

**ANNEX I: RESULTS AND RESOURCE FRAMEWORK (RRF) [\(revised in Jan 17, to match available funds in 2017\)](#)**

**Intended Output and result as stated in the UNDP Pacific Centre Project Document 2014 – 2017:**

- Output 2.2: Rule of law institutions strengthened to promote access to justice and legal reform to fight discrimination and address emerging issues; Result 2.2.B: Regional policy dialogue and South-South exchange on human rights issues, role of civil society and practical application of the Regional Human Security Framework and Regional Action Plan for Women Peace and Security.
- Output 3.3: Mechanisms enabled for consensus building around contested priorities and for addressing specific tensions through inclusive and peaceful processes; Result 3.3.A: National policy frameworks that are informed by the Regional Security Framework for Conflict Prevention are being implemented; Result 3.3.B: Support women’s improved participation and leadership in peace-building processes and decision-making forums.

**Related Output Indicators as stated in the UNDP Pacific Centre Project Document 2014 – 2017 Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:**

- Output Indicator (2.2.3): Degree to which the Regional Action Plan for Women Peace and Security is integrated into national plans and strategic security and development frameworks, Baseline: 0, Target: 3
- Output Indicator (2.2.4): Degree to which the regional human security framework is utilized as a guide for security and development interventions by Pacific countries, Baseline: 0, Target: 1
- Output Indicator (3.3.1): Number of countries in which policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms for consensus building and peaceful management of conflict and tensions are informed by women’s participation and contributions, Baseline: 0, Target: 2 (Also IRRF & SP output indicator 5.5.2)
- Output Indicator (3.3.2): Number of countries that have policies and frameworks in support of the women, peace and security agenda, Baseline: 0, Target: 2
- Output Indicator from IRRF & SP 3.5: 3.5.1: Number of countries with functioning security sector governance and oversight processes and / or mechanisms (disaggregated by those which are gender sensitive); 3.5.2: Number of evidence-based security strategies in operation for reducing armed violence and / or control of small arms.

**Applicable Key Result Areas from 2014-17 Strategic Plan:**

- Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic

governance. Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.</li> </ul>						
<b>Partnership Strategy:</b> UNDP (Pacific Centre and COs) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in partnership with a range of other relevant UN agencies, DPKO, regional organizations and NGOs,						
<b>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):</b> PACIFIC SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE (PSSG) PROJECT (PHASE 1) and ATLAS Award ID 00086365						
<b>Project Outcome</b>	<b>Security Sector Governance in the Pacific, and in select Pacific Island Countries, is transparent, democratic, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of ordinary citizens and is aligned with the guiding principles to enhance security sector governance approved by Pacific leaders in August 2014, to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.</b>					
<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Security Sector Governance enhanced in the Pacific through support to regional dialogues and knowledge sharing fostering South-South and Triangular Cooperation and support to select Pacific Island Countries to develop new national security strategies and associated security sector governance mechanisms.</b>					
	<b>Global indicator:</b> Level of structural and cultural violence					
<b>Sub-outputs</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activity Result</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline(s)</b>	<b>Inputs 2016</b>	<b>Inputs 2017</b>
1.1 Regional cooperation and the promotion of the Pacific Human Security Framework in the Pacific Island Countries is enhanced through a stronger Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided through the PIFS to PICs in developing more effective people centred security policies in line with regional frameworks linked to national development frameworks</li> </ul>	1.1.1 Consultations with Governments of chosen target countries on human security and security sector reform. The consultations will entail expertise and workshops allowing the countries to think through how they can improve or enhance security that benefits their people. For example in 2016 an <b>Symposium on private security firms in the Pacific region</b>	# countries committed in formulating a Human Right based security policies # countries that have gender sensitive security policies % females participating in consultations and workshops  Other useful indicators: Level of structural and cultural violence	Existing Regional security Frameworks and agreements; Existing national security frameworks; national crime indicators; # military (M/F); # Police (M/F); national budgets for security (military/police);  Small Arms Survey; Global Peace Index	30,000 (travel and conference costs). <b>Q1/Q2</b>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pacific Island Forum Secretariat provides high quality policy advice, co-ordination and implementation assistance in support of members' security and governance priorities that promote accountable institutions, democratic oversight and civilian participation</li> </ul>	1.1.2 2016 regional SSR/SSG meeting co-hosted with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat to promote human security and security sector Governance with a focus on appropriate Pacific security dimensions (To be undertaken in conjunction with 2.1.1)	# PIF personnel trained in preparation (M/F) # participants in consultations (M/F)	Existing frameworks and forum in the PICs; Previous training done by UNDP or other; Measure with questionnaires level of knowledge of principles of SSR	Funds under 2.1.1	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International and regional experts, academia and Human Rights practitioners in the PIF countries partake in forums and consultations (including high level military, police and corrections officers and other key security sector players) with a view to leveraging the understanding of contemporary SSR and how it is integrally linked to development and human security</li> </ul>	1.1.3 Key knowledge product developed that includes: adapt the UN SSR guidance notes for the Pacific context and potentially update the 2010 previous knowledge product of 'Enhancing Security Sector Governance in the Pacific Region: A strategic framework' to reflect developments over the past five years and linked to the post-2015 agenda. <a href="#">(ISSAT / DCAF partnership)</a>	# knowledge products # contributors (M/F)		In kind	<a href="#">7,500 (not yet funded) (consultancy costs)</a>
1.2 Awareness and capacity for democratic security sector oversight enhanced in the PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PIF is able to train and convene major stakeholders, including the civil society and the public, to promote more effective and democratic security sector oversight</li> </ul>	1.2.1 Training extended to the PIF secretariat on effective democratic and civilian oversight in the security sector (in particular in relation to the development of the security policies and community security) <a href="#">(ISSAT / DCAF partnership)</a>	# persons trained (M/F) from all the different sectors # SOPs developed for the PIF to continue consulting, sensitizing and training multiple	Existing data on oversight in the region		

