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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:**  Solomon Islands

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

**YEAR of report:**  2022

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| **Project Title:** Gender Responsive Peacebuilding in Extractive Industries in Isabel Province, Solomon Islands **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:**  **00125625** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**  N/A     | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **IOM  (Convening Agency)****UNFPA** |
| **Date of first transfer:**  22 January 2021    **Project end date:**  21 July 2022     **Is the current project end date within 6 months?**  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[x]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount**  IOM     $  1,154,925     UNFPA  $  345,075          $            $       Total: $  1,500,000     Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 73.94%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  $ 1,207,890    Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $945,414.96 |
| **Project Gender Marker:** **Project Risk Marker:** **Project PBF focus area:**  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by:  Nathalie Hanley, Programme Manager, IOM Solomon Islands   Project report approved by: IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Did PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

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

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The project was initiated on 22 January 2021 and is nearing the end of the projected implementation cycle. All project staff were recruited in the first reporting period, and partnership agreements have been put in place with four civil society organizations: Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association (SIPPA), Stages of Change Women’s Theatre Association (SOC), community-based organization (CBO) Sitapuna, and the Isabel Provincial Council of Women (IPCW).

Key achievements this reporting period include: 1) 3,416 people reached through a campaign promoting women’s rights, women’s leadership, and women’s inclusion in peacebuilding and conflict resolution; 2) 305 people trained on Gender, Peacebuilding and Leadership (18 trained as trainers, and 287 reached through roll-out training in 10 project communities); 3) Finalization of a research report on “Understanding peacebuilding in communities affected by extractive industries in Isabel Province”; 4) Gender-balanced eco-peacebuilding committees established across all 10 project communities and provided with cash grants to implement projects designed to address and respond to logging related sources of conflict; 5) 40 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) held across project communities (4 per community) on concerns relating to the logging industry, informal justice resolution (one FGD for women and one FGD for men) and on challenges in accessing referral services.

However, noting the impacts of civil unrest in November 2021 and of the country’s first outbreak of COVID-19 in January 2022 on implementation, IOM and UNFPA are in the process of seeking a six-month no-cost extension. As domestic travel restrictions started to ease from April 2022, and limitations on in-person gatherings were lifted in June 2022, this additional time would allow for the completion of remaining project activities, as well as for a Final Evaluation to be undertaken.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

A high-level peacebuilding dialogue between logging company representatives and community representatives will be held in the upcoming reporting period, as well as a dialogue between central government representatives and community representatives.

Other key project activities to be implemented in the next six months include gender-based violence (GBV) training for police officials, training for community chiefs on conflict resolution and applying rights-based and gender-sensitive informal justice resolution, the installation of toilets and solar panel lighting in two pilot communities (Talise and Bolitei), and the roll-out of GBV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) mobile clinic services by SIPPA.

A radio broadcast featuring a panel discussion between government and civil society on women’s rights and the inclusion of women in leadership and peacebuilding, originally due to be held in November 2021, and postponed following the civil unrest in Honiara, will also be held in the provincial capital of Buala. Additionally, a Final Evaluation will be initiated, in order to capture best practices and lessons learned from implementation of the project.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

The project has resulted in improved understandings, at the community level, of the value of including women in leadership and peacebuilding. Monitoring undertaken both before and after outreach and awareness interventions showed community awareness increasing from 15 per cent to 85 per cent among the 3,416 people reached.

The project has also resulted in the creation of gender-balaced eco-peacebuilding groups across all ten target communities. Nine of these groups are women-led, offering concrete opportunities for strengthening the leadership of women at the community level. Moreover, the small grants provided to eco-peacebuilding groups are supporting structural or societal improvements across all ten communities through, for example, the construction of women's resource centres in some communities and inter-community reconciliation interventions in others.

Two communities (Talise and Koisisi) have also committed to recommending the appointment of female chiefs during the next convention of their House of Chiefs, which could see greater consideration for the role of women in leadership and informal justice resolution being cemented at the institutional level in Isabel Province.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

The project has resulted in positive impacts for target communities in Isabel province, particularly among women and young women. Many related having an improved understanding of their rights following outreach and awareness interventions. Community leadership have also demonstrated an improved understanding of the need for greater gender equality efforts, with one leader relating: "Most times we always try to put only males to lead our community. So we just realized some of the mistakes, that we should apply gender equality so that females too can be included in some leadership positions".

