

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Papua New Guinea	
Project Title: Preventing Climate-Induced Conflicts Through Empowered Women Leadership	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): United Nations Development Programme, UN International Organization for Migration, UN	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Hela Provincial Government; Southern Highlands Provincial Government: CARE (NGO)	
Project duration in months¹: 18 Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Hela and Southern Highlands provinces of Papua New Guinea	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ² <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$ 1,000,000 IOM: \$ 500,000 Total: \$1,500,000.00 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	
PBF 1st tranche (70%): UNDP: \$ 700,000 IOM: \$ 350,000 Total: \$1,050,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%): UNDP: \$ 300,000 IOM: \$ 150,000 Total: \$ 450,000

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

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

² Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

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

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

Women in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea are exposed to disproportionate and increasing risk of climate-induced conflicts due to heightened vulnerability of local communities arising from climate change and variability. Through the climate-gender-conflict nexus, UNDP and IOM will jointly implement gender-transformational conflict prevention interventions that aim to empower women leadership in climate-induced conflict prevention to reduce the risk exposure of vulnerable local communities.

The project will empower women leaders as conflict-sensitive community resilience activists through training, sharing best practices, while strengthening inclusive peacebuilder networks advances gender equality. While focused on women's empowerment, men will also be engaged as well to address women's needs. Particular attention will be paid to communicating women's rights, their access to information resources as well as inclusion and leadership in community decision-making.

Targeting high-risk communities, the project will leverage on empowered women leadership to support the enhancement of community resilience in confronting climate shocks while reducing the risk of climate-induced conflicts through the facilitated development of enhanced Community Peace For Development Plans (CPDP) as well as the implementation of priority aspects of individual CPDPs.

The project will also be focused on addressing knowledge gaps within the climate-gender-conflict nexus given the recent emergence of such an approach within the prevention agenda with the aim of integration with development of local and provincial frameworks through gendered analyses and assessments, and climate and gender-sensitive peace and security strategies.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):

Since 2018, UNDP has led an extensive consultation exercise to inform and continue to refine the design of the UN HJP (including the interventions in the project).

This commenced with a series of participatory community engagement sessions with sample communities in both Hela and Southern Highlands which involved focus group discussions and key informant interviews with various groups within each community (e.g. men, women, youth). The focus of these interactions was to determine the causes and impacts of local conflicts and to identify opportunities/entry points to address these conflicts. Key needs identified to enable community peacebuilding efforts included:

- Need for community mobilization in peacebuilding to improve awareness and enhance social cohesion particularly through positive examples of peaceful conflict resolution.
- Need for more inclusive community decision and conflict resolution through the participation of women and youth.
- Need to strengthen leadership capacity of community leaders and ward councillors particularly in conflict management.

These priority needs were subsequently validated with trusted local stakeholders, local level peace forums and provincial authorities. The findings were further validated and endorsed at the high-level Hela Peace and Development Workshop in 2019 which informed the development of a road map for peace and development. The road map articulated a common vision for peace embraced

by the Government, local communities and development partners that specified objectives including:

- Women, men, girls and boys of all ages, can equally participate in the life of the community.
- People are living in peace and harmony and not in fear.
- An environment where all children go to school, mothers go to the market (and perhaps formal work), fathers go to work, multiple informal and formal avenues for conflict resolution are in place, young women and men have a chance to fulfil their human potential, and hospitals are open and working well.

UN RC formally endorsed the proposed project scope in June 2021 together with Highlands Joint Programme Steering Committee's support (functioning as PBF Steering Committee) support which is co-chaired by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring.

Project Gender Marker score⁴: 3

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 93.94%; \$1,316,869.16

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment⁵:

Through undertaking gender analysis at a local-level coupled with a downscaled assessment of climate-informed gender and conflict risks, the unique gendered risk factors that exist in vulnerable communities within both Hela and Southern Highlands provinces will be identified along with the specific barriers and differentiated obstacles to women and women community leaders' increased participation and leadership role in the prevention of climate-induced crises.

The project will draw on the findings to the proposed gender analysis and assessment of climate-informed gender and conflict risks to address obstacles and barriers to women leadership and co-create an inclusive civic space for community decision-making. It will specifically focus on promoting inclusive participation of women leaders in the development of community-based conflict-sensitive disaster risk management and gender-sensitive climate adaption measures within the framework of established Community Peace for Development Plans (CPDPs) processes with explicit linkages to provincial development planning frameworks and processes.

Project Risk Marker score⁶: 1

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁷:
2.3 Conflict prevention/management

⁴ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

⁵ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

⁶ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁷ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:

- Peace: Promoting inclusive governance, justice & peace.
- Planet: Sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, strengthened climate & disaster resilience.

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

SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions)

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities)

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

SDG 13 (Climate action)

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Type of submission:

- ☒ New project
☐ Project amendment

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

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

Change of project outcome/ scope: ☐

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

Additional PBF budget: ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in

TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

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

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

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Mr. Dirk Wagener</p>  <p>Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme Port Moresby Papua New Guinea</p>  <p>20-Oct-2021</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Mr. Serhan Aktoprak</p>  <p>Chief of Mission, International Organization for Migration Papua New Guinea</p>  <p>21-Oct-2021</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Mr. Koney Samuel</p>  <p>Secretary, Department of National Planning & Monitoring</p>  <p>21-Oct-2021</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Mr. Dirk Wagener</p>  <p>Signature</p> <p>Resident Coordinator a.i.</p>  <p>20-Oct-2021</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Awa Dabo</p>  <p>Signature</p> <p>Deputy Head and Officer-in-Charge Peacebuilding Support Office,</p> <p>13 Dec 2021</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	

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

a) Conflict Analysis findings

Climate change is increasingly seen as a threat multiplier. While the effects of climate change do not directly cause violent conflict, it can multiply risks known to contribute to insecurity, overburden limited community and state resources and make already vulnerable communities more desperate and susceptible to incidences of violence. In Papua New Guinea, environmental hazards and climate change are leading drivers of food, health and economic insecurity and internal migration. The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identified the 44,547 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (F/51%: M/ 49%) in Papua New Guinea, of which the highest percentage were located in the Highlands region (43%), 72% of IDPs are displaced by natural hazards while 28% are displaced by human-induced hazards such as tribal conflict and ethnic clashes.

Recent major disasters resulting from climate-induced natural hazards in the Highlands clearly highlight the risks communities face with humanitarian, development and peacebuilding consequences, from the severe widespread food and water shortages during El Niño events in 1997 to a recurrence in 2015/2016. During the 2015/2016 El Niño event, an estimated 180,000 people (approx. M/90,000: F/90,000) were assessed to have experienced severe food insecurity which required humanitarian assistance, of which the majority of the most severely affected were in the Highlands.

The impact of climate change and natural hazards has been increasing in frequency, intensity and scale, challenging the ability of communities to cope using their indigenous/traditional risk reduction knowledge. Extreme weather conditions in Papua New Guinea continue to damage social infrastructure and undermine efforts toward sustainable development. In the Highlands, climate change is expected to increase climatic variability and rainfall patterns are expected to become less predictable (i.e. high probability of increased annual and seasonal rainfall, and intense and frequent days of extreme rainfall) with more frequent and intense extreme events, including droughts, frost and further degradation of soil quality leading to failure in local agricultural production. Adverse impacts on localised micro-climates and ecosystems affect livelihoods, in particular communities in both Southern Highlands and Hela provinces that are highly dependent on subsistence agriculture.

Climate-security risks are particularly concerning in environments that are simultaneously susceptible to conflict as well as climate change. In the Highlands, a trajectory of violent conflict has persisted over the last 30 years, placing substantial pressure on the realisation of human rights, social and structural stability and human development. In Hela and Southern Highlands provinces where the current estimated number of active conflicts range from fifty-four to eighty-five (based on collated ICRC and private sector data), conflict has weakened social systems, reduced service delivery, eroded social structure and civic trust, reinforced a culture of violence, threatened livelihoods and the displacement of entire communities. Where physical violence during communal conflicts were traditionally confined to designated fighting males between communities, there is increasing evidence of vulnerable groups particularly women and girls being specifically targeted by opposing groups as soft-bellies of their opponents. This has led to indiscriminate violence and a "scorched earth" approach against whole communities with homes and food gardens completely destroyed. This disproportionately impacts women who carry the main responsibility of care-giving and tending to food gardens. Survivors of such violence are often female-headed households of deceased fighters who are left vulnerable without access to social protection, shelter and means of subsistence livelihoods. As a result, women are being forced to displace for physical safety but are

left without access to social safety nets and risk exploitation. Exacerbated by poor governance, these highly fragile conditions pose a multi-dimensional challenge to economic and human development with both provinces having some of the lowest human development indicators in Papua New Guinea.

