# RUNO Half Yearly Reporting TEMPLATE 4.3

  

**[COUNTRY:** Solomon Islands**]**

**PROJECT HALF YEARLY PROGRESS UPDATE**

**PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY – JUNE 20**17

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project No & Title:** | PBF/Supporting Peaceful and Inclusive Transition in Solomon Islands |
| **Recipient Organization(s)[[1]](#footnote-1):**  | UNDP and UNWOMEN |
| **Implementing Partners (Government, UN agencies, NGOs etc):** | 1. Ministry of National Unity Reconciliation and Peace (MNURP)2. Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA)3. Prime Minister Office (PMO) |
| **Total Approved Budget :[[2]](#footnote-2)** | USD 2,500,000.00 |
| **Preliminary data on funds committed : [[3]](#footnote-3)**  | USD 1,792,516.00 | **% of funds committed / total approved budget:** | 72% |
| **Expenditure[[4]](#footnote-4):** | USD 1,020,514.79 | **% of expenditure / total budget: (Delivery rate)** | 41% |
| **Project Approval Date:** | 10th May 2016 | **Possible delay in operational closure date (Number of months)** | 3 months |
| **Project Start Date:** | 1st July 2016 |
| **Expected Operational Project Closure Date:** | 31st December 2017 |
| **Project Outcomes:** | UNPBF project work with government partners, Non – Government Organizations (NGOs) and communities to achieve its objectives through delivery of its two (2) outcomes; 1) Inclusive space established for dialogue and reconciliation and national capacity strengthened for implementation of peace policy 2) Youth engaged in peace with society and leadership. |
| **PBF Focus Area[[5]](#footnote-5)**(select one of the Focus Areas listed below) | 1) Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogues 2) Support national reconciliations |

