**SECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND**

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**

**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Solomon Islands

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

**date of report:** 15 June 2018

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Consolidating peace, stability and social cohesion in Solomon Islands post-RAMSI  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** | |
| **PBF project modality:**  IRF  PRF | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** UNDP and UN Women Solomon Islands |
| **List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):**  UNDP, UN Women  **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:**  Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace (MNURP)  Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA)  Prime Minister's Office (PMO)  SINU  NGOs | |
| **Project commencement date[[1]](#footnote-1):** 01 January 2018  **Project duration in months:[[2]](#footnote-2)** 18 months | |
| **Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organization):**  UNDP:$ 2,213,260.10  UN Women : $ 786,005.91        : $        : $  Total: 2,999,267  *\*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*  **How many tranches have been received so far:** One | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Agus Wandi, UN PBF Project Manager Solomon Islands  Project report approved by: Azusa Kubota, UNDP CM and Nicolas Burniat, UN Women Rep  Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:  Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:  Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Not yet | |

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

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

* 1. **Overall project progress to date**

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

Since the inception in January 2018, the project has initiated and coordinated the implementation plan and has sought full support from the national stakeholders for partnership and prioritization. The preliminary project planning was completed with full support from the Project Board, RC office, PDA in Suva and DPA team. The project conducted the consultations on the implementation strategies and finalized the plan for the 18-month period. Subsequent consultations with the national stakeholders were conducted to ascertain realistic results and activities that could be achieved in this crucial year before the election in 2019. Despite challenges at the beginning of the year as the new government started and many key individuals finished their service, preliminary activities were still initiated and commenced immediately. The implementation was further accelerated after the new Prime Minister of Solomon Islands launched the project in February. The Prime Minister highlighted that the crucial nature of the programme is in line with the new government's priorities and policies. The launch event was effectively used as a forum to mobilize national and international community support for the peacebuilding project and programme in the country. Soon after, the project board fully endorsed the annual work plan for the project and agreed to the budget and financial allocation for various activities. The project conducted a scoping mission and consultations to provinces.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country’s sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

The project aims to support sustaining peace in Solomon Islands in the immediate post-RAMSI and election period through inclusive implementation of solutions addressing impediments to peace and development. Most of these issues were identified in the national communique and agreed upon at the national and provincial dialogues and women and youth summits. The project is still highly relevant to build consensus and facilitate initiatives to address these and key peacebuilding challenges, including reparations and reconciliation, land disputes, and governance and social cohesion, in an inclusive manner. Women and youths are at the heart of this process, together with men. The project is also still highly relevant in helping to establish and institutionalize structures at the provincial level to address the key peacebuilding challenges at the community level. Despite the continued political fragility in the country and other challenges, the project is needed to facilitate ongoing and already advanced discussions on high-risk, sensitive national issues affecting peace and stability. PBF is the only dedicated project in the country that supports and facilitates national stakeholders working on efforts to sustain peace after RAMSI departed last year. The project can also play a crucial role in building linkages with election preparations, especially in the context of promoting peaceful and meaningful elections.

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

The PBF project is unique in Solomon Islands as it connects key national actors to work together to address impediments to peace and stability with locally owned initiatives and leadership. In particular, it connects women and youth with leaders and policymakers, including those in the provinces. In a country that is so diverse, remote and inaccessible, PBF is facilitating the engagement between the people and the government at the national and provincial levels. In Solomon Islands, there is pervasive exclusion of women and marginalisation of women in every segment of life, and PBF has promoted women and youth to be at the center of decision-making processes. Support to the women's caucuses and the youth network/advocates at the provincial and community levels and support to dialogue platforms, including on specific issues like anti-corruption, has established a rare joint space for all to engage with women and young people. The perception survey, which the project conducted last year and released this year, captured key findings from the community and became a conflict-prevention tool to inform policymakers of areas in which the country needs to work harder to prevent a relapse to a time of conflict. Internally for the UN agencies, the joint programme approach between UNDP and UN Women helped break the the conventional approach of working in silos.