Additionally, the upcoming installation of toilets, handwashing basins and solar panel lighting across the two pilot communities of Talise and Bolitei will result not only in improved safety and security for women and young women, but also in improved sanitation for all community members, as further outlined in this article: https://medium.com/@UNmigration/where-improved-sanitation-can-offer-protection-from-gender-based-violence-and-crocodiles-72f2214425bf. Older persons and minors will particularly benefit, noting that mangroves currently used for open defecation are far and challenging to access.

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

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

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** **An enabling environment is created to support women’s human rights and participation of women and young women in community-based peacebuilding processes.**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Progress under this outcome has resulted in strong support from national and provincial government, local authorities, traditional leaders, service providers and target communities, facilitating implementation, and driving sustainability of interventions.

A communication campaign timed to coincide with the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence allowed for 3,416 people (1,773 female and 1,643 male)[[1]](#footnote-2) to be reached with messaging on women’s rights, women’s leadership and women’s inclusion in peacebuilding and conflict resolution, through community theatre performances developed specifically for the context of communities affected by extractive industries in Isabel Province, as well as through visibility materials designed in English, Pidgin, the local Maringe language, and the languages of migrant workers in Isabel Province (Chinese, Malay and Bahasa Indonesia). All ten target communities were reached, as well as three additional sites in Sigana and in the provincial capital of Buala. In tandem with these activities, an art and essay-writing competition was launched for primary and secondary school children in Isabel, on the themes of women’s rights, women’s leadership, and women’s inclusion in peacebuilding, with winning entries selected in early 2022. A community engagement manual on these themes was also developed and finalized this reporting period, and will be used by community-based organization Sitapuna in the upcoming months to hold continued dialogues and engagement at the community level, in order to reinforce messaging shared during the communication campaign.

This reporting period, a training manual on Gender, Peacebuilding and Leadership was also finalized and was delivered as a Training of Trainers (TOT) from 26 to 29 April to 18 participants (8 women and 10 men). Trainers were drawn from the provincial SafeNet network and included representatives from provincial government, law enforcement, civil society and traditional leadership[[2]](#footnote-3). Following the TOT, trainers cascaded the training across all 10 project communities between 9 and 18 May, reaching a total of 287 people. While the primary target audience for this training were women and young women (231 women and girls reached), 56 men and boys were also engaged[[3]](#footnote-4). Trainees at the community level reported increased knowledge and skills and expressed an interest in further training.

A research piece on “Understanding peacebuilding in communities affected by extractive industries in Isabel Province” was also finalized on 14 April, based on primary data collected across four communities in September 2021. The research focused on gender norms, beliefs and factors surrounding women’s participation in informal justice resolution, conflict prevention and peacebuilding mechanisms in Isabel Province. Some of the key recommendations advanced in the report include: 1) the capacity building of traditional leaders to support and include women in peacebuilding and decision-making; 2) greater accountability of logging companies to the communities in which they operate; and 3) the engagement of provincial and national government with logging companies on their environmental health and corporate social responsibility strategies. These recommendations have informed the project team’s approach for future implementation[[4]](#footnote-5).

Finally, progress continued to be made on a gender impact assessment of the logging industry in Isabel Province. A draft report was submitted based on primary data collected across six communities in September 2021, but is being further revised following the project team’s technical review. Preliminary findings indicate that logging companies often fail to adequately consult with women when negotiating access to land, compensation payments or benefit-sharing agreements, which can disempower and disadvantage women, and may also undermine traditional decision-making structures and matrilineal land tenure principles.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment was ensured under this outcome in the following ways: 1) The project team participating in stakeholder engagement and activities was comprised of both men and women; 2) The project team took into account the perspectives and views of both male and female stakeholders in the design and delivery of activities; 3) Research was conducted to clearly understand existing barriers to women’s empowerment, so as to more effectively address these under project interventions; 4) Women’s organizations were engaged as project partners; 5) Community engagement materials and training materials were specifically contextualized to meet the capacity-building needs of women and young women in target communities; 6) Community engagement materials and training materials clearly articulate women’s rights, the importance of gender equality, and the value of including women in leadership and peacebuilding. They also provide specific examples of women’s leadership in the Pacific and in Isabel Province; 7) While training opportunities primarily targeted women and girls, men and boys were also invited to participate, so as to strengthen their uptake and understanding of gender equality principles; and 8) Women and youth in target communities were engaged to provide catering during project activities, allowing them income-generating opportunities.

Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness was ensured by: 1) Conducting communication and advocacy activities that specifically targeted children and youth (e.g. an art and essay-writing competition for primary and secondary schools in Isabel Province); 2) Ensuring that literacy barriers did not preclude the engagement of children and youth in the project’s communication campaign, which was primarily delivered through community theatre performances and dialogues; 3) Engaging children and youth aged 15 and up in training activities conducted at the community level; and 4) Engaging women and youth in target communities to provide catering during project activities, allowing them income-generating opportunities.

**Outcome 2: Women and young women are able to drive change within their communities through peacebuilding dialogues.**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Activities under this outcome are broadly on track. However, some of the more significant peacebuilding results are yet to be achieved, noting implementation challenges faced as a result of mobility restrictions imposed following civil unrest in November 2021 and the outbreak of COVID-19 in January 2022.

Nonetheless, this reporting period the project team supported the establishment of eco-peacebuilding groups across all ten project communities. These groups serve as a community-level coordination mechanism to collect, share and address community concerns related to safety and security, conflict resolution and environmental degradation, particularly when related to the local presence of extractive industries[[5]](#footnote-6). All the groups are comprised of ten members (five women and five men). Across the ten communities, nine of the groups are chaired by a woman, and eight of the groups have a female treasurer.

Between 1 May and 9 June, the project team held focus group discussions (FGDs) across all ten communities with the eco-peacebuilding groups, community leadership and interested community members, on community concerns related to the local presence of extractive industries. In total, 163 community participants (74 women and 89 men) participated in these discussions. These FGDs served to identify key social, environmental and economic concerns to be discussed both with logging company representatives, and with national and provincial government representatives, at dialogues to be held in the upcoming reporting period. The primary areas of conflict within communities, between communities and logging companies, and between communities and government relate to: the unequal or unfair distribution of benefits; the lack of appropriate consultation, and the insufficient inclusion of women in consultation and decision-making; the failure to honour agreements entered into; weak monitoring, oversight and enforcement of laws and regulations by government; allegations of corruption and bribery; and the negative social and environmental impacts of logging, which are insufficiently mitigated or addressed by government or logging companies.

Ahead of the dialogue with logging company representatives, the project team also initiated coordination with the Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI) through a meeting held with SICCI’s Chief Executive Officer on 30 March. While no logging companies operating in Solomon Islands are members of SICCI, the Chamber expressed interest in continued coordination and updates.

The FGDs on community concerns relating to the logging industry also served to inform the development of small projects, in each community, to address and respond to identified sources of conflict. The project team supported community eco-peacebuilding groups in developing detailed budgets and work plans, and in identifying two to three indicators which could be used to measure the success of selected interventions. Eco-peacebuilding groups were then provided with a cash grant of 40,000 SBD (equivalent to 5,000 USD) with which to implement their projects. While the projects varied across communities, they included: reconciliation interventions to address inter-community conflict; the construction or upgrading of multi-purpose community centres[[6]](#footnote-7); the construction of multi-purpose women’s resource centres[[7]](#footnote-8); the construction of a kindergarten[[8]](#footnote-9), repairs and upgrades to water supply infrastructure damaged by logging activities; and the construction of a marketplace[[9]](#footnote-10). In each community, discussions were held on the viability and sustainability of interventions proposed, in particular to mitigate the risk of any proposed infrastructure being under-utilized or falling into disrepair.

