

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT
(Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country: Solomon Islands	
Project Title: Inclusive Governance of Natural Resources for greater social cohesion in the Solomon Islands.	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP - UN Women 	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Government Agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (OMPC) - Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA) - Ministry of Women, Youth, children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) - Ministry of lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS) Provincial government Agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial Governments of Malaita, Choiseul, Guadalcanal and Western Non-Government, UN and CSOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Office for Migration (IOM) - Chambers of Commerce - National Youth Council - Provincial Women's Caucuses - Save the Children - Youth Caucuses - Transparency Solomon Islands 	
Expected project commencement date¹: 1 December 2019 Project duration in months:² 25 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Guadalcanal and the Capital Honiara, Provinces of Choiseul, Malaita, Western.	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

- Youth promotion initiative
- Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

UNDP \$1,380,818.06
UN Women \$769,002.34
Total: \$2,149,820.41

**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.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

UNDP: \$100,000
UN Women: \$40,000

PBF 1st tranche (70%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):	PBF 3rd tranche* (_%):
UNDP: \$966,572.64	UNDP: \$414,245.42	
UN Women: \$538,301.64	UN Women: \$230,700.70	
Total: \$1,504,874.28	Total: \$644,946.12	

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

Inequitable Land resource management is a key driver of conflict at many levels in Solomon Island society. There is a lack of inclusiveness in natural resource governance especially for women and youth to reduce conflict in Solomon Islands.

The Inclusive Governance of Natural Resources (IGNR) Project provides technical assistance through timely reform of Solomon Islands' legislation and policy with regards to private sector land ownership for natural resource exploitation.

The IGNR project also builds capacity of community leaders to ensure processes determining customary land ownership do not override or dismiss traditional land rights especially of women, which may lead to more conflict.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:

Extensive consultations were undertaken on defining the scope of the Inclusive Governance of Natural Resources Project. A Conflict Analysis was conducted between May-June 2019 in which Government, Civil Society, Faith Based Organisations, Businesses and Private Sector, Media, Chiefs and ex-combatants were consulted³. A concept development workshop was subsequently held using the Conflict Analysis as a reference, with senior government counterparts at the Permanent Secretary level to gauge where the government's current peace building priorities lie. Taking into account these

³ One on one interviews with 40 individuals with 90 minutes average time per meeting, resulting in a total of 60 hours of focused discussions.

national priorities, a Concept Note was developed and circulated to UN stakeholders including the PBF SO, which was ultimately submitted through the Resident Coordinator's Office in the UN Pacific Centre.

Project Gender Marker score: 2⁴

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment 55% or \$1,183,581.47

Project Risk Marker score: 2⁵

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 2.3⁶

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: UN Pacific Strategy **Outcome 2: Gender Equality and Outcome 5: Governance and Community Engagement** (Support the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies)

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDG 16 and SDG 5

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes:

Type of submission:

- New project**
 Project amendment

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

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

Change of project outcome/ scope:

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

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: USD

Brief justification for amendment:

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

TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the

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

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

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

⁵ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁶ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

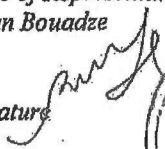
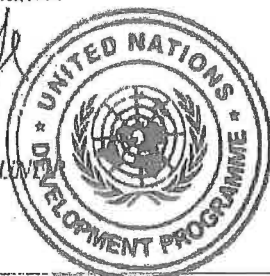


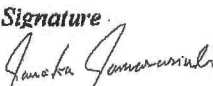


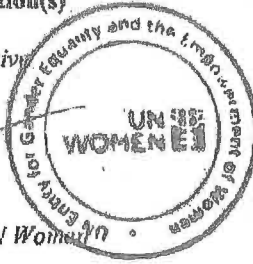
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(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)

	<p><i>document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁷</p> <p>Name of Representative: Levan Bouadze</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Name of Agency: UNDP</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: Ministry of Traditional Governance Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Title: UNDP</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Representative: Sanaka Samarasinha</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Title: Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Date & Seal 23/11/19</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>Name of Representative: Sandra Bernklau</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Name of Agency: UN Women</p> <p>Date & Seal 22/11/19</p> 	

⁷ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

- a) A brief summary of conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.**

Solomon Islands has undergone considerable positive transformative social, cultural and economic change since independence in 1978. The country has also endured considerable political and social unrest evidenced by riots in the Capital Honiara in 2006 and again in 2019, along with destabilising episodes of cultural conflict and disarray. In 1998 the culmination of a complex nexus of issues resulted in a five-year period of armed conflict known euphemistically as ‘the Tensions’ where some 200 people were killed, most of whom were civilians. Several hundred human rights violations were also recorded.

