sub-national levels of governments contributing to social cohesion. The NDS also includes Medium-Term Strategy 7 (MTS 7), which focuses on enhancing gender equality and supporting disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. MTS 7 aims to encourage equal opportunity and participation in all decision making and employment opportunities, including facilitating the active participation of women in decision making, establishing targets for elected women leaders, including MPs, in Ministries, SOEs and in local government and strengthening local women's organizations to encourage the involvement of women in decision-making.⁴³

³⁸ (2023) "Parliament passes CDB Bill 2023", Press Release: Ministry of Rural Development, 22 December, <https://solomons.gov.sb/parliament-passes-cdf-bill-2023/>.

³⁹ CDF Act s.13(2) states that the committee "consists of not less than five members, appointed by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry in consultation with the Constituency Member of Parliament; and at least two of the five members must be female".

⁴⁰ The social and cultural obligations include medical assistance, repatriation of deceased and natural disasters.

⁴¹ (2024) "New CDF law enforced", Press Release: Ministry of Rural Development, 5 January, <https://solomons.gov.sb/new-cdf-law-enforced/>

⁴² Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

⁴³ Solomon Islands Government (2016). *National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035: Improving the Social and Economic Livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders*. Published by the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination, Honiara, Solomon Islands April 2016. <https://solomons.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/National-Development-Strategy-2016.pdf>

The Project further aligns with the SIG’s commitments to CR as currently reflected in the current *Constitution (Amendment) (Constituent Assembly) Act 2023* and subsequent public statements by members of the current GNUT.⁴⁴ Complementing those processes, the Project aligns with the SIG’s commitment to implement the new *CDF Act 2023*, which aims to improve local level development processes, by making them more participatory and accountable. Work is still underway by the SIG to finalize regulations operationalizing the CDF Act, to ensure proper guidance to local level governance units and to communities, which provides a critical entry point for the Project support the reform process.

Finally, the Project seeks to progress key aspects of the *Gender Equality and Women’s Development Policy (2021-2027)*, which reflects SIG’s commitment to gender responsive programmes and services, budgeting and planning and transparent accountability mechanisms (Outcome 1), including strengthened gender disaggregated data collection for accountability and evidence-based decision making. The Policy also promotes the equal participation of women and men in governance and decision making at national and sub-national levels (Outcome 3) – an issue that will likely be considered as part of the CR process – and promotes the participation of women in peace and security, disaster management and risk reduction, and climate adaptation, as well as the continued support to the WPS NAP (under review) and policies and legislation that supports sustainable natural resource management (Outcome 5).

From a UN perspective, the current proposal project contributes to the priorities outlined in the Solomon Islands UN Country Implementation Plan (CIP) 2024-2025 which recognizes decentralization reforms as crucial to peace and stability. Under the Peace Pillar of the CIP, the UN has committed to supporting the Government develop feasibility assessments, strategies, costing analysis for decentralized governance arrangements, and to strengthen women’s and youth’s leadership and role in decision-making (Sub-Outcome 6 of the UNSDCF). A prominent theme across these activities has been the facilitation of the input of citizens into key government decisions, policies and plans, further underscored by the Secretary-General’s recent remarks on the New Agenda for Peace, which recognize the links between sustainable development and climate action and calls for the transformation of gendered power dynamics and meaningful inclusion of women, young people and children in all peace processes and decision making.

A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief summary of existing interventions in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Provincial Governance and Service Delivery (PGSD) Project (2022-2026)	EU (UNDP, UNICEF) USD 6,177,840	This Project aims at laying the foundations for the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS), provincial governments and provincial health and	The PGSD project focuses on building provincial govt capacities and developing more efficient and accountable service delivery models, using Cash Grants from the PCDF as impetus. Intra-provincial financial management and

⁴⁴ Alfred Pagepitu (2025) “Government to bring Constitutional Amendment Constituent Assembly Sitting Bill back to parliament”, *SIBC Online*, 8 April, <https://www.sibconline.com.sb/government-to-bring-Constitutional-amendment-constituent-assembly-sitting-bill-back-to-parliament/>.

		<p>education divisions to operate as unified provincial service delivery units. Main outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expansion of the Provincial Capacity Development Fund (PCDF) mechanism through the addition of service delivery support including health, education and/or water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); • Capacity development for provincial divisions of Ministry of Education & Human Resource Development (MEHRD and Ministry of Health and Medical Service (MHMS). 	<p>oversight mechanisms are being tested to generate evidence on how to institutionalize community and women participation in resource allocation. This evidence will be very valuable for the CR discussions on improving sub-national governance. It is worth noting that the PCDF is administered by the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening and is primarily focused on infrastructure and service delivery. In contrast, CDF is managed by the Members of Parliament, through the Ministry of Rural Development, and is intended to address constituency-level needs. Given that the two funds share a common goal of improving local development outcomes, the resources and efforts could potentially complement each other. Options can also be explored for using the PGSD to support the next phase of the proposed PBF project by piloting decentralization model for the health and education sectors.</p>
<p>Integrated Economic Development & Community Resilience Project⁴⁵ (2022-2027)</p>	<p>World Bank USD 19 million</p>	<p>To produce a comprehensive ward profile for each of the 49 wards in Central Islands, Makira Ulawa and Isabel provinces + produce 5-year strategic plans for the three target provinces</p>	<p>This Project is working with WDCs in 3 of the 9 provinces of Solomons. Their insights into decentralization processes, challenges and opportunities should be tapped for the benefit of the Constituent Assembly when producing analysis of decentralization options</p>
<p>Informal Enterprises Transition Towards Sustainable Growth and Formalization in the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Regions (2022-2026)</p>	<p>EU (UNDP) 2.3 million Euro est.</p>	<p>The project seeks to support the creation of a policy, regulatory and ecosystem environment which is conducive to formalisation and inclusive economic growth in the six countries – Solomon Islands is the only country from the Pacific to participate. The Project</p>	<p>This project focuses on the integration of informal economy into national and local laws and frameworks. The PBF Project team will stay alert for opportunities to insert relevant ideas and strategies regarding the rights of informal workers into constitutional reform and CDF activities, in particular, noting that the new CDF Act 2023 places a high premium of</p>

⁴⁵ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099255204292242193/pdf/P1736880b7f99009092af027b63c7cdfa0.pdf>

		seeks to integrate the informal economy sector into national efforts to accelerate development and SDG priorities.	supporting economic activities at the local level.
Strengthening the Electoral Cycle Project Ph3 (2021-2025)	Australia DFAT AUS\$ 10.9 million	Provides support for electoral strengthening and governance, including strategic advisory support, twinning arrangements with the Australian Electoral Commission	As appropriate, this PBF Project will draw on elections expertise to provide advice during the CR reform process.