Finally, FGDs were also held between 1 May and 9 June, in all ten communities, on informal justice resolution, in order to inform the development of clear and transparent community-level SOPs on access to informal justice. FGDs were held with men and women separately, in order to reflect the different experiences that men and women may have when seeking access to justice. More than 361 community members (216 women and at least 145 men)[[10]](#footnote-11) were consulted across the ten communities. Issues to emerge from these FGDs were a lack of standardization (between and within communities) on: matters resolved through informal justice; penalties applied; and fees levied by traditional and community leaders for their time. Barriers to accessing formal justice also emerged, as well as a lack of female representation among the traditional leaders and chiefs who make decisions on informal justice. The project team will ensure continued coordination with senior traditional leadership in Isabel Province (the Isabel Council of Chiefs), as well as the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA) in development of the SOPs[[11]](#footnote-12). One of the positive developments to emerge from this consultation, however, was the recognition by community leaders that women are under-represented in decision-making. As outlined further above, in two communities, a commitment was made to recommend the appointment of female chiefs at the next convention of their House of Chiefs.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment was ensured under this outcome in the following ways: 1) The project team participating in stakeholder engagement and project activities was comprised of both men and women; 2) The project team met with and took into account the perspectives and views of both male and female stakeholders; 3) Eco-peacebuilding groups were composed of equal numbers of men and women; 4) The appointment of women to the roles of Chair and Treasurer for the ten eco-peacebuilding groups was strongly recommended, resulting in nine female Chairs and eight female Treasurers; 5) When relevant, FGDs were conducted separately for both men and women; 6) All data collection tools developed included specific questions on gender considerations; and 7) Five of the eco-peacebuilding projects developed seek to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness was ensured in the following ways: 1) Three of the eco-peacebuilding projects developed address the needs of children and youth.

**Outcome 3: Coordinated government and CSOs have improved quality of service provision and higher beneficiary reach targeting women and young women who face violations due to conflict dynamics between community and logging companies and their workers.**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Given mobility restrictions imposed following civil unrest in November 2021 and the outbreak of COVID-19 in January 2022, activities under this outcome are off track. Nonetheless, some key achievements were made this reporting period.

In partnership with the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA), and with co-funding from the IOM Development Fund (IDF) project “Enhancing the Response to Gender-Based Violence and Trafficking in Persons (TIP) in the Solomon Islands”, a five-day training on GBV and TIP was delivered on 22-26 November 2021 to 22 provincial SafeNet participants in Isabel Province (11 women and 11 men), reaching government counterparts, civil society representatives, law enforcement representatives, medical representatives, community leaders and religious representatives[[12]](#footnote-13). A second round of training specifically targeting police officials is planned for the next reporting period.

Between 1 May and 9 June, a needs assessment to identify gaps in the existing referral system was also conducted, in form of FGDs held in each community. More than 372 people (233 women and 139 men)[[13]](#footnote-14) were consulted on challenges in accessing SafeNet services, inclusive of medical services, counselling services, legal assistance, law enforcement support and protective services (shelters or safehouses). The primary challenges were: a lack of knowledge about services and rights to access services; a lack of availability or accessibility of services; slow response times from services providers (particularly law enforcement); financial barriers; and cultural barriers. Based on this assessment, a findings report will be shared with both the provincial and the national SafeNet coordinators, along with recommendations on how to address or mitigate key gaps and challenges. Contact directories for referral services, tailored to each community, will also be developed and shared.

In May, a mobile phone and mobile credit were also provided to each of the nine communities that, as of April 2022, now have phone connectivity. This will help survivors who don’t have personal communication devices to access services through a trusted community focal point. IPCW equally supported eight of the communities with procurement of materials to establish a community-level ‘safehouse’[[14]](#footnote-15) for women and girls in need of protective services, and work on these is underway. Additionally, this reporting period, IPCW provided case management services and support to one 12-year-old girl who was referred for assistance by the police.

SIPPA will conduct two concurrent Training of Trainers on psychosocial first aid for its 40 volunteers (2 men and 2 women from each of the 10 target communities) from 20-24 June in Baolo and Sepi[[15]](#footnote-16). The trained volunteers will then support cascade trainings at the community level with CBOs and community leaders.

SIPPA will also begin delivering onsite mobile outreach services on a monthly basis from 20 June[[16]](#footnote-17). Family planning services, contraceptives, counselling and tests for cervical cancer, pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections will be provided across all project communities. SIPPA will also offer GBV medical examinations and support with the process of referral to justice services through the referral pathway.