PEACE AND CONFLICT RESEARCH

UN conducted a series of empirical studies to better comprehend the drivers of conflict in the country, which included a 2004 Peace and Conflict-related Development Analysis that identified the following core issues giving rise to the Tensions: i) land conflict; ii) the clash between traditional and non-traditional authority structures; iii) lack of access to government services, public resources and information; iv) livelihood opportunities; and v) disruptions in traditional and non-traditional law enforcement. These studies revealed an increased competition for diminishing natural resources, an upsurge in population which grows at a rate of about 50 births per day, an urban drift to population centres especially to the capital Honiara which is struggling to accommodate those from neighbouring Provinces. These combined pressures have exacerbated the competition for land, especially in per-urban areas. Traditional governance mechanisms which used to manage land and resource allocation and were based on customary law have been eroded with rapid modernisation. This rapid modernisation has also negatively impacted on the rights of youth and women, who under customary matrilineal systems retained significant authority through land inheritance rights.

UNDP also conducted a 2017 Perception Survey to gauge public satisfaction with the peace process and government’s ability to deliver public services. The Survey revealed the most important problem needing to be addressed was employment and job opportunities (46.8% of respondents). The second most common issue was addressing state corruption (18.1%). The perception survey also revealed that respondents were very unsatisfied with national government’s handling of land disputes/conflict and reported land disputes as the second most common cause of conflict/dispute.

The most recent UN research was a Solomon Islands Conflict and Development Analysis in 2019 which highlighted concerns about deep seated corruption, associated with weak governance and the breakdown of transparent, accountable traditional and parliamentary authority. The 2019 Honiara riots were driven by an absence of influence over the political system, economy and employment especially by youth. In addition to the broader issues of state accountability and transparency, the following problems were identified by stakeholders in the 2019 Conflict and Development Analysis as the main drivers of conflict: lack of clear land and resource management policy and legislative frameworks, including continued issues with the Traditional Governance Bill, and limited input into decisions or access to decision-making platforms for women and youth.

CONCEPTS OF LAND OWNERSHIP

Land is the resource to which all Solomon Islanders anchor themselves. Land defines Solomon Islanders in terms of their tribal affiliation, the language they use through the *wantok*⁸ system, their source of livelihood and potential for generating income, their clan lineage and establishing inheritance rights. Land is at the heart of Solomon Islanders' cultural identity and carries with it economic, social and spiritual significance. At the same time, being of such fundamental importance to every Solomon Islander, land is also recognized as a driver of conflict in society.

The state entity which deals with land ownership is the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS). Land ownership in Solomon Islands is mainly divided into Customary Land and Private (alienated) land. Under the Constitution of the Solomon Islands customary land is not alienable. Only indigenous citizens can acquire a perpetual estate in it. Non-Solomon Islanders can only be granted a lease as prescribed by Parliament⁹. The Customary Land Records Act [Cap 132] whose registry is administered by the MLHS, was introduced in the 1970s as an alternative for overcoming the uncertainties to land ownership and boundaries in order to promote economic development. The Act prescribes that the recording of customary land should include the recognised name of the customary land holding group, the genealogy of the group, method by which membership of the group may be granted to others, who represents the land holding group, how members are appointed, and the names of those claiming secondary rights or claims. In case of disputes these are to be settled by negotiation by leaders of the customary groups, who must consider relevant genealogy and secondary rights. If no agreement is reached the Recording Officer should refer the dispute to the traditional chiefs. The chiefs' decision will be final.

The Act was revised in 2019 and amended by the Ministry of Lands Housing and Survey (MLHS). This was to bring the legislation up to date, addressing previous uncertainties about amendments to the register ensuring they apply to customary land which has been recorded under the Act.