Climate change impacts if not prevented or sufficiently mitigated threaten to further destabilize the region. Such exposure, when intersecting with corrosive social factors like population growth, scarce resources, poverty, gender gap and inequality can exhaust extant coping capacities, thereby triggering a cascade of effects. Climate impacts are already threatening food security for populations in the Highlands dependent on subsistence farming, exacerbating competition over land and resources and forcing migration from traditional lands. This dislocation has and will growingly cause conflict and instability among clans across the region.

Conflict and climate change impact everyone, but both carry gendered impacts, which contribute to challenges against the region's human development. Women, children, the elderly and people living with disabilities are among the most vulnerable. With communities in the Highlands region increasingly expected to face significant climate variability with the differentiated adverse impacts on men and women observed, the risk of inter/intra-group conflicts increases significantly with communities being displaced from their lands or competing over increasingly scarce resources such as arable lands and clean water sources. A 2018 gender analysis conducted in Hela and Southern Highlands found that women and girls are likely to be placed at particular risk due to their increased workload and caring responsibilities. The destruction of the food gardens deprives women of family food and income but also of their main source of livelihood. Girls and women are also likely to face secondary gendered risks that result from climate-induced hazards, including increased domestic violence, sexual violence, forced marriage and accusations of sorcery. During the 2015/16 Niño event, there were reports that negative coping mechanisms were being undertaken by those in more desperate situations, including the trading of sex for cash or food by both young women and female headed households, as well as young women and girls being forced by their families into marriage or even sold, severely undermining the rights of women and girls.

Additionally, women's workload and responsibilities increase significantly in disasters, even during pregnancy or with the added responsibility of caring for the young. Due to El Niño-induced water insecurity, women, girls and young children especially in the Highlands had to travel further and more frequently to fetch water, exposing them to physical attacks and some even having to resort to risky exchanges (e.g. unsafe sex) for food and water⁹. In Papua New Guinea, since women usually eat last in a household, the persistence of this practice during disasters significantly compromises their nutritional health and capacity to support their family. The 2018 Highlands earthquake saw women experience violence due to their inability to provide sufficient and preferred food for their families triggered by food insecurity exacerbated by frustrations and low tolerance levels¹⁰.

As clearly articulated in the Global Study on Resolution 1325, women experience the nexus between climate change, and peace and security in direct and profound ways. Since women often perform the socially prescribed role of providers of food, water and energy for their families, they are likely to face increased challenges in accessing resources due to increasing climate variability. This translates to a devastating burden in conflict-affected areas such as the Highlands where women are exposed to an increased risk of insecurity and violence in attempting to fulfil these prescribed roles in the face of climate-induced displacement. The disproportionate risk of climate-induced conflicts experienced by women are further compounded by current gender inequalities between men and women, which result in different identities, social responsibilities, attitudes and expectations. Such differences in

⁹ CARE PNG, *Initial Rapid Gender Assessment Report: Papua New Guinea 2015 El Nino*, October 2015.

¹⁰ CARE PNG, *CARE Rapid Gender Analysis: Papua New Guinea – Highlands earthquake*, 22 March 2018.

Papua New Guinea are largely unfavourable to women resulting in significant gender inequality across socioeconomic development including differences in vulnerabilities to disasters and capacity to reduce risk and respond. Women in the country face the most discrimination with rates of gender-based violence among the highest in the world, coupled with high levels of poverty and social inequality. Papua New Guinea ranks 161 out of 162 countries globally on the Gender Inequality Index, which reflects gross levels of gender-based inequalities. The Highlands region is also marred by inequalities, gender-based violence and sorcery accusation related violence. Despite women in the Highlands being responsible for 50-70% of unpaid household work and subsistence agriculture, they have little control over the land, their livelihoods or how the family's income is spent.

While disasters and crises have a disproportionately negative impact on women, girls and other vulnerable groups, they also provide opportunity for meaningful inclusive engagement in peacebuilding interventions and climate change adaptation. Women's role in fostering a culture of resilience and their active contribution to building disaster resilience has often been overlooked.

Given their dependence and proximity to natural resources, women at the local level are not only well-suited to find solutions to adapt to a changing climate, but they also have a vested interest in doing so. Globally, women have been found to play a critical role in their local communities as they often mobilize to adapt to climate change and preserve natural resources. In 2017, a study¹¹ on the role of women in local climate adaptation practice found that local women leadership was essential in successfully implementing conservation, development and climate adaptation projects to support local Pacific communities including Papua New Guinea. Specifically, the study identified the priorities of: "1) increased recognition for the importance of traditional knowledge; 2) greater support for local women's groups, including strategic planning and training to access climate finance mechanisms; and (3) climate policies that consider alternative metrics for women's empowerment and inclusion, formalize women's land rights, and provide land for climate refugees". These corroborates with extant evidence that suggests increased participation of women in local leadership leads to better outcomes in terms of conservation and sustainability.

This is well articulated in the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017-2030 which states that **"all responders need to work with affected communities, involving them in leadership and decision-making, particularly women, youth, the elderly and people living with disabilities"** and **"build capacity of women and men to effectively participate in development of national and regional policies and agreements to such new and emerging issues as geo-engineering and forced migration"**.

This is imperative is further reinforced in Papua New Guinea's National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2017-2030 which explicitly calls for the promotion of women and youth leadership as **"women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women**

¹¹ Mcleod, E. et al., 'Raising the voices of Pacific Island women to inform climate adaptation policies' in *Marine Policy* Vol. 93 (2018), pp. 178–185.

for preparedness as well as build their capacity for alternate livelihood means in post-disaster situations”.

Recent experience in implementing peacebuilding pilot interventions in the Papua New Guinea’s Highlands with PBF support has also demonstrated that women and youth in communities have the potential to contribute as local agents of peace. The recognized role of women in engaging and educating community members is also an important asset in the peace building process with community members. Though women are largely excluded from formal peace processes and have a limited role in formal decision-making, they have more conventionally played an active and important enabling role in creating the necessary conditions for peace and reconciliation in informal processes, particularly as connectors and messengers. Conversely, youth (including young women) see themselves as having constructive roles to play in peacebuilding, especially in information dissemination, mass mobilisation and mediation. These include being critical connectors to youth fighters engaged in violent conflict, advocating for peaceful conflict resolution while conversely advocating for the needs of disaffected youth in the community within community leadership forums such as the *haus men* and *haus meri*. With ongoing support from the UN, numerous planned initiatives have supported the operationalization of this role including through their participation in networks of community mobilisers and establishment of young women’s advocacy network. However, there is need for more support from male leaders and traditional community elders to recognise their potential to contribute and support their initiatives rather than participate in violent conflict. This is already being addressed through ongoing PBF-supported male advocacy efforts as part of the UN’s Highlands Joint Programme.

Climate change threatens security in the Highlands by exacerbating conditions such as scarce resources, poverty, the gender gap and population growth, which in turn can trigger heightened competition, land disputes and internal displacement that may lead to violent conflict and threaten human security. Both climate and conflict have gendered effects, which place women at the forefront of negative impacts and further intensify gender disparities despite the central role of women in communities, natural resource management and agriculture.

A survey by IOM found that climatic hazards such as floods recorded in the Highlands accounted for 26 per cent of IDPs while 12 per cent of the IDPs were displaced because of conflict.¹² IOM’s DTM event tracking identified 65,434 persons displaced because of climatic hazards since 2019. With climate variability expected to increase due to climate change, the number of people (and specifically women) in the Highlands at risk of displacement is projected to correspondingly increase as well. Ongoing feedback from community members engaged with HJP interventions in Hela and Southern Highlands provinces have consistently highlighted that increasing local population is already exerting pressure on the available natural resources creating conflicts especially over land boundaries. Such conflicts often lead to internal displacement. During displacement, women and girls become more susceptible to abuse, from both within their communities and outside. Additionally, community members highlighted that heavy rainfall washes away food gardens used to cultivate tubers such as sweet potatoes, creating food insecurity situations and can lead to population displacement. The 2015/2016 El Niño also saw significant failure of food crops in the Highlands due a combination of frost damage, drought and drought-induced pestilence.

- b) Project alignment with existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks, ensuring national ownership.

