

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



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<b>Country (ies):</b> Solomon Islands	
<b>Project Title:</b> Empowering Youth as Agents for Peace and Social Cohesion in the Solomon Islands <b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations:</b> UNDP (UN), ILO (UN) <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation, and Peace; Ministry of Women, Youth, Children, and Family Affairs; Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry/Young Entrepreneurs' Council (CSO); Solomon Islands Women in Business Association (CSO); World Vision (NGO)	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 01/12/2018 <b>Project duration in months<sup>2</sup>:</b> 24 Months <b>Geographic zones for project implementation:</b> Honiara Settlements, Weather Coast, North Malaita, Western border communities with Bougainville	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> <b>UNDP:</b> \$ 1,481,228 <b>ILO:</b> \$ 317,255 <b>Total:</b> \$1,798,483 <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>	
Other existing funding for the project: UNDP contribution \$120,000 Project total budget: \$1,918,483	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche:</b> UNDP: \$ 1,036,860 ILO: \$ 216,729 Total: \$1,253,588	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche:</b> UNDP: \$ 444,368 ILO: \$ 100,527 Total: \$544,895		
<p><b>Project Description:</b></p> <p>The Solomon Islands is entering a critical phase in its peacebuilding journey; the Regional Assistance Mission has now fully withdrawn, national and provincial elections in early 2019 are a potential flashpoint in a context where government spending is increasingly dominated by discretionary spending managed by MPs, and a referendum on independence in neighboring Bougainville risks reigniting violence along the porous border.</p> <p>In this context, and in support of the recently launched National Youth Policy, this project will empower marginalized young Solomon Islanders, particularly young women, both to engage in decision-making and as pro-active social entrepreneurs to address local sources of grievances. It will take peacebuilding efforts in a new direction, and into new locations that have traditionally been beyond the reach of development efforts and government services to help nurture a new generation of effective peace advocates and nation builders.</p>			
<p><b>Project Consultation and Endorsement Process:</b></p> <p>Working with youth has always been a focus of the UN's peacebuilding work in the country. UNDP has worked closely with the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs in facilitating the country's first ever Youth Dialogue, as well as in developing the National Youth Policy. This has involved thorough analysis of the challenges and constraints facing youth, and detailed consultations with young people from across the Solomon Islands, summarized in the 2018 Solomon Islands Youth Status Report, supported by the ongoing peacebuilding project of UNDP/UN Women.</p> <p>Through the existing PBF-supported project, and working closely with the Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation, and Peace, detailed nationwide consultations were also held on the status of peacebuilding and the main threats to peace, summarized in the National Perceptions Survey on Peacebuilding for the Solomon Islands.</p> <p>This project was developed to support the implementation of recommendations from these documents through nationwide consultation processes. In June 2018, a joint UNDP-ILO mission held close consultations with relevant Government Ministries, potential implementing partners, and other development partners, including those already working in the peace building space. A round table bringing together Government and implementing partners was held on Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> August to agree on the approach, focus areas, and main activities prior to submission to PBSO. This was followed by one-on-one consultations with implementing partners to clarify and agree on roles and responsibilities.</p>			
<p><b>Project Gender Marker score<sup>3</sup>: <u>2</u></b></p>			

<sup>3</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

<p>A minimum of \$589,225, or 31% of the total project budget has been specifically reserved for direct action on gender equality as part of project activities.</p> <p>A minimum of half of project participants will be female, however by working explicitly to put young women on an equal footing to young men in both engagement with decision makers and the creation of community groups, the project aims to contribute to changes in perceptions about what women can and 'should' do for both men and women. The project will create opportunities for constructive contact between young men and women as equals, and so help to break down gender stereotypes.</p> <p>The budget calculation excludes staff costs, although all project staff are expected to actively reflect gender considerations throughout the implementation of the project. A detailed breakdown of the proportion of the budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment for each output is provided at Annex D.</p>	
<p><b>Project Risk Marker score: <u>  1  </u> (medium risk to achieving outcomes)<sup>4</sup></b></p>	
<p><b>Select PBF Focus Area</b> which best summarizes the focus of the project: <u>1.4 Political Dialogue</u><sup>5</sup></p> <p>The project is fully aligned with agreed UN priorities, contributing directly to UN Pacific Strategy Outcome 5: By 2022, people and communities in the Pacific will contribute to and benefit from inclusive, informed and transparent decision-making processes; accountable and responsive institutions; and improved access to justice.</p> <p>The project will make substantive contributions to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), Goal 8 (Decent work and Economic Growth), and Goal 5 (Gender Equality) through effective implementation of Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).</p>	
<p><b>Type of submission:</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>New project</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Project amendment</b></p>	

<sup>4</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

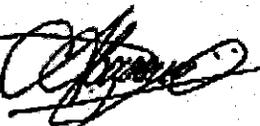
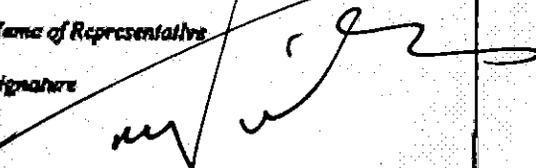
**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>5</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;  
 (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;  
 (3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services  
 (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

<p><b>Recipient Organizations</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Mr Bahodir Burkhanov, Country Director</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: UN Women</i></p> <p>Date &amp; Seal </p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Mr Daryn D. Director</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: ILO</i></p> <p>Date &amp; Seal </p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart: Dr Codric Alependava,</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p><i>Title: Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Women, Youth, Children, and Family Affairs</i></p> <p>Date &amp; Seal </p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Mr Senala Samarathila, Resident Coordinator</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p><i>Title: Resident Coordinator</i></p> <p>Date &amp; Seal </p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p><i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i></p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>

## **I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support**

### **a) Conflict Analysis**

#### **Violent Conflict**

Conflict in the Solomon Islands, locally referred to as 'The Tensions', began in 1998 when a group of militant youths from the island of Guadalcanal attacked settlements of islanders predominantly from Malaita in northwest Guadalcanal, bordering the capital Honiara. Analysis of the violence concluded that their actions were prompted by failures to address root cause issues, including: compensation for people of Guadalcanal who were victimized, over the years, by settlers from neighboring islands; demands for a review of the Land and Title Act and land and natural resources management reform; squatter settlements on Guadalcanal's provincial and tribally-claimed lands; the decentralization of governance functions to provincial and local governments.