Finally, following the safety and security audit and FGDs held in the two pilot communities of Talise and Bolitei last reporting period, steps have been taken to meet community requests for the installation of toilets to mitigate safety and security risks. In late 2021, the provincial government’s Rural Water Sanitation and Hygiene (RWASH) team undertook a site visit to Talise, in order to assess the feasibility of the request, and to develop the list of materials to be procured for Talise. Materials to install 19 toilets, 19 handwashing basins and 38 solar panel lights have been procured this reporting period, and are expected to be shipped to Talise in early July. Ahead of this, a two-day pre-training was conducted by the RWASH team in Talise on 8-9 June, with a two-day post-training to be conducted after the installation of the toilets. Community members in Talise have provided miller timber as an in-kind contribution to this activity, and will also provide labour for dam improvements and the installation of the toilets as an in-kind contribution. The RWASH team will also travel to Bolitei in the last week of June, both to develop the list of materials to be procured for Bolitei, and to conduct the two-day pre-training. Procurement of the materials for Bolitei will be undertaken in the next reporting period.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment was ensured under this outcome in the following ways: 1) The project team participating in stakeholder engagement and activities was comprised of both men and women; 2) The project team met with and took into account the perspectives and views of both male and female stakeholders; 3) GBV and SRH services are designed to meet the needs of women and young women; 4) Gender balance (50% men, 50% women) was met in the composition of SIPPA volunteers mobilized for psychosocial support activities; and 5) Male participants were also included in the FGDs on barriers in accessing SafeNet services, in recognition of the fact that men and boys may also be survivors of GBV and that those who are may face significant challenges in accessing services primarily designed to cater for women and girls.

Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness was ensured by: 1) Extending direct assistance and case management services to young women and girls. The first survivor supported by IPCW through the project was a 12-year-old girl; and 2) Including youth in FGDs on barriers in accessing SafeNet services.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)In order to strengthen ownership and sustainability of programming interventions, and to enhance the capacity of provincial government to support the project team with on-the-ground monitoring, representatives from Isabel Provincial Government (IPG) were included in all FGDs and capacity building activities conducted this reporting period, and have provided input and advice on all activities undertaken. A representative from MTGPEA was also engaged to accompany the project team for activities undertaken from 1 May to 9 June, relating to peacebuilding and informal justice resolution, both to allow central government counterparts to monitor ongoing implementation, but also to ensure consistency of project activities with the Ministry’s objectives and approach. Following the Programme Manager’s arrival in Solomon Islands in March, they also travelled to Isabel from 25 April to 6 May, both to support delivery of activities, and to monitor the project team’s roll-out of activities at the community level. Monitoring of activities was equally tracked through forms and surveys designed to capture accurate data on number of people engaged in project activities, as well as feedback from participants on training activities. Remote monitoring, via regular phone calls and emails with IPG and with implementing partners in Isabel was also undertaken. In order to strengthen remote monitoring and coordination, a laptop was procured for the project team’s focal point at IPG. Finally, financial monitoring of implementing partner IPCW will be undertaken in the last week of June, as well as a first monitoring visit for five of the community eco-peacebuilding projects.  | Do outcome indicators have baselines?Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required):  $30,000   If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  No evaluation preparations have been initiated this reporting period. Owing to delays in implementation, priority was placed on the delivery of programming. Should PBF aprove the requested no-cost extension, an evaluation will be initiated in the next reporting period.  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount: European Union  EUR 550,000[[17]](#footnote-18)  IDF      USD 300,000[[18]](#footnote-19)     |
| **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)* | Owing to Government of Solomon Islands COVID-19 travel restrictions, the IOM Programme Manager worked remotely from Bangkok, Thailand, until 4 March 2022. The challenges this posed to implementation were heightened by domestic travel restrictions, and restrictions on in-person gatherings, imposed following the outbreak of civil unrest in November 2021 and the country’s first outbreak of COVID-19 in January 2022. In the short-term, COVID-19 and the civil unrest also redirected the immediate priorities of government and civil society counterparts, which was mitigated to a small extent by the project team’s extremely close coordination with partners in Isabel. As a number of hardware stores were also burnt down during riots in November, this also posed challenges to the procurement of certain fixtures, fittings and piping materials needed for the installation of toilets and handwashing basins. In order to accelerate delivery of programming following domestic travel restrictions being eased in April 2022, and restrictions on in-person gatherings being eased in June 2022, IOM has allocated additional staffing to support implementation, at no additional cost to the project. In addition to supporting Gender Equality and Youth Inclusion in implementation of project activities, measures have also been taken to strengthen inclusion of persons with disabilities (PWD), particularly in communication and advocacy efforts and in service provision. This has been written into IOM’s partnership agreements with Stages of Change Women’s Theatre Association, Sitapuna and Isabel Provincial Council of Women. To the extent possible, disaggregated data on PWD has also been included in reporting. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$ 0

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

 No adjustments have been made to date. However, noting the impacts of civil unrest and COVID-19 on programming, IOM and UNFPA are in the process of seeking a no-cost extension to mitigate the effect of delays in implementation primarily resulting from stringent mobility restrictions in effect from November 2021 to April 2022.