¹² <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/papua-new-guinea-%E2%80%93-profiling-idps-december-2017>

Within the Women, Peace and Security agenda, climate related stressors, including climate variability, which have increased in frequency and severity, and natural resource scarcity, have been identified as already playing a central role in exacerbating existing social tensions, driving conflict and magnifying existing inequalities, including gender inequality. Recognizing climate change as a threat multiplier, aggravating existing fragile situations and contributing to social upheaval and violent conflict, the project is firmly guided by the implementation of Resolution 1325 on the need to work in partnership with affected women in designing, implementing and monitoring climate-change and natural resource-related strategies, in order to harness their local knowledge and community-level networks for information-sharing and to develop inclusive solutions to climate and resource-related insecurity. The project also directly contributes to the operationalization of proposed key actions of promoting peace and preventing conflict (Proposal 3) while placing women and girls at the centre (Proposal 5) in UN Secretary-General's recent report on Our Common Agenda.

The project aligns to Papua New Guinea's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) III (2018-2022) which integrates localized Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators and underpins the priority development process by contributing to five of the eight key results areas and ten goals in the MTDP III. It contributes directly to Papua New Guinea's UN Development Assistance Framework (2018-2022) and specifically to the 'Peace' outcome of "by 2022, Government and non-governmental institutions demonstrate improved transparency, accountability, delivery of justice and promotion of peace and security"; the 'Prosperity' outcome of "by 2022, all people in Papua New Guinea, including marginalized and vulnerable populations, benefit from shared prosperity and contribute to growth and development that is equitable, inclusive and sustainable"; and the 'Planet' outcome of "by 2022, Papua New Guinea demonstrates improved performance in managing environmental resources and risks emanating from climate change and disasters".

The project is also firmly aligned to the Hela Road Map for Peace and Development agreed in 2019 which outlined a common road map for Government and development partners to support priority sectors including: peacebuilding; conflict prevention; conflict management and recovery; local leadership strengthening, youth and women's empowerment focused on target locations. The road map also called on the UN to support the coordination of local peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts to which the project will partially contribute to.

Since 2018, the UN has regularly held numerous close high-level consultations with leaders in the conflict-affected Provinces of Hela and Southern Highlands including the Papua New Guinea Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, and the Governors of Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces, on identifying entry points for UN support to peacebuilding and conflict prevention in the Highlands. This included engaging with the Peacebuilding Commission in October 2019 and May 2020. Of note, the Prime Minister sent an official letter to the UNSG in August 2019 seeking additional PBF support for 'peacebuilding initiatives and conflict resolution support' in the Papua New Guinea Highlands. The Papua New Guinea Government's commitment to peacebuilding efforts in the Highlands culminated in the Prime Minister and the Governor of Hela Province hosting DSG Amina Mohammed for a visit to the Highlands in March 2020 and presenting the UN with PGK10 million (USD 3 million) to kick-start the implementation of the UN's Highlands Joint Programme.

This project is the third to be proposed for PBF support in the Highlands Region directly supporting the Government of Papua New Guinea's peacebuilding effort. It will serve to further operationalise the UN's programmatic support of peacebuilding interventions in the Highlands and be the first to address urgent climate-security risks and gendered impacts that threaten further instability and conflict.

Operationally, the project will partner directly with the provincial governments of Hela and Southern Highlands, particularly the respective offices of the law and justice advisor, provincial disaster coordinators, community development and women's council, to implement specific interventions.

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

The climate-gender-conflict nexus is not well understood or prioritized in policy and research despite national and global efforts to fight climate change, conflict and inequality. Climate change, gender and conflict are inextricably linked but work specifically related to the climate-gender-conflict nexus remains severely underdeveloped. The project proposes gender-transformational interventions to address three critical gaps – 1) gender analysis and gendered climate-risk assessment; 2) inclusive participation to address climate impacts and climate-induced conflict; 3) gender-responsive conflict-sensitive climate adaptation needs.

Implemented within the framework of the UN's multisectoral Highlands Joint Programme, underpinned by Pathways for Peace, the project will contribute to the programme results:

- Outcome 1: Communities affected by conflict in the Highlands have increased capacity to promote and demand for peace and social cohesion.
- Outcome 2: Highlands' communities and households have improved resilience to manage risks and mitigate shocks from conflict and human induced/natural disasters.

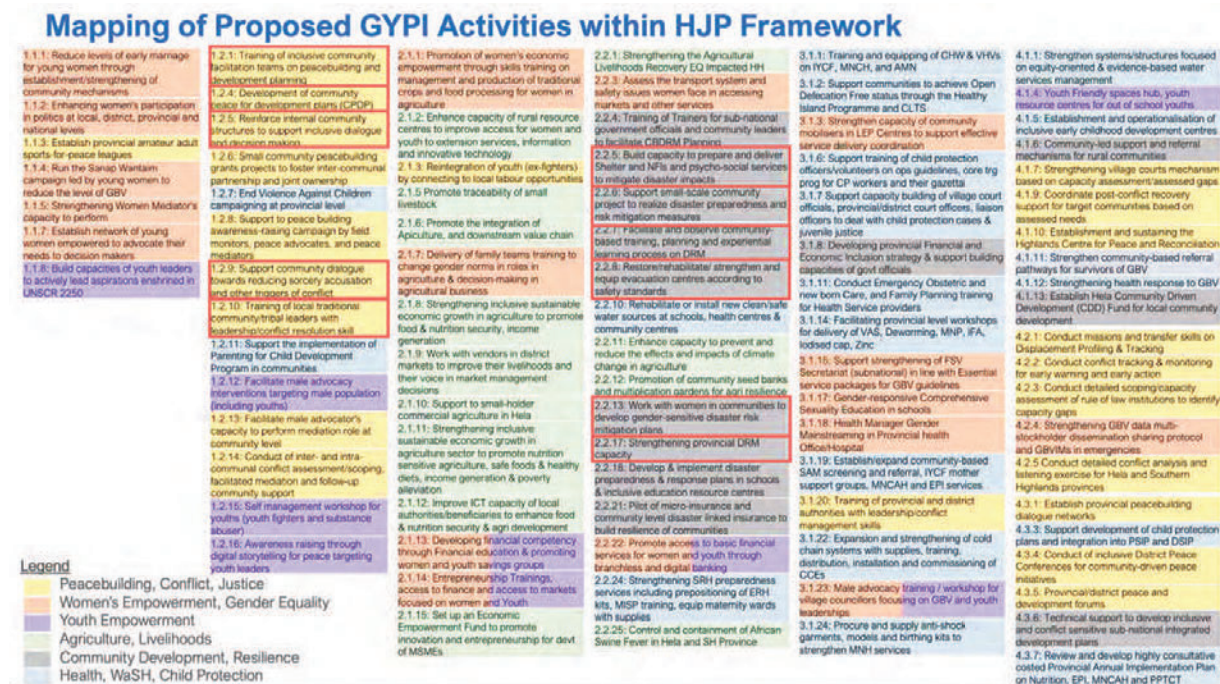
Beyond complementing the current PBF-supported CCfP project, proposed project outputs will benefit from proposed mental health and psychosocial support services interventions (parallel GYPI proposal with UN Women and UNFPA) that address the intergenerational conflict-driven trauma, to enable women to confidently assume leadership within their communities while the creation of women-led community-based self-help groups to address climate-induced risks establishes additional infrastructures for peace.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Spotlight Initiative (SI) / 36 months	EU / USD 17 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of capacities of key institutions charged with coordination and implementing the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Strategy; will expand on innovative social norms transformation programmes; work with the law and justice, child protection and health sectors to improve the quality and reach of basic services for survivors of intimate partner violence/domestic violence; help service providers to improve the quality and comparability of administrative data in order to feed into planning and budgeting; and will establish a capacity building/development unit for local organizations and across the Pacific region, including groups led by youth, and those 	Complementarities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for local NGOs and FBOs to use SASA! approaches in their prevention work • Review and update Male advocacy strategy and module/tool kit • Expansion of male advocacy programme in pilot areas • Strengthen use of traditional and social media to provide girls and women as well as boys and men an opportunity to engage on issues affecting them and inform awareness raising through public information services • Expand access to services for survivors through a combination of community-