During the Tensions, many young men joined the militants because they supported the causes that the militants espoused. Others took advantage of the breakdown in law and order to engage in theft and lawbreaking without specifically identifying with militant groups. The militants built support for their cause by building on resentment over the lack of government services and support, political and economic exclusion, and exploitation by outsiders. However, while communities supported militants at first, often this quickly turned to fear of their violent and intimidating behavior, which soon deviated into exploitation. Rigorous statistical estimates of youth involvement is not available, but the involvement of young men in fighting is perceived as particularly high amongst a group formed on the Weather Coast of Guadalcanal. None who were young during the Tensions would still be classified as youth now.

The clear majority of the perpetrators of violence during the Tensions were male. Women's roles during the conflict were typically more oriented towards promoting peaceful dialogue and non-violence. However, there were smaller groups of women that were actively involved in supporting the conflict, including by: harboring militants, spying, and even carrying out violent attacks. During the conflict, extensive violence against women (including gender-based violence targeted specifically at women) occurred, including torture, rape, sexual violence, murder, beatings, arson, kidnapping, looting, and extrajudicial detention.<sup>6</sup>

For young girls in particular, in the context of unrest and economic hardship, many young women felt obliged to go with men who demanded sex, or did so in exchange for goods or money. Others were willingly involved with militants. No young girls are known to have participated as militants, although a small number did support armed groups for example with transporting weapons.

In August 2000, Australia and New Zealand assisted in negotiating a ceasefire and, in October 2000, convened the Townsville Peace Conference at which belligerent parties, the provincial governments of Malaita and Guadalcanal and central government of the Solomon Islands agreed the Townsville Peace Agreement (TPA). Following ratification of the TPA, weapons were collected, and reconciliation ceremonies facilitated; however, apart from these efforts,

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<sup>6</sup> "Women and Peace: The Role of Solomon Islands Women in Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding", UNDP Pacific Centre, 2015

TPA implementation was limited. The environment became characterized by rampant lawlessness with theft and beatings especially common in and around Honiara.

In 2003, the Pacific Islands Forum responded to a request from the newly-elected Solomon Islands Government and deployed a multilateral Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI), led by Australia, to support the restoration of rule of law. More than 2,000 police and soldiers from 15 contributing countries began arriving from July 2003 with a mandate to “reinforce and uphold the legitimate institutions and authorities in Solomon Islands, and restore respect for the Constitution and laws”.

A Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was set up in 2008 which issued a report with far-reaching recommendations for key governance changes in addition to reparations, in 2012. Follow-up has been hampered by lack of political will to publicly discuss recommendations in Parliament.

Since 2013, RAMSI operations have gradually scaled down, with the withdrawal completed in June 2017. The small police force which had been re-trained by RAMSI was partially re-armed and emphasis was put on community policing. Australia and New Zealand keep police advisors in the country.

However, conflicts, sometimes violent, between and within communities, continue to surface years after the end of the Tensions. While the capacity of the police force has been significantly strengthened with the support of RAMSI, some are concerned that the drawdown of RAMSI was premature. Some communities and victims, particularly in the Weather Coast, continue to fear that tensions might return, and other ‘hot spots’ such as emerging settlements in and around Honiara have developed.

### **Current Peacebuilding Challenge**

The country faces many challenges, including unreliable, difficult and costly transport and connectivity; inequality in development investment between Honiara and outer provinces; heavy reliance on primary products and aid; corruption in business practices and resource allocation; elevated illiteracy and un/underemployment, particularly among women and youth; a high incidence of violence against women; uncontrolled land development, land conflict and settlement patterns; rapid urbanization and squatter settlements around Honiara (undermining community cohesion); weak capacity of governance systems to deliver services (undermining legitimacy, political stability, and affecting social attitudes and behaviors); and persisting inter and intra-island tensions dating back to colonial times.

At the same time, Solomon Islands is a very young country; seven out of ten Solomon Islanders are younger than 35 years old. The implications of this demography have not been recognized enough by development assistance and peacebuilding work. The 2018 Solomon Islands State of Youth Report reveals challenges faced by youth: they feel disadvantaged, disempowered and have low self-esteem. Youth are marginalized from social, economic and political activities in their communities. They are keenly aware of their inability to contribute and lack the necessary knowledge or skills to make informed decisions. As evidenced from the 2006 Chinatown riot, youth are vulnerable to be manipulated into criminal and militant activities.

Young women growing up in the Solomon Islands have a very different experience to young men, typically with more responsibilities and constraints. They do not have the same freedom

of movement, owing to fears about their vulnerability, and are more likely to be tied to domestic work and under the care of older relatives. Gender-based violence remains highly prevalent, with two out of three women having experienced physical and or sexual violence from an intimate partner.

Many young people move to Honiara from rural provinces, particularly Malaita, in search of opportunities. While the population of Honiara keeps growing, in general opportunities for youth remain limited and many find themselves being economically idle.

This large, frustrated, and marginalized young population is typically seen as a risk to stability. In the 2018 National Perceptions Survey on Peacebuilding for the Solomon Islands, the public identified youth as the group most likely to cause disputes, followed by adult men. However, at the same time, youth were identified as one of the most likely groups to be victims of disputes, underlining the profound and complex ways that young people interact disproportionately with the risk of violence.

Women are less positive and less involved in decision making than men. The Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey confirmed that most Solomon Islanders do feel that women can play leadership roles, but mainly in domains such as women's groups or within the household. The most common reasons given for not believing that women could be leaders more broadly were culture, and social norms within communities. Of particular relevance to this project, only 62 percent of respondents from North Malaita believed women could be leaders in their community, compared to 92 percent nationally, underlining the need to take a gender-informed approach to activities in that context.