Considering the project’s implementation cycle, please **rate this project’s overall progress towards results to date**:

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

With PBF’s support, Solomon Islands has reactivated the reparation committee mandated to work on the establishment of the National Reparation Commission and develop a framework and programme to follow up the TRC recommendations and provide closure to those who have suffered from the past. To promote national leadership in post-RAMSI security and ensure the resolutions from the national dialogue are being implemented, the government has established the National Task Force or Peace Advisory Committee. The committee is working to coordinate and monitor the implementation of this important national consensus. The project has provided support to begin addressing land issues with the support and facilitation of the land dialogue in Guadalcanal. The land issue of Guadalcanal Province was the root cause of the tension and remains an issue. The land summit in Guadalcanal brought together landowners and provincial leaders to agree to customary land registration and recording as well as for the community to be part of the land solution to resolve land disputes. They also agreed that the provincial government should be part of the land discussions. The project is working to advance the Women's Peace and Security agenda, which promotes women's participation in decision-making processes and cohesive networks through provincial caucuses and dialogues. The support to youth has promoted stronger engagement of young people in national issues.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

Clera Rikimani, Women’s Desk Officer for Malaita Province:

“So far, I’m very grateful to the Peacebuilding Fund project. What I see is how it started the women’s policy, how it supported the provincial dialogue. This type of assistance has never happened for women in any of the provinces. It has really helped my office develop the women’s policy, and it has connected women in the province with their leaders. The project has also really guided us in planning. Other agencies, they plan from the top. But what the UNPBF does is it involves us in the process. For us in the women’s ministry, it has given us a vision. I can see where I’m going. I know where the women’s network is going. Because of the project, things that people never expected women in Malaita Province to do are going to happen.”

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

One key challenge is the preparation for the National General Elections and its potential to shift attention away from the peacebuilding programme. At the same time, this is also what makes PBF more relevant as Solomon Islands is facing an uncertain and fragile peace and development environment with potential internal political instability. The project and the UN team is developing flexible and agile approaches to project planning and implementation to ensure the project remains relevant and realistic. The team is continually conducting dialogue at the technical and policy level with the government and partners. The technical working group consists of the two key ministries, MNURP and MWYCFA, and the project team meets regularly to discuss and navigate the project implementation plan. In addition to the elections, the frequent changes of personnel/focal persons in key counterpart institutions including the Prime Minister’s Office and the key ministries are affecting the speed of the delivery as there is a need to rebuild awareness, knowledge and buy-in on various peacebuilding programmes. To mitigate this, the project has been working to ensure broad-based partnership and relationship building with partners across these institutions that will ensure institutional memory is retained and that key leadership positions (PS, senior positions in the PMO) are fully aware of the project implementation and related discussions.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

Please see documents attached

* 1. **Result progress by project outcome**

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Consensus is built and actions and initiatives taken amongst state and non-state actors, including women and youth, to address conflict causes and triggers (notably, reparation framework, land disputes, governance deficits, weak social cohesion) identified through the national and provincial dialogues and youth and women’s summits

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

National efforts to address conflict triggers and causes continued in Solomon Islands. Follow-up on the national dialogue resolutions is supported through the establishment of the National Task Force or Peace Advisory Committee, consisting of relevant ministry, civil society and religious leaders. The committee is ensuring coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the stability agenda and monitoring the overall security and political situation in the country. This committee will meet regularly to discuss issues pertaining to peacebuilding and follow up on the national dialogue and communique that is important for the nation-building efforts. It is expected that it will also improve coordination and cooperation among key national agencies. In particular, the committee is working to build better information on issues related to border security.

On reparations, through PBF support, Solomon Islands has reactivated the reparation committee mandated to work on the establishment of the National Reparation Commission and develop a framework and programme on how to follow TRC recommendations and provide closure to those who have suffered from the past. The committee will look seriously at how the country could manage the reparation programme in a manner affordable to the country. The focus is on ‘collective reparation’, not individual reparation and not on a compensation approach. Collective reparation will focus on rebuilding communities as a whole. The individual reparation is only for very specific cases such as trauma healing.