		<p>facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, to increase their access to funding and technical assistance.</p>	<p>based shelters and counselling, hotlines, digital technologies and other appropriate means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building network and capacity for human rights defenders across the country to advocate against violence against women and improved protection • Creating virtual platforms for engagement for women's movement to support advocacy and influence
<p>Creating Conditions for Peace (CCfP) / 30 months</p>	<p>PBF USD 4 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and youth supported for leadership roles in established community peacebuilding mechanisms and decision-making in domestic and community settings. • Peacebuilding skills and tools are entrenched in communities and churches/faith-based organizations • Duty bearers are capacitated with gender-responsive and youth sensitive leadership/conflict management skills to address different dimensions of risk and improve local governance. • Physical and non-physical institutional arrangements supporting/for local peace and development efforts established including post-conflict needs assessments. • Information systems (including community feedback mechanisms) established to generate evidence and transfer knowledge on peacebuilding and conflict, and to support early warning and early action. • Inclusive and conflict- sensitive accountability arrangements are articulated to ensure involvement of communities and local civil society in decision- making particularly through provincial, district and LLG-levels conflict-sensitive development planning and service delivery. 	<p><u>Differences:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not focus specifically on climate-induced hazards and human impacts including conflicts and displacement. <p><u>Complementarities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support women in assuming leadership and decision-making roles in established community peacebuilding mechanisms. • Strengthen peacebuilding /conflict mitigation capacities of community leadership. • Enhancing community resilience through development of community peace for development plans
<p>Addressing Conflict and Fragility in the Highlands (ACFiH) / 36 months</p>	<p>KOICA USD 3 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peacebuilding skills and tools are entrenched in communities and faith-based organizations. • Inclusive and conflict-sensitive accountability mechanisms are established and strengthened to ensure responsiveness to communities and local civil society in local decision-making. • Strong evidence base on conflict context in Hela and Southern Highland Provinces is established 	<p><u>Differences:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not focus specifically on climate-induced hazards and human impacts including conflicts and displacement. <p><u>Complementarities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen peacebuilding /conflict mitigation capacities of community leadership.

		to inform local peacebuilding and development interventions.	
Community-based Disaster Risk Management	USAID-BHA USD 2.8 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refined training materials on DTM, Safe Shelter, and Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Planning approved by the Papua New Guinea government are accessible by the members of the Disaster Management Team (DMT) DMT members and the Provincial Government Officials increase their knowledge on DTM, Safe Shelter, CBDRM Planning, and gender mainstreaming and protection. The selected vulnerable communities in the disaster-prone areas have increased skills and knowledge to assess risks, their capacity, needs and gaps to build resilience to natural hazards. Vulnerable communities in the disaster-prone areas mobilize available resources to implement their CBDRM plan. 	<p><u>Differences:</u></p> <p>Does not focus specifically on peacebuilding</p> <p><u>Complementarities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthens community resilience to climate-induced hazards and human impacts. Promotes the participation of women on decision making related to resilience building aimed to reduce impacts of climate-induced hazards and displacement on target communities.

The project does not operate in isolation but works as an integral part of the UN HJP by both undertaking new peacebuilding activities as well as enhancing extant peacebuilding activities. The project forms a critical pillar in the programme's approach in working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by contributing to the programme's key results areas and complementing traditional development interventions being implemented in both provinces. This is clearly illustrated in the mapping of the project's activities against the scope of UN HJP's interventions as follows:



II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

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

UNDP and IOM will jointly implement gender-transformational conflict prevention interventions given the heightened risk of climate-induced conflicts in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea due to increased climate vulnerability of communities arising from climate change.

Globally, the positive outcomes of women’s meaningful participation for conservation, sustainability and peace underscores the need to address barriers to women’s engagement and to actively promote women’s inclusion and influence in community decision-making. Given that the sociocultural norms and barriers in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea that disproportionately expose women to climate risks also inhibit their active participation in civic spaces dedicated to address conflicts and climate-induced conflicts, it is essential to promote the growth of women’s leadership in climate-related conflict prevention and reduce barriers to inclusion.

While women tend to be more adversely affected by climate-conflict risks in terms of assets/well-being, this vulnerability is not intrinsic, but rather produced through gender dynamics that create differing experiences of marginalization and exposure for women. Beyond tackling conditions that produce women’s vulnerability, it is critical that interventions be gender-transformational and address the nexus by promoting women’s agency and strengthening their capacity to lead local efforts to address climate change and security.

Empowering women leaders as conflict-sensitive community resilience activists through strengthening of women’s agency, sharing best practices, and strengthening peacebuilder networks advances gender equality and increases community resilience in confronting climate shocks while reducing the risk of climate-induced conflicts. Project interventions will assume common challenges and conditions shared by different groups of women, although it is acknowledged that women are not a homogeneous group. While focused on women’s empowerment, men must be engaged as well to address women’s needs. Particular attention will be paid to communicating women’s rights, their access to natural resources and decision-making.

The project will also be focused on addressing knowledge gaps within the climate-gender-conflict nexus given the recent emergence of such an approach within the prevention agenda and integration with development of local and provincial frameworks through analysis and assessment, and climate and gender-sensitive peace and security strategies. It will also expand the scope of current PBF-supported interventions such as the development of community peace for development plans to include community-led initiatives/projects that address climate adaptation needs with a view to prevent potential climate-induced conflicts. These could include design and establishment of gender-responsive physical community infrastructure that enable the participation of women and women leaders in community decision-making and also community initiatives such as water projects that seeks to reduce the disproportionate impact of climate variability and risk of climate-induced conflicts for women.

- b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’**

Underpinned by the UN and World Bank's Pathways for Peace framework and firmly aligned to and integrating the UN Highlands Joint Programme's theory of change, particularly Pathway 1 (Women and Youth), Pathway 2 (Resilient Communities) and Pathway 3 (Disaster Risk Management), the project logic posits that - if women are empowered to adopt community leadership roles, there is increased community participation developing and operationalising community-based interventions to mitigate climate-induced natural hazards experienced by communities, thereby significantly reducing the risk of climate-induced conflicts. Below is the causal relationship between the proposed interventions and the expected peacebuilding results:

IF women, girls, men and boys affected by conflict and climate variability are provided with constructive ways to engage with each other in their communities particularly in community decision making;

IF women are provided with the appropriate appreciation, understanding, knowledge and tools to engage in conflict-sensitive approaches in addressing climate-induced hazards;

IF men, particularly duty bearers, are actively engaged in advocating for participation of women in community-based decisions to addressing climate-induced hazards;

IF communities are supported in developing and operationalising conflict-sensitive approaches in addressing climate-induced hazards;

THEN the potential for future outbreaks of violence due to climate-induced impacts will be reduced and mitigated; social capital (horizontal dimensions of social cohesion) will be enhanced, leading to safer, more resilient communities;

BECAUSE

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

Disproportionate impact of climate variability and risk of climate-induced conflicts for women is reduced. (Output 2.1);

Climate-induced peace and security risks are integrated in planning and strategic frameworks (Output 2.2);

The climate-gender-conflict nexus has implications for peace and security, equality, realisation of human rights and sustainable development in the Highlands. Yet knowledge and work specifically related to the climate-gender-conflict nexus is extremely limited, particularly in the Highlands context. Proper analysis and assessment of the linkages between climate change, gender and conflict, which is currently underdeveloped, would significantly enhance understanding and be used to inform policy interventions and strategic planning, while work at the community level is urgently needed to address climate-induced peace and security risks and the intensified gender disparities that result.

Various levels of analyses have already been undertaken to understand conflict dynamics in the Highlands, including its environmental stressors and gendered impacts, and to work toward conflict prevention and response. This includes through the UN's Highlands Joint Programme underpinned by Pathways for Peace, an in-depth context analysis of Southern Highlands and Hela provinces and CARE's gendered analysis following extreme weather and disasters in the Highlands, including the 2018 Highlands Earthquake and localized effects of El Nino. An independent conflict analysis of the

target provinces commissioned by the UN is currently being undertaken which would further informed programming. Critical work is being undertaken in the Highlands through multi-sectoral interventions being carried out under the UN's Highlands Joint Programme to respond to the current state of volatility and fragility in Hela and Southern Highlands provinces by engaging earlier to prevent violent conflict, reduce humanitarian need and harmonise efforts across peace, security and development. Through the HJP, there is significant work being undertaken to elevate women's role in the peacebuilding process given the unique role women play in communities in conflict prevention and the structural barriers they face to participate.

The project's transformational potential lies in its approach diverging from the traditional dual-focus of gender-peacebuilding, climate-peacebuilding and gender-climate but to aggregate the climate-gender-conflict nexus to develop critical interventions to address risks and impacts and accelerate action toward peacebuilding, climate adaptation and gender equality at the local and regional levels. As per the UN Secretary-General's prevention agenda and Sustaining Peace resolutions, prevention needs to build on prevention-adaptation synergies in a holistic cross-cutting manner. By offering an integrated response, the project will leverage on the work being undertaken across these issues to produce greater understanding of the climate-gender-conflict nexus and inform more effective solutions.

Project interventions are also based on the assumption that to strengthen community resilience and better respond to climate-induced security threats, women must be targeted both in response and for greater participation in inclusive peacebuilding processes. This is due to their heightened vulnerability to climate-security risks, their role in communities and proximity to and dependence on natural resources.