	in the PICs		stakeholders across the region			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders have more clarity on the roles and responsibilities of the executive, legislative, judiciary, media and civil society in security sector oversight. This includes a better understanding of drivers of corruption and impunity issues in the security and justice sectors to enable them to provide more effective oversight and demand accountability</li> </ul>	1.2.2 Government personnel from key institutions, parliamentarians and multiple civil society actors from the PICs are sensitized and trained on their respective roles in providing oversight of the security sector (PIF leads the training)	# persons trained (M/F) from all the different sectors # consultation forums to promote public participation in these trainings and discussions/policy making	Overview of the existing mechanisms in the PICs and their effectiveness (national statistical data collection)		
1.3 Security sector incorporates gender and youth policies that will have a direct impact in enhancing the safety of women and prevention measures targeting youth across the PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women’s participation and influence in the formulation of national security policies and security governance is increased significantly to improve safety for women in the region</li> <li>Governance approaches strongly aligned with Pacific human security</li> </ul>	1.3.1 Conduct mapping and diagnostic consultations with women groups, local communities and civil society organisations to generate interest in contemporary Security Sector Governance and produce on best practice analysis for a gendered security sector governance in the Pacific Region (To be undertaken in conjunction with 1.1.1) (UN Women partnership)	Number of women’s groups mapped and participating in the workshops  Document on best practices for a gendered security sector governance produced	Any existing data available in the region (data is plenty but making sure the data is centralised to help with mapping is needed)	Funds under 1.1.1	

	<p>framework for national security policy formulation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target country governments are committed to integrating RAP on 1325 and the Pacific Human Security Framework into their security policies and governance</li> <li>Youth is increasingly empowered and brought into consultation and into the discussions on human security, community human rights, rule of law and human rights</li> </ul>					
		<p>1.3.2 Produce a series of country level and regional recommendations to support integration of human security and the Regional Action Plan on women peace and security (UNSCR1325) into the national development and budget plans including identifying local governance processes for ongoing engagement and strengthening of the regional CSO spaces in the Pacific Region. (To be undertaken in conjunction with 1.1.1) (<a href="#">Regional NGO / CSO or UN Women partnership</a>)</p>	<p># recommendations made at regional and governmental levels # recommendations introduced into national plans</p>	<p>Country development plans and frameworks Forum Secretariat Reports</p>	<p>Funds under 1.1.1</p>	<p><a href="#">7,500</a> <a href="#">(grant to NGO)</a></p>
		<p>1.3.3 Organise a women’s forum to discuss SSR UNSCR 1325 issue affecting women’s wellbeing from a human security perspective and discerning entry points for women’s involvement in security review processes. (To be undertaken in conjunction with 2.1.1) (<a href="#">Regional NGO/ CSO or UN Women partnership</a>)</p>	<p># participants (M/F); # decisions and actions # following up consultations in each PIC between participants from the forum and their respective governments # of actions implemented</p>	<p>Existing national action plans in the target PICS</p>	<p>Funds under 2.1.1</p>	<p>15,000 <a href="#">(grant to NGO)</a></p>

