United Nations Development Programme

Peacebuilding and Security Programme for the Pacific Region (PeacePac)

Simplified Project Document

Project Number 0038622

There is increasing international attention to issues making the Pacific Island region vulnerable to crisis and conflict. The situations in Fiji, Solomon Islands and PNG, and emerging elsewhere, are the result of serious and dramatic changes in the region, and they highlight the complexity of conflict prevention and peacebuilding in the Pacific. Action to prevent, mitigate and recovery from conflict must take place at both the regional and national levels, building fully on local mechanisms and approaches to conflict prevention and recovery.

In this connection, the UNDP Peacebuilding and Security Programme for the Pacific (PeacePac) aims to strengthen security/preventative practices and approaches. The three main objectives of the Programme in the Pacific include: (1) To address the regional dimensions of conflict and instability; (2) To help prevent and resolve conflicts through development means, and assist in urgent post-conflict recovery in affected countries; and (3) To strengthen development polices and programming to better address conflict and security issues in the Pacific Region.

Part I. Situation Analysis

In recent years, the Pacific Island Region has experienced an increase in internal conflict, strife and civil disobedience. Often referred to as failed or failing states, some experts consider there to be an arc of instability across the Pacific Region, from Indonesia, and East Timor to Papua New Guinea, (PNG) including Bougainville, to the Solomon Islands Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Nauru and to Fiji. With the exception of Nauru, all of these countries are Melanesian.

Issues range from violent conflicts and deterioration of law and order to uncertain political situations and growing instability. They have resulted in serious human costs, and set back and dramatically undermined development throughout the region.

Central to the rise of instability and conflict in the region have been a number of development issues. These include structural issues such as poor governance; widespread mistrust and the perception of inequality between people in urban or resource rich areas. This is especially related to the extractive industries, and neighbouring or outlying areas who have intensified calls for devolution and, in some provinces, secession.

Part II. Strategy

The Peacebuilding and Security Programme for the Pacific (PeacePac) will be carried out by UNDP over two years with the end goal being to integrate the agenda into core UNDP country programmes and competent regional institutions. Given the nature of the issues, and country-specific emphasis of UNDP, the PeacePac programme will operate, drawing on global experience and lessons learned, at a number of supportive levels. These include:

- The development and implementation of region wide strategies and initiatives;
- Responding to country specific requirements through pilot projects, emergency resources and technical backstopping; and,
- Providing technical and advisory services to senior UNDP management, Country Offices and other partners in the Pacific region.

PeacePac will primarily be put in place to address a number of key regional and cross-border peacebuilding and security challenges. Addressing regional and cross-border conflict issues will not only assist in an area previously neglected, due to UNDP's structure and country specific emphases by Governments, but it will also act to build regional understanding and momentum, thereby increasing the capacity of partners, and leading to more effective approaches. PeacePac will be a vehicle, through its country-based work, to develop improved practices at this level. Capacity building, and addressing key cross border or multi-country issues and activities, through pilot approaches, should help develop conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts throughout the region.

At country-level, PeacePac will support the development, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes, and offer technical and other advice to UNDP and partners. Key countries for support include: *PNG*, *Solomon Islands and Fiji*. A

second tier of countries/regions will be monitored closely and potential conflict avoidance strategies and actions developed as required in – including *Vanuatu*, *Tonga*, *West Papua* (cross border implications with PNG) and New Caledonia.

PeacePac will draw on and complement existing interventions at the regional and country levels on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and security, such as country programmes in the area of human security, security sector reform, and police. It will also facilitate the operationalisation of UN conflict prevention policies and strategies, working in tandem with the UN/DPA and other UN Agencies in the Pacific.

Partnerships at all levels will be built, including with the Pacific Islands Forum, Pacific Islands States, donors, institutes and local NGOs, and the business community.

Regional Activities and Initiatives in the Pacific

Given the strong regional dimensions of instability and conflict in the Pacific region, and their spill over effects, UNDP programming requires a strong regional focus. Based on conflict analyses, consultations and priority setting, the project will undertake the following key activities in the first phase:

Community based violence prevention pilots (Fiji, PNG);

Using the technical experience of UNDP and other UN agencies this component of PeacePac draws on international crime victimisation practice to pilot community based violence prevention in the Pacific region. The community of Naipani, Suva, will undertake the initial pilot with technical support from PeacePac.

The Naipani pilot has community support with key stakeholders the Fiji Police, community youth, local business, parents and community leaders fully engaged in the process. The commitment of Fiji Police will be to learn from the experience of the Naipani pilot and if successful extend community/youth/police models targeting violence and crime victimisation prevention throughout the country.

In addition to the Fiji pilot, another pilot will be carried out in PNG. The combination of the experience and lessons learned from the two pilots will start to tease out common trends and regional issues on violence, crime and a community response to its prevention.