Already, recent experience has demonstrated that women and girls in communities have the potential to contribute as local agents of peace and contribute toward better outcomes in terms of conservation and sustainability. Although women and girls are often erroneously viewed by male leaders as having little capacity to reason and hence contribute to peacebuilding, the well-recognized and prescribed roles of women as carers (i.e. as mothers and wives) acting as strong emotional wellsprings while engaging and educating community members also are an important asset in the peacebuilding process. During the peace process in Bougainville, "women spearheaded peace talks at both the local and national levels from the early stages of the crisis, providing support in the margins of official meetings and through discrete lobbying efforts. Their unique position in the family enabled them to facilitate dialogue between warring factions and in some cases, to engage directly in negotiations with local Bougainville Revolutionary Army units".

Additionally, given their proximity to and reliance on natural resources for sustenance and livelihoods, women are key stakeholders within communities and uniquely placed to find solutions to conserve natural resources and adapt to climate change. Women, especially in rural settings, are highly dependent on natural resources as the primary household providers of water, food and energy. This also translates to higher vulnerability to any changes in these resources as a result of climate change or conflict. Programming under the UN's global Joint Programme on Women, Natural Resources and Peace acknowledges that natural resources management for example offers entry points for enhancing women's contributions to peacebuilding. There is also strong evidence to suggest that the involvement of women in efforts to adapt to climate change and the preservation of natural resources leads to better outcomes in terms of conservation and sustainability.

Building on ongoing HJP interventions aimed at enhancing women's agency and leadership roles including through male engagement, the empowering women through project interventions, both in

peacebuilding efforts and to address climate adaptations needs to prevent potential climate-induced conflicts, will not only lead to gender transformational outcomes, but will have a positive feedback loop on other indicators of gender-equality and sustainable development in the Highlands.

The proposal interventions will also operationalize a key Pathway for Peace (Pathway 3: Disaster Risk Management) as identified in the Highlands Joint Programme's theory of change. Given that environmental hazards and climate change are leading drivers of food, health and economic insecurity and internal displacement in PNG, the Pathway for Peace on Disaster Risk Management advocates for interventions that address climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction to enhance community and household resilience and contribute to a reduction of stress on an already fragile system and support communities to avoid displacement and remain in-situ. This significantly reduces risk of forced displacement due to the shocks of natural hazards or the longer-term impact of climate change which will inadvertently trigger conflicts given the context of communities' freedom of movement being restricted to well-defined physical tribal spaces. The Pathway also states that it is essential that interventions are informed by downscaled sub-provincial multi-hazard risk assessments and vulnerability assessments (particularly accounting for critical vulnerabilities such as those experienced by women and persons living with disabilities).

Proof of concept of this emergent approach in PNG will validate the efficacy of working across the gender-conflict-climate nexus and serve to further catalyse resources from multilateral and bilateral donors across various thematic streams of investments.

c) Provide a narrative description of key project components (outcomes and outputs),

Working in Hela and Southern Highlands provinces, the project will address the risk of climate-induced conflict.

The project specifically will:

1. Strengthen the capacity of women community leadership particularly in climate-induced conflicts and in the development of climate adaptation measures: Building on the results of ongoing PBF-supported interventions involving strengthening women's leadership in peace mediation and building capacity of community leadership in inclusive conflict management, this activity will draw on the findings to the proposed analysis and assessment of climate-informed gender and conflict risks to address obstacles and barriers to women leadership and an inclusive civic space. It will specifically focus on promoting inclusive participation of women leaders in the development of community-based conflict-sensitive climate adaption measures within the framework of Community Peace for Development Plans (CPDPs) with linkages to provincial action plans. As demonstrated by the potential of the successful development and implementation of PBF-supported CPDPs with local level government participation to date¹³, this intervention presents a key entry point to specifically build on numerous existing efforts currently being implemented through the CCfP project namely: enhancing the role of women in community-led mediation (CCfP Activity 1.1.1); empowering young women to advocate for their needs to decision-makers (CCfP Activity 1.1.2), capacity building of community mobilisers (CCfP Activity 2.1.1); male advocacy interventions targeting male population (CCfP Activity 1.2.6/1.2.7); and training of local traditional community/tribal leaders with leadership/conflict

¹³ Community Peace for Development Planning and Implementation Post Assistance Monitoring Survey Report, 2020 (<https://tinyurl.com/58nabhyt>); Semin Community Peace for Development Plan, Southern Highlands Province, 2020 (<https://tinyurl.com/8ysvzk25>).

resolution skills (CCfP Activity 1.2.5) as well as through the ACFiH project's efforts to reinforce internal organic community structures to support inclusive dialogue and decision making, conflict resolution (ACFiH Activity 1.1.3) and organizing inclusive district peacebuilding forums for localized mutual learning (ACFiH Activity 2.1.2). Consequently, the impact of this component will also enable greater impact on the CCfP and ACFiH projects (which will be implemented in parallel) particularly in the effectiveness of provincial peace and development dialogue networks for enhanced local governance, communication, information sharing and confidence-building (ACFiH Activity 2.1.1) and conduct of inclusive District Peace Conferences to create platform for community-driven peace initiatives and generate momentum for peace (CCfP Activity 3.3.1).

2. Address the disproportionate impact of climate variability and risk of climate-induced conflicts for women: Expanding the scope of current PBF-supported formulation of community peace for development plans (CPDP) (CCfP Activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2), communities will be supported to develop their own enhanced CPDPs to include community-led initiatives/projects that address climate adaptation needs with a view to prevent potential climate-induced conflicts and gendered impacts. These could include design and construction of gender-responsive physical community infrastructure that enable the participation of women and women leaders in community decision-making and also community initiatives such as water projects that seeks to address disproportionate impacts of climate hazards on women. Communities targeted through this component will benefit significantly from the experiences of earlier efforts at developing and operationalizing CPDPs and will also have access to current PBF-supported community small peacebuilding grants (CCfP Activity 1.2.3) as well as Hela Provincial Government-funded UNDP/UNCDF-administered community development resources This intervention will result in the facilitated development of a community-specific and community-owned development plans while also see tangible outputs which could include construction of tangible community facilities and/or initiatives such as community food gardens with drought-tolerant crops.
3. Integrate climate-induced peace and security risks in planning and strategic frameworks: Support downscaled in-depth analysis and assessment of climate-informed gender and conflict risk and the development of Highlands strategic framework (and provincial plans) for addressing climate-induced peace and security risks. By undertaking a local-level analysis and assessment of climate-informed gender and conflict risks, the unique gendered risk factors that exist in communities within both Hela and Southern Highlands provinces may be identified together with specific barriers and differentiated obstacles to women and women community leaders' increased participation and leadership role in the prevention of climate-induced crises. The provincial authorities would also be supported to develop a climate and gender-sensitive peace and security strategy with costed provincial action plans that would operationalise the strategy and address risks identified. The two abovementioned components will be informed by the proposed analyses, and assessments will be undertaken as part of the first phase of the project. Subsequently, these components will be implemented with provincial strategy formulation in parallel. This component will specifically build on the results of ongoing implementation of the USAID-BHA supported CB-DRM project which is underpinned by the risk-informed disaster risk management approaches. This intervention will subsequently support promotes the participation of women on decision-making related to resilience building to reduce impacts of climate-induced hazards and displacement on target communities as a good practice to be upscaled and replicated.

The outputs and activities will contribute to the outcomes as below:

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

Output 1: Capacity of women community leadership particularly in climate-induced conflicts and in the development of climate adaptation measures is strengthened.