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 – describe the project’s overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).*

Following the 2000 Townsville Peace Agreement, various reforms have been progressed, with the original Provincial Governments empowered through the *Provincial Government Act 1997* being supplemented by new Ward Development Committees set up in 2019 as the lowest level of government, and now Constituency Development Committees established under the new *CDF Act 2023*. However, it is in the context of unfinished decentralization that CR is back on the front burner in Solomon Islands. The *Constituent Assembly Act* was passed in 2023 but subsequent attempts by the newly elected GNUT to amend that Act in 2024 stalled due to other political and parliamentary challenges.⁴⁶ In that context, the UN is committed to supporting Solomon Islands to ensure that any Constitutional reform processes are designed and implemented to build consensus around decentralization models, which will reduce tensions, strengthen social cohesion and contribute to peacebuilding (Project Outcome). Accordingly, this Project will engage with the Constitutional Reform Unit in the Prime Minister’s Office to support their efforts to design an inclusive, accountable and transparent Constitutional reform process, based on high quality technical advice and comparative research (Output 1).

Inclusive citizen and community participation will be supported through dialogue, public engagement and community level mechanisms, providing peaceful, constructive platforms for discussions on decentralization options both locally and within the CA (Output 1). Specific activities will be designed to ensure that women, young people and people with disabilities are engaged in Constitutional consultations and have the information and understanding to participate effectively. An inclusive public education campaign will also be designed to empower individuals and communities to constructively participate in the public discourse on governance and decentralization (Output 3).

The passage of the *CDF Act 2023* further provides a strong foundation to enhance participatory and transparent governance in the context of decentralization. The project will generate evidence on the efficacy of decentralization model through a matching fund incentive mechanism. The core concept of the matching fund is that, based on the proportion of CDF allocated to a constituency,

⁴⁶ Alfred Pagepitu (2025) “Government to bring Constitutional Amendment Constituent Assembly Sitting Bill back to parliament”, *SIBC Online*, 8 April, <https://www.sibconline.com.sb/government-to-bring-Constitutional-amendment-constituent-assembly-sitting-bill-back-to-parliament/>.

development partners, including PBF, will contribute matching funds to amplify the impact of decentralization investments (Output 2). To support this, the UN will work with local tiers of government in alignment with the CDF Act to develop tools for operationalizing decentralized government in practice through an area-based approach. The lessons learned will feed back into the broader Constitutional reform processes, with the project filling a critical gap in the decentralization debate by *providing analysis of the options for implementing governance reform* (ties Output 2 back to Output 1). The approach will include gender-responsive analysis, to identify options for promoting gender equality.

The analysis and intervention strategies for the Project have come through a consultative process carried out during project preparation and stakeholders have been engaged in an active dialogue with the Resident Coordinator, UNDP, UN Women and UNICEF over many months. These include the office of the Prime Minister, relevant Ministries and Provincial Government representatives, NGOs and other stakeholders. From the consultations, it emerged that while all stakeholders agreed on the importance of decentralization, they do not have a clear idea of how to go about it. In particular, there is no coordination among ministries on decentralization. The consultations further highlighted the importance of a national dialogue and of a common process that brings all actors together - the gap that this proposed intervention aims at addressing.

b) *Provide a project-level ‘theory of change’ – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project’s outcomes.*

IF the current Constitutional process is supported with substantive, evidence-based, gender-responsive technical advice (if and when it moves forward under amended legislation);

IF inclusive dialogue, public consultation and civic education processes are supported that enable Solomon Islanders to better understand and engage with existing and proposed national and local governance mechanisms, with specific activities designed for women, young people and people with disabilities;

IF institutional pathways for decentralization are strengthened to be more participatory, gender-responsive, accountable and evidence-based, with a particular focus on operationalization of the new CDF Act;

THEN inclusive and participatory process will produce more tangible development results at the decentralized level; and

THEN public confidence and trust in SIG’s commitment to decentralized development will increase.

WHICH will reduce political, social and economic tensions between the center and periphery.

Assumptions: To ensure that the decentralization process in the Solomon Islands effectively addresses longstanding tensions between the center and periphery, it is essential to develop and implement Constitutional, legal and policy frameworks that are relevant to the Solomon Islands' unique context and realistic given the country’s resources and capacities. These frameworks must balance political and financial considerations while taking advantage of reform opportunities and existing decentralization provisions as well as domestically-led reforms. With that in mind, this Project assumes that:

- The Constitutional reform process will move forward.

- Constitutional decision-makers and officials will be open to discussing ideas, reviewing options and reading research that provides an evidence base for decision-making.
- There will be time, commitment and resources available to implement a proper public education and consultation process across the country.
- Constitutional decision-makers and officials will be open to listening to the feedback gathered through such consultation processes.
- Decisions will be made on the basis of assessments and evidence, with long-term national interest prevailing upon short-term political gain.

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. Ensure that where relevant UN's Community Engagement Guidelines are adhered to.*

Outcome 1: National and subnational tensions around decentralization reforms reduced

This project aims strengthen social cohesion in the context of anticipated Constitutional reform processes in the coming months, by supporting community dialogues, education and outreach, with a strong focus on engaged with women and with young people (who comprise 50% of Solomon Islands population). Preventing misinformation and building consensus during the CR process is critical to maintaining social cohesion and avoiding community tensions, or worse, eruptions of violence. Complementing this work, the Project will (i) provide direct technical assistance to key decision-making bodies, to ensure design and implementation of the reform process are accountable and evidence-based (incl with gender and social inclusion analysis); and (ii) incentivize participatory and transparent governance in decentralized investments through a matching fund mechanism. This will be implemented through area-based and constituency-focused solutions to demonstrate how decentralization can work more effectively in practice.