On land issues, the project has made progress on support to address the land issues with the facilitation of the land dialogue in Guadalcanal. The land issue of Guadalcanal Province is the original cause of the tension. UN Peacebuilding has provided support to finding solutions to resolve land issues in Guadalcanal. The land summit in Guadalcanal brought together land owners and the provincial leaders to agree to customary land registration and recording and for the community to be part of the land solution to resolve land disputes. They also agreed that the provincial government should be part of the land discussions. Participants in the land summit agreed that any disputes over land, including on Honiara land access, will be resolved peacefully.

On the women’s agenda, through the ministry of women and youth, the project is working with the National Steering Committee on Women's Peace and Security to promote mainstreaming women in decision-making processes at all levels.

**Outcome 2:** Structures, inclusive spaces and solutions to address peacebuilding challenges identified through the national and provincial dialogues are established at the provincial level, institutionalized and effective

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Progress on this outcome continues with the support to the provincial stakeholders to work closely together to address issues affecting social cohesion, participation and capacity to engage with the national government on decentralization. Decentralization, or more power to provinces, was identified through the perception survey as one of the most important issues for longer term peace and stability. The dialogue on decentralization is the focus of the current PBF. During the first half of the year, the discussion focused on facilitating the women leaders' input on the local government act, with particular concern over providing space for women to play a role in the policy decision at the provincial level. Support to the decentralization platform will further expand in the second half of the year by promoting decentralization coordination on the financial aspect.

Under this outcome, strong support is provided to women leaders who are working on developing provincial gender strategies/policies. Support already given has led to the finalization and adoption of a provincial women's policy in the three provinces: Malaita, Guadalcanal and Western. The support to women leaders in provinces was further strengthened with a workshop in June for 40 women leaders (28 from Guadalcanal, seven from Malaita and five from Western Province). The aim of the workshop was to familiarize the women leaders with the key peacebuilding issues that came up in the National Dialogue: land reform, decentralisation, political participation, integrity/ethics and reparations. It was also an opportunity for provincial women leaders to engage with the national policymakers. Provincial women’s caucuses were agreed to and planned to be fully established and functional as part of the women's peacebuilding and development network in the provinces. However, the caucus will be piloted in the three PBF priority hotspot provinces.

Radio, the most effective means of communication in the Solomon Islands has been utilized as a way to build awareness on key national issues and promote social cohesion in the country.

The project continues to work with youth to promote youth engagement on national issues with half of this year focused on youth dialogue, anti-corruption and good leadership. This dialogue is designed to both facilitate youth voices on the anti-corruption bill/regulations currently discussed by the parliament and youth's programme to promote integrity within the youth network and at the community level. Future youth support will be focused in the provinces and target youth from rural and remote communities from the conflict-affected provinces.