Activities:

- Activity 1.1.1 Delivering training of women community leaders in awareness of climate-induced risks and local approaches/ to mitigate risks (UNDP)
- Activity 1.1.2 Support community-led establishment of inclusive community civic spaces to facilitate collective decision-making (UNDP)

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

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

Activities:

- Activity 2.1.1 Training of inclusive community facilitation teams on peacebuilding and development planning (IOM)
- Activity 2.1.2 Development and implementation of gender and climate-responsive community peace for development plans (IOM)

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

Activities:

- Activity 2.2.1 Conduct of provincial and sub-provincial climate risk assessment in both Hela and Southern Highlands provinces (UNDP)
- Activity 2.2.2 Support provincial authorities in development of provincial climate and gender-sensitive peace and security strategies with costed provincial action (UNDP)

With the project activities being implemented within the framework of the HJP and contributing directly to the overall programme results, the key upstream/downstream interlinkages within the HJP's theory of change with a focus on mutually supportive impacts of activities are mapped out as follows:

Upstream	Project Activities	Downstream
<u>Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 2.2.1 <u>HJP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCfP Activity 1.1.1 • CCfP Activity 1.1.2 • CCfP Activity 2.1.1 • CCfP Activity 1.2.5 • CCfP Activity 1.2.6 • CCfP Activity 1.2.7 	Activity 1.1.1 Delivering training of women community leaders in awareness of climate-induced risks and local approaches/ to mitigate risks	<u>Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.1.2 • Activity 2.1.1 • Activity 2.1.2 <u>HJP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACFiH Activity 2.1.1 • CCfP Activity 3.3.1
<u>Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.1.2 	Activity 1.1.2 Support community-led establishment of inclusive community	<u>Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.1.1 • Activity 2.1.1

<u>HJP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACFiH Activity 1.1.3 ACFiH Activity 2.1.2 	civic spaces to facilitate collective decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.1.2 <u>HJP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACFiH Activity 2.1.1 CCfP Activity 3.3.1
<u>Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.1.1 Activity 1.1.2 <u>HJP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCfP Activity 1.2.1 	Activity 2.1.1 Delivering training for inclusive community facilitation teams on peacebuilding and development planning	<u>Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.1.2 <u>HJP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCfP Activity 1.2.2
<u>Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.1.1 <u>HJP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCfP Activity 1.2.2 CCfP Activity 1.2.8 CCfP Activity 3.1.3 	Activity 2.1.2 Development and operationalisation of gender and climate-responsive community peace for development plans	<u>HJP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCfP Activity 1.2.3
	Activity 2.2.1 Conduct of provincial and sub-provincial climate risk assessment in both Hela and Southern Highlands provinces	<u>Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.1.1 Activity 1.1.2 Activity 2.1.1 Activity 2.1.2 Activity 2.2.2
<u>Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.2.1 	Activity 2.2.2 Support provincial authorities in development of provincial climate and gender-sensitive peace and security strategies with costed provincial action	<u>Project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.1.1 Activity 1.1.2 Activity 2.1.1 Activity 2.1.2 <u>HJP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCfP Activity 3.3.2. Output 2.2

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

Implementing the proposed activities within the framework of the Highlands Joint Programme, the project will work in both **Hela and Southern Highlands provinces**. The focus on Hela and Southern Highlands provinces was guided by and in line with the National Government's focus (along with Enga province) as priority provinces for implementation of a new whole-of-government integrated approach (Social and Law and Order Sectors) to improve social services led by the National Department of Justice and Attorney General with support from other social departments including the Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs and the Department for Community Development and Religion. Within the focus provinces, the locations of Komo-Magarima; Tari-Pori and Koroba-Kopiago districts in Hela province, and Kagua-Erave, Nipa-Kutubu, and Mendi-Munihi districts Southern Highlands province, were identified through data from conflict mapping information and reported incidents of violent conflicts and verified through community engagement missions. These locations were further subsequently validated by both Hela and Southern Highlands provincial governments particularly at the Hela Peace and Development Workshop in Oct 2019 with the Hela Provincial Government, the Papua New Guinea National Government, development partners, private sector, churches and other civil society stakeholders.

A total of five communities are expected to be directly supported in development and implementation of their CPDPs (Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2). These will be mirrored in the implementation of Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2. Identification and prioritisation of these communities will be determined upon the completion of planned sub-provincial climate risk assessment in both provinces (Activity 2.2.1). The indicative number of beneficiaries are as follows:

Province	Direct Beneficiaries (Indicative)				Indirect Beneficiaries (Indicative)		
	Number of Communities	Total Persons	Male	Female	Total Persons	Male	Female
Hela	3	3,600	50%	50%	800	50%	50%
Southern Highlands	2	2,400	50%	50%	600	50%	50%

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

Recipient organisations have been implementing stand-alone and joint peacebuilding activities in Hela and Southern Highlands provinces since end 2018 with organisation-specific field offices (IOM) well-established in both provinces. As part of operationalising the UN Highlands Joint Programme, a Joint UN Field Office in Mendi (Southern Highlands) and a sub-office in Tari (Hela) was established in October 2020 as a base for field operations in the province for all participating UN organisations in the joint programme.

UNDP has a long and trusted relationship with the national, provincial and sub-provincial authorities in Papua New Guinea, with the experience of functioning as a neutral and impartial actor and convener between the Government, development and local communities. Recent support to the Bougainville peace process and successful implementation of peacebuilding interventions in the Highlands, and its role of convening agency of the UN Highlands Joint Programme, demonstrate that UNDP continues to be well placed to support the Government's peacebuilding efforts. In the environment sector, UNDP is the largest development partner in the country and has over four decades of experience providing technical support at a national and sub-national level on environmental issues, including climate change mitigation and adaptation. UNDP also has extensive women's rights experience and programmes to eliminate gender-based violence in the country. It is well placed to design and implement peacebuilding interventions that effectively integrate and address climate change and gender.

Based on the principle of leveraging on comparative strengths of local actors such as NGOs and civil society, the project aims to work through as many local partners as appropriate. UNDP is in close consultation with existing NGO partner CARE PNG to collaborate as an implementing partner for key community-based interventions (Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2). While IOM will directly implement its proposed activities, IOM will target CSOs operating in the target provinces with the capacity development on CPDPs due to the continued limited presence of credible NGOs and civil society organisations in both provinces coupled with low capacity and the nature of the activities planned. In doing so, IOM will mentor the identified CSOs with training on CPDP delivered to the community facilitation teams (Activity 2.1.1). Also, IOM will include the CSOs in the community-

level pre- and intensive- planning sessions to be better acquainted with the CPDP process including its operationalisation.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: UNDP Implementing partners: CARE; Provincial Administration, District Administration	\$22,227,431	GEF, Japan, EU, Aus. DFAT, PBF, One UN Fund, KOICA, GCF, Government of PNG	<u>Country Office</u> • Port Moresby <u>Field Offices</u> • Hela • Southern Highlands • Morobe • East Sepik • East New Britain • Autonomous Region of Bougainville	2	• Deputy Resident Representative • Highlands Joint Programme Coordinator • Peacebuilding Specialist
Recipient Organization: IOM Implementing partners: Provincial Administration, District Administration and Local Level Government					
	\$2,500,000	Government of US, USAID-BHA, PBF, UNDSG, DFAT, Government of Papua New Guinea	<u>Head Office</u> • Port Moresby <u>Field Offices</u> • Hela • Southern Highlands • Jiwaka • Chimbu • East Sepik • Madang • Morobe • Oro • Milne Bay • Western • Gulf • Western New Britain • East New Britain • New Ireland • Autonomous Region of Bougainville	6	• Chief of Mission • Emergency and Disaster Management Coordinator.

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will

ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

The project will be jointly implemented by UNDP and IOM. The overall management of project will be undertaken by UNDP under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). Under DIM, each component will be governed by UNDP Project and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP).

As this project which directly operates within the framework of the Highlands Joint Programme and contributes directly to its outcomes and outputs, it will be implemented under the overall leadership, guidance and direction of the HJP's Programme Steering Committee (PSC) co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and includes the RUNOs' Heads of Agencies (or designate with delegated authority). The PSC will provide oversight and strategic guidance to the work of the project and review progress towards results. The Committee will convene as per outlined in the Programme Steering Committee Terms of Reference with consideration of project matters as a standing agenda item. UNDP will provide day-to-day oversight of the project implementation including close coordination with other recipient organisations as well as with the HJP Programme Coordinator and the HJP's Programme Coordination and Management Team (PCMT).

Specifically, an international technical lead/coordinator will be recruited by UNDP, as the lead recipient organisation, to manage and coordinate implementation and partnership engagement and to provide technical, managerial leadership while concurrently implementing UNDP's project activities and acting as UNDP's RUNO project focal point. Considering the need for cost-effectiveness against the overall risk to PBF's significant investment in the Highlands and the UN's duty of care to staff/personnel in such an operating environment, it was concluded that in this unique situation, an international UN personnel is essential given the acutely demanding aspects on this lead role particularly having to operate in high-risk environment (Duty Station E) on an extended basis and the profoundly complex and deeply politicised nature of the planned interventions. It was also agreed that the lack of international technical lead/coordinator would fundamentally compromise the ability of RUNOs to successfully implement the project. Given the highly compressed project implementation timeline and drawing on previous experiences, the project will use UNDP's established GPN/ExpRes roster to identify pre-qualified candidates while leveraging on UNDP's new IPSA contracting modality to expedite recruitment processes. To ensure timely commencement of project implementation, UNDP will also draw on existing PBF-supported capacity such as the Creating Conditions for Peace project team to support with project start-up.