Output 1.1 Government officials, civil society and local communities inclusively build consensus around decentralization and Constitutional reform processes

Reflecting GNUT's commitment to the CR process,⁴⁷ the Project will support the SIG in designing and implementing an inclusive reform process, which prioritizes consensus to maximize its contribution to social cohesion and reducing community tensions. This Output will focus on two tracks which will combine to strengthen cohesion by minimizing misinformation and enhancing inclusion, namely: (i) supporting decision-making processes and bodies, including constitution assembly and the parliament, to engage in responsible and informed discussion and debate by producing and sharing evidence-based, gender-responsive analysis; and (ii) facilitating dialogues across the country, to build understanding and consensus around the process and produce inputs back into the first set of decision-making processes. Specific resources will be invested in ensuring that evidence and analysis is Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)-responsive, reflecting Solomon Islands own commitments, and to ensuring that dialogue processes at national and local levels are inclusive, with a particular focus on including women and young people (who make up more than 50% of Solomon Islands population).

⁴⁷ Alfred Pagepitu (2025) "Government to bring Constitutional Amendment Constituent Assembly Sitting Bill back to parliament", *SIBC Online*, 8 April, <https://www.sibconline.com.sb/government-to-bring-Constitutional-amendment-constituent-assembly-sitting-bill-back-to-parliament/>.

Indicative activities

- Commission an assessment of the current status of implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and Townsville Peace Agreement (TPA), including producing a cost analysis for implementing the remaining recommendations and advising on any that rely on Constitutional reforms.
- Commission research on key Constitutional reform and decentralization issues and produce policy briefs / information packages for MPs and decision-makers, including:
 - o An assessment of good practice and lessons learned from previous and current Solomon Islands decentralization approaches,⁴⁸ with recommendations for concrete improvements and costings of different options;
 - o Options for integrating gender equality issues, including simple policy briefs to be shared with MPs and other thought-leaders.
- Work with the CRU to support the establishment and operations of the Constituent Assembly and its supporting mechanisms, including:
 - o Developing TORs, procedures for meetings, document templates, manuals etc
 - o Organising induction programmes and workshops on Constitutional reform process and substantive topics, including decentralization, human rights, gender equality, etc;
 - o Providing technical advice to the OPM/CRU, CA and/or other thought-leaders on: decentralized governance options; analysing the economic implications of different Constitutional options; integrating gender into Constitutional design and substance; human rights protection; public outreach strategies and other topics upon request;
- Organise national and provincial dialogues designed to facilitate the engagement of key groups and build consensus on Constitutional reform processes and options, including:
 - o Support the SIG to design a dialogue methodology for engaging diverse stakeholder groups to: (i) build a common understanding of current governance issues in Solomon Islands and (ii) start to assist stakeholders to articulate their current issues, concerns and ideas for reform;
 - o Roll out dialogues across all 9 provinces, bringing together local officials, community leaders, women and young people, private sector, and faith-based organisations;
 - o Organize specific “safe space” dialogues for youth, women and other marginalised groups in order to collect information and feedback on their issues and priorities;
 - o Document feedback and produce briefing papers and other materials to channel the feedback collected into the CR and decentralization processes;

Output 1.2 Inclusive, participatory and accountable decentralization processes implemented and assessed to inform evidence-based Constitutional reform options

Designing a decentralized system of governance that serves the public has been a demand since Independence, but it has been viewed as a critical peacebuilding goal since the Townsville Peace Agreement. Considering the rapidly evolving political context, including the geopolitical dynamics, this is now a top priority. Yet despite the commitment to decentralization from successive SIGs, Solomon Islands is still grappling with practical implementation.⁴⁹ There remains political and technical complexity regarding how all of the units of governance interact to ensure effective service delivery that is responsive to community needs.

⁴⁸ For example, the UNDP Provincial Government Strengthening Project, and World Bank Integrated Economic Development and Community Resilience Project

⁴⁹ In 1997, the *Provincial Government Act* established Provincial Governments across the country, with different reforms being developed over the years since, which first created Ward Development Committees that were supposed to operate at the lowest tier of government and more recently, created Constituency Development Committees, which reflect the boundaries of the 50 national parliamentary constituencies.

To that end, Output 1.2 seeks to generate evidence on the efficacy of decentralization model through a matching fund incentive mechanism. This output will explore Constituency-focused area-based solutions, working with WDCs, CDCs, PGs and communities through activities that will be designed to provide incentive structures for these units to effectively work together to improve service delivery, accountability and inclusion. Area-graphs will be produced to be used as both a tool and a process to identify key stakeholders and issues in each of the target areas. Tailored interventions will then be designed to support participatory planning and budgeting processes. Target areas will be selected either by the Project Board or by a Technical Steering Committee nominated by the Project Board to ensure consistency and neutrality. Criteria for choosing the initial 4-6 constituencies to be engaged will be developed and/or endorsed by the Project Board, with buy-in from the relevant constituency MP a minimum requirement. Specific activities will be included to ensure GEDSI analysis informs such processes (in line with the CDF Act) and to facilitate women's representation on the CDCs and women's and youth engagement in local development initiatives. The Project will prioritize evidence-based options for transparent and accountable governance mechanisms closest to communities, as sustainable, low-cost solutions.

Indicative activities:

- Conduct an "area-graph" assessment in an agreed set of target Constituencies (an estimated 4-6 constituencies, with expansion to other areas dependent on funding), in partnership with MRD and local WDCs, CDCs and communities.
- Based on the area-graphs, develop and implement area-based solutions for each target constituency from which baseline data will be established and development plans for each CDF can be developed, with a focus on (i) integration of the respective service-delivery mandates of the WDC and CDCs (ii) facilitating the participation of diverse community members, including women, youth and people with disabilities; (iii) working with CDCs, WDCs and communities to identify concrete local priorities; (iv) working with government partners to unlock and match funding and action to improve service delivery (including matched funding of up to \$10,000 per CDF target area from UNDP).
- Support the national government, local government units and/or civil society to (1) develop a system for collecting gender, disability, and age-disaggregated data on the composition of CDCs and WDCs and (2) undertake gender analysis of the CDF and WDC proposals to ensure gender is mainstreamed and GESI budgeting is allocated per the Act.
- Capacitate women's rights organizations to apply for CDF/WDC funds and to gather and use data to ensure CDCs comply with affirmative action and other CDF Act requirements.
- Identify and enhance capacities and networks of women who (i) occupy positions on CDCs and (ii) aspire to positions in CDCs.