Young women face the double disadvantage of both social expectations of their age, and their gender. Women have played an important role as advocates for peace, but that role is limited by their influence on decision making processes.

In recognition of this, the Status of Youth in the Solomon Islands Report made a recommendation to draw on the five pillars of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, which aims to encourage youth-inclusive development. It also proposed reform of employment and livelihood projects, mentorship and internship opportunities, while targeting assistance to disadvantaged groups (particularly young mothers and people with disabilities). Rural youth projects, training opportunities, and community-based education are emphasized in the recommendations.

The recent adoption of the National Youth Strategy, which incorporates Resolution 2250, presents an opportunity for the UN to work with national stakeholders to address the root causes of the tensions and cement peace dividends by effectively engaging the youth.

### **Bougainville**

The North-West of the Solomon Islands borders the autonomous Bougainville region of Papua New Guinea, with some islands sufficiently close to be easily reachable by small boat. During the 1990s, disputes relating to the Panguna copper mine in Bougainville were at the center of a civil war. A condition of the agreement that ended the conflict was a referendum on the political status of the region, scheduled for June 2019. This is widely considered to be a high-risk period, with a significant risk of violence occurring.

The proximity and relative remoteness of the region results in frequent unofficial crossings. For example, the Solomon Islands police announced plans to increase patrols along the border in April 2018 in response to reports of increasing numbers of illegal crossings. Therefore, any outbreaks of violence in Bougainville are likely to have consequences for neighboring areas of the Solomon Islands.

#### **b) Alignment with Existing Initiatives**

The Solomon Islands Government's over-arching strategic policy framework is set out in the National Development Strategy 2016-2035. This articulates five key long-term objectives, including a 'unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order'. The strategic policy frameworks for the UN system as a whole (articulated in the UN Pacific Strategy), and UNDP and ILO in particular, are closely aligned to this.

In June 2017, an inclusive National Dialogue on Sustaining Peace and Stability in the Solomon Islands was convened, bringing together national and provincial government, women leaders, youth leaders, and representatives from church-based communities and civil society. In the resulting Communique, the Dialogue identified youth empowerment and opportunity development as a key issue to be tackled, specifically identifying the potential of young people to contribute to maintaining peace.

Within the National Development Strategy framework, the Government launched the National Youth Policy 2017-2030, and accompanying Strategic Framework for Youth Development and Empowerment in the Solomon Islands, in August 2018. These set out 6 Priority Policy Outcomes (PPOs), of which this project will directly support the implementation of PPO 5; "(i) youths are empowered as agents of positive change, participating in leadership, decision making and governance mechanisms including traditional leadership and governance at all levels including household, village, community, provincial and national levels; and (ii) contributing to long-term social harmony and cohesion, peace and security, gender equality, equal opportunity and national unity that leaves no one behind." Later in 2018, Government plans to launch the National Youth Employment & Entrepreneurial Strategy.

Under previous and ongoing peacebuilding projects in the Solomon Islands, initiatives to empower youth have simultaneously demonstrated the potential high returns to engagement with this demographic, and the importance of a more concerted effort in order to fully realize that potential. Processes such as that leading up to the Youth Peacebuilding Innovation Forum in 2017 and the most recent Malaita provincial Innovation Forum show that young people can generate innovative new approaches to addressing challenges in the communities to contribute to peace and development. The selection of the participants was carefully done in close consultation with the police and community leaders to extend opportunities to the most marginalized. The youths realized their potential to become solution providers to problems faced in communities. However, the short-term nature and broad focus of previous projects has meant that follow-up support was inadequate to meet needs.

## **II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy**

### **a) Brief Description of Project Content.**

This project will work to empower young Solomon Islanders so that rather than becoming frustrated and being seen as potential threats to peace, they can be effective advocates for peace and nation builders. Recognizing the peacemaking role played by women during the Tensions, and the history of sexual violence, the project will make particular efforts to empower young women in the peacebuilding process. This will be done through activities that support the achievement of two mutually-reinforcing outcomes:

1. Outcome 1: Young people's, particularly young women's, voices in decision making processes related to issues identified in the Perceptions Survey on peacebuilding are strengthened in Honiara, North Malaita, the Weather Coast of Guadalcanal, and border communities in the West.

Through the establishment of innovative 'youth caucuses' as platforms for youth engagement in hot spot areas. This will be supported by activities to improve the capacity of marginalized young people, particularly women, to engage provincial, community, and private sector leaders in meaningful dialogue on the one hand, and decision makers' buy-in to the need for constructive youth engagement in decision making on the other. As an accountability mechanism, written declarations of commitments to address the challenges faced by young people would be negotiated and drafted through the consultations. Problem-driven methodologies will be used to guide the focus of efforts to influence, but potential areas could include provincial government budgets, environmental and marine management, recruitment processes, or the allocation of scholarships. Given differences in experience, expectations and constraints, particular attention will be paid to ensure that the perspectives of marginalized young women are adequately reflected through the platform. Under the ongoing peacebuilding project, women's caucuses have been established. Whilst they are at the nascent stage, they have already proven to be an effective mechanism for women as a marginalized group to have a regular dialogue with policy makers to concretely follow up on recommendations put forward during the National Peace Dialogue, as well as other fora.

Effort will focus on improving youth agency in the issues identified by existing peacebuilding work as the root causes of tensions, including: land disputes, corruption/integrity, environment and resource management, social cohesion, access to livelihoods, and public services. Through this, the project will work to address the marginalization of young people in the decision-making process that both undermines their ability to make contributions to the peace- and nation-building process, and contributes to the frustration that may lead to resentment of the status quo.

2. Outcome 2: Communities in the hotspot areas are more resilient to conflict with more socially, economically and politically empowered youth, in particular young women, engaging as peace builders.