The concept of "land ownership" therefore applies clearly to alienated land in Solomon Islands. The notion of ownership is not so clear however when dealing with customary land. As mentioned above, customary land ownership has wider implications for Solomon people carrying with it one's tribal identity, inheritance rights, social and economic security and a spiritual dimension. As in many Pacific cultures, customary land in the Solomon Islands is not owned by an individual, rather the individual is part of the land and it is recognised as a collective ownership through the tribal system. Customary land title is passed down from father to son(s) in patrilineal societies such as Malaita and Choiseul Province, and from mother to daughter(s) in matrilineal societies such as Guadalcanal, and parts of Western Provinces. With rapid modernisation of Solomon Islands societies, many of the traditional land ownership responsibilities especially in matrilineal societies have been eroded or distorted, concentrating the authority for inheritance rights and natural resource management into the hands of small groups of mostly men.

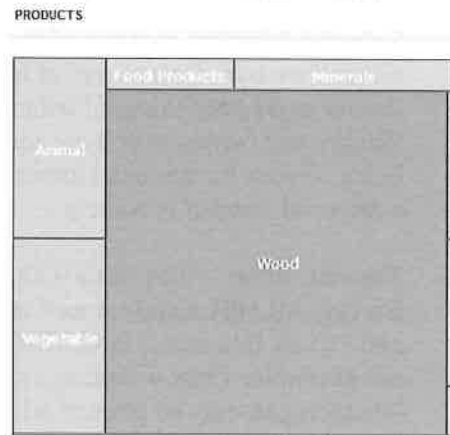
⁸ *Wantok* = "one talk" or same language/cultural group

⁹ Section 93 Land and Titles Ordinance 1969

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Customary land use plays a large role in the export economy of the Solomon Islands.

Exporting natural resources as raw materials e.g. un-milled logs, accounts for 73.5 % of all exports from the Solomon Islands. The figure opposite¹⁰ indicates that logging (un-milled wood) comprises a significant share of overall exports. Yet tensions around customary and alienated land ownership are heightened when natural resource management is brought into the discussion. Communities who have lived side by side for generations can suddenly be thrown into conflict when the land which both sides believe is customarily theirs is recognised as having some value, either as a mining, timber or fishing resource.



A recent case where PBF was assisting the Ministry of Lands to define customary land boundaries in Kakau, West Guadalcanal was impaired by the existence of a telecommunications tower which straddled the customary land boundaries in question. The tower itself gave the previously vacant land some value through royalties it attracted for the rightful land owners. This dispute over the tower, which is not untypical, took some time to resolve since it was left to the communities themselves to settle. Therefore, a need to systematise and streamline the conflict resolution process which inevitably arises from defining customary land boundaries in future, to support disputing communities to come to a sustainable agreement and limit the potential for conflict. The Ministry of Traditional Governance Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs is the logical Government partner to systematise dispute resolution processes in defining customary land boundaries.

THE TRADITIONAL GOVERNANCE BILL

According to the advisor for Traditional Governance at the Prime Minister's Office, dispute resolution between different factions in Solomon Islands society has largely been performed by traditional leaders. However, without the existence of regulation such as is provided for in the Traditional Governance Bill (TGB), the customary system of resolving disputes, especially over natural resources, has no legal recognition.

Both previous and current Solomon Islands governments have made it a priority to pass the Traditional Governance Bill (TGB) which aims to restore authority of community leaders and chiefs to exercise traditional, informal laws and rights over customary land ownership and its further use. The TGB has the potential to either enhance and restore the rights of traditional leaders, especially women leaders and youth, or if implemented inadequately, deny such leaders, women and youth their rights to manage customary land altogether. Deficiencies in drafting the first TGB were identified by a parliamentary committee and a list of recommendations¹¹ was compiled to address these concerns. The main recommendations from the Parliamentary committee on the TGB were: to withdraw the Bill until further consultation and research was carried out, a more thorough anthropological study was required on the dynamics of customary land and concepts of traditional custodianship, the

¹⁰ <https://wits.worldbank.org/faqs.html#Databases>

¹¹ Report on the Traditional Governance and Customs Facilitation Bill 2018 (2018) p. 6

Judiciary and the Bar Association should be further consulted, marginalised groups, women, youth and churches should be meaningfully consulted, previous consultations were not rigorous so a more concerted approach is required.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

The extent to which the private sector is involved in natural resource extraction in the Solomon Islands ranges from the logging, mining and fishing industries, all of which are open to exploitation. But currently, unregulated logging by private sector companies is arguably the most damaging form of natural resource extraction in the Solomon Islands and is a main source of conflict.