**Qualitative assessment of progress**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *For each intended outcome, provide* ***evidence*** *of progress during the reporting period.* *In addition, for each outcome include the outputs achieved.**(1000 characters max per outcome.)* | **Outcome 1:**Inclusive space for dialogue and reconciliation continued to expand through the facilitation of a provincial dialogue in May 2017, reconciliation support in a key province and the launch of the National Action Plan (NAP) to implement SCR1325, May 2017. A reparation expert supported the government in February 2017 towards finalizing a national reparation strategy to implement key TRC recommendations, including a mechanism to address outstanding issues. Through outreach support, two main communities from Kwaio Malaita Province agreed to reconcile with the government and work together in promoting local development. The Western Province dialogue brought the national and provincial governments, and community leaders, including women and youths, together and provided a safe space for dialogue to reach consensus around critical issues. After a consultative preparatory phase, the NAP on Women, Peace and Security was launched by the government in May, 2017, the first NAP in the Pacific. **Outcome 2:**Activities supported in 2017 have provided opportunities for youth to engage with policy makers and become peace advocates, leading to greater youth engagement. In February, 80 provincial youth leaders participated in the National Young Women’s Summit to engage with national policy makers, including the Ministry for Youth, and RAMSI officials. At the Summit, youth leaders worked with the Ministry to finalize the National Youth Policy aiming to advance youth’s participation in the development process and it will be launched this year. The project launched a peacebuilding and livelihood training programme in June with the first 20 participants which will ultimately train 300 youths from marginalized communities in hotspot areas in Guadalcanal and Malaita. The programme equips youth with life skills and trains them as peace advocates. Trained youths will return to their communities to work as peace advocates and initiate some livelihood scheme that will benefit them and their communities**Outcome 3:****Outcome 4:** |
| *Do you see evidence that the project is having a positive impact on peacebuilding?**(1000 characters max.)* | The 3 provincial dialogues provided a platform bringing together key national and community leaders to build consensus around critical issues affecting stability and peace in the Malaita, Guadalcanal and Western provinces and nationally. The dialogues promoted unity and cohesiveness in conflict affected provinces, resulted in joint resolutions and local follow up mechanisms. A reconciliation initiative in Kwaio, Malaita promoted cooperation. Malaita and Guadalcanal provinces started work on land reform and community participation in the development process. The Western provincial government is working on increasing women’s participation in the provincial council and addressing security issues with communities in the border areas. Marginalized youth are engaged and participated in peacebuilding activities. The project interventions reinforced key policy frameworks and processes important for the transition currently driven by the Prime Minister's Office Ministry of Peace and Women  |
| *Were there catalytic effects from the project in the period reported, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/ unblocking of any peace relevant processes?**(1000 characters max.)* | The project continued to accelerate the national agenda on WPS resulting in the signing of the national action plan in May 2017. The deployment of the reparation expert spurred efforts to advance the Government’s programme on reparation, with the PM’s Office recruiting a national expert on its own cost. Project staff continued to consult with stakeholders and national agencies to facilitate strong synergies between project outputs and activities with national programmes. The government continues to coshare some activities including work on reparations, dialogues, public outreach, consultation and reconciliation. Engaging CTC and Youth at Work to conduct peacebuilding and livelihood training to marginalized youth from Malaita, Guadalcanal and Honiara has spurred Government’s efforts to engaged youths as peace advocates. This support ensured that investment in youths in peacebuilding processes during the critical transitional period is important during the critical transitional period  |
| *If progress has been slow or inadequate, provide main reasons and what is being done to address them.**(1000 characters max.)* | While some progress have been inadequate, but the momentum for the implementation of various initiatives picked up, with dialogues and summits achieving key policy commitments and some follow up. Political instability continues to threaten with possibility of change in government and key personnel, which has lead to reprioritization and slowdown of implementation plan. The project context is a volatile political environment, with critical juncture of the transition, the RAMSI departure, taking place at end of June. The political dynamics in Solomon Islands prevented further advancing of reparation plan and follow up on range of the 2012 TRC recommendations. Through relationship building and constant engagement with all sides, the project has achieved key milestones. The project is promoting with the PM’s office a bi-partisan approach on dealing with reparation and other key TRC issues. It is hoped that national dialogue in June will help build a consensus for way forward.  |
| *What are the main activities/expected results for the rest of the year?**(1000 characters max.)* | The next benchmark of the project is the organization of the National Peace Dialogue in June 2017, with all key national stakeholders having agreed to participate constructively and developing joint communique of commitments for addressing crucial issues such as a reparations framework, governance reform for decentralization, land reform, women’s and youth political participation, and ensuring security. A key deliverable for the rest of the year is the inclusive design of a Reparation and Rehabilitation Bill to be passed by parliament. This would provide the legal framework for addressing some of the key outstanding issues emanating from the ethnic tensions that occurred 14 years ago and the subsequent TRC which submitted its report in 2012. In addition, the youth peacebuilding and livelihood empowerment work will include social innovation approach that will empower young women and men from the hot spot areas to launch their own initiatives based on trainings and innovation seminars |
| *Is there any need to adjust project strategies/ duration/budget etc.?**(1000 characters max.)* | n/a |
| *What is the project budget expenditure to date (percentage of allocated project budget expensed by the date of the report) – preliminary figures only?**(1000 characters max.)* | Total budget for the project = USD 2,500,000.00.The project budget expenditure to date: USD 1,020,514.79 The project budget commmited: USD 1,792,516.00 |
| *Any other information that the project needs to convey to PBSO (and JSC) at this stage?**(1500 characters max.)* |  |

**INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT*:*** *Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document****- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above.* (250 characters max per entry)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** | **Adjustment of target (if any)** |
| **Outcome 1**Inclusive space established for dialogue and reconciliation, and national capacity strengthened for implementation of peace policy | Indicator 1.1Increased national capacity and effectiveness to lead the post conflict /RAMSI transition; resulting in visible signs of improvements in SIG’s response to transition and peace building implementation needs and challenges | No coordination mechanism in place, ad hoc initiatives, no sharing of data including for planning and programmatic responses  | Transition coordination mechanisms are formally established and functioning, resulting in implementation progress of the peace building policy and negotiated closure of some of the unfeasible demands and challenging issues. | Facilitation of coordinations between national and provincial governments, communities, RAMSI and dev partners that lead to provincial and national dialogues held, peacebuilding trainings facilitated | n/a | n/a |
| Indicator 1.2Confidence/trust to channel people’s voices through new coordination mechanisms for engagement/dialogue with national and provincial authorities  | There has not been an analysis by scoping mission to establish new coordination mechanisms | Number of men, women and youth that have increased understanding of and access to engagement mechanisms and participate in the follow up consultations | Activities including national young women and provincial youth summit, peacebuilding workshop conducted in April 2017, Western province summit, contributing to improving engagement and dialogue between governments and community.  | n/a | n/a |
| Indicator 1.3National Action Plan on 1325/WPS is being implemented, increasing women’s effective participation in national policy formulation and decision making | Although several consultations conducted by women's forum very little was focused on a unified women's voice on TSM and national peace/ development policies in the past. | Tangible success of advocacy efforts informed by a newly formulated government affirmative action strategy to increase women’s effective participation in decision making. | National Action Plan Women Peace and Security was endorsed by cabinet on the 11th May 2017 and launched.  | n/a | n/a |
| Output 1.1MNURP/PMO capacity strengthened and evidence base and coordination improved | Indicator 1.1.1Progress towards the establishment and implementation of the institutional mechanism to coordinate and implement peace policy established and implemented.  |  No functioning coordination mechanism in existence. | At least 2 coordination and joint planning meetings organized for national peace builders. | First board meeting for this year conducted in Feb 2017 which saw the project’s AWP 2017 endorsed for implementation, Western province and National dialogue agendas and initiatives regularly reviewed by Technical Working committees. | n/a | n/a |
| Indicator 1.1.2Number of peacebuilding activities unfunded through the national programme is supported  | Zero number of peacebuilding activities unfunded | Number of new peacebuilding initiatives funded for both government and CSO initiatives | Project supported the Western Province Leaders summit and national leaders’ summit. Resolutions made as outcomes of the dialogues.  | n/a | n/a |
| Output 1.2Effective national reconciliation initiated | Indicator 1.2.1Number of experts deployed on TRC action plans and implementation strategy led by the government  | Zero experts deployed to provide technical assistance for reparation & reparation policy framework | 3 experts deployed to provide technical assistance to do consultation for the reconciliation and reparation policy framework  | 2 reparation experts recruited and hired to do consultations and coordination meetings regarding the reparation policy  | n/a | n/a |
| Indicator 1.2.2Outreach of Government peacebuilding and reconciliation policy and programmes boosted through dialogues, radio programmes, newspaper articles etc. also informing new policy making | No systematic outreach undertaken/ conducted | Outreach and media strategy developed and launched to effectively communicate PMO, MNURP, MWCYA’s peacebuilding policies and programmes | Newspaper articles published in the Solomon Star and Island Sun regarding peacebuilding activities launched and implemented. e.g Western province dialogue, Youth@Work and CTC partnership, Kwaio reconciliation, National young Women dialogue | n/a | n/a |
| Output 1.3Women’s voice unified and connected | Indicator 1.3.1Number of consultations conducted by women’s forum contributed and led to a unified women voice on TSM and national peace/development policies.  | (2010): The government commitment towards development of TSM implementation plan through the political party integrity act | At least 2 provincial dialogue and consultations made on issues affecting women at the provincial level with view to develop gender policy/ strategy that incorporate peacebuilding and development | UNWOMEN still in consultation with MWYCFA to progress Malaita and Western Province’s gender strategy and policy following the national women’s summit. WPS/ NAP was endorsed by cabinet on the 11th of May 2017  | Delay in submission of budget for the provincial dialogues by the 2 provinces  | n/a |