**Outcome 3:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

**Outcome 4:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

* 1. **Cross-cutting issues**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **National ownership:** How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit) | The support to the project was affected by the changing of leadership in the new government. The project was fully endorsed previously when the UN in Solomon Islands requested, especially through the PBC forum, to support the country during the immediate post-RAMSI transition period. Affiliation with the UN is viewed as a distinct advantage for engaging with domestic and international stakeholders on sensitive governance, leadership and reconciliation issues. The Prime Minister’s presentation to the UN Peacebuilding Commission in New York in June 2017 highlighted the progress made under the first PBF project and represented a plea for additional UN support. However, the previous Prime Minister was then replaced, and the project worked with the new PM and team to ensure the intended results and programme could be achieved and implemented. Initially, it was difficult as the new government was asserting power and developing its own priorities. However, full buy-in was achieved with the new Prime Minister's endorsement of the project, who enthusisatically launched the new Peacebuilding programme in February 2018. |
| **Monitoring:** Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. *(1500 character limit)?* | The project team conducted the field visits to Malaita, Western Province and Guadalcanal for the scoping mission and coordination and also to monitor the implementation of the existing activities. The public perception survey has been utilized to inform the project areas and issues that need to be priotitized and further supported. |
| **Evaluation:** Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. *(1500 character limit)* | The external evaluation for the project is already planned and budgeted to be implemented toward the middle and end of the project period. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? *(1500 character limit)* | Although direct financial support to the current PBF is yet to materialize, indirectly it has. |
| **Catalytic effects (non-financial):** Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. *(1500 character limit)* | Since the successful, high-level launch of the project by the Prime Minister of Solomon Islands in February, the project has managed to accelerate the national agenda on peacebuilding and security as well as efforts to advance the national programme on reparations. It has led to a better coordination of national agencies, including creating stronger synergies between the UN PBF project outputs and activities with some national programs, which are separately funded in the government budget. The government is also taking part in cost sharing of some activities, including work on land dialgoues, reparations, public outreach and consultation. On the youth component, UNDP is formulating an approach to link closely with the private sector and other existing youth programmes in the country. |
| **Exit strategy/ sustainability:** What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? *(1500 character limit)* | The project aims to help sustain dialogue and initiatives after the project’s completion by: (i) Facilitating the empowerment of non-state actors to continue structured conversations with authorities, including the ability to request further funding from non-PBF partners; (ii) Capacitate officials, particularly those mandated to follow up dialogues and the communique, to apply innovative pilot testing of land reform recommendations and seek indigenous or external facilitation expertise for consultations with communities; (iii) Support the Prime Minister and the government in consultations with traditional and non-traditional donor partners to provide resources for Solomon Islands’ peacebuilding agenda, including members of the UN Peacebuilding Commission. |
| **Risk taking:** Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. *(1500 character limit)* | During this transitional period in Solomon Islands, addressing sensitive, important national issues is critical to ensuring long-term stability and peace. The PBF project is taking a risk through promoting dialogue and providing an inclusive space for various national actors to discuss sensitive national issues that are important to address grievances and the underlying causes of the tension and to rectify the social contract. Through the women’s component, the promotion of stronger women's participation in social and political life in a country where the majority of women experience domestic violence is a worthy risk-taking activity. The project is at the beginning of the implementation for these components, but the results are expected to help stakeholders reach a consensus in finding solutions to key national issues. The youth component is expected to provide opportunities for youth to become active promoters of peace instead of destabilizing actors in the fragile context of Solomon Islands. |
| **Gender equality:** In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? *(1500 character limit)* | Gender consideration is addressed both directly through the specific outputs on women’s participation and removing barriers to political participation and through an output on increasing young female participation with policymakers. Gender is mainstreamed in all other outputs of the project through the integration of gender perspectives in all areas and at all levels of the project activities. At the earlier stage, the design of the project incorporated strong consultation with women's groups. At the implementation level, women’s voices and participation is promoted and supported to ensure gender equalityis achieved. Capitalizing on the existing mood in the country, the project facilitated provincial women's caucuses and gender strategies in provinces. The work on NAP WPS and women's dialogues brought women together from across the country for consultations on the national agenda. |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The government is currently working to prepare a draft traditional governance bill. If this bill passed, it is expected to strengthen the role of traditional/tribal leaders in the country. The establishment of the National Council of Chiefs at the national and provincial levels and the traditional governance system will empower and allow for chiefs and traditional leaders to participate in decision making on social and economic matters affecting customary rights. This is in addition to their role in the promotion of traditional norms and practices. Chiefs will also make decisions on competing claims over customary rights and management of ‘customary property’. While the participation of chiefs in social development is important and should be encouraged, the bill is problematic in a few ways:  1. It will further undermine the already marginalized position of women in social and political life here. It means the customary property and power in the community will be tightly controlled by traditional chiefs who are almost all men, except in only a few communities.  2. There is a provision of community chiefs in the village where they could be part of the community supporting the chief system. This is a very inadequate and weak space for women, especially considering the current practice and that it is often not possible for them to speak up locally.  The UN office and the project have expressed serious concerns over the draft bill. |