Output 1.3: Constitutional reform is informed by inclusive citizen engagement & dialogue

As and when the Constitutional reform process moves ahead, this Output will focus on supporting a very inclusive public education and outreach campaign, which will ensure that people from across the country understand what is happening and how they can be involved. The campaign will use a mix of in-person and media approaches, including radio and TV talk back shows, as well as online websites and social media to post regular updates and enable quick and easy comments on new ideas and developments. Activities will be sequenced to gradually increase engagement, starting with broad awareness and moving to direct engagement in reform processes. Throughout all phases, the project will adhere to UN guidelines by ensuring transparency, inclusivity, accountability, and clear communication,

ensuring that all citizens, regardless of gender, age, or background, can meaningfully contribute to the governance reform process.

In advance of the campaign, the Project will roll out a comprehensive peacebuilding and governance survey to collect baseline data. This survey will also inform the Constitutional reform process and related dialogue and education activities. Building on the Peacebuilding Survey conducted under the previous PBF project, this updated version has already received a funding commitment of \$300,000 from New Zealand.

Indicative activities

- Conduct baseline and endline citizen perception surveys on proposed CR issues, including decentralization, including using social media tools to conduct spot surveys as useful.
- Work with the CRU, other key government partners, civil society and media partners to develop and roll out a public education and engagement strategy in support of the CR process and the national decentralization agenda, including:
 - o Developing a clear national education, outreach and consultation strategy, with specific activities directed at women, young people, people with disabilities and hard to reach communities;
 - o Designing and producing education and engagement materials;
 - o Working with the media to use radio platforms and talk back shows to disseminate and discuss information, debate ideas and share updates;
 - o Setting up and using social media platforms for outreach and engagement.
 - o Collecting disaggregated information on the impact of the outreach.
- Engage diverse women to articulate their priorities for the Constitutional reform agenda and support them to communicate these priorities to duty bearers.

d) *Project targeting – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the RF.*

This Project will be rolled out nation-wide and will target a broad range of government and non-government stakeholders. Under Output 1.1, in addition to the OPMC’s Constitutional Reform Unit, to generate the necessary diagnostic assessments, the project will engage with a broad range of stakeholders, including Permanent Secretaries, senior civil servants of key line ministries, representatives from the provincial governments and civil society organizations including women’s rights organizations. As more than half the currently proposed CA members are also MPs in the National Parliament, Parliament and its Secretariat will also be partners. Candidate constituencies will be determined for piloting resource allocation reforms with the support of constituents and relevant authorities including MPs and members of WDCs and CDCs.

Under Output 1.2, the project will engage with women’s groups and women-led organizations, child and youth focused institutions and youth-led organizations, CSOs/NGOs, community-based groups and faith-based groups across the country on the reform process at the local, provincial and national level. In terms of the CA, the project will reach out to under-represented groups, such as women, young people, people with disabilities and people in rural and maritime areas.

Through its public awareness and public information campaigns, the project will target people across all nine provinces to inform them of the results of the diagnostic assessments, the options under consideration, and the opportunities that the reform process presents. Every effort will be made to translate information where possible, but by partnering with WDCs, CDCs and local CSOs and community groups to take messages out, the use of oral forms of awareness raising will also ensure that local language and vernacular are used.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) ***Recipient organisations and implementing partners – list all direct recipient organisations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity.***

UNDP as the convening organization will carry out overall project management. Given its experience and resources in governance, it will be responsible for design and implementation of the governance mechanisms, their testing, collation of evidence, constructing and implementing a reform dialog to channel evidence and analysis into forums of policy descriptions. UNDP's current work and institutional relationship with OPMC, Ministry of Provincial Government, Ministry of Finance, Minister of National Planning and Development Cooperation, and Provincial Government will serve as a resource for project implementation as implementation partners. UN Women and UNICEF will provide technical support in community, women, and youth focused activities and in alignment with their current areas of work carry out project activities on communication, outreach, and consultations to ensure inclusivity.

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
Convening Organization: UNDP Implementing partners: OPMC, MNPDC, MOF, MPG and PG.	USD 71 million (Pacific MCO)	Australian DFAT, European Commission, New Zealand National Committee, Peacebuilding Fund, Multidonor	Main Office in Honiara Provincial Offices: Malaita	42 in Solomon Islands.	Solomon Kalu, Programme Specialist (Governance) Muzamel Haque, Project Manager (PGSD)
Recipient Organization: UN Women Implementing partners: Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs	USD 11.3 million (Pacific MCO)	Australian DFAT, European Commission, NZ National Committee, UN-PBF, Multidonor Trust Fund Office	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Kiribati, FSM	74 (8 in Solomon Islands)	Audrey Manu, Programme Coordinator (Governance) Lisa Kindervater, Policy Specialist

Recipient Organization: UNICEF	US\$53 million (Pacific MCO)	DFAT MFAT KOICA EU Japan	UN Joint Presence Office, ANZ Building, Ranadi Honiara Solomon Islands	30 (Solomon Islands)	Ronesh Prasad – Social Policy Specialist – expert in public finance, local governance & decentralization and social service delivery based in Solomon)
Implementing partners: National Youth Congress; Provincial Youth Councils; Ministry of Women, Youth, Children & Family Affairs; Nine Provincial Governments	USD 8 million (Solomon Islands Field Office)	UK GAVI GPE			In Solomon Islands UNICEF also has internal specialist in education, health, social behavior change)

b) Project management and coordination – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in Annex A.1 and attach key staff TORs.

A. Project Implementation Modality

This project will be implemented under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) of UNDP, leveraging the organization’s operational presence in Honiara and the institutional expertise of its regional governance and peace building network. The DIM modality ensures enhanced fiduciary assurance, streamlined coordination among multiple UN entities, and strong national ownership through direct partnership with government counterparts.

A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established and co-located within the UNDP Solomon Islands Country Office to ensure day-to-day coordination, planning, and delivery of project activities. The composition of the PMU is set out in the next section. The PMU will operate under the strategic direction of the UNDP Country Office, and draw on technical guidance from the RCO (PDA), UNDP Pacific Office in Suva and DPPA in New York.

This PMU will work closely with the UNICEF and UN Women teams (noting that the UN Women work is being guided by their Pacific Office based in Suva). Two members of the PMU will be jointly funded by UNICEF and UNDP, namely the Data and Monitoring Analyst and Communications Analyst. Both positions have a role in supporting the delivery of key activities, such as the data surveys by UNDP/UNICEF and the major education and awareness campaigns being supported by all three agencies. Accordingly, the PMU is tasked with supporting all three agencies to implement key activities. A regular Technical Working Group meeting will be convened on a Quarterly basis by the Project Coordinator to coordinate activities between the three agencies and monitor that the Project progress.