		1.3.4 Partner with the National Youth Councils to organise symposium on human security in the region and how youth can contribute more effectively to community security	# of youth groups attending # national forums held afterwards in each PIC with their respective security institutions and Government	Existing youth reports with action plans in PICS		9,000 (Grant)
<b>Output 1 sub-total</b>					30,000	39,000
<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Security Sector Governance enhanced in Fiji through support to the development of a new national security strategy and related White Papers, capacity building for civilian oversight mechanisms and human rights and prevention of sexual and gender based violence training for military forces, police and corrections service.</b>					
<b>Sub-outputs</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activity Result</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline(s)</b>	<b>Inputs 2016</b>	<b>Inputs 2017</b>
2.1 The Government of Fiji has increased capacity to implement security policies that are inclusive and in line with best practices and principles of Human Rights	Government of Fiji has adequate capacity to conduct a comprehensive security sector review and develop a national security policy that is inclusive, people centric and based on principles found in the UNSCR 2151 (2014)	2.1.1 Partner with the University of Canterbury New Zealand (Macmillan Brown Centre for Pacific Studies) and University of South Pacific to conduct a Security Symposium in Fiji that is inclusive and participatory (incorporating activities 1.1.2 and 1.3.3)	# participants in the Symposium (M/F) # citizens/ordinary civilians (M/F) in the Symposium # decisions/agreements issued	2015 Security Symposium	20,000 (travel and workshop costs) Q3	
		2.1.2 Expert Consultations with the Ministry of Defence, National Security (Police) and Immigration institutions on the new security policies	# consultations Recorded Results from the consultations and action points	Existing consultations (records)	21,210 (travel and workshop costs) Q1	
		2.1.3 Provide technical expertise and support to the Government in formulating their National Security Policy	# people receiving support (M/F) # people/institutions consulted during the review and development of the policy Security Policy developed (1-4 quality measured)	0: Policy exists that is obsolete and needs reviewing	15,000 (travel and workshop costs). Q3	

	The police force is increasingly independent, empowered, trained, accountable, transparent, gender aware and supportive of human rights	2.1.4 Conduct national training on prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence for the divisional police commanders and their support staff from the 4 police divisional HQ (NGO partnership)	# of senior police officers of the Fiji Police Force attending the training % of female police officers attending the training Personnel knowledge assessed in the Fiji Police Force in SSR, HR and SGBV Training reports	Paucity of information on SSR, Human Rights and SGBV in the Fiji Police Force	20,000 <b>(Grant to NGO) Q1</b>	
	The cadres of the Corrections Service are trained, accountable, transparent, gender aware and supportive of human rights	2.1.5 Conduct national training for the senior and middle level cadre of the Fiji Police on SSR, Human Rights and prevention of SGBV ( <a href="#">focus on Pilot Programme at Police Stations</a> )	# of participants at the senior level attending; % of female corrections officers participating; Personnel knowledge assessed in Fiji corrections Service in SSR, HR and SGBV (measure progress and understanding with questionnaires); Training report	Paucity of information on SSR, Human Rights and SGBV in the Fiji Corrections Service	25,000 <b>(Travel and workshop costs) Q1, Q2</b>	<a href="#">69,000 (TRAC) (broken down between: 19,000 consultancy fees; 25,000 workshops ; 25,000 travel)</a>
2.2 Security Policies take into consideration the needs of security of women achieved through improved women's participation in the review and development of security policies	Women are invited and have access to and are participants in all levels of the development of the Fiji's national security policy. Women are able to influence the policy to address issues of gender and promote SCR 1325.	2.2.1 Organize a Fiji national women's forum to discuss SSR, UNSCR 1325, issues affecting women's wellbeing from a human security perspective and identifying entry points for women's involvement in Fiji's Security Sector Review Processes (To be undertaken in conjunction with 2.1.1)	# and category of participants invited; # of key Government functionaries attending the meeting; # Women attending % Ratio of females participating # decisions and actions taken on board during these consultations into	Women's participation in security sector discourse in Fiji (low)	Funds under 2.1.1  Q3	

			the SSR Policy/Strategy			
2.3 Security Policies take into consideration the needs of security of youth to create a more stable future	Youth are invited and have access to and are participants in all levels of the development of Fiji's security policies and implementation and are able to influence the policy for improved prevention measures and increased security for youth.	2.3.1 Partner with the National Youth Council (NYC) of Fiji and UNDP Strengthening Civil Society Engagement for Fiji Initiative (SCEFI) to organize a national symposium on Human Security in Fiji and how the youth can contribute to security sector discourse	# and category of participants invited; # of key Government functionaries attending the meeting; # youth attending % Ratio of females participating # decisions and actions taken on board during these consultations into the SSR Policy/Strategy	Youth's participation in the security sector discourse in Fiji (low)  <b>Q2</b>	In kind	
2.4 Parliament in Fiji has increased capacity to exercise oversight functions for f the Security Sector	Strengthen the oversight functions of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence and Security (not least as some members have just been elected and are new)	2.4.1 Partner with the UNDP Parliamentary Project to organize training for the Parliamentary standing committee on Defence and Security on Parliamentary Oversight functions ) (ISSAT / DCAF partnership)	# of Parliamentarians in the standing committee attending % of Parliamentarians aware Annual Parliamentary Report	Weak oversight function # open inquiries # parliamentary debates on defence and security expenditure		5,000 <u>(Travel)</u>
2.5 Peace keeping personnel are better prepared and trained on key human rights and gender issues before deployment	Established curricula and training is introduced for peace keepers on Human Rights, Rule of Law, SGBV, Gender and community security (community relations)	2.5.1 Support to training sessions (TOT) and introducing appropriate curricula on HR and SGBV for military deploying to UN Peacekeeping missions.  <b>DPKO support</b>	Curricula introduced # peace keepers trained	Security personnel knowledge on respective areas is low; Existing training programme	10,000  <b>Q2</b>	