**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT*:*** *Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** | **Adjustment of target (if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**  Consensus is built and actions and initiatives taken amongst state and non-state actors, including women and youth to address conflict causes and triggers (notably, reparations framework, land disputes, governance deficits, weak social cohesion) identified through national and provincial dialogues | Indicator 1.1  Progress towards the operationalization of the National Task Force established at the PMO in support of the post-dialogue follow-up and implementation of the communique | National Task Force not established | National Task Force established with a clear mandate and work plan and budget that reflects specific needs of women and youth | Project facilitated the establishment of the National Task Force/ National Peace Advisory Committee lead by the MNURP & PMO in May. The committee's specific mandate is to coordinate the follow-up and facilitate implementation of resolutions from the national dialogue | N/A |  |
| Indicator 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.1  The Government takes follow-up actions to enable an inclusive process for effective communique implementation | Indicator 1.1.1  Progress through follow-up actions taken by the government to ensure an inclusive process for communique follow-up | TBD | Communiquesand follow-up dialogues inclusive of women and youth | Key national issues and resolutions from the communique are gradually being implemented through the work of the Task Force and being programmed in various other activities, currently being implemented by MNURP, PMO and MWYCFA and non-state actors |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.2  The Reparation framework and policy are put in place and implemented | Indicator 1.2.1  Progress towards the formulation of a national reparation policy and bill | Stocktaking of TRC recommendations and prioritization has been completed as a basis for the reparation policy and bill. A task force has been established in PMO | A reparation framework has been developed in an inclusive manner with youth and women consulted, and a draft bill is endorsed by the cabinet for presentation to the parliament | The project is supporting the reactivation of the reparation working committee, approved by the cabinet in May, with the key tasks to finalize the national reparation framework. The commmitte had the first meeting in June and is scheduled to hold consultations with public on the reparation framework |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.3  There is increased understanding by the government and communities of the extent and typology of land disputes and existence of inclusive options for effective resolution | Indicator 1.3.1  Progress towards the implementation of recommendations of the government’s report on customary land reform | No recommendation implemented | At least one pilot initiative developed through an innovative approach and lessons learned have been captured | The pilot project initiative is still being discussed with the counterpart from the ministry of land. There is a concept submitted that is to be properly designed at the end of June |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 2**  Structures, inclusive spaces and solutions to address peacebuilding challenges identified through the national and provincial dialogues are established at the provincial level, institutionalized and effective | Indicator 2.1  Change of perception, percent of perception in provinces that efforts are made to address decentralization and provincial aspirations | Perception showing people's sastifaction with the government's handling of issues from the tension is low | To be determined after further analysis of the survey findings | The new perception survey is scheduled for early 2019 to ascertain the change of public perception |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.1  A platform for regular dialogue on decentralization is established and allows for a joint vision to emerge on this issue | Indicator 2.1.1  Number of dialogues held on decentralization and resolutions being implemented | No dialogues on decentralization at the provincial level | At least three dialogues and follow-up decentralization resolutions | One dialogue conducted with women leaders to review the local government act, specifically on allowing TSM to be implemented in provinces and how more women can participate in provincial affairs |  |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.2  NAP WPS and Youth Policy are embedded and rolled out at the provincial level | Indicator 2.2.1  Number of structures strengthened and capacitated including women and youth for addressing peacebuilding challenges established at the provincial level | No women and youth network structures in place for addressing peacebuidling challenges at the provincial level | At least three women and youth networks established in the focus provinces (Malaita, Guadalcanal and Western) | The establishment of three women's caucuses in Malaita, Guadalcanal and Western provinces commenced in May after various consultations at the provincial level since February this year |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.3  Key issues emerging from provincial dialogues are taken forward through further discussion and follow-up on specific concerns | Indicator 2.3.1  Progress towards the implementation of strategy and plan to empower traditional leaders, women and youth to play a greater role and active efforts to ensure peaceful border between Western Province and PNG | Limited support to traditional and religious leader to work on advocating for a peaceful border | Regular engagement between religious leaders and community | The project has initiated the engagement with the religious leaders through the church network, but dialogues for the community on the border are yet to take place and scheduled to be in third and fourth quarters this year |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3** | Indicator 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1 | Indicator 3.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.2 | Indicator 3.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 4** | Indicator 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.1 | Indicator 4.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.2 | Indicator 4.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |

**PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

* 1. **Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures**

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization:

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit):One tranche

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: January

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit):

Please state what $ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: On gender equality the fund allocation in the prodoc: $ 786,005, the fund allocated so far in AWP 2018: $ 537,559

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the $ amounts are indicative only.

1. Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)