Joint ILO, PBSO, World Bank and UNDP research<sup>7</sup> has found that decent work deficits and lack of access to livelihoods can be key contributing factors to conflict: a lack of contact across

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<sup>7</sup> ILO, PBSO, UNDP, World Bank 2016: Employment programmes and peace, a joint statement on an analytical framework, emerging principles for action and next steps

different social groups; the existence of grievances over inequality and exclusion; and a lack of opportunity. The project will address these drivers including through constructive engagement among different groups; addressing individual and collective grievance and frustration; and increasing opportunities for economic empowerment of young women and men.

To contribute to this, the project will tailor locally available ILO global enterprise tools and approaches, such as Know About Your Business (KAB)<sup>8</sup> Start & Improve Your Business (SIYB)<sup>9</sup>, Cooperatives<sup>10</sup> and Conflict & Disaster Risk Reduction for Enterprises<sup>11</sup> to support grassroots social entrepreneurship for marginalized youth in at-risk areas to build their capacity to plan, manage and implement community projects that address local sources of grievances that could develop into triggers for violence.<sup>12</sup> The project will therefore establish a process to organize youth groups, with mixed ethnic (where relevant) and gender backgrounds, to identify causes of frustration, and collectively identify and implement locally-owned solutions. This reflects one of the key messages from both the ILO/PBSO/UNDP/World Bank report and the UN-World Bank Pathways for Peace report- that the best way to prevent societies from descending into crisis is to ensure that they are resilient through investment in inclusive and sustainable development.<sup>13</sup> Again, given differences in social expectations and experiences across gender lines, particular efforts will be made to support marginalized young women to take active leadership roles in the groups.

Through this, the project will empower young women and men to make use of their energy and creativity and take positive actions and create opportunities to defuse potential sources of disputes that could become threats to peace. This will help to create a constructive focus for efforts, concentrate project resources on the issues that resonate most strongly with marginalized young members of at-risk communities, and -in line with the National Youth Policy- help to change the perception of young people from being threats to social cohesion to potential solutions to shared challenges.

The existing peacebuilding project works directly on the underlying causes of the tensions, including: corruption issues, leadership quality, land disputes/reforms, and access to and management of natural resources in the context of climate change. The current project has started to plant the seeds for youth to be innovative and realize their ambitions as social entrepreneurs. However, it is clear that you, in particular young women, require continued and sustained support that is not currently available, and this project will therefore fill an important gap.

**b) Project Result Framework, see Annex B.**

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<sup>8</sup> <http://knowaboutbusiness.org/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/start-and-improve-your-business/lang--en/index.htm>

<sup>10</sup> <http://libguides.ilo.org/c.php?g=259877&p=2709798>

<sup>11</sup> <https://conflictanddisaster.org/>

<sup>12</sup> Issues and projects would be identified and developed by participants themselves in order to address the issues that resonate in target communities. However, an example of the type of issue that could be addressed could be the impact of logging activities that are often cited as causing substantial environmental damage with few benefits for local communities, leading to increasing resentment, particularly among the young (especially young women) that are typically not involved in the decision-making process and may be victims of exploitation.

<sup>13</sup> World Bank Group and United Nations, "Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict", 2018

### c) Project-level Theory of Change

We know that inclusive decision making is fundamental to sustaining peace.<sup>14</sup> Despite their size as a demographic group, the evidence is clear that young Solomon Islanders- particularly young Solomon Islander women- are, and feel themselves to be, marginalized from decision-making processes. They are not able to take initiative to address the challenges that they face, contributing to frustration and the perception that that they are the most frequent source of disputes. This project will work to address this by implementing two complementary approaches to empowering marginalized youth to become agents for peace and giving them meaningful opportunities for a good life.

Activities to support achievement of outcome 1 are based on the premise that the act of increasing young women and men's ability to influence the processes by which key decisions are made will reduce their sense of powerlessness and marginalization, and result in decisions that better address the sources of frustration for young people that could undermine peace.

Activities to support achievement of outcome 2 are based on the premise that young people have the potential to create and implement innovative solutions to local issues that could become sources of disputes, disharmony and fragmentation of social cohesion and trust, but are constrained from doing so by a lack of support and low social expectations of what young people can and 'should' do. In particular, it is assumed that the 'double disadvantage' faced by young women places particularly binding constraints on their ability to act on their initiative, and so there will be especially high returns to empowering them.

Therefore, the underlying theory of change is that **IF** young Solomon Islanders in at-risk communities, particularly young women, are empowered to create their own solutions to sources of frustration, have a stronger voice in decision making, and have more meaningful opportunities for a good life, **THEN** they will be better able to use their creativity and energy to address pertinent social problems that might otherwise contribute to the grievance, and thereby reduce the risk of violence re-emerging during the upcoming critical period, or thereafter.

This assumes that, with the right engagement, decision makers will be willing to give marginalized young people space in the decision-making process. Recognizing that this will not occur without proactive effort, the project will implement targeted activities to establish buy in amongst provincial and community leaders to enable a constructive youth engagement in the decision-making processes and structures at the provincial and community level. Support will be provided to ensure that any concerns or objections that leaders may have will be discussed and addressed before bringing the two parties together.

It also assumes that at least some of the potential triggers for conflict can be addressed locally, and that with the right support marginalized young people can lead an effective response. The project will devote substantial effort and resources to working with participants to improve their ability to identify important yet tractable problems, develop potential solutions, and then successfully implement them.

### d) Project Implementation Strategy

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<sup>14</sup> World Bank Group and United Nations, "Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict", 2018

The project will prioritize work in 4 areas across 4 provinces- aligning closely with the Government's priorities- with the specific composition of activities in each project area tailored to local priorities and constraints. These were identified based on findings from the National Perceptions Survey on Peacebuilding and in close consultation with the Solomon Islands Government about areas of emerging risk:

1. Selected informal settlements around Honiara <sup>15</sup>.
2. 'Hotspot' rural communities:
  - a. The Weather Coast of Guadalcanal Province;
  - b. North Malaita Province.<sup>16</sup>
3. Bougainville border communities.

Project activities on the Weather Coast will be implemented by World Vision, under the supervision of project staff. This makes use of World Vision's proven experience in implementing projects in remote regions, including the Weather Coast in the past, and existing networks and relationships to allow the project to be implemented swiftly.