There are few if any options for recourse to legal protection for customary land owners when in dispute with private developers. Customary land owners may challenge private developers in national courts, but the formal justice system is foreign to most people especially from traditional communities, and this can be an expensive exercise which such traditional communities may not have the resources for.

There are also no regulations which specifically pertain to natural resources/land owners and the Private sector for instance:

- a. Dismissal of customary landholding group representatives in the event of breach of duties e.g. misappropriation of tribal royalties;
- b. Election of women representatives into customary land committees;
- c. Prior informed consent of tribal groups; and
- d. Benefit sharing arrangements ensuing from developments of customary land.

There are no bylaws or regulations existent under *the Customary Land Records Act* that provide for the above situations. As such, the appointment of customary landholding representatives was mainly done under custom of succession which included mostly men.

Most traditional land-owning groups lack the experience and knowledge of how to go about maximising their natural resources.¹² Overall, customary land owners possess limited capacity to engage with the private sector in an informed manner. In the case of the timber extraction industry private sector companies and logging firms first negotiate directly with land owners on the terms of extracting the trees, then seek to obtain licences from the government to proceed with the logging. As such, traditional land owners are drawn into unsustainable land developments, usually logging, the licences for which are easily acquired under the *Forest and Resources and Timber Utilization Act*.

If the state actively encourages customary land owners to engage in land registration through the MLHS, this may open the door for other natural resource development opportunities which are more sustainable.

GENDER and YOUTH DYNAMICS

The negative structural and cultural arrangements that deny women and youth full rights and decision-making authority in both the matrilineal and patrilineal guardianship of land continues to marginalise large sections of Solomon Islands society, fomenting conflict and unrest. Even in matrilineal societies the role of women, who have traditionally been strong as decision makers and determining inheritance rights to land, has been eroded with rapid modernisation of Solomon Islands society. It is also argued that the lack of youth and

¹² The Contemporary Pacific, Volume 9, Number 1, Spring 1997, 39-72©1997 by University of Hawai'i Press

women's participation in national parliaments and decision-making positions also leads to their marginalisation in accessing land resources and being part of the mechanisms, which govern access to such resources.

Through the establishment of Provincial Women's Caucuses (PWCs) and Youth Caucuses in three hotspot provinces and the subsequent advocacy and dialogue they carried out with their provincial leaders, various achievements were obtained in terms of amplifying women's voices and elevating women's strategic gender interests. For example, all the targeted provinces have adopted and endorsed Temporary Special Measures (TSM) for women through elected reserved seats, which is heavily attributed to the PBF Project's support. They have further submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Provincial Government for a revision of the Provincial Government Act (PGA) which currently impedes the realisation and full implementation of TSM.

Major changes in attitudes and policies with respect to land tenure, land access and land management have occurred due to the increase in market demand for land, large-scale developments in many parts of Solomon Islands and the monetary benefits which are derived from customary land development. These changes have contributed to a change of ascribed traditional roles of both men and women. Even matrilineal communities are experiencing men taking over as decision-makers in land/resource matters which traditionally rested with women. Men have also become trustees, signatories and beneficiaries of royalty payments without proper consultation with women. This has resulted in unequal shares in the benefits and led to false claims of landownership.¹³ It has created an environment ripe for enmity among families and clan members.

A recent study conducted by IOM underlines the need to focus on the broader dynamics of risk and vulnerabilities related to introduction of minimally regulated industry and pre-existing enabling and underlying drivers of vulnerabilities to violence against women and girls (VAWG) in Solomon Islands. The study found out that several localized and pre-existing dynamics and issues contributed to heightened risks and vulnerabilities in migration-affected communities namely the limited reach and access to essential service provision, including health, education and justice; reliance on traditional forms of authority which often do not cater to the needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls; and existing cultural and gender norms¹⁴.

