

INTERNAL EVALUATION OF THE UNPBF PROJECT

Evaluation Conducted by Mr. Erick Hale M&E Research Officer UNPBF Project October 2017

The internal evaluation was conducted based only on document/ desk review of all project documents, including activity reports, quarterly and annual reports over the period July 2016 to mid – October 2017. It is aimed at getting a snapshot on how the project is performing in terms of its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability towards achieving the projects goal and purpose.

Country Name	PBF/IRF-140: SOI - Supporting peaceful and inclusive transition in Solomon Islands
Solomon Islands	
Project Number	00097756

1. Project Outline

Background	The UNPBF project is designed to support the Government of Solomon Islands and national stakeholders during a transitional period, to create an inclusive space for dialogue and reconciliation and to strengthen national capacity for implementing the Solomon Islands national peacebuilding policy including women's and youth engagement in peace and reconciliation, especially during this transition period of the departure of RAMSI. The project also serves as a framework to advance inclusive peacebuilding in the Solomon Islands and give critical support to efforts in achieving the SDGs and in particular goal 16 promoting inclusive peaceful societies as well as strong and accountable institutions.		
Project Objectives	UNPBF project work with government partners (MNURP, MWYCFA, PMO), Non – Government Organizations (NGOs) and communities to achieve its objectives through delivery of its two (2) outcomes; 1) Inclusive space established for dialogue and reconciliation and national capacity strengthened for implementation of peace policy 2) Youth engaged in peace with society and leadership.		
Priority focus areas of the Project	The project is directly implemented by two UN agencies and as recipients of the funding and builds on the knowledge and technical capacities of the resource UN staff and in line with UNDP and UNWOMEN's direct project costing policies. The project focus nationally, but with particular support to key provinces including Malaita, Guadalcanal and Western Province. These provinces were identified as key provinces during and after the recent ethnic tension		
Project Period	July 2016 to December 2017	Project Cost	\$2.5 Million (IRF)
Implementing Agency/ RUNOs	UNDP & UN Women		

2. Results of the Internal Evaluation

Relevance of the Project

The project has been highly consistent with Solomon Islands Government National Peace Building Policy launched in 2016 with UNDP's support and on the efforts of the Government to promote women's leadership and women's rights in partnership with UNWomen. Since its launched in July 2016 It has provided technical support to Government's response to provincial and national dialogues and have engaged women and young people in peacebuilding, reparation and reconciliation for peace and development in the Solomon Islands. The peace and development activities supported by the project are keeping with the priorities of the Solomon Islands government. Therefore, from July 2016 to October 2017, relevance of this project is high. This means that the agreed objectives of the project still valid and represent sufficient rationale for continuing the remaining project activities until the end of December 2017.

Sources: *Malaita Provincial Leaders Peace Dialogue Report, Guadalcanal Provincial Peace Dialogue Report, Women's National Peace Summit Report, East and West Kwaio Dialogue Report, Youth to discuss "Future We Want": UN Internal Youth Day, Friday 12th August 2016 Media Statement, CTC Peacebuilding and Livelihood Training, Youth at Work Youth Entrepreneurial Training Workshop, Malaita Provincial Peace Dialogue Report, Guadalcanal Provincial Peace Dialogue Report, Western Provincial Peace Dialogue, National Peace Dialogue, UNPBF 2016 Annual Report, UNPBF 2017 First Quarter Update Progress Report, UNPBF 2017 Second Quarter Update Progress Report, UNPBF Third Quarter Update Progress Report*

Effectiveness of the Project

The project aimed at supporting the Government of Solomon Islands and national stakeholders during a transitional period to create an inclusive space for dialogue and reconciliation and to strengthen national capacity for implementing the Solomon Islands national peace building policy including women's and youth engagement in peace and reconciliation. Since then evidence based and coordination has improved considerably between the government, stakeholders and partners. Ministry of National Unity Reconciliation Peace (MNURP), Ministry of Women Youth Children Family Affairs (MWCYFA), Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and other stakeholders and partners' staff knowledge and skills enhanced and molded in the planning and facilitation of peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. This has occurred through coordination meetings held and peacebuilding and conflict analysis training supported by the project. Outreach and visits made to hotspot communities for consultation on reconciliation has accelerated peace and development in these areas. Effective provincial and national dialogues and reconciliations initiated saw recommendations, resolutions and a national communique outlining priority key development areas. These efforts have created a space for alternative partnership for sustaining peace and development. The dialogues also brought more than 500 participants and representatives of women, youths, church leaders, tribal chiefs, provincial members and parliamentarians and have resulted in creating recommendations for solutions towards ensuring sustainable institutional arrangements, development and strengthening of existing governance structures at the community, provincial and national levels. Achieving the coherent voice of women was accomplished through the inaugural National Women's Summit which brought together many of participants from provinces and rural areas. For the first time, the women from rural areas and policy makers were provided with a platform to come together to discuss strategy, how to advance women's participation, and validated and endorsed a national action plan on women, peace and security. The National Action Plan was already endorsed by the cabinet and launched and it was the first of its kind in the pacific.