Activities in North Malaita will also be implemented in coordination with World Vision, which has recently begun implementation of a major New Zealand-funded youth entrepreneurship initiative in the same area- aiming to reach 2,000 out-of-school youths.

Within each community, individual participants will be identified during the inception phase in partnership with local communities, villages, and churches, but with active involvement by implementing UN agencies to ensure that the most marginalized are reflected.

The target group for participants will be aged 16-24 high school graduates and below. A maximum of one participant will be allowed per household. A minimum of 50 percent of participants will be female, with a target of 10 percent young mothers.

The project aims to work directly with a minimum of 400 youths from these communities. However, the project will be catalytic, so although the number of direct participants will be relatively small, by design the project will empower them to make changes that lead to improvements for a wider number of people indirectly.

Common participants across both outcome streams of the project would facilitate synergies. However, given the different focus of activities under each outcome, it is likely that they may appeal to different people, and each individual will likely have limited time available to engage with the project. Therefore, whilst some overlap is anticipated and welcome, the project will retain the flexibility to include different sets of participants in each set of activities.

Whilst some differences are anticipated in the groups of beneficiaries under outcomes 1 and 2, the types of issues addressed under outcome 2 will be directly linked to the issues identified through the youth caucuses and other dialogues under outcome 1 to ensure close synergy.

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<sup>15</sup> The specific settlements that will be targeted will be based on further consultation with police to target new and emerging settlements.

<sup>16</sup> With support toward outcome 2 achieved in partnership with another planned project funded by New Zealand MFAT and implemented by World Vision.

Implementation of the project will begin with a rapid inception phase. This will build on the past and ongoing peacebuilding work, formalize relationships with project partners and implementers, identify participants in consultation with target communities, and finalize a detailed implementation plan. Following this, implementation of activities under both outcomes will take place concurrently.

Lastly, to ensure timely achievement of intended results, as was and is the case with previous and ongoing PBF projects, this project will be through the Direct Implementation Modality.

### **III. Project Management and Coordination**

#### **a) Recipient Organizations and Implementing Partners**

**UNDP** is the Convening Organization and has led the development of the project. UNDP has a substantial permanent office in Honiara, and is successfully implementing its second PBF-funded project in the Solomon Islands.

The **ILO**, is a specialized UN agency with particular expertise in creating entrepreneurial thinking and capacities, including working in conflict and disaster recovery. It is a proposed recipient organization. ILO does not have a permanent presence in the Solomon Islands, but does have a visible foot print and is successfully delivering projects particularly on youth empowerment and private sector development, including institutionalization of training programmes and certification of local trainers. Recruitment and certification of activities will be done through the integrated project management team, based in Honiara.

**World Vision** is an international faith-based advocacy and development organization, with a well-developed and extensive presence in the Solomon Islands. World Vision has developed particular expertise in implementing projects in remote communities that are often beyond the reach of other development organizations, in particular on the Weather Coast of Guadalcanal.

The **Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI)** is the peak representative organization for the private sector in Solomon Islands, with over 200 members covering approximately 80 percent of the Solomon Islands private sector workforce. SICCI hosts the recently-formed **Young Entrepreneurs Council (YEC)**, established with support from the ILO. Together, these will allow the project to partner efficiently and effectively with the private sector to establish and manage mentorship relationships which will provide consistent support to participants.

The **Solomon Islands Women in Business Association (SIWIBA)** is a non-profit organisation. SIWIBA will partner with the project in recognition of the specific challenges that young women are likely to face in working in mixed-gender groups. The project emphasis on forming diverse teams to solve social problems through entrepreneurship aligns closely with SIWIBA's vision to "inspire women to realize their full potential, importance and status, and be increasingly recognized and heard in Solomon Islands' society". Currently SIWIBA has members in Honiara, the Weather Coast, Malaita and Central Province.

#### **b) Project Management and Coordination**

Six staff, some of which are on a cost-sharing basis with the ongoing PBF project to ensure smooth transition and project coherence, will be employed by the project. This will be led by a Project Manager (International, P4) to be based in Honiara. This position will be supported by an Administrative Support Officer (national, SC), a Communications Officer (UNV- part cost-shared with an existing UNDP project), and Community Liaison and Grants Coordination Officer (national, SB4) and a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (UNV- part cost-shared with an existing UNDP project). The project will also fund part of a Mentorship Coordinator based at the Young Entrepreneurship Council. Under the overall guidance of the UNDP Country Manager, the Project Manager will supervise all staff funded by the project.

A Project Management Team will provide technical coordination and advisory support. This will meet regularly to support internal coordination and timely implementation. It will call for a monthly meeting and will be comprised of a representative or delegated representative of ILO and UNDP based in Solomon Islands and Fiji and senior technical representatives of each participating UN agency as and when required, and representatives from implementing partners.

A Project Board will include all the signatories to this Joint Project Document (or respective delegated officials) plus the Government of Solomon Islands, represented by the Ministries of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace; Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs; and Development Planning and Aid Coordination. The board will be jointly chaired by the responsible Government Ministry and the UNDP Country Manager in Honiara, under delegation from the UN Resident Coordinator in Fiji, and will ordinarily meet quarterly.

### c) Risk Management

Overall, the project is assessed as **medium risk**. It sets out to achieve ambitious objectives in parts of the Solomon Islands that are logistically very difficult to reach and during a high-risk period. However, key project implementers, including UNDP as the convening agency, have a demonstrated track record in being able to deliver challenging projects and to manage risks. Specific risks identified include:

1. **Logistical challenges make ongoing support to remote target communities costly and at times impossible.** UNDP will build on experience of implementing the existing peacebuilding project in remote areas to ensure that adequate risk management and flexibility is built into travel plans. For the Weather Coast, World Vision will act as an implementing partner, as the only major development project implementer with a proven track record in that location. Vulnerability to natural disasters poses risks in terms of travel to the provinces.
2. **Cultural expectations limit female participation.** Early engagement will be prioritized with target communities to explain the project and provide assurances to local leaders (reflecting accumulated learning on best practices in rural Solomon Islands). SIWIBA are included as partners in the project specifically to address this issue.
3. **Mistrust undermines the effectiveness of social entrepreneurship groups.** Lack of trust between groups has been identified as a key factor behind historical violent unrest. Rolling out proven training methods to overcome this will be a key activity of the project.