The study noted that there is significant reluctance to report to government authorities matters relating to sexual exploitation and trafficking, while recognizing the occurrence of exploitation of women and children. This is attributed to a lack of knowledge and awareness on laws relating to sexual exploitation and trafficking hinting to the need and importance of awareness and education on existing laws that protect women and girls.¹⁵

CLIMATE CHANGE and CONFLICT

Climate change is a major impediment to the achievement of the sustainable development for Solomon Islands, as the country's economy and population depend much on agriculture, fishing, forestry¹⁶. Central Bank of Solomon Islands reported in its 2014 annual report that

¹³ PIFS. 2008. Land and women: the matrilineal factor: the cases of the Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

¹⁴ IOM (2019). Community Health and Mobility in the Pacific: Solomon Islands Case Study

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Solomon Islands Government, 2015. Intended National Determined Contributions. p5

impact from climate change including flooding, tropical cyclone and sea level rise causes a lot of challenges in terms of economic development and erodes the capacity of the state to prevent conflict.

Climate change-related migration has already been occurring in combination with other factors and taking the form of urban drift to Honiara and other urban centre. For low-lying islands and atolls, the risk of sea level rise and diminishing liveable land is becoming a real threat. For instance, rising sea level has affected many coastal communities in Solomon Islands resulting in one of the Islands called Walande - a home to near 500 - residents being destroyed and forcing the residents to relocate to the mainland of Small Malaita¹⁷ (Solomon Times Online, 2019). The unpredictable seasons have forced island farmers to resort to chemical fertilizers, which are harmful to people's health. Also, children's education is affected especially those who live - in low-lying islands as the only route to their schools is by boat or dugout canoes and unpredictable weather has always made the daily journey to schools dangerous.

Recent research by The Toda Peace Institute on Climate Change, Conflict and Peacebuilding¹⁸, Boege¹⁹ (2018) and Birk, Rasmussen (2014)²⁰ find that direct links between current conflict drivers in Solomon Islands and the impacts of climate change are not proven. However, it is important to understand the *potential* of climate change which can exacerbate existing drivers of conflict across the country. Climate change contributes to the rapid changing of the physical environment and inter-migration, poor management of land and relations, resource management and high population growth are drivers of conflicts. Therefore, climate change and linkages to conflict should not be ignored as one that can potentially lead to socio-economic based conflict if not handled appropriately.

CAUSES and CONSEQUENCES of CONFLICT

The Solomon Islands Peace and Conflict research of 2004 and 2019 notes that the main drivers of conflict are linked to weak natural resource management policies and legislative frameworks. According to the Constitution, 'the natural resources are vested in the people and the government of Solomon Islands'²¹. It guarantees the right to freedom from deprivation of property and does not allow for compulsory acquisition of land, which can be done only in public interest.

Further analysis of land related conflict reveals that there are cases where only a very few individuals in a landowning group are granted timber cutting rights by law, and the profits from logging operations are concentrated among few exclusive people.²² Logging rights are granted either legally according to the procedures specified by the current Forest and Timber Utilization Act, or as is often the case, illegally, due to government's failure to implement the legislation effectively. The 2019 Conflict Analysis noted that corruption especially in the timber industry is systematic and is a driver of conflict for many Solomon Islanders.

Where legislation and bi-laws around defining boundaries for customary land are weak, this can lead to further conflict when tribes competing for land parcels adjacent to each other

¹⁷ Solomon Times Online (2019). *Life alone on a disappearing island*.

¹⁸ Policy Brief No.36, March 2019

¹⁹ Boege 2018:6

²⁰ Birk, Thomas and Kjeld Rasmussen. 2014. "Migration from atolls as climate change adaptation: Current practices, barriers and options in Solomon Islands". *Natural Resources Forum* 38: 1-13

²¹ Customary Land in Solomon Islands: A victim of legal Pluralism, Corine J, p228

²² Logging and Conflict in Birao Ward of Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Wairiu, M. and Nanua, G. p7

dispute these undefined traditional boundaries. State entities such as the land court system are empowered to resolve such boundary issues, but the process is lengthy, gender biased, divisive and costly to the landowners concerned.