B. Composition of the Project Management Unit (PMU)

The PMU will be comprised of the following positions:

- International Project Coordinator (IPSA-10)

- Data and Monitoring Analyst (IUNV)
- Communications Analyst (IUNV)
- Administration Officer (NPSA-7)

International Project Coordinator (100%, IPSA-10) – fully costed to UNDP

The Project Coordinator will be the operational and technical lead for the Project in-country, serving as the focal point for implementation, coordination and stakeholder engagement. The Coordinator will work under the overall supervision of the UNDP Country Manager and in close coordination with UN Women and UNICEF focal points. S/he will:

- Serve as the liaison between UN agencies, national government partners (e.g., OPMC, MPGIS, MRD, MWYCFA) and provincial authorities.
- Ensure alignment of the project with evolving national reform priorities, particularly around decentralization, gender equality, and youth participation.
- Represent the project at high-level fora and peacebuilding coordination platforms.
- Ensure coordination across the three UN project partners.
- Lead the implementation of the UNDP-led project activities.
- Work with UNICEF to UN Women to ensure proper planning, execution and monitoring of project activities.
- Provide oversight of all Project activities to ensure that they are GEDSI-responsive.
- Supervise the Project team and ensure delivery of results-based outputs in accordance with the project work plan.

Data and Monitoring Analyst (100%, IUNV Expert) – cost shared by UNDP / UNICEF

The IUNV Data and Monitoring Analyst will serve as the Project lead for all data work, in particular, coordinating the survey work in Output 3 and the monitoring surveys, as well as being responsible for overall project monitoring and reporting functions. This role will:

- Coordinate the delivery of Activity 1.3.1: Conduct citizen perception surveys on CA reforms, decentralization, governance and peacebuilding
- Maintain the Project's M&E framework, including baseline, milestones and endline tracking.
- Ensure consistent data collection on project indicators, with disaggregation by sex, age, geographic location, and marginalized group status.
- Generate real-time dashboards and analytic insights for adaptive management.
- Facilitate evidence-informed learning and course correction, especially during political milestones like national consultations and assembly debates.
- Work closely with Government monitoring units and CSOs to localize and institutionalize community-led data validation approaches.

Communications (100%, IUNV) – cost-shared by UNDP / UNICEF

- Design public information tools and visualization products to support citizen understanding of decentralization reforms.
- Support the whole UN team to design and deliver national and community dialogues, including advising on strategies for engaging women, young people and other hard-to-reach groups.
- Support the whole UN team to design and deliver public education and outreach campaigns, including producing education materials, engaging with the traditional media (radio, newspapers) and supporting social media activities

- Ensure that project communication materials are gender and youth aware, including by collecting and showcasing specific information relevant to these groups
- Support the drafting of quarterly and annual reports for the Project Board, UNDP and PBSO.

Administration Officer (100%, NPSA-7) – fully costed to UNDP

The Administration Officer will play a critical role in maintaining operational efficiency, by ensuring accountable financial management and compliance across the PMU. S/he will:

- Manage all procurement and logistics for project activities, workshops, and consultancies.
- Support HR processes, recruitment logistics, and documentation.
- Oversee financial records, payments, and budget tracking to ensure proper fund utilization.
- Maintain asset inventories and logistical arrangements across the nine provinces.
- Ensure adherence to UNDP operational guidelines and audit-ready documentation.
- This role will ensure that administrative functions enable smooth delivery across all components of the project and reduce delays in implementation.

C. Strategic and Technical Assistance

Technical assistance to PMU will be provided from UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women, who will provide sectoral leadership in:

- Gender equality and women’s empowerment (UN Women)
- Youth engagement and child rights (UNICEF)
- Communication and outreach for public awareness campaigns (UNICEF and UN Women)

In addition, Advisory Support will be mobilized from:

- UNDP’s Governance and Peacebuilding advisors in the UNDP Pacific Office, UNDP Regional Hub for Asia and the Pacific and UNDP Crisis Response Unit.
- International and national consultants.

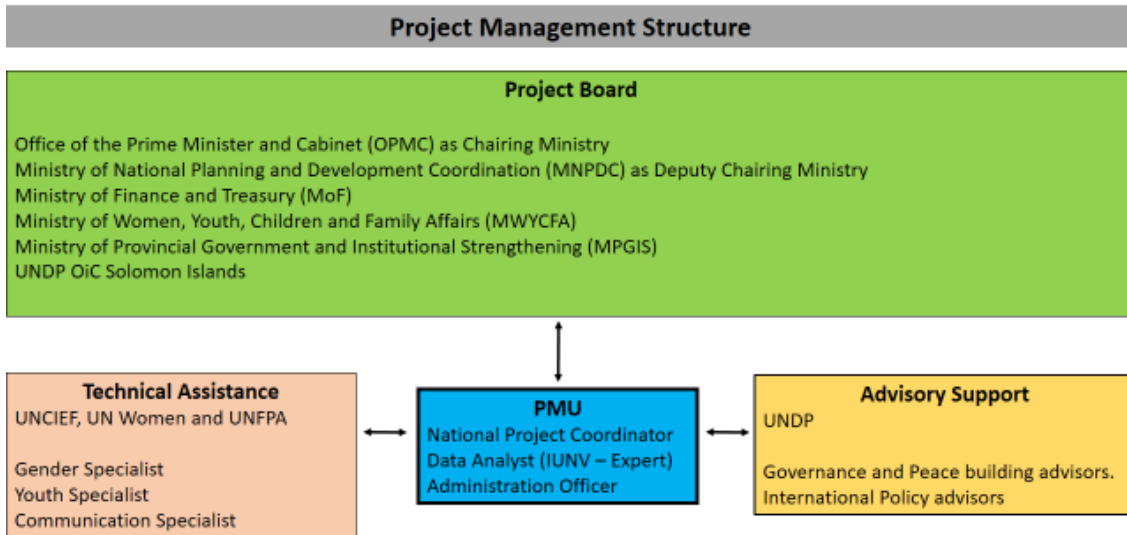
This support ensures that the PMU remains nimble, knowledge-driven, and aligned with global good practices while rooted in local realities.