4. **Youth caucuses not seen as sufficiently legitimate to influence decision makers.** Substantial effort will be invested in identifying young people from a range of different backgrounds, as well as working with policy makers to communicate the importance of ensuring that marginalized young people have meaningful voice in decision making.

#### d) **Monitoring and Evaluation**

In the project budget \$141,729 is earmarked for monitoring and evaluation activities, equivalent to 7% of the overall project cost or 8% of funding from the Peacebuilding Fund. Of this, \$54,486 will fund part of the cost of a monitoring and evaluation officer for the project (first 6 months cost shared with the existing PBF project), and the remainder will fund a robust evaluation including perceptions surveys that will inform the results framework indicators.

In addition to periodic monitoring activities and pre-post assessments for targeted interventions, the final evaluation will assess progress toward target outcomes during the 18-month implementation period, conducted by an independent consultant. This will build on ongoing monitoring activities, including the collection of qualitative feedback from participants and provincial and community decision makers on the effectiveness of the Caucuses in helping to identify provincial priorities. The project timeframe is likely to be too short a period to identify changes in provincial budget allocations, given likely time taken to establish the Caucuses, but early indications for relevance and likelihood of effectiveness can be assessed.

The evaluation will also include collecting information on changes in perceptions of project participants, changes in perceptions of a sample of communities where social enterprises are supported, and changes in perceptions of a sample of communities in target areas with similar characteristics but that are not part of the project as a control group (communities in settlements around Honiara are likely to be closely connected to identify a credible control group). Such evaluative work will also draw data from other existing studies and research supported by the UN, including the planned second Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey. All data points collected will be triangulated to ensure rigor in analysis.

The project will make use of an ILO guide defining peace-related results of employment and livelihood projects, which will be tracked through surveys. A simple baseline survey will be conducted at the beginning of the project, through a set of key informant interviews, focus group discussions and/or participants' surveys. The data will be monitored during the implementation of the project and reassessed at the end. In line with the UNEG norms and standards and evaluation criteria, detailed evaluation design will take place during the project implementation phase.

UNDP will take the lead in collating and recording detailed information on project implementation- collecting and verifying inputs from partner organizations as appropriate- and taking overall responsibility for the quality of project monitoring. ILO is responsible for building in rigorous monitoring instruments in all activities led by the organization and sharing data against indicators, as well as qualitative results stories with UNDP on a quarterly basis. ILO is also required to share financial reporting so that the project manager can collectively prepare a progress report for submission to PBSO. On a day-to-day basis, this will be overseen by the dedicated Project Manager with support from the cost-shared monitoring and evaluation officer, under the supervision of the UNDP Country Manager.

#### **e) Project Exit Strategy**

For activities in support of outcome 1, the sustainability of the political empowerment structure created through the provincial Youth Caucuses will depend on its perceived usefulness for participants and decision makers. Support provided under the planned project will be time-limited, so continuation of the process beyond the 18-month window would be dependent on the initiative being able to convince potential funders that it is effective within that timeframe.

Given that this will be a new, untested structure in this context, it is right that this hurdle on whether it should be continued is built in- we clearly would not want to establish a permanent bureaucratic structure that did not add sufficient value. However, given the issues highlighted in the Peacebuilding Survey and the priorities set out in the national Youth Policy, there is a valid case for trialing this approach. The project evaluation will likely be an important element in informing that decision. If successful, potential funders could include the national government, provincial government, or development partners.

For activities under outcome 2, it is anticipated that upon the completion of the project both YEC and SIWIBA will have enhanced capacities not only to provide support to its members but also to reach out to other communities in Solomon Islands to offer mentorship and other related. This would mean that the opportunity for more people to be reached in the near future would also increase as new membership would mean that people from other provinces will have access to similar services and opportunities.

#### **IV. Project budget**

The total budget for the project is \$1,918,483. Of this amount, \$120,000 will be funded by UNDP, with the remaining \$1,798,483 funded by the Peacebuilding Fund. Additional in-kind contributions from both UNDP and ILO will support additional staff and travel costs not funded by the project. A detailed budget breakdown is provided at Annex D.

Reaching remote regions of the Solomon Islands is time consuming and expensive. However, a failure to meaningfully involve marginalized rural communities in the development and peacebuilding process has consistently been identified as contributing to the risk of unrest, and part of what the project seeks to address. Therefore, compromising on travel would be detrimental to the success of the project.

Experience of project implementation has shown that employing dedicated, full-time staff in key management roles is crucial for projects that require rapid implementation. For this reason, resources are allocated to recruit an international P4 grade project manager. All other staff employed by the project will be national staff. Where possible, the project will make use of existing expertise (including staff implementing the existing PBF-funded project), and cost share for access to specialist skills. The well-established UNDP's operations team will provide operational services to the project as per the agreed cost-recovery mechanism or Direct Project Support policy.

Regional expertise that will support implementation will not be charged to the project. This will include the regional UN Peace and Development Advisor, UNDP Regional Economist, UNDP Effective Governance Team, and specialist ILO staff based in Fiji through its regional office.