In instances where government has developed alienated land for commercial use, there has been little or no consideration given to conflict or gender sensitivity of these projects, potentially doing harm to the land owners concerned. Government also needs support to access customary land for strategic urban development enterprises and public works. Customary land owners often halt any government led development because of ill-defined boundaries and disputed ownership. Government also struggles with cultivating public private partnerships to develop customary land for state purposes.

A lack of inclusivity across communities in Solomon Islands is another driver of conflict. A UN Women rapid needs assessment conducted in Marau Guadalcanal in May 2019 indicated Women and Youth report feeling disempowered by both the traditional chiefly system and the provincial and national government system. These groups especially felt they lacked a voice in deciding on land and natural resource governance issues. Land Resource Management Committees are a relatively new phenomenon and were piloted in 2019 in Isabel Province. They were established to correct the problem of smaller groups of trustees (usually 3-5 men) accumulating power and wealth from logging and other resource extraction operations. But even these informal Land Resource Committees can lack youth representation and gender diversity further alienating these minority groups. There is therefore a need to establish policies and by-laws to ensure the Land Resource Committees are inclusive in their composition and represent the interests of all the community. Yet women and youth currently find there are no avenues to address grievances around land and natural resource management, the formal dispute resolution systems such as the courts being closed to them mainly through a lack of recognition of their status and financial constraints.

There are women and youth councils already established as statutory bodies. They receive grants and are accountable to their relevant Ministries, but these bodies have been dormant for some years and require revitalisation to enable them to represent the interests of women and youth at the Provincial and National government level, which they were originally intended for. Youth and Women's caucuses established under PBF phases 1 and 2 are more independent bodies, providing an advisory role to the Councils and are activists, representing the interests of their constituents.

As the 2004 and 2019 Conflict Analyses suggest, lack of government accountability and corruption have triggered at least 2 major riots in the past two decades. Youth and Women have been major contributors to anti-corruption advocacy. Non-state local systems of rendering justice, i.e. the "*kastom*" system, is typically equated with the "authority of chiefs." This is a traditional grievance and dispute resolution system commonly used in rural Solomon Islands. All existing institutional mechanisms, including the court system, are unable to deal effectively with logging disputation and the *kastom* system has been severely undermined by the entanglement of chiefs in logging activities which undermines the legitimacy of this dispute resolution mechanism.²³

Youth and women often lack the required advocacy skills to engage with community leaders and government around corruption issues. Ties are tenuous with national anti-corruption

²³ World Bank. 2015. Worldwide Governance Indicators, Solomon Islands. <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>

watch dogs such as Transparency Solomon Islands and UNDP's Transparency and Accountability Project which have the potential to hold Govt entities to account, especially in managing natural resources.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks, how it ensures national ownership and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any concrete lessons learned.

The Solomon Islands National Peacebuilding Policy (NPP) states many of the root causes of conflict arise out of the different contexts people originate from. The mixture of traditional and modern values in a rapidly changing society is considered by the NPP as a crisis. These changes generate new sources of potential conflict around land use, applying customary law, and socio-economic development. The time is right therefore to implement Objective 2.1 of the NPP which seeks to "*Promote conflict sensitive policy and programming development across governmental agencies at all levels, especially in land reform related programs.*" Furthermore Objective 2.3 aims to "*Design and implement mediation, negotiation and dialogue processes on emerging issues, especially land and resource management...*" Natural resource management is high on the political agenda in the Solomon Islands, and addressing these issues at this time, when government is considered generally weak in delivering its sustainable resource management policies will contribute to national stability.

The Solomon Islands' NDS Medium Term Strategy (MTS) 4 aims to "*Strengthen land reform and other programmes to encourage economic development in urban, rural and customary lands.*"

MTS 4 specifies the following focus areas:

- Review the several land Acts constraining development
- Encourage and promote awareness on customary land registration and undertake enumeration of the registered customary land based on agreement.
- Reflect customary land rights in planning, law establishment and land management.
- Enable landowners to receive more benefits from development by encouraging and facilitating: (i) land registration; (ii) land rights and tenure system; (iii) protect interest of land owners.
- Encourage investment from investors on customary land by facilitating proper identification and valuation of land type for industries, agriculture and mining.

It is therefore timely that the PBF Project supports Medium Term Strategy 4 to achieve the land reform programme it identified as being a priority for the government.