D. Oversight and Coordination

A Project Board will oversee strategic alignment, inter-agency coordination, and high-level guidance. The Board will include:

- i. Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (OPMC) as Chairing Ministry
- ii. Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination (MNPDC)
- iii. Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
- iv. Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA)
- v. Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS)
- vi. UNDP OiC Solomon Islands
- vii. National Youth Congress
- viii. National Council of Women

The Project Board will meet bi-annually to assess implementation progress, review financial reports, and resolve emerging bottlenecks. It will also play a key role in harmonizing this project with other national decentralization and service delivery initiatives.



c) **Risk management – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.**

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:

Type	Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Institutional / programme implementation risks.	Delay in recruitment or deployment of technical experts for assessments and consultations	Medium	Initiate early procurement and contracting processes; maintain a roster of pre-identified experts; include clear TORs and timelines / lead times.
	Weak institutional capacity at the provincial level to implement decentralization reforms	Medium	Build capacity through training, mentorship, and ongoing technical support; phase implementation to allow time for adaptation and learning; avoid overloading provincial governments.
	Breakdown in collaboration among UN agencies or with government counterparts	Medium	Establish a joint coordination structure with clear communication protocols and shared reporting; conduct regular joint planning and review meetings; ensure inclusive representation in decision-making forums.
Political risks	Political changes or elections that shift government priorities away from decentralization	High	Maintain bipartisan engagement and advocacy; frame reforms in terms of long-term national interest; develop contingency

			scenarios and remain flexible in implementation sequencing.
	Lack of political will to implement CDF Act or other legal and policy frameworks related to inclusive local governance and Constitutional reform	High	Engage in inclusive dialogue with all political stakeholders; support consensus-building workshops; ensure process transparency and community outreach to build public pressure and legitimacy.
	Tensions arising from realignment of resources and responsibilities between central and provincial governments	High	Ensure area-based cost-benefit analysis is transparent and participatory; communicate clearly about the rationale and expected benefits; facilitate joint planning forums.
Safety and security risks	Cyclones or other natural disasters disrupting travel, consultations, or other activities.	High	Incorporate climate risk assessments and contingency plans into implementation; build flexibility into timelines and budgets. Integrate remote facilitation tools where feasible.
	Incidents of Sexual Harassment, Exploitation, or Abuse (SHEA) by project personnel or partners	High	Ensure mandatory training and awareness for all staff and partners on SHEA policies; establish confidential reporting mechanisms; enforce zero-tolerance policies and strengthen partner vetting procedures.
Contextual risks	Community resistance or backlash to perceived impositions of gender equality or top-down reforms	Medium	Embed participatory design from the outset; tailor engagement approaches to local norms; empower local champions and ensure transparent messaging on the voluntary and inclusive nature of consultations.
	Limited participation of women, youth, and other marginalized groups in consultations and decision-making processes or in in community engagement activities due to limited accessibility or awareness	Medium	Ensure gender- and youth-targeted outreach and safe spaces for engagement; use CSOs and community leaders to encourage participation; use mobile and radio platforms to disseminate information; schedule events at convenient times and locations with language, childcare and disability accommodations.
	Disinformation or misunderstanding of reform intentions leading to public mistrust or unrest	Medium	Develop inclusive public education campaigns using accessible formats and languages; monitor and respond to misinformation through trusted community channels.

Financial risks	Fraud, corruption, or misuse of funds by implementing partners or local actors	Medium	Implement regular financial audits and spot checks; provide training on financial accountability; ensure transparent procurement processes; include whistleblower protections.
	Limited absorption capacity of local partners to handle project funds or activities	Medium	Provide capacity building on financial management and compliance; monitor partner performance closely; phase funding disbursements linked to milestone achievements.

d) Monitoring and evaluation – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. To ensure alignment, as relevant, indicators from existing Strategic Results Frameworks or UN Cooperation Frameworks should be included. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation. Projects are recommended to invest in community-feedback loops (including with women), Community-based monitoring systems or output and/or outcome data collection mechanisms.

Approximately **7 %** 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 includes funding for external evaluation and field monitoring visits. An independent evaluation will also be commissioned at the end of the Project.

During the inception phase, UNDP as the lead agency will be responsible for ensuring a coherent M&E plan is confirmed. During the initial inception phase of 6 months, the monitoring and evaluation framework, including baselines, targets and progress indicators, will be reviewed to ensure it is robust, realistic and measurable. An updated M&E framework will be presented to the Project Board for endorsement. Part of this process will include the collection of baseline data, including through the area-graphs that UNDP anticipates completing by December 2025 (with in-house funding), noting that PBF has made the second tranche of funding conditional on producing a proper Project baseline. Setting appropriate goals will support project completion, contribute to effective M&E, improve Project visibility and enhance the project’s likelihood of success. Establishing a proper monitoring, evaluation and accountability framework will also help the SIG to track effectiveness of the CR and decentralisation processes, enhance transparency and build trust with the public.

Quarterly narrative reports will be produced in advance of Project Board meetings. They will summarize progress and capture forward planning. They will also include geographic, sex and youth disaggregated data. UNDP will be responsible for producing these Quarterly Project Reports, with UN Women and UNICEF providing inputs to such reports. They will be responsible for reporting on results from the activities they implement and for collecting and reporting on disaggregated data on women, youth and other marginalized groups.

M&E costs and allocations:		
Activity	Item	Budget
Baseline Study	Data Collection	\$30,000
Endline Study	Data Collection	\$25,000
Budget for independent final evaluation	Consultancy fees	\$30,000
	Total Costs	\$85,000

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

The project is designed to ensure that key interventions are well aligned with the priorities of the Solomon Islands and cultivate national ownership. By investing in systems strengthening, policy reform, and local capacities, the Project aims to ensure that the momentum for inclusive decentralization and peacebuilding is sustained beyond the project lifecycle. Institutional sustainability will be strengthened by embedding governance reforms and approaches within existing government structures such as Provincial Governments, CDCs and WDCs. Staff from these institutions will be directly engaged and capacitated throughout implementation to take forward the reforms. By anchoring interventions in the national policy and legislative reform agenda — including the Constitutional decentralization process and CDF Act — project outputs will inform long-term governance frameworks, reducing dependency on external support.

The Project’s participatory approach ensures local stakeholders, including women’s and youth groups, have a sense of ownership. Strengthened CSOs and local actors will continue engagement on decentralization, GEWE, and inclusive governance beyond project close.