## **Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

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 close 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 costs 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:

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>30 April</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (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

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	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 (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

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

**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 allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline:

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>28 February</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b>30 April</b>	Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)
<b>31 July</b>	Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (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 (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://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<sup>17</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>17</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

**Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)**

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Young people's, particularly young women's, voices in decision making processes related to issues identified in the Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey strengthened in Honiara, North Malaita, the Weather Coast of Guadalcanal, and border communities in the West.		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a</p> <p>Percentage of young people in target communities satisfied with government performance in addressing youth issues, disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>Baseline: 45.4% (2018 Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey)</p> <p>Target: to be established after the inception phase.</p>	<p>Perception survey Project reports Project Evaluation</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>Percentage of people in target communities that feel women can be leaders in their community in 1) dispute resolution and 2) community chief roles.</p> <p>Baseline: 32.2% (dispute resolution), 16.1% (community chiefs) (2018 Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey)</p> <p>Target: to be established after the inception phase.</p>	<p>Perception survey Project reports Project Evaluation</p>	
	Output 1.1	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>Percentage of male and female participants (aged 16-24) with increased skills and competencies to engage in decision making processes and structures at the provincial and community level.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil.</p> <p>Target: At least 60% of female project participants and 60% of male project participants report substantive improvement in their capacity to engage with relevant decision makers.</p>	<p>Participant Surveys</p>	
	<p>Marginalized young men and women capacitated to engage in decision-making processes and structures at the provincial and community level</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1. Training to build the confidence of young men and women, improve communication skills, provide</p>			

	<p>an understanding of provincial and community decision-making processes and how to influence them, and to learn about conflict and peace and local ways of resolving conflict.</p> <p>2. Targeted support provided to provincial and community leaders to establish buy in and consensus to enable a constructive youth engagement in the decision-making processes and structures at the provincial and community level.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2</p> <p>Percentage of provincial and community leaders willing and able to engage youth systematically in decision making.</p> <p>Baseline: to be established through pre-perception survey.</p> <p>Target: At least 60% of surveyed decision makers in project communities report increased ability and willingness to engage youth in making decisions.</p>	<p>Pre- and Post- Project Surveys, Project Evaluation</p>	
	<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Youth caucuses established in the hot spot areas of Weather Coast, North Malaita, Bougainville, Border Communities and settlements in and around Honiara as inclusive forums for youth views to be collected and amplified</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1</p> <p>Number of regional youth dialogues with leaders, representatives from government and private sectors on youth issues and priorities.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil (2018)</p> <p>Target: 4, one forum in each of the 4 target locations for the project.</p>	<p>Dialogue &amp; consultation (workshop) reports</p>	
	<p>1. Facilitate the establishment of youth caucuses as a platform for regular dialogue.</p> <p>2. Support regular dialogue between youths and community and provincial leaders.</p> <p>3. Support regular dialogue between youths and selected representatives from the private sector.</p> <p>4. Support cross-culture exchange between project participants.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p>Percentage of project participants (aged 16-24) that report improved access to key public and private sector decision makers affecting their communities, disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil (2018)</p> <p>Target: At least 60% of female participants and 60% of male participants report improved access to key decision makers relevant to their communities.</p>	<p>Participant Surveys, Project Evaluation</p>	

<p>Outcome 2: Communities in the hotspot areas are more resilient to conflict with more socially, economically and politically empowered youth, with special attention to young women, engaging as peacebuilders.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2A</p> <p>Percent of young people (50% women) in target communities that feel involved in community decision making.</p> <p>Baseline: 56.3% (2018 Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey)</p> <p>Target: to be established after the inception phase.</p>	Project Evaluation	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2B</p> <p>Number of specific community grievances addressed through youth-led social entrepreneurship projects.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil</p> <p>Target: to be established after the inception phase.</p>	Project Evaluation	
	Output 2.1	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>Percentage of project participants (aged 16-24 and 50% females) that have increased in skills and competencies to participate and/or lead community social entrepreneurship projects.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil</p> <p>Target: At least 80% of female participants and 80% of male participants.</p>	Participant Surveys Project Evaluation	
	<p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of tailored training and facilitation materials.</li> <li>2. Project promotion and gender sensitization with youths and community leaders.</li> <li>3. Facilitation meetings for youths on community mobilizing using cooperatives tools.</li> </ol>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2</p> <p>Percentage of project participants (aged 16-24) that have improved perceptions of women's potential to play leadership roles, disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil</p> <p>Target: At least 80% of female participants and 80% of male participants.</p>	Participant Perception Surveys, Project Evaluation	

	<p>4. Technical facilitation with youths to identify challenges/conflict ignitors and proactively develop solutions, using principles of conflict resolution, leadership and youth rights, with particular attention to empowering female leaders.</p> <p>5. Identification of mentors for social entrepreneurship groups, with particular effort to identify female role models.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3</p> <p>Change in percentage of project participants (aged 16-24) viewing their community as socially cohesive, disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil</p> <p>Target: To be established during inception phase.</p>	<p>Participant Perception Surveys, Project Evaluation</p>	
	<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Community projects of marginalized youth groups prioritized and support mechanisms established.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p>Number of youth community projects implemented with project support, with minimum 50% female members.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil</p> <p>Target: To be determined during inception phase</p>	<p>Dialogue and Consultation (workshop) Reports</p>	
	<p>1. National event organized for youth groups to pitch their project ideas and share experiences.</p> <p>2. Mentors sensitized and introduced to youth group community projects.</p> <p>3. Successful Mentor-Mentee relationships established to guide implementation of projects.</p> <p>4. Youth community projects provided initial funding to start implementation.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2</p> <p>Share of projects supported for which mentors and mentees are still in regular contact at the end of the project.</p> <p>Baseline: Nil</p> <p>Target: 100%</p>	<p>Project Evaluation</p>	
	<p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Community projects of marginalized youth groups implemented, monitored and celebrated.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1</p> <p>Percentage of youth community projects supported by the project that successfully achieve their objectives in contributing to improved community cohesion.</p>	<p>Project Evaluation</p>	

	<p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the launch of youth community projects in respective communities.</li> <li>2. Weekly project monitoring and reporting.</li> <li>3. Review of and strengthening of mentorship programme.</li> </ol>	<p>Baseline: Nil</p> <p>Target: At least 80% of projects supported</p>		
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### Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	Y		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	Y		ToRs for the Project Manager have already been developed. Sharing resources with the existing peacebuilding project (including staff time) also contributes to project readiness
3. Have project sites been identified?		N	Focus areas for the project have been identified, but specific communities that the project would work with would be identified with project partners during the inception phase.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project?	Y		Government has been consulted closely throughout the development of the project. Local communities will be consulted during the inception phase of the project.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	Y		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	Y		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	Y		The project focus regions and approaches have been agreed with government.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	Y		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

**Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)**

## Annex D - PBF project budget

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	UNDP	ILO	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)
<b>OUTCOME 1: Young people's voices in decision making processes strengthened in Honiara and the three provinces of Guadalcanal, Malaita and Western.</b>						
<b>Output 1.1:</b>	<b>Marginalized young men and women capacitated to engage in the decision-making processes and structures at the provincial and community level</b>					
Activity 1.1.1:	Trainings to build the confidence of young men and women: improve communication skills, to provide an understanding of provincial and community decision-making processes and how to influence them and to learn about conflict and peace and local ways of resolving conflict.	\$ 86,000		50%		
Activity 1.1.2:	Targeted support provided to provincial and community leaders to establish buy in and consensus to enable a constructive youth engagement in the decision-making processes and structures at the provincial and community level.	\$ 85,000				
<b>Output 1.2:</b>	<b>Youth caucuses are established in the Weather Coast, North Malaita, Bougainville border communities, and settlements in and round Honiara as inclusive forums for youth views to be collected and amplified.</b>					
Activity 1.2.1:	Facilitate the establishment of youth caucuses as a platform for regular dialogue.	\$ 80,000		50%		
Activity 1.2.2:	Support regular dialogue between youths and community and provincial leaders.	\$ 80,000				
Activity 1.2.3:	Support regular dialogue between youths and selected representatives from the private sector.	\$ 80,000				
Activity 1.2.4:	Support cross-culture exchange between project participants to build social cohesion through multi-partisan activities.	\$ 80,000				

<b>TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:</b>		\$	<b>491,000</b>	\$	-		
		\$		\$	<b>491,000</b>		
<b>Output 2.1:</b>	<b>Marginalized young women and men capacitated to coherently plan, implement and sustain community projects.</b>						
Activity 2.1.1:	Development of tailored training and facilitation materials.			\$	25,000	40%	
Activity 2.1.2:	Project promotion and sensitization with youths and community leaders.	\$	8,000				
Activity 2.1.3:	Facilitation meetings for youths on community mobilizing using cooperatives tools.	\$	6,000	\$	12,000		
Activity 2.1.4	Technical facilitation with youths to identify challenges/conflict ignitors and proactively develop project solutions, using principles of conflict resolution, leadership and youth rights.	\$	37,000	\$	42,500		
Activity 2.1.5	Identification of mentors for social entrepreneurship groups.			\$	30,000		
<b>Output 2.2:</b>	<b>Community projects of marginalized youth groups are rationalized and support mechanisms established.</b>						
Activity 2.2.1:	Training on media & communication for youths on using technology and delivering messages/pitch organized.	\$	5,000	\$	17,000	50%	
Activity 2.2.2:	National event organized for youth groups to pitch their project ideas and share experiences.	\$	43,000	\$	5,000		

Activity 2.2.3:	Community projects finalized and funding awarded to youth groups.	\$ 84,000			
Activity 2.2.4	Network of mentors established.		\$ 20,000		
<b>Output 2.3:</b>	<b>Peace projects of marginalized youth groups implemented, monitored and celebrated.</b>				
Activity 2.3.1:	Support the launch of youth community projects in respective communities	\$ 4,000	\$ 14,000	30%	
Activity 2.3.2:	Weekly project mentoring, monitoring and reporting	\$ 13,000	\$ 18,000		
Activity 2.3.6	Strengthening of mentorship programme		\$ 32,000		
<b>TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 2:</b>		<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$ 215,500</b>		
		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 415,500</b>		
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above	Program Manager (P3- PBF Share)	\$ 303,840			
	Program Manager (P3- UNDP Share)	\$ 120,000			
	Communications Officer (UNV, first 6 months shared with ongoing PBF-funded project)	\$ 41,669			
	Community liaison and grants coordination officer (SB4- 20 Months)	\$ 45,821			
	Mentorship Coordinator		\$ 26,000		
	Administrative Support Officer	\$ 45,267			
Project operational costs if not included in activities above	Direct Project Costs	\$ 100,000	\$ 20,000		
	Office space, internet, utilities	\$ 15,000	\$ 35,000		
Project M&E budget	Including part-funding funding for M&E Officer (UNV)	\$ 141,729			
<b>SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>		<b>\$ 1,504,325</b>	<b>\$ 296,500</b>		
Indirect support costs (7%):		\$ 96,903	\$ 20,755		
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>		<b>\$ 1,601,228</b>	<b>\$ 317,255</b>		

**Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category**

**Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.**

CATEGORIES	Tranche 1 (70%)		Tranche 2 (30%)		Total Tranche 1		Total Tranche 2	
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Total Tranche 1	Total Tranche 2	Total Tranche 1	Total Tranche 2
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 362,828	\$ 155,498	\$ 18,200	\$ 7,800	\$ 381,028	\$ 163,298	\$ 544,325	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 50,050	\$ 21,450	\$ 24,500	\$ 10,500	\$ 74,550	\$ 31,950	\$ 106,500	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
4. Contractual services	\$ 214,900	\$ 92,100	\$ 30,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 244,900	\$ 112,100	\$ 357,000	
5. Travel	\$ 122,850	\$ 52,650	\$ 45,850	\$ 19,650	\$ 168,700	\$ 72,300	\$ 241,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 137,900	\$ 59,100	\$ 45,500	\$ 19,500	\$ 183,400	\$ 78,600	\$ 262,000	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$ 80,500	\$ 34,500	\$ 38,500	\$ 16,500	\$ 119,000	\$ 51,000	\$ 170,000	
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	\$ 969,028	\$ 415,298	\$ 202,550	\$ 93,950	\$ 1,171,578	\$ 509,248	\$ 1,680,825	
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	\$ 67,832	\$ 29,071	\$ 14,179	\$ 6,577	\$ 82,010	\$ 35,647	\$ 117,658	
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 1,036,860	\$ 444,368	\$ 216,729	\$ 100,527	\$ 1,253,588	\$ 544,895	\$ 1,798,483	