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[ ]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[ ]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[ ]  Other (please describe):  N/A at present.

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

 N/A

**PART V: 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** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1****An enabling environment is created to support human rights and participation of women and young women in community-based peacebuilding processes** | Indicator 1.1**Proportion of population who believe government services are promoting human rights of women and young women** | **99%** | **80%** |  | **99%** | **A survey undertaken in the previous reporting period with 231 women and young women in all ten target communities revealed that 229 believed existing government services promote the rights of women and young women. It is possible that as the knowledge of women and young women about their rights increases, the percentage of respondents who still hold this belief will decrease.** |
| Indicator 1.2**Number of government officials engaged in protecting the rights of women and young women** | **0** | **40** |  | **38** | **Under the project, 38 government officials have been actively engaged to date in supporting programming and project activities aiming to protect the rights of women and young women in Isabel Province.**  |
| Indicator 1.3**Number of CSOs engaged in promoting women and young women’s right in communities adjacent to logging camps** | **3 (Family Support Centre, Provincial Council of Women, Mothers Union)** | **6** |  | **6 (Family Support Centre, Provincial Council of Women, Mothers Union, Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association, Stages of Change, Sitapuna)** |  |
| Output 1.1**Stakeholders have sufficient knowledge and skills to mainstream women’s rights in community-based peacebuilding dialogues** | Indicator 1.1.1**Percentage of policing (women and men) officials trained on women’s rights and peacebuilding and how to safely and ethically respond to a GBV incident and how to refer a GBV survivor to available services.** | **0%** | **100%** |  | **5 police officials have been trained on women's rights and peacebuilding or on GBV** | **This indicator cannot be reported on as a percentage as the total number of police officials in Isabel Province has been requested but is unavailable. Additional training specifically for police officials will be conducted in the next reporting period.** |
| Indicator 1.1.2**Percentage of CSO officials trained on women’s rights and peacebuilding** | **0%** | **100%** |  | **39 CSO officials have been trained on women's rights and peacebuilding** | **This indicator cannot be reported on as a percentage as the total number of CSO officials is unknown and fluctuates.** |
| Indicator 1.1.3**Percentage of community leaders trained on women’s rights and peacebuilding (disaggregated by age, gender)** | **0%** | **90%** |  | **3 community leaders have been trained on women's rights and peacebuilding** | **This indicator cannot be reported on as a percentage as the total number of communuty leaders in Isabel Province is unknown and fluctuates. More than 3 community leaders are likely to have been reached with training, however, some disaggregation of data was not available at time of reporting. Additional training for community leaders has been proposed in an amendment submitted to PBF.** |
| Output 1.2**Women, young women and target communities have improved awareness of their rights and peacebuilding and leadership skills.** | Indicator 1.2.1**Number of women and young women trained on leading peacebuilding processes** | **0** | **200** |  | **231 women and 56 men in project communities** |  **Additionally, 8 women and 10 men were trained as trainers.** |
| Indicator 1.2.2**% increase in community awareness of the role of women in peacebuilding processes** | **0%** | **20%** |  | **70%** | **Monitoring undertaken both before and after outreach and awareness interventions showed community awareness increasing from 15 per cent to 85 per cent among the 3,416 people reached.** |
| **Outcome 2****Women and young women are able to drive change within their communities through peacebuilding dialogues** | Indicator 2.1**% of women in eco-peacebuilding committees** | **0%** | **30%** |  | **50%** |  |
| Indicator 2.2**Number of eco-peacebuilding committees led by women** | **0** | **3** |  | **9** |  |
| Indicator 2.3**% increase in community perception of change achieved through peacebuilding dialogues** | **0%** | **50%** |  | **0%** | **Peacebuilding dialogues have not yet been held.** |
| Output 2.1**A network of women’s eco-peacebuilding groups (including young women) are established to represent women’s rights in dialogue with private sector and government officials.** | Indicator 2.1.1**Number of women led eco-peacebuilding groups established** | **0** | **3** |  | **9** |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2**Number of ward-level peacebuilding action plans formed** | **0** | **20** |  | **10** |  |
| Indicator 2.1.3**Number of ward-level peacebuilding action plans implemented through small grants partnerships with logging companies** | **0** | **10** |  | **0** | **While relevant logging companies have been identified and the project team has obtained their contact information, engagement on peacebuilding dialogues and potential CSR support has not yet taken place.** |