In 2016-17 the PBF supported several provincial dialogues and a national dialogue on Sustaining Peace and Stability that served as a catalyst to bring various stakeholders and interest groups to interface with decision-makers. The Dialogue was attended by the Prime Minister and opposition leader, creating a bipartisan approach to peace building. A final Communiqué was produced which committed all stakeholders to cooperate on addressing the issues raised which highlighted the value of *Kastom*, culture and faith, a Programme to build the capacity of community leaders, including women and youth leaders, to prevent conflicts, and creating dispute resolution mechanisms at the community level. These recommendations are included in the PBF Project and are oriented towards peace building through inclusive natural resource management.

A National Action Plan (NAP) for Women, Peace and Security in Solomon Islands, the first of its kind in the Pacific, was developed in accordance to SCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, in accordance with The Communiqué’s recommendations on developing a Provincial Gender policy, which exists only in three PBF program supported Provinces. It is therefore opportune that within the current PBF Project in the Solomon Islands this key outcome on Women, Peace and Security is continued.

Using the newly established National Peacebuilding Task Force, now called the National Peace Advisory Committee (NPAC) to coordinate the implementation of the commitments made in The Communiqué, the UN can leverage this relationship to implement the PBF project on inclusive governance of natural resources. The UN’s political engagement strategy in the Solomon Islands is captured under the United Nations Pacific Strategy (UNPS) 2018-2022.

According to a recent independent End Line Study on the PBF Phase II 2018-2019 in Solomon Islands “Recognized and concerted peacebuilding programming is at a premium in the Solomon Islands: beyond PBF II, no other peacebuilding programs are in place in the country.”²⁴ The UN therefore holds a unique position in the development field in that it represents the only international development organisation specifically geared to peace building and social cohesion and advancing the 2030 Agenda in the Solomon Islands.

The previous PBF Project (Phase 2) established close operational ties with the Prime Minister’s Office, Ministry of Traditional Governance, Ministry of Lands and the Ministry of Women Children Youth and Family Affairs and Provincial Desk Officers, who regard the United Nations as an un-biased, non-aligned trusted development partner. The relationship between the UN and key Ministries has stimulated a sense of ownership by the government which was demonstrated by the actions taken on allocating 20% of Provincial budgets for activities linked with gender equality, and the endorsement of Temporary Special Measures to increase the number of women representatives in Provincial and National assemblies. The new PBF Project on inclusive governance of natural resources is a well-timed intervention which would capitalise on the excellent relationships built with the government and NGOs to address the main drivers of conflict in Solomon Islands.

C) A summary of existing interventions in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.

Table 1- Mapping of existing interventions (Current Solomon Islands Projects)

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Solomon Islands Governance Program (2017-2021)	Australia Department of Foreign Affairs AUD 30 million over 4 years	i) fiscally and socially responsible budgeting and borrowing policies; ii) a professional public financial management cadre that facilitates improved service delivery; iii) a more	While dealing with broader governance issues there is no specific focus on Land reform Governance.

²⁴ UNDP PBF Phase II End Line Study Report, Horner, J., 2019 p 6

		accountable and responsive public service; and iv) strengthening coalitions for reform.	
Solomon Islands Democratic Governance	Australia Department of Foreign Affairs AUD 10.9 million over 4 years	Provides support for electoral strengthening and governance in Solomon Islands. Specifically, phase III of the Electoral System Strengthening Program includes strategic advisory support, twinning arrangements with the Australian Electoral Commission	This programme deals with wider democratic governance issues with the focus on elections and access to decision making through the democratic process.
Solomon Islands Land Commission	Australia Department of Foreign Affairs AUD unknown	Follow on from an SPC Funded Lands reform Programme which completed in Mayihuihui 2019.	Closely aligned with the current Project, involved in Improving Customary Land Registration. SPC finished its Land Reform Project in May 2019. Isabel Province was the first pilot project after the SPC project's closure. The current PBF Project ran a simultaneous pilot in West Guadalcanal: the Sahalu Customary Land Recording project. There is limited input now by the Australian Govt. as the SIG is gradually taking over. Leasing bylaws at the provincial level need strengthening. Land Committees do not have gender sensitive rules and regulations to guide them. The new Project will assist the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS) to improve inclusiveness for these