| Indicator 1.3.2Number of trainings provided to forum member contributed to improve coordination | Very limited and uncoordinated trainings conducted | At least 2 trainings contributed to improve coordination | Trainings yet to be conducted | These trainings are ongoing and could be conducted in the third quarter of this year | n/a |
| **Outcome 2** | Indicator 2.1Youth engaged in peace processes with society and leadership  | Degree and state of youth engagement and participation in social, political and economic areas in Solomon Islands | No research ever been done on this topic |  Tangible increase in youth engagement and participation in peace advocacy work and engagement with national leadership ongoing  | n/a | n/a |
| Indicator 2.2Perception of youths disaggregated by sex/age/geographical location of their chances/ability to participate in peace and reconciliation and the future of their country  | No research ever been done on this topic | Positive perception of youth groups on their ability to engage with issues re related to peace, reconciliation and future of their country | TOR for perception survey finalized, advertised and evalaution of institutions/ individuals underway | n/a | n/a |
| Output 2.1Youth leaders upheld as peace advocates | Indicator 2.1.1Number of youth leaders identified and trained to become peace advocate  | Limited and uncoordinated peace building training for you leaders in hotspots areas  | Active youth engagement in dialogue and public life through media (printed and radio) and provincial plus national forums results in their enhanced participation in social, political and economic areas in Solomon Islands. | Grant agreements signed with Youth@Work to conduct training with marginalized youths in settlements around Honiara. Grant agreement signed with CTC to conduct peacebuilding and livelihood trainings for marginalized youths in Malaita and Guadalcanal. | n/a | n/a |
| Indicator 2.1.2Formal engagement mechanisms between youths and national government institution established to ensure youth voices are channeled through appropriate authorities | No formal engagement mechanisms in place | By December 2017, a formal/written document is formulated and endorsed to facilitate ongoing engagement between youth and national authorities | A youth dialogue was on February 27 –March 1, 2017. The summit has made impact on strengthening the National Youth Policy as well as youth councils to formulate national youth policies, action plans and programs for implementation  | n/a | n/a |
| Output 2.2Economic and cultural engagement increased for enhanced national unity | Indicator 2.2.1Number of additional marginalized youth who participated in Youth at Work programme  | In generalYouth@Work programme over the years has provided youth with training, practical experience and support to increase their potential for workforce participation but not focus on peacebuilding activities | 300 marginalized youths to participate in Youth@Work Programmes and other NGOs conducting related peacebuilding programmes for peacebuilding and lively hood by 2017 | First training for 200 marginalised youths from Guadacanal, Malaita is ongoing implemented with Coconut Pacific. 100 youths from Honiara settlement are to be trained by Youth at Work from July onward.  | n/a | n/a |
| Indicator 2.2.2Number of events supported to engage youth groups in peacebuilding activities such as sports, music, art and cultural activities | Zero events supported | At least 5 events supported to engage youth groups in these peacebuilding activities | YOSI magazines distributed in the all provinces, including youth articles on art, music and sports. A film the future we want was supported and released to public in June.  | n/a | n/a |
| Output 2.3Young women included in nation-wide peacebuilding | Indicator 2.3.1Level of engagement in dialogues between young women groups and the national leadership, including parliament  | Very low level of engagement  | At least 2 dialogue platforms supported  | 1 dialogue platform was supported through the young women's national dialogue  |  | n/a |
| Indicator 2.3.2Number of young women groups national consultations supported | None | At least 1 young women group consultation supported | 10 young women groups across the country attended a young women’s national dialogue from 27th February to 1st March 2017 | n/a | n/a |
| **Outcome 3** | Indicator 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1 | Indicator 3.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.2 | Indicator 3.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 4** | Indicator 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.1 | Indicator 4.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.2 | Indicator 4.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Please note that where there are multiple agencies, only one consolidated project report should be submitted. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Approved budget is the amount transferred to Recipient Organisations. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Funds committed are defined as the commitments made through legal contracts for services and works according to the financial regulations and procedures of the Recipient Organisations. Provide preliminary data only.

4 Actual payments (contracts, services, works) made on commitments.

5 PBF focus areas are:

PBF Focus Areas are:

*1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1)*:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

*2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2)*:

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

*3:Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3)*;

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

*4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)*

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)