Technical and logistical support was also rendered which resulted in the hiring of a reparation expert to provide technical expert advice and international best practices relevant to Solomon Islands. The support rendered initial work on the reconciliation and reparation policy framework by the government. The project also supported the national government to conduct a Young Women's and Youth Leaders national dialogue to discussed, contributed and exchanged perspectives to the development of a new 3-tier policy framework for youth development in Solomon Islands to succeed the 2010 – 2015 national Youth Policy. More than This has resulted in young women and youths providing inputs towards the development of the 3-tier policy framework for youth development that is in line with the government's policy priorities for youth economic empowerment and promotion of peace building and conflict prevention (Youth and Peace-building), to be reflected as a key feature of the new youth development policy framework and will be launched in October 2017. A youth in – country mission was undertaken in January 2017 to identify potential partners to operationalized the trust initiatives for youth economic empowerment within

the Peace Building Fund. Coconut Technology Center (CTC) was identified as a potential partner to provide targeted training for youths providing them with skills for these young people to use as an impetus for them to build on economic and social opportunities they have in their respective communities and villages. Target beneficiaries for the project include rural and peri – urban youths affiliated to champion DMEs and from targeted communities. The training involved directly 100 youths from DME and targeted communities in mainly North Malaita and South Guadalcanal with secondary beneficiaries to be the communities they come from and their own family groups.

The project continues to deliver its mandated activities through supporting the administration of a nationwide perception survey with preliminary results now available and presented during a consultation workshop held with stakeholders for the design of the next PBF phase. 41 marginalized youths from North Malaita and Weathercoast were synthesized with peacebuilding and livelihood knowledge and skills. This has enabled them to become peace advocates and self-reliant in pursuing peacebuilding and economic activities in their own communities. 54 youths from informal settlements in and around Honiara attended Young Entrepreneurship training with Youth at Work supported by the project and have acquired improved knowledge, skills, attitudes, experiences behaviors of YECP and were provided with enterprise grants to increase YECPs' ability to start and run sustainable and profitable enterprises in their own communities. The training has also improved their long term economic prospects. 34 youths attended and participated in an innovation summit supported by the project. The summit helped the youths to become creative and innovative and has enabled these young thinkers the chance to be synthesized with entrepreneurial skills. The training has also provided them with opportunities to meet, network and design action plans based on their innovations for improvement and engagement in socio – economic activities as oppose to anti – social behaviors and attitudes which is often associated with violence and other criminal activities, posing threat to peace and stability in their communities.

More than 50 youths representing different youth groups in and around Honiara were trained and provided with capacity building and mentoring opportunities that have enabled them to ideate and prototyped solutions for social challenges, coalition – building and cross networking between fields of development, peacebuilding, business, technology and innovation through 2 peacebuilding pre – acceleration user experience prototyping workshops. 467 transistor radios distributed to an estimated number of 233 villages, covering an estimated population of 15,311 people in North Malaita and 269 radios distributed to an estimated number of 215 villages, covering an estimated population of 14,641 people in Weathercoast of South Guadalcanal. The transistor radios have promoted dialogue and debate on major issues of peace and rural development in the communities as well as provided a platform for the expression of rural women's need, opinion and aspirations. The radios have enabled women and youth to voice their concerns and speak about their aspirations at the community level and with external partners such as national policy – makers and development planners. Moreover, the radios have enabled community members to participate in peace building activities aimed at social reconciliation and community peacebuilding with the intention to build linkages and develop relationships between the government and the communities. 2 episodes on radio program “One People, One Country and One Future” aired through the Solomon Islands National Broadcasting Cooperation (SIBC) in close collaboration with MNURP and MWYCFA in which information and learnings took place, which is crucial to the public and particular target audiences. Women and youth engagement in peacebuilding activities remains the focus in this radio program.