| Output 2.2**Formal and Informal Dispute resolution mechanisms are readily accessible to women and young women** | Indicator 2.2.1**Number of peacebuilding dialogues conducted** | **0** | **10** |  | **0** | **Peacebuilding dialogues have not yet been held. As company directors are based in Honiara and not at logging sites, it is envisaged there will be 2 dialogues in Honiara (one with logging companies, and one with central government), with participation of community representatives, rather than 1 dialogue in each of the 10 communities.** |
| Indicator 2.2.2**Number of people participating in peacebuilding dialogues (disaggregated by sex and age)** | **0** | **150** |  | **0** | **Peacebuilding dialogues have not yet been held. However, 163 community participants (74 women and 89 men) participated in FGDs on community concerns relating to the logging industry, which will inform the dialogues.** |
| Output 2.3**Directors of logging companies are engaged in ward level peacebuilding dialogues to address potential drivers inter community conflict** | Indicator 2.3.1**Number of directors of logging camps engaging in dialogues** | **0** | **5** |  | **0** | **Peacebuilding dialogues have not yet been held.** |
| Indicator 2.3.2**Number of ward-level peacebuilding action plans supported by logging companies CSR resources** | **0** | **5** |  | **0** | **While relevant logging companies have been identified and the project team has obtained their contact information, engagement on peacebuilding dialogues and potential CSR support has not yet taken place.** |
| **Outcome 3****Coordinated government and CSOs have improved quality of service provision and higher beneficiary reach targeting women and young women who face violations due to conflict dynamics between community and logging companies and their workers.** | Indicator 3.1**Number of CSOs and grassroot organizations reporting being able to provide improved services to women and young women in logging adjacent communities** | **0** | **5** |  | **4 (Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association, Family Support Centre, Isabel Provincial Council of Women, Mothers Union)** |  |
| Indicator 3.2**Percentage of women and young women who are satisfied by the services provided by CSOs and government service providers** | **0%** | **90%** |  | **100%** | **Based 1 beneficiary assisted under the project at time of reporting.** |
| Output 3.1**Reporting and referral mechanisms are available to women and young women in logging camps in Isabel province** | Indicator 3.1.1**% of women who are aware of available referral mechanisms (disaggregated by age and sex)** | **53%** | **90%** |  | **53%** | **Based on an inception survey undertaken with 231 women in target communities, 53% indicated having heard of SafeNet. However, during FGDs on access to SafeNet services, levels of knowledge were estimated to be at less than 10% across target communities. An end of project survey will be rolled out in the next reporting period to report against this indicator.** |
| Indicator 3.1.2**Number of women reporting using the referral mechanism (disaggregated by age and sex)** | **0** | **30% increase** |  | **1 beneficiary (12 year-old girl) was referred through SafeNet** |  |
| Indicator 3.1.3**Number of organizations participating in the referral mechanism (disaggregated by age and sex)** | **8 agencies and organizations, as well as select community leaders** | **10** |  | **8 agencies and organizations, as well as select community leaders** |  |
| Output 3.2**GBV, SRH and justice services are available to women and young women in logging adjacent communities in Isabel province.** | Indicator 3.2.1**Number of women and young women accessing services (disaggregated by age and sex)** | **0** | **200** |  | **1 (12 year-old girl)** | **SIPPA mobile clinic servives will start on 20 June, reaching an estimated 1,000 to 1,500 people.** |
| Indicator 3.2.2**% of women and young women who are satisfied with the quality of service provided by CSOs and government** | **0%** | **90%** |  | **100%** | **1 beneficiary assisted in the reporting period.** |
| Indicator 3.2.3**Number of calls/texts made to the wellness hotline per month** | **0** | **50** |  | **0** | **Mobile phones have been distributed to the 9 communities that have phone connectivity since April 2022. However, no calls/texts have been made to date, in part due, perhaps, to network issues experienced in Isabel Province in May and June.** |
| Output 3.3**Women and young women in targeted communities have improved personal security addressing concerns of potential violations by migrant workers in logging camps** | Indicator 3.3.1**Number of women provided with security devices** | **0** | **80%** |  | **0** | **Toilets and solar panel lighting to be installed in the pilot communities of Talise and Bolitei will benefit 100% of women in these communities.** |
| Indicator 3.3.2**% of women and young women who report improved personal security** | **0%** | **50%** |  | **0%** | **An end of project survey will be rolled out in the next reporting period to report against this indicator.** |
| Indicator 3.3.3**Number of women-led security councils established** | **0** | **2** |  | **0** | **While women-led security councils have not yet been established, women and young women in the two pilot communities of Talise and Bolitei have indicated their commitment to establishing them.** |