The Project complements ongoing efforts by development partners such as the EU (PGSDP) and proactively seeks partnerships with other donors and international financial institutions (IFIs), including the World Bank and ADB. Early coordination meetings and joint missions will be initiated to explore co-financing and scale-up opportunities.

A robust M&E framework, including baseline and endline data, will generate evidence on the Project’s impact. These findings will be used to advocate for follow-up funding from bilateral and multilateral donors. The Project will also produce targeted policy briefs and convene donor roundtables to present its results and financing needs.

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
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	Y		Implementing partners at the national and provincial levels have been identified. These include government counterparts, NGOs CSOs, leaders of faith-based organizations and community leaders. Some of the implementing partners have already worked with UNDP and [UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA} on other projects.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	Y		Attached as an annex - E 1. International Coordinator https://docs.google.com/document/d/1hVcc5WLLOFK__6v3UyLvLSpuWYUH3jDu/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=101705684306765959829&rtpof=true&sd=true 2. Data Analyst https://docs.google.com/document/d/1hWjr9UboT8o2Qw-BIyTCyvL5YIhqjZq/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=101705684306765959829&rtpof=true&sd=true 3. Project Administration Officer https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bts3yyhXlWvQB7wztmi71jx4f6RsaMUj/edit?usp=drive_link&uid=101705684306765959829&rtpof=true&sd=true
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline		NA	The project will be implemented in the whole country and activities will be implemented in all nine provinces. Exact location for dialogue and community meetings will be defined in coordination with provincial and national authorities.
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.	Y		During the project preparation, several stakeholders have been consulted by the Resident Coordinator UNDP and [UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA]. These include the office of the prime Minister, several ministries and provincial government representatives, NGOs and other stakeholders.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons	Y		UNDP has drawn on lessons from the TRC report, which has informed this project proposal, and UNDP/UN Women have previous supported several activities which have been used to inform this

learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?			proposed intervention. Stocktaking analysis and feasibility of options for decentralization (including costing analysis) are central activities of the proposed intervention and will be conducted at the commencement of the project. .
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.		NA	There are no beneficiary criteria per se. The Project has designed to be as inclusive as possible. Dialogue participants will be identified in collaboration with national and provincial partners, NGOs CSOs, faith-based organizations and communities
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		Y	The project has been designed upon request of the government, which expressed its support and appreciation for the project. The project will be implemented in close coordination with national and provincial government. Provincial government offices will be used for project activities where possible. Details on the availability of such spaces and of spaces at national level will be provided during the inception phase.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organisations?		Y	[UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA] and UNDP have discussed the implementation approach which has been explained above.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	Project personnel will need to be recruited immediately upon receipt of funds to enable activities to move forward quickly.
Gender			
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)?		Y	UN Women is a core partner

11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organisations inform the design of the project?	Y		Women and youth were consulted in particular through consultation with UNDP and [UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA}
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	Y		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	Y		

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?			
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.	Y		Project costs have been derived from known costs under other projects, and adapted in consideration of the logistical challenge in relation to the remoteness of some province All travel and procurements will be done within SI and are at normal rates.
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.	Y		The budgets are based on previous similar projects implemented by UNDP and [UN Women, UNICEF}
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	Y		Percentage of staff is 20%

<p>costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?</p>			
<p>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?</p>	<p>Y</p>		<p>The Project team will comprise one international who will need to have considerable expertise to hit-the-ground running and manage all aspects of the Project, in particular the sensitive and complex dialogue and civic education. They will be supported by international staff – Finance & Admin Analyst who is required to ensure proper grants management and a Human Rights Office who will ensure human rights issues are integrated across all components.</p> <p>The UNDP Project team will be composed of three core positions to ensure effective implementation and oversight: a National Coordinator, an IUNV (Expert) Data Analyst, and a Project Administration Officer. This streamlined structure reflects a focus on both strategic leadership and operational efficiency.</p> <p>The National Coordinator will provide day-to-day leadership, oversee delivery against results, ensure stakeholder engagement, and maintain strategic coherence across the project's multiple outputs. The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (IPSA 10) will bring specialized technical expertise to design and manage diagnostic assessments, analyze area-based decentralization data, and support evidence-based decision-making—critical for informing the legal and policy reforms envisioned under the project. The Project Administration Officer will handle all procurement, recruitment, logistics, and financial recordkeeping, ensuring compliance with UNDP operational standards and enabling seamless project delivery.</p>

			This focused team structure reduces administrative overhead while retaining the technical, analytical, and coordination capacity required to manage a sensitive, multi-stakeholder reform process across nine provinces. It also ensures continuity with existing government and UN coordination mechanisms while embedding key capacities locally to promote national ownership and long-term sustainability.
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.		N	
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.		N	
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.		N	UNDP will contribute with in-kind operational and logistic support as well as with in-kind M&E officer UNICEF will contribute with in-kind operational and logistics cost including staff time of sectorial staff from health, education and SBC.

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organisations

(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 Organisations, 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 Organisations, 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 Organisations

Recipient United Nations Organisations 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 organisations 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 organisations 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 organisations 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

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (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 organisations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	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) and the Administrative Agent’s website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organisations

(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 organisations 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 organisations 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	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organisations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

	annual report if timing coincides)	
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
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (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) and the Administrative Agent website (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 Organisations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the

Recipient Organisations 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 organisation (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.⁵⁰
- 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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⁵⁰ 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	Indicator	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: National and subnational tensions around decentralization reforms reduced	Not applicable	Outcome Indicator 1a: % of people who have trust in the national government. Source: Peacebuilding Survey Baseline: Target: TBC	Baseline survey and end line survey, surveys under Activity 1.3.1, project completion reports	
		Outcome Indicator 1b: % of people who have trust in their local government. Source: Peacebuilding Survey Baseline: Target: TBC	Baseline survey and end line survey, surveys under Activity 1.3.1, project completion reports	
		Outcome Indicator 1c: % of population who feel peace would be sustained in the future (Baseline: majority confident (54.6%) - Source: Peacebuilding Survey Baseline: majority confident (54.6%) - Source: Peacebuilding Survey Target: TBC	Baseline survey and end line survey, surveys under Activity 1.3.1, project completion reports	
		Outcome Indicator 1d: % of population who perceive that the central government allocates resources fairly across provinces Baseline: TBC Target TBC	Baseline survey and end line survey, surveys under Activity 1.3.1, project completion reports	
		Outcome Indicator 1e: % of population satisfied with national government’s handling of key issues related to basic services Baseline: 60%) - Source: Peacebuilding Survey Target: TBC	Baseline survey and end line survey, surveys under Activity 1.3.1, project completion reports	