The technical lead/coordinator is directly responsible to UNDP Resident Representative for the effective implementation of UNDP-led project activities and will interface with the designated project lead for IOM. This will be the only international

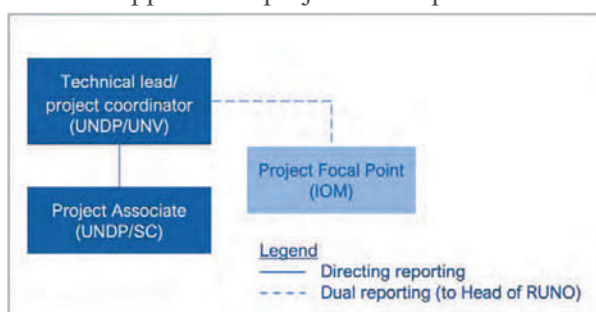


Fig. 2 Organisation of Project Management Team

position in the project management team which will also comprise a national project associate and IOM's project focal point to oversee implementation of respective RUNOs' activities. The recruitment of national staff will be a delicately managed process to maintain the UN's neutrality and impartiality in the Highlands. All project staff and personnel including the project management team

will 100% funded by this project. UNDP Country Office will also provide management support, donor and stakeholder communications and quality assurance as required.

Together the project team will also oversee knowledge management activities including collating and consolidating lessons learned from the project as well as coordinating with the HJP's PCMT on community engagement efforts particularly in responding to community feedback while providing technical support to enhance implementation of project activities. Through the HJP's PCMT and the UNDP Country Office M&E team, the team will have links to RCO's M&E focal point, the UNDAF Peace Priority Working Group and the UN joint M&E Working Group at large. The team will also oversee the M&E plan of the project.

As indicated, the project will be supported by a national project associate. The associate will assist in the day-to-day administrative support to facilitate achievement of the project outputs consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and put in place processes to maximize the project performance in operations. The programme operations associate will be responsible for assisting in the strategic financial management, efficient procurement, logistical services, and ICT management.

Position	Description	Indicative Level	Total Indicative Cost (USD)	Indictive Percentage of Budget
Project Manager / UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and coordinate implementation and partnership engagement • Provide technical, managerial leadership • Oversee implementation of UNDP's project activities • UNDP's RUNO project focal point 	IPSA10	\$140,000	9%
Project Associate / UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day-to-day project administrative support • Manage project operations processes with focus on financial management, efficient procurement, logistical services and ICT management 	NPSA 5	\$45,000	3%
Emergency & Disaster Management Coordinator/ IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance and technical inputs for the day-to-day implementation of IOM's activities under the project. • In coordination with the RUNOs focal points, liaise with partner stakeholders operating in the area peacebuilding including representatives of provincial and local government, humanitarian and development agencies, UN and NGOs on CPDP implementation. • Monitoring project-related issues and developments in the target provinces and contributing to the development of information products. 	IPSA-10	\$ 29,997.00	6%
Project Assistants/ staff/IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the establishment and participation of community-level task forces such as (CFTs). • Provide technical support to target communities and local authorities to develop CPDPs. 	NPSA 6	\$ 12,600.00	2.52%

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to project locations to monitor programme implementation and conduct activity reviews. Facilitate implementation of the community-led projects identified through CPDPs. 			
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c) Risk management –

Risk Category	Risk	Initial Risk Level		Mitigation Strategy	Final Risk Level	
		Impact	Probability		Impact	Probability
Context	Changes in key government staff risks knowledge management and sustainability of interventions and reduces skills and knowledge development on both sides	M	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building interventions to account for potential staff attrition Process of development of provincial climate and gender-sensitive peace and security strategies to include broader base of government staff to minimise knowledge loss 	L	L
	Surge in conflicts due to displacement of disaster-affected people crossing into non-traditional land	H	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage IOM and provincial governments to undertake pre-crisis identification of potential evacuation centres/ IDP sites located in neutral sites (relative to at-risk community) as part of their ongoing community-based DRM activities. 	M	L
	Politically motivated violence due to pre- and post-election issues from general elections in 2022	H	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions to pivot, re-programme or absorb delays in close consultation with PBF Comprehensive pre-crisis safety and security plan to be developed, exercised and maintained Establishment of local early warning networks Close coordination with local security forces 	M	M
	Occurrence of major natural hazard (including pandemics e.g. COVID-19) affecting either/both provinces leading to severe adverse humanitarian impact and delay in implementation of planned activities	H	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactively review and adjust implementation methodologies of activities (where possible) to adapt to prevailing conditions Proactively review and adjust implementation timeline of activities in close consultation with PBSO in line with results framework and project's theory of change In close consultation with PBSO, reprogramming of planned activities to respond to immediate humanitarian needs 	M	M
Delivery	Poor coordination of project activities leading to overlaps with government activities	M	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular project implementation and coordination meetings Joint implementation with local authorities 	L	L
	Failure of IP to implement activities	M	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP to undertake contractual obligation to deliver activities IP to be supported with capacity building Identify alternative IPs to implement activities 	L	L
	Reinforcement of clientelism practiced by local church partners at the expense of ensuring equal access to services.	M	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of mediation teams to be inter-denominational to balance against promotion of a single church's influence Establishment of community feedback mechanism (community engagement) 	L	L

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialise and educate mediation teams on UN's values and operating mode, expected appropriate behaviour • Close monitoring of activity implementation 		
	Women and youth experience backlash (e.g. violence, community exclusion) from men and community at large due to involvement in empowerment activities	H	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and inclusive decision-making activities to be implemented in well-paced manner and sensitive to community acceptance • Deliberate communication to communities that capacity building is not a zero-sum but positive sum exercise (citing examples of successfully implemented CPDPs) 	M	L
Operational	Loss of government support due to evolving priorities	H	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain broad-base support from political and administrative stakeholders • Formalising government support through integration into UN's joint annual workplan and co-signing of HJP between UN & PNG Government • Encourage government allocation of funds into implementing HJP activities 	M	L
	Loss of community trust in UN	H	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement deliberate community engagement activities including drawing broad-base support from influential stakeholders • Demonstration of tangible benefits from UN/UNDP intervention 	M	M
	Neutrality & impartiality perceived to be compromised	H	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberate training to initiate all project personnel on UN's values, expected appropriate behaviour • All project personnel to individually sign code-of-conduct 	M	M
	Loss of community trust in local implementing partners	H	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging with broad base of trusted local implementing partners to minimise risk • Leverage on HJP PCMT's community engagement mechanism for feedback • Initiate sincere attempt to investigate and resolve issue; reassure community of UN's commitment, update regularly • Deliberate training to socialise and educate local implementing partners and staff of UN's values and operating mode, expected appropriate behaviour 	M	L
	Attempts by stakeholders to inappropriately influence project implementation	H	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain appropriate checks and balance (particularly close management oversight) in project implementation • Communicate that the UN operates in a strictly principled, neutral and impartial manner in accordance with mutually agreed criteria based on evidence 	M	L
	Lack of community access	H	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement deliberate community engagement activities including drawing broad-base support from influential stakeholders 	M	L
Fiduciary	Financial mismanagement by UNDP	H	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly implement UNDP's Operational Guide of the Internal Control Framework 	M	L
	Financial mismanagement by IP	M	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement internal CO controls and SOPs according to UND G HACT framework • Capacity building of IP on financial management 	L	L
Safeguards	Beneficiaries subject to child abuse, and sexual exploitation and abuse	H	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of all project personnel (incl. IP) on Child Protection and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse • Individual signing of Code of Code • Establishment of confidential feedback/reporting mechanism 	M	L

d) **Monitoring and evaluation –**

The project will be monitored closely to ensure that interventions are implemented according to plan, or adjustments are proposed, approved, adopted and implemented in a timely manner, and evaluated to determine if the intended results have been realized and factors that contributed to the observed performance. As per UNDP's internal regulation, all projects have to update their relevant data every three months to measure their progress against their targets and work plans. Qualitative and quantitative data will be collected and compiled by project personnel who will regularly visit project sites, interviewing the beneficiaries, receive data from the government counterparts, implementing partners and conduct desk research. Monitoring tools include field visit templates, a results framework, post-event surveys, pre- and post-training surveys and questionnaires that will be designed according to the various monitoring requirements of the particular exercise and evaluation activities.

The project will apply a mixed-method M&E approach, including measuring the change of key indicators from baseline to end line, as well as a non-random case-control study, where the key indicators of intervention areas will be compared to non-intervention areas. Assigned field monitors will be trained on the quarterly reporting. Recipient agencies will conduct joint field monitoring visits supported by RUNOs' existing M&E capacities including design of monitoring tools and analysis. Key indicators are rooted in SDGs related to peacebuilding, the UNDAF and the Highlands Joint Programme.