			<p>by-laws esp. for women.</p> <p>Different geographical focus to SPC and recent pilots.</p> <p>Legal reforms have included: The Land and Titles Act, amended in 2014 (to introduce the Land Board) and in 2016 (a minor amendment to allow for resumption of land converted from perpetual estates) and in 2019 (consequential amendments with the introduction of the Strata Titles Act). No other legislative reform or dispute resolution is being undertaken.</p>
Solomon Islands Justice Program (SIJP)	Australia Department of Foreign Affairs AUD 32 million over 4 years	Improving access to justice, which focuses on improving access in the provinces (including funding the World Bank's Solomon Islands Community Governance Project, discussed in the World Bank section)	While dealing with issues of community governance, e.g. good practice in leadership community engagement and public sector management in the justice sector. There is however, no focus on marginalised groups and creating a platform for advocacy.
National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2014-2020 under the 11 th EDF (European Development Fund) Governance Programme under the 10 th EDF	European Union EUR 40 million (11 EDF) EUR 10 million (10 EDF)	Good Governance, is being incorporated to the NIP and Rural Development	Mostly supporting the WASH, Rural Development and Support Measures sectors. No specific focus on land or resource management and governance.
Pacific Games 2023, a 5-year maintenance and governance fund	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Building a youth hub, upgrading the women's training centre, extending the Multi-	While dealing with social cohesion among youth and supporting women's participation,

with Honiara City Council	NZD 12.9 million over five years	Purpose Hall, refurbishing the outdoor courts, and refurbishing the old performance stage. To ensure facilities are well-maintained, accessible, and fit for use for the upcoming Pacific Games	no direct focus on governance and resource management.
Ocean Science maritime safety and governance	SPC has an annual budget of EUR 100 million comprised of Core, Programme and Project funding. Major donor partners: Australia, the European Union, New Zealand, France, GEF.	Maritime Boundary support, coastal multi hazard mapping, remote sensing and GIS, coastal inundation science, tide level monitoring, maritime safety and governance	While the project assists with managing natural resources such as maritime boundaries, no specific focus on other resource assets such as land, forestry, mining.
East Asia and the Pacific Justice for the Poor Initiative (Community Governance Project)	World Bank USD 3.08 Million	Establish durable arrangements, through Community Officers, to assist communities to manage those conflicts that undermine community security, development and social cohesion.	Similar to the extended community policing model exercised in neighbouring Bougainville, but without a focus on institutional strengthening of governance systems such as women and youth caucuses, and legal frameworks.
Solomon Islands Mining Governance	US\$0.40million Grant: State and Peace Building Fund (SPF)	Provides key strategic support to strengthen governance, the legislative framework, and community engagement in the mining sector in the Solomon Islands. The project has been supporting the SIG to complete the initial legislative, institutional and community engagement steps needed to begin implementation	Clear focus on mining and not the broader extractive industries, nor the negative impact unsound legislation may have on contributing to conflict through unequitable resource distribution, ownership, and custodianship of land.

		of the National Mining Policy	
Empowering Youths as Agents for Peace and Social Cohesion in SI.	USD 1.9 million UN PBF UNDP and ILO	Empowers 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. Takes 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.	Works in 4 provincial areas only and has a beneficiary cohort of about 400 aged between 16-24 years. 50% are young women, 10% are single mothers.

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

In a nutshell, what are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Summary of Results, Implementation

a) Brief description of the project content

Responding to outcomes from previous surveys, Truth and Reconciliation reports and Conflict & Development Analyses in 2004 and 2019 the Inclusive Governance of Natural Resources (IGNR) Project aims to reduce actual or potential conflicts triggered by deficient legislative frameworks, private interests and lack of inclusivity with regards to decisions on the use of land natural resources in the Solomon Islands.

The following Project interventions will review and strengthen laws and policies regarding land and natural resources management to ensure they are clear, inclusive and reflect customary governance systems in Solomon Islands. The Project will support communities adversely affected by land and natural resource management promoting the establishment for avenues to voice their views and opportunities for more sustainable use of traditional land.

Outcome 1: The Government is equipped with analyses