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicator	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
		Outcome Indicator 1f: % of people satisfied with new infrastructure, facilities, or services in the target constituencies, disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: TBC Target TBC	Baseline survey and end line survey, project completion reports, qualitative feedback from Project participants	
	Output 1.1 Government officials, civil society and local communities build consensus around decentralization and Constitutional reform processes	Output Indicator 1.1.1: % of national and subnational stakeholders supporting revised Constitutional reforms and/or updated legal or policy frameworks for decentralization Baseline: TBC by baseline survey Target: TBC	Baseline survey and end line survey, surveys under Activity 1.3.1, project completion reports	Surveys undertaken
		Output Indicator 1.1.2: No of MPs, officials and other national or local decision-makers who report an increased understanding of Constitutional, legal and policy reform options Baseline: 0 Target: 100 people (Members of CA, CRU, Parliament, Provincial Assemblies)	Project reports, training/workshop evaluation forms, meeting records, qualitative feedback from partners	At least 2 awareness-raising workshops delivered for decision-makers each quarter
		Output Indicator 1.1.3: No of civil society organisations, women and young people who report an increased understanding of Constitutional, legal and policy reform options Baseline: 0 Target 200 people (disaggregated by sex, age, PWDs)	Project reports, pre and post training/workshop evaluation forms, meeting records, qualitative feedback from partners	At least 5 dialogue meetings per quarter (involving people from all 9 provinces by end of Project)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicator	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4: % of civil society recommendations accepted in the draft reform policies and documents</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 key policy ideas included in CR proposals and/or debated by CA</p>	<p>Project reports, dialogue reports, policy briefs, records of CA discussions, feedback from key Govt partners / CRU, parliamentary records, media reports</p>	<p>Dialogues produce clear sets of recommendations from CSO / women / youth directed towards Parliament and/or CA</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1.1.5: % of the gender-responsive recommendations integrated into constitutional, legal and policy reform options and/or frameworks</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: At least 60% of recommendations from gender-responsive analysis included in policy or legal proposals</p>	<p>Project reports, policy proposals, law reform proposals, records of CA discussions, feedback from key Govt partners / CRU, parliamentary records, media reports</p>	<p>Gender responsive analysis produces concrete recommendations; Gender responsive analysis is accepted by CRU / CA for consideration.</p>
	<p>Output 1.2: Inclusive, participatory and accountable decentralization processes implemented and assessed to inform evidence-based Constitutional reform options</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1: Area graphs produced for all target wards</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBC</p>	<p>Area graph methodology, project reports, area graph assessments</p>	<p>Area graph methodology designed and endorsed (3 months); area graphs produced (within 6 months)</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: # of interactions between Constituency Development Committees and Ward Development Committees in target areas</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: At least 2 meetings per target area</p>	<p>Meeting records, Participant feedback, Progress Reports,</p>	<p>Wards identified; wards supported to hold WDC / CDC meetings</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3: % of population in target areas that believe the CDF expenditure is more responsive to community needs/priorities</p> <p>Baseline: TBC by baseline survey Target: TBC</p>	<p>Baseline survey and end line survey, project completion reports</p>	

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicator	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
		Output Indicator 1.2.4: % of local level officials and communities in target areas reporting their satisfaction with the decentralization process Baseline: 0 Target: 60% total (disaggregated for sex and age with 60 % women and 60% youth reporting satisfaction)	Baseline and endline surveys; project reports, feedback from meeting evaluation forms	Target areas identified; target areas engaged; target areas communities providing feedback
		Output Indicator 1.2.5: Policy paper produced for consideration by MRD on reforms / approaches to improving decentralization, based on feedback gathering from target areas Baseline: 0 Target: 1 report, endorsed by key stakeholders and accepted for consideration by MRD	Report, MRD feedback	
		Output Indicator 1.2.6 Number of women and girls with increased capacities to participate in local governance and exercise leadership (in CDCs, WDCs) Baseline: 0 (incremental) Target: 120	Training pre- and post-tests/evaluations and partner reports Quarterly	Year 1: training curriculum contextualized and rolled out to 60 existing and aspiring women leaders Year 2: Additional 60 women trained and supported
		Output Indicator 1.2.7 Number of targeted local government institutions (CDCs/WDCs) that have increased capacities to design and implement policies/plans/strategies that promote gender equality and women’s empowerment Baseline: 0 (incremental) Target: 15 (12 local, 3 national)	Workshop reports, monitoring reports Quarterly	Year 1 milestone: 3 national institutions (MPG, MRD, MWCSD) and 4 local (constituency level) Year 2 milestone: Additional 8 local institutions
		Output Indicator 1.2.8: % of funded CDF projects that address priorities identified by women and youth representatives in constituency planning or consultation meetings Baseline: 0	CDC/WDC meeting reports, budget documents, Project monitoring reports,	Youth/women supported to produce concrete budget proposals for consideration

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicator	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
		Target: At least 50% of funded CDF projects	qualitative feedback, media reports	
	Output 1.3: Constitutional reform informed by citizen engagement, education and awareness-raising	Output Indicator 1.3.1: % of members of the public that have been reached by some form of Constitutional reform public education and/or engagement (disaggregated by sex, age, PWDs) Baseline: 0 Target: At least 50% of people (incl 50% youth and 50% women) reached across all 9 provinces (incl via direct engagement, radio, TV, online activities)	Baseline and endline surveys; project reports, media analysis, education activities evaluation reports	Education and outreach programmes designed (3 months); Programmes delivered (3-18 months)
		Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of women and young people in Constitutional reform or other governance processes Baseline: women reported feeling less involved in decision-making than men (60.1% compared to 75.7% of men) and youth less involved than older groups (56.3% of 15-24-year olds compared to 73.9% of older respondents) (Source: Peacebuilding Survey) Target: TBC	Baseline and endline surveys; project reports, media analysis, education activities evaluation reports	
		Output Indicator 1.3.3: No of women / WROs specifically engaged in Constitutional reform feedback processes Baseline: 0 Target (a): At least 100 women engaged in specific education activities Target (b): At least 5 written/oral submissions made to the CA	Baseline and endline surveys; project reports, media analysis, education activities evaluation reports	