		2.5.2 Support to training sessions (TOT) on community relations and community security  <b>DPKO support</b>	Curricula introduced # peace keepers trained	Security personnel knowledge on respective areas is low; Existing training programme	10,000  <b>Q2</b>	
Output 2 sub-total					121,210 (+20,000)	<b>74,000</b>
<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Security Sector Governance enhanced in Papua New Guinea through technical support for the full implementation of the Papua New Guinea 2013 National Security Strategy</b>					
<b>Sub- outputs</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activity Result</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline(s)</b>	<b>Inputs 2016</b>	<b>Inputs 2017</b>
3.1 Capacity within Office of Security Coordination and Assessment developed to coordinate and implement a consultative National Security Strategy	OSCA is increasingly empowered with trained personnel to implement the NSP	3.1.1 Provision of technical assistance to conduct in house training for the two national consultants hired for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alignment of Departmental and Agency Strategic Plans with the NSP</li> <li>Rolling out the media strategy for NSP</li> </ul>	# participants (M/F) % persons familiar with the NSS process # of Departments and Agencies strategic plans aligned to the NSS # of communities that are aware of the expected impact of the NSP	GoPNG Departmental and Agency strategic plans not aligned to NSS Paucity of public information on NSP		10,000 <u>(not yet funded)</u> <u>(broken down 5,000 consultancy; 5,000 travel)</u>
		3.1.2 Provision of technical assistance to support the review of the legislative framework to transform the Office of Security Coordination and Assessment into a National Security Agency (NSA)	New NSA legislation in place OSCA transformed to NSA	No NSA legislation in place. (OSCA is set up by the NSAC through the PM and NEC Act)		10,000 <u>(not yet funded)</u> <u>(broken down 5,000 consultancy; 5,000 travel)</u>

		3.1.3 Provide technical expertise for setting up the NSA once GoPNG approve structure	# of personnel trained in national security coordination and showing mark improvement in skills set # of national security briefings to the PM's Office from the NSA	The National security briefing regime for the PM's office is weak		10,000 (not yet funded) (broken down 5,000 consultancy; 5,000 travel)
3.2 Members of local government are better informed on the NSP to garner public support for its implementation to create the safe and enabling environment for sustainable development	70% (M/F) of Papua New Guineans know about and support GoPNG implementation of the NSP to improve public safety and security	3.2.1 Provision of technical expertise to conduct 4(four) PNG local level government regional workshops to raise awareness on the PNG National Security Policy and garner public support for its implementation	# participants (M/F) % persons familiar with the NSP process # of activities in the strategic action plan implemented by the GoPNG departments and agencies	Level of public awareness of the PNG NSP is low		20,000 (not yet funded) (broken down 5,000 consultancy; 10,000 travel; and 5,000 workshop costs)
<b>Output 3 sub-total</b>					0	50,000
<b>Outputs 1, 2 and 3 Activities Total</b>					151,210	163,000 (69,000 funded under TRAC, 94,000 not yet funded)

<b>Output 4: Effective Project Management</b>	<b>Year 1 2016 (12 months)</b>	<b>Year 2 2017 (12 months)</b>	<b>Total</b>
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Project management			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peace and Development Assistant G5 (40% of total annual salary cost of 27,494)</li> <li>Governance Analyst NOB (10% of total annual salary cost of 59,019)</li> </ul>	10,998	<u>00</u>	
	5,901	<u>00</u>	
Direct Project Costs, Common Services and Internal Evaluation	11,891	12,000 (6,000 funded under TRAC, 6,000 not yet funded)????	
<b>Output 4 sub-total</b>	28,790		
<b>Outputs 1, 2 and 3 Activities Total</b>	151,210		
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET Outputs 1, 2, 3 and 4</b>	<b>180,000 (+ 20,000)</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>375,000</b>

\*Experts and consultants are also written into each activity including fees, travel DSA and directly associated direct project costs.

No GMS, as all internal UNDP funds