Monitoring and Evaluation activity	Cost	Methodology	Timeframe
Baseline assessment	\$20,000	Includes quantitative survey and semi- structured interviews with key stakeholders i.e. local government officials, civil society and private sector partners and community members. This will also map recent and ongoing conflicts with a focus on environmental stressors and gender dynamics, as well as existing peace processes. Set up as a case-control study including a survey for qualitative and quantitative data needs as per HJP results framework.	Jan-Mar 2022
Quarterly Monitoring / Field Monitoring	\$20,000	A joint quarterly monitoring tool will be developed for routine data collection and measure against implementation targets. This will be supported by periodic field monitoring visits.	Quarterly
The Mid-term and Annual Review	-	An internal Annual Review will use project monitoring tool, and optimize on the consultations aligned with UNDAF Annual Review. This will be to update data and measure progress toward output results and inform priorities and strategies for the remainder of the project life.	Oct/Dec 2022
End line Assessment	\$25,000	Comparison for the baseline assessment and final measurement of project achievement.	Jun 2022
Independent Evaluation	\$40,000	Independent measurement of the programmatic impact.	Jun 2022
M&E TOTAL	\$105,000		

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability.

The project is implemented within the framework of the HJP. As such, sustainability of both the project (and programme) outcomes are well-embedded within the project design to ensure sustained momentum of peacebuilding efforts both within communities and local institutions.

Additionally, partnerships with other donors will be sought to leverage off project activities and expand work on climate-security issues and the climate-gender-conflict nexus in the Highlands. Peacebuilding efforts in the Highlands have proven to engage new partners and deepen commitment in the region. Recent \$3M USD investment from KOICA demonstrates this, as well as expressions of interest from

the Local Embassy of Japan regarding investment in the Highlands. Nominated by the Government of the Republic of Korea, UNDP has been invited to an upcoming OECD Panel Event in November 2021 on responding to fragility in Asia and the Pacific with a focus on highlighting the approach of the working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in the PNG Highlands. This presents further opportunity to socialize potential OECD donors on the investments opportunities in peacebuilding. Additionally, implementation of this project will be a proof of concept of bankable investments opportunities for interested donors such as the Republic of Korea. The project will also work closely with UNDP's partnerships and communication team, the UN Communications Group as well as the HJP's Programme Coordination and Management Team to leverage on existing communications and advocacy mechanism to generate increased donor interest.

The project will help strengthen the relationship between the government and local communities, as the communities are the first responders in the face of an emergency yet need to have access to government officials. Drafting, launching and implementation of the community-led plans will include local government officials including their signing off on the plans, thereby strengthening their collaboration. In addition, the deliberate process of supporting provincial authorities' development of provincial climate and gender-sensitive peace and security strategies with costed provincial action is intended to embed community peace for development planning objectives into regular government development planning considerations and processes.

Peacebuilding is a complex process that involves transformation of attitudes and behaviours. As such, it is expected that peacebuilding efforts will continue to require significant investment in time and resources. This can be leveraged through demonstration of tangible results and continued advocacy on the positive sum imperative for stakeholders including the Government, development partners and private sector.

IV. Project budget

Balancing value-for-money considerations against the overall risk to PBF's significant investment in the Highlands and the UN's duty of care to staff/personnel in such a highly complex and challenging environment, the costs of an international UN personnel are essential to be factored into the budget given the acutely demanding aspects on this lead role. Additionally, the high costs of operating in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea is well established and acknowledged by donors to the UN Highlands Joint Programme, including the UN Peacebuilding Fund. The budget lines of the proposed project budget remain consistent with previous and ongoing PBF-funded projects scaled accordingly.

See Annex D Excel Budget.

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		Potential implementing partners have been identified and consultations are ongoing.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		TORs for key project personnel developed
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		Target communities will be identified following completion of proposed down-scaled analysis of at-risk communities overlaid against UN Highlands Joint Programme target locations
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project baseline study (up to 2 months) to be undertaken prior to project implementation. • Contracting of consultancy to undertake proposed down-scaled risk analysis. • Completion of partnership agreement with implementing partner (2 months)
Gender			

10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		Informed by consultations with women in previous community-based focus group discussions and peacebuilding forums.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		A key component of the project involvements empowerment of women particularly in enhancing women leadership in climate-induced risk prevention.

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		Costs of operating in Highlands and costs of UN personnel addressed in budget note.

5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		X	

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

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

		consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

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

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

allocation if the context requires it		
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Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.¹⁴
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

¹⁴ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Increased active participation of women in communities in community action to mitigate climate-induced conflict risks</p> <p>SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Proportion of women in target communities participating in/contributing to peacebuilding within communities by age.</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline assessment End-line assessment report 	TBC
	Output 1.1: Capacity of women community leadership particularly in climate-induced conflicts and in the development of climate adaptation measures is strengthened.	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Women's self-rating of their understanding of climate-related security risks.</p> <p>Baseline: TBC (subject to baseline assessment) Target: TBC (subject to baseline assessment)</p>	Community survey reports and monitoring reports	TBC
	Activity 1.1.1 Delivering training of women community leaders in awareness of climate-induced risks and local approaches/ to mitigate risks (UNDP)	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Women's self-rating of their ability to contribute toward adaptation needs.</p> <p>Baseline: TBC (subject to baseline assessment) Target: TBC (subject to baseline assessment)</p>	Community survey reports and monitoring reports	TBC
	Activity 1.1.2 Support community-led establishment of inclusive community civic spaces to facilitate collective decision-making (UNDP)	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Proportion of community members in target communities who believe that community dialogue is inclusive for women participation and responsive to undertaken climate and conflict-sensitive actions, by sex and age.</p> <p>Baseline: TBC (subject to baseline assessment) Target: TBC (subject to baseline assessment)</p>	Community survey reports and monitoring reports	TBC
<p>Outcome 2: Communities and households have improved resilience to manage risks and mitigate shocks from conflict and human induced/natural disasters</p> <p>SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) SDG 13 (Climate Action) SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a: Assessed vulnerability of target communities.</p> <p>Baseline: TBC (subject to baseline assessment) Target: TBC (subject to baseline assessment)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerability Analysis and Monitoring (VAM) survey Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) INFORM Risk index 	TBC
	Output 2.1: Impact of climate variability and risk of climate-induced conflicts for women is reduced.	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of trainings conducted for inclusive community facilitation teams on peacebuilding and development planning.</p>	<p>Training report</p> <p>Reports quarterly</p>	TBC

(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)	Activity 2.1.1 Delivering training for inclusive community facilitation teams on peacebuilding and development planning (IOM)	Baseline: 2 (Under the broader HJP) Target: 3 (1 new under this proposed project)		
	Activity 2.1.2 Development and implementation of gender and climate-responsive community peace for development plans (IOM)	Output Indicator 2.1.2 Proportion of women in target communities who believe that CPDP is responsive to and addresses women's prioritization of climate and conflict-sensitive actions. Baseline: TBC (subject to baseline assessment) Target: TBC (subject to baseline assessment)	Community survey reports and monitoring reports	
		Output Indicator 2.1.3: Number of costed gender and climate-responsive community peace for development plans implemented. Baseline: 12 (7 being drafted, and 5 finalized/launched under the broader HJP) Target: 5 (Cumulatively 17 in total under HJP)	Records of planning discussions, endorsed development plans.	TBC
	Output 2.2: Provincial policies and strategic frameworks are informed by climate-induced peace and security risks.	Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of communities targeted for support in development and implementation of community peace for development plans informed through provincial and sub-provincial climate risk assessments. Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Records of planning discussions, completed assessments, CPDPs	TBC
	Activity 2.2.1 Conduct of provincial and sub-provincial climate risk assessment in both Hela and Southern Highlands provinces (UNDP)			
	Activity 2.2.2 Support provincial authorities in development of provincial climate and gender-sensitive peace and security strategies with costed provincial action (UNDP)	Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of provincial climate and gender-sensitive peace and security strategies with costed provincial action developed. Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Records of planning discussions, endorsed strategies and response plans.	TBC

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	UNDP	IOM	Recipient Organization 3	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 194,000.00	\$ 150,228.00	\$ -	\$ 344,228.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 115,644.00	\$ -	\$ 125,644.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 56,460.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ -	\$ 74,460.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 212,917.96	\$ 54,772.86	\$ -	\$ 267,690.82
5. Travel	\$ 16,180.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ -	\$ 86,180.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 377,591.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 377,591.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 67,430.48	\$ 58,644.86	\$ -	\$ 126,075.34
Sub-Total	\$ 934,579.44	\$ 467,289.72	\$ -	\$ 1,401,869.16
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 65,420.56	\$ 32,710.28	\$ -	\$ 98,130.84
Total	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000.00

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	UNDP	IOM	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 700,000.00	\$ 350,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,050,000.00	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ -	\$ 450,000.00	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
TOTAL	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000.00	