The ¹catalytic effect of the project was evident in that since the high level and successful launch of the project by the Prime Minister of Solomon Islands in July 2016, the project has managed to accelerate the national agenda on women, peace and security, efforts to advance the national programme on reparation and a better coordination of national agencies, including creating stronger synergies between the UN PBF project outputs and activities with some national programs, separately funded in the government budget. The government is also taking part in cost sharing of some activities including work on reparation, dialogue, public outreach and consultation. On the youth

¹ “Catalytic Effect” Following a request from the United Nations General Assembly (Resolution A/60/180) and the Security Council (Resolution on S/RES/ 1645 – 2005), the UN Secretary General established the PBF in October 2006. The scope of the PBF was to “support interventions of direct and immediate relevance to the peacebuilding process and contribute towards addressing critical gaps in that process, areas for which no other funding mechanism is available. Use of fund resources is meant to have a catalytic effect in helping to bring about other more sustained support mechanisms, such as long – term engagements by development agencies and bilateral donors.”

component, the project has expanded from the existing youth activities into a more comprehensive support which improves linkages between peacebuilding, livelihoods and support for marginalized youths.

The project also has a ²theory of change as a tool which described the project's pathway from the gap/ need (*Supporting peaceful and inclusive transition in Solomon Islands*) it was addressing to the changes it wanted to make (project outcomes: *Inclusive space established for dialogue and reconciliation and national capacity strengthened for implementation of peace policy and Youth engaged in peace with society and leadership*) and what it planned to do (project outputs and activities) The project's theory of change has helped considered and articulated the assumptions that lie behind the project's reasoning and addressed the question of why the project activities have led to the outputs which literally led to the outcomes. The project's theory of change has also helped the project developed clear aims and strategies with plans supported by evidence, moreover sets out a hypothesis of how the project progressed since its launched in July 2016. Therefore, the achievements of targets and changes at each stage of the implementation of the project's activities present a stronger case for saying that the UNPBF project has made a difference in supporting peaceful and inclusive transition in the Solomon Islands to date.

Achievement of the Project Purpose and Overall Goal

Aim/ Project Outcomes	Indicators	Results
<p>(Project Purpose/ Priority Areas)</p> <p>Inclusive space established for dialogue and reconciliation, and national capacity strengthened for implementation of peace policy</p>	<p>Establishment of the Transition coordination mechanisms for national capacity and effectiveness to lead the post conflict /RAMSI transition; resulting in visible signs of improvements in SIG's response to transition and peace building implementation needs and challenges</p>	<p>a). 3 project board meetings were held since the launched of the project in July 2016. 1 board meeting was held in 2016 and 2 were held in 2017. These board meetings saw the AWP for 2016 and 2017 and budgets revised and endorsed for implementation of project activities. The meetings saw board members representing partners and stakeholders attended.</p> <p>b). MNURP, MWYCFA, PMO & other stakeholder's capacity strengthened through supporting peacebuilding training, workshops, provincial and national dialogues held, recruitment of reparation experts, perception survey conducted which saw evidence base and coordination improved. The programs and activities held mould the minds of MNURP and PMO staff who participated in the planning processes, during the implementation and facilitation processes.</p> <p>c). Inclusive space for dialogue and reconciliation continued to expand through the facilitation of a provincial dialogue in May 2017, reconciliation support in a key province and the launch of the National Action Plan (NAP) to implement SCR1325, May 2017.</p> <p>d). Through outreach support, two main communities from Kwaio Malaita Province agreed to reconcile with the government and work together in promoting local development in the region.</p> <p>e). The project has made remarkable progress over the past 15 months with the following key achievements; i) Supporting the Ministry of National Unity Reconciliation and Peace (MNURP), the Prime Minister's Office and all other stakeholders to enabled</p>

² "Theory of change" is a tool that help a project think about and design projects; working methodically from the need a project is trying to address, to the change it wants to achieve and the activities it will deliver.

		<p>more than 500 tribal leaders, youth and women from Guadalcanal, Malaita & Western provinces to participate in dialogue with Government on key issues pertaining to the country's future. These dialogues have led to consensus between central government, provincial governments and community representatives on addressing some of the key issues regarding development, social cohesion and Centre-periphery inequality. Some early results are forthcoming from this consensus, ii) a National Dialogue on Sustaining Peace and Stability, hosted by the Prime Minister, was a culmination of dialogues held in the hot-spot provinces of Guadalcanal, Malaita, Western, also a Women's Summit as well as a Youth Summits. Critically timed just prior to RAMSI's departure, the national dialogue responding to public interest in having discussion on critical issues that need addressing if sustainable peace and unity are to be achieved in post RAMSI, iii) The National dialogue led to the finalization of the National Reparations Strategy, which will lead to the Reparation and Rehabilitation Bill later this year, as per the speech of Prime Minister Sogavare marking the 39th anniversary of Solomon Islands' independence.</p> <p>f). A Joint effort by the UNPBF project, MNURP, Malaita Province Peace Desk, Guadalcanal Province Peace Desk and community leaders participated and worked in coordination for the distribution of 736 transistor radios to an estimated number of 448 villages, covering an estimated population of 29,952 people (Male 15,063 & Female 14,752) in North Malaita and Weathercoast in Guadalcanal. The transistor radios have promoted dialogue and debate on major issues of peace and rural development in the communities as well as provided a platform for the expression of rural women's need, opinion and aspirations. The radios have enabled women and youth to voice their concerns and speak about their aspirations at the community level and with external partners such as national policy – makers and development planners. Moreover, the radios have enabled community members to participate in peace building activities aimed at social reconciliation and community peacebuilding with the intention to build linkages and develop relationships between the government and the communities.</p> <p>g). 2 episodes of radio program supported by the project and jointly implemented by UNDP and UN Women in Solomon Islands, in close collaboration with MNURP & MWYCFA aired nationwide through the SIBC. This collaboration highlights the ongoing and strengthened coordination mechanism that was established. The episode 1 focuses on youth peacebuilding and episode 2 focuses on the different types of the different type of conflict and how to resolve conflict. Since</p>
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		<p>SIBC broadcast nationwide, a good majority of the Solomon Islands population heard these episodes, including women and youth. Peacebuilding Information and learnings that is crucial to the public and targeted audience (women & youth) took place and has enabled them to participate in peacebuilding activities in their communities. Women and youths were able to participate on issues related to peace and development affecting them in their communities through information obtained from these aired episodes.</p> <p>h). The project supported the implementation and administration of a nationwide perception survey with preliminary results now available. The chief findings were significant and were presented during a consultation workshop held with stakeholders for the design of the next PBF phase in September 2017. The survey revealed 2620 people surveyed from 24 enumeration areas across 8 provinces (Honiara 328 people, CIP 307 people, CHP 324, GP 336 people, IP 330 people, MUP 333 people, MP 343 people & WP 319 people). The results highlighted people's perception on peacebuilding, justice system, reconciliation, reparation, basic health and education services, women's participation in politics etc. According to the findings the results were significant and can be generalized for the whole of Solomon Islands.</p> <p>i). Initial discussions with MNURP for Western and Choiseul province boarder dialogue with traditional leaders from Bougainville, PNG was initiated. As a result, a TOR including a budget was documented and currently revised. The dialogue will gather Western and Choiseul province provincial representative, community leaders, women and youth representatives and traditional leaders from Bougainville to consult on peace and stability at the Border between PNG and SI. A total number of more than 50 people are expected to attend the dialogue.</p>
<p>(Project Purpose/ Priority Areas)</p> <p>Youth engaged in peace process with society and leadership</p>	<p>a). Degree and state of youth engagement and participation in social, political and economic areas in Solomon Islands</p> <p>b). Perception of youths disaggregated by sex/ geographical location of their chances/ ability to participate in peace and reconciliation and the future of their country</p>	<p>a). The project support the national government to conduct a Young Women's and Youth Leaders national dialogue in Honiara on the 27th of February to 1st of March 2017 to discussed, contributed and exchanged perspectives to the development of a new 3-tier policy framework for youth development in Solomon Islands to succeed the 2010 – 2015 national Youth Policy, contributed and made inputs towards the development of the 3-tier policy framework for youth development in Solomon Islands and ensured that it is in line with the DCC Government's policy priorities for youth economic empowerment and to inputs on the current 6 priority policy outcomes of the Solomon Islands National Youth Policy 2010 – 2015 which including the fourth key outcome on increased number of young</p>

		<p>people participating in activities that promote peace building and conflict prevention (Youth and Peace-building), to be reflected as a key feature of the new youth development policy framework.</p> <p>b). A youth in – country mission was undertaken in January 2017 to identify potential partners to operationalized the trust initiatives for youth economic empowerment within the Peace Building Fund. Coconut Technology Center (CTC) was identified as a potential partner to provide targeted training for youths providing them with skills for these young people to use as an impetus for them to build on economic and social opportunities they have in their respective communities and villages. Target beneficiaries for the project include rural and peri – urban youths affiliated to champion DMEs and from targeted communities. The training involved directly 100 youths from DME and targeted communities in mainly North Malaita and South Guadalcanal with secondary beneficiaries to be the communities they come from and their own family groups.</p> <p>c). The project initiated and support Youth at Work, which was previously identified as a key partner to implement a significant portion on youth economic and cultural engagement under this outcome. The project is working on finalizing an agreement with Youth@Work to engage 200 marginalized youths in the informal settlements around Honiara to engage in trainings and entrepreneurial activities.</p> <p>d). Youth programs, trainings, and workshops were initiated, designed and developed which saw youths attended and participated. The key activity results areas were significant. These include; i) Facilitation of the Youth Innovation Forum which saw 33 youths attended and participated (male: 23 & female: 10). Capacity of these youths were built through mentoring and has helped them ideate and prototyped solutions for social challenges, an enabling environment was created which aided them gained understanding on policy, practice and support mechanisms that foster opportunities for youths. Coalition building and cross networking between and fields of development, peacebuilding, business and innovation was evident during the workshop. Moreover, at the end of the forum youths were able to develop action plans based on their innovative ideas ii) Facilitation of 2 peacebuilding pre – accelerator workshops. More than 50 youths attended and participated in these workshops. These workshops brought youth representatives from remote communities as well as marginalized youths in and around informal settlements in Honiara. The workshops have enabled the youths to identify social problems and challenges and have come up with solutions towards sustainable peace</p>
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		<p>and development in the Solomon Islands. In mid – October these youths will be presenting and showcasing their social inclusion ideas at the Youth Peacebuilding Innovation Forum supported by the project.</p> <p>iii) 41 youths (Male: 25 & Female: 16) were trained in peacebuilding and livelihood skills modules aimed at peacebuilding and economic development in various hot spot communities in North Malaita and Weathercoast. These youths were equipped with peacebuilding skills and entrepreneurial skills supplemented by mentoring and coaching by the project, MNURP staff and civil society organizations. The youths appreciated the training as it was their first time to attend such training and mentioned that they learned cutting edge skills to reflect on peace practices through the lens of youth and peacebuilding. The trainings also helped the youths analyze how their practices have been supporting peace through different types of initiatives such as starting small business etc. The marginalized youth's confidence, teambuilding, trust building and social adjustments skills were boosted as a result of these trainings that has enabled and made them peace advocates in their communities. iv) 54 young people (Male 25 & Female 29) from four informal settlements participate and complete the Youth@Work programme's Young Entrepreneurs Component (YEC). This includes delivery of the Start Your Own Business training, and continued specialized support for them to establish their small businesses. The training equipped the youths and made them become peace builders and advocators in their own community, whilst at the same running their small businesses.</p>
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Sources: Project Document, Signed Project Board Meeting Minutes, 2016 Revised AWP, 2017 Revised AWP, Malaita Provincial Leaders Peace Dialogue Report, Guadalcanal Provincial Peace Dialogue Report, Women's National Peace Summit Report, East and West Kwaio Dialogue Report, Youth to discuss "Future We Want": UN Internal Youth Day, Friday 12th August 2016 Media Statement, CTC Peacebuilding and Livelihood Training, Youth at Work Youth Entrepreneurial Training Workshop, Malaita Provincial Peace Dialogue Report, Guadalcanal Provincial Peace Dialogue Report, Western Provincial Peace Dialogue, National Peace Dialogue, UNPBF 2016 Annual Report, UNPBF 2017 First Quarter Update Progress Report, UNPBF 2017 Second Quarter Update Progress Report, UNPBF Third Quarter Update Progress Report

Efficiency of the Project

The inputs/ delivery so far is appropriate for producing the current outputs/ results. Planned activities were implemented as per the revised Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2017. The ratio against the AWP 2017 is 100%. The current ratio stands at 85% (including quarter 1,2 & 3). Therefore, the current project delivery and cost is on track with the AWP 2017.

Sources: AWP 2016 and AWP 2017, Finance report for the period July 2016 to October 2017

Sustainability of the Project

In the policy aspect, efforts for peacebuilding, reparation and reconciliation have been continuously prioritized in the National Government policies, the Ministry of National Unity Reconciliation (MNURP) Strategic Plan 2017 - 2020), and Ministry of Women Youth and Children Affairs Strategic (MWYCFA) Plan (2017 – 2020). For the implementation, cooperation, collaboration and partnership on supporting the Government of Solomon Islands and national stakeholders such as the Coconut Technology Center (CTC) and Youth at Work during the transitional period, to create an inclusive space for dialogue and reconciliation and to strengthen national capacity for implementing the Solomon Islands national peace building policy including women and youth engagement as partners for peace and reconciliation is highlighted. The sufficient number of community consultations on reconciliations, provincial dialogues and national dialogues, women's consultations and summits, youth's consultations, trainings, review of youth policy, youth innovative summits were held with the government and responsible ministries taking the lead in facilitating them. Institutional structure has been maintained by continuous consultations and participation in the peacebuilding programmes and activities developed and reinforced by the project. The national capacity for implementation of the national peace policy was strengthened by engendering strong ownership with government and across society to drive the peacebuilding agenda. Currently, the project is supporting certain specific activities, while at the same time co – funding other peacebuilding activities with MNURP and MWYCFA. The next phase of the UNPBF project is currently under discussion and consultation with the Solomon Islands Government, stakeholders and other development partners. Therefore, the sustainability of this project effect is high.

Sources: *Solomon Islands National Government Peace Policy, MNURP Strategic Plan (2015 – 2017, 2017 – 2020), MWYCFA Strategic Plan (2016 – 2020), CTC Peacebuilding and Livelihood Training, Youth at Work Youth Entrepreneurial Training Workshop, Malaita Provincial Peace Dialogue Report, Guadalcanal Provincial Peace Dialogue Report, Western Provincial Peace Dialogue, National Peace Dialogue, UNPBF 2016 Annual Report, UNPBF 2017 First Quarter Update Progress Report, UNPBF 2017 Second Quarter Update Progress Report, UNPBF Third Quarter Update Progress Report*

Summary of the Evaluation

From all the activities implemented so far, the project is on track towards achieving its purpose with inclusive space established for dialogue and reconciliation and national capacity of government stakeholders strengthened and women and youth engaged in various peace processes with society and leadership through the implementation of peace processes and political dialogues held. In the light above, this project is evaluated to be highly satisfactory since its launched in July 2016 to Mid – October 2017.

3. Lesson Learnt

Lessons Learnt

- The momentum for the implementation of various project initiatives progressed as expected. Participatory approaches in the implementation of the project's initiatives engendered new ideas and contributed to improved progress performance. This stems from the view that governmental partners, non-state actors/ Non – Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and community based organizations, have proven their value as respected and influential partners.
- Building capacities for governmental partners through the project remains essential to successful outcomes of the project.
- Peacebuilding consultative processes established helps “buy-in” and legitimacy, especially when expanded beyond the national capital Honiara to the provincial capitals: Participatory consultations involving multiple stakeholders from within government, civil society organizations, and Community Based Organizations have proven fundamental for peacebuilding initiatives that often garner sufficient support among the government and stakeholders to implement the project's far reaching objectives.
- Solomon Islanders are talking/dialoging on the future of this beautiful country
- There is a strong commitment, by the current government to prioritize peace and stability
- RAMSI's contributions have contributed to stability and improved prospects for economic and governance recovery

- There has been an opening of space for women and youth to be important partners for peace
- There is a need for effective transformational Governance, to break away from the past
- Good governance is anchored in the Rule of Law and guarantees Human Rights and equitable access to justice
- Good governance is underpinned by a democratic culture that is open, participatory, effective, inclusive, credible and transparent and requires institutions and systems that are fully devolved, responsive, accountable and results-oriented
- There are persisting inter and intra-island tensions
- Governance systems are not effectively delivering the required services
- There are inequalities in development investments between the capital and provinces
- There has been slow progress in dealing with past injustices and advancing social cohesion and reconciliation (e.g., implementation of TRC recommendations)
- There is a lack of a systematic approach for engaging women and youth_in the processes of sustaining peace and stability
- There are few regularized platforms/engagement mechanisms to facilitate inclusive democratic dialogue on the issues (duty bearers and right holders)
- There is a commitment and a strong will from state and non-state actors to chart an effective peacebuilding course
- The need to continue dialogues that enhance understanding and sustain peace was explicitly emphasized during the National Dialogue, in June 2017