• Establishment of a policy relevant research capacity in Melanesia, in cooperation with the University of the South Pacific (USP);

The Centre is currently in consultation process with regional stakeholders on issues and activity that is being undertaken in the field of peace and conflict. In addition to the establishment of degree programs and consultation, the Centre's first phase of operation will be able to undertake the following activities with UNDP support:

Policy relevant research for the region in the areas of conflict prevention, conflict management, and peace and conflict issues. The Centre will establish a Conflict Prevention Seminar Series. The resultant research of the inaugural topic, Regional Land Tenure and Conflict Management, is to be presented at a regional conference late in the year.

The Centre will also institute a Conflict Prevention Practice Paper (CPPP) Series. The CPPP Series will analyse and explore practical activity on peace and conflict specific to the region. In addition to the series and in line with a practice-based focus the Centre will undertake research and subsequent training to strengthen the capacity of the regions' Parliamentary roles and responsibility of the security sector.

Through consultation and a direct link to practical and policy driven research the Centre through seed assistance from UNDP will establish itself within the region as an integral facility for peace and conflict studies.

Parliamentary strengthening for peacebuilding;

In addition to the work undertaken by the USP peace and conflict Centre, PeacePac will further support the parliamentary strengthening of the region's countries. PeacePac aims to increase stability and conflict prevention capacity in the region by developing parliaments' understanding and capacity to play an effective role in providing civilian oversight of the security sector. The activity will target four countries of the Pacific with security and or paramilitary forces: Fiji, PNG, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.

Capacity building of the Pacific Island Forum for conflict prevention;

UNDP will provide technical assistance to the Secretariat's new Pacific Plan, which will detail the organisation's four-pillar strategic plan. The working document is an evolving policy to support and enable the Secretariat to address the concerns of member states in a changing international environment.

Strengthening customary approaches to peacebuilding and reconciliation.

PeacePac is currently in the planning phase of this component and will be executed during second half of the programme. To date scooping missions have explored and consulted similar projects currently underway in region exploring lessons learned, experiences and needs assessments.

Capacity development, including technical assistance, training and institutional development support, will also be key to reaching the objectives of the programme. This will be done through UNDP country team training in conflict prevention and

Part III. Management and Reporting

This project will build on and utilize prior AusAID capacity development support including the utilization of UNDP staff positions and operations resources for work in

the areas of peacebuilding and recovery. The Regional Advisor (AusAID sponsored) will manage PeacePac under the supervision of the Resident Representative in Fiji, while UNDP Country Offices will supervise specific country support.

The host Country Office, UNDP Multi-Country Office (Fiji) will manage this programme directly (DEX) to test new approaches, build partnerships, as well as address emergency needs and cross border and region specific issues that arise during the programme. DEX has already been approved by the Associate Administrator.

Reporting will be undertaken biannually. An annual review will take place with the 3 client UNDP country offices (Fiji, PNG and Samoa) and RBAP staff to monitor progress and decide upon future priorities.

E. Indicative Programme Budget (Attached)

Annual Work Plan

Year: June 2004 – June 2005

	Key Activities		TIMEFRAME	RAME		RESPONSIBLE	Id	PLANNED BUDGET	H
EXPECTED OUTPUTS & MONITORING ACTIVITIES	List all the activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated output	QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	PARLINEK	Source of Funds	Budget Description	n
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inplementation of region	Centre at USP						מאמת / ממסת	oongiltant	\perp
wide strategies and	Enhance the Capacity of	×	×	×	×	UNDP	BCPK/ KBAP	COMSUITATIL	_
initiatives	the PIF Secretariat for								
	conflict prevention						מו מו מו מו	71205/	
	Carry out 2 Community		×	×		UNDP	BCPK/ KBAP	71605	
	based conflict prevention							71005	
	pilots (Fiji & PNG)						מאם / ממטמ	Consultant/	- 1
	Develop business and				×	UNDP	BCPK/ KBAP	materials	
	conflict links						מ א מימי ממים מ	71205	- 1
	Strengthen Parliamentary	×	×	×	×	UNDP	BCPK/KBAP	/1303	
	Roles for peace-building						מו מתת מתחת	71205/	- 1
	Support the strengthening	×	×	×	×	UNDP	BCPK/KBAP	71605	
	of customary approaches							71000	
	to peace-building and								
	reconciliation						מ אַ מימי / ממיטימ	71605	- 1
Respond to country	Provision of training on	×	×	×	×	UNDP	BCPK/ KBAP	71003	
specific requirements	conflict prevention to								
specific requirements	country offices Fiji &								
through phot projects,	PNG						ם אם מעמטת	71600	- 1
emergency resources and	Best Practices Workshops		×	×		UNDP	BCRP/RBAP	/1000	
technical backstopping									- 1

TOTAL	Monitoring and Evaluation		Project Management	region	partners in the Pacific	UNDP management,	advisory services to senior	Providing technical and
) Joe (Transport of Transport o		Miscellaneous Operating Costs	Directly Executed by UNDP (DEX)				Assistance	Provide Technical
		×	×					×
	X	×	×	1				×
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	UNDP	UNDP	UNDF	TRIPE				UNDP
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