1. Community members reached included 950 children under the age of 18; 1,115 youths aged 18 to 35; and 13 persons with disabilities. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Following this TOT, 94% of trainees indicated that their knowledge of gender, peacebuilding and leadership had increased; that the content and topics covered were applicable to their daily work; and that they would be able to use the knowledge gained in their workplace within the next 1 to 3 years. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Trainees reached included 71 youth aged 15 to 30 (62 female and 9 male). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. For example, the project amendment and no-cost extension request being coordinated with UNPBF includes provisions for additional capacity-building of community leaders, as well as more robust and meaningful inclusion of provincial and national government in dialogues to be held with and about logging companies operating in Isabel Province. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Roles of the eco-peacebuilding groups, as outlined in their Terms of Reference, include: 1) Collect and share information on community concerns, including those raised by women and girls, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups; 2) Participate in dialogues and discussions related to community concerns, and, if appropriate, designate representatives to participate in provincial-level or central-level discussions on community concerns; 3) Design and implement a community-level eco-peacebuilding project, ensuring efficiency and transparency in the implementation. This will include documenting and reporting on results to IOM/UNPBF, as well as to other community members, and ensuring accountability with regard to management of the small eco-peacebuilding grant (SBD 40,000); 4) Advocate for peace and conflict resolution within the community, and promote peaceful resolution to conflicts; 5) Advocate for gender equality and meaningful participation of women in leadership, peacebuilding and conflict resolution; and 6) Coordinate appropriately with existing community governance structures, to ensure alignment and synergy of activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. To serve for one or more of the following purposes: 1) to provide vocational training as a means of securing alternative employment to logging; 2) to provide a safe space for counselling of those who have experienced a violation of rights; 3) to strengthen confidentiality and privacy for those undergoing informal justice resolution; and 4) to conduct youth awareness and empowerment activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. To serve as a space for women’s empowerment and fostering women’s leadership and confidence to participate in decision-making, as well as for some of the purposes outlined in the footnote above. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. To mitigate protection risks for pre-primary school children who currently have to walk for more than 30 minutes, along a road shared with logging trucks, to attend kindergarten in a neighbouring community. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. To strengthen food security, noting that subsistence agriculture crops are often damaged by wild boars displaced from their natural habitats by logging activity. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. In two communities, male participants did not fill in the FGD sign-in sheets for this activity. It is estimated that an additional 30 men participated, bring the total number of men engaged to an estimated 175. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Moreover, as outlined above, additional capacity-building for community leaders was included in the project amendment being coordinated with UNPBF, in order to address some of these challenges. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Following this training, 95% of trainees indicated that their knowledge of GBV and TIP had increased; 75% that the content and topics covered were applicable to their daily work; and 90% that they would be able to use the knowledge gained in their workplace within the next 1 to 3 years. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. In two communities, male participants did not fill in the FGD sign-in sheets for this activity. It is estimated that an additional 30 men participated, bring the total number of men engaged to an estimated 169. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. In the form of a safe and private room in a women’s resource centre, community centre or health centre. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Originally due to be held in late 2021, but delayed due to mobility restrictions. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Originally due to be initiated in late 2021, but delayed due to mobility restrictions. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. The project “Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organisations in Solomon Islands to Prevent Trafficking in Persons and Gender-Based Violence and to Protect Survivors” was initiated on 15 March 2022, and will help to build on some of the achievements under this project at the national level and in the target provinces of Guadalcanal, Makira and Malaita. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. The project “Enhancing the Response to Gender-Based Violence and Trafficking In Persons in the Solomon Islands” was initiated on 1 February 2021 with a focus on Isabel and Choiseul provinces, and through this project, complimentary activities and co-funding have supported the objectives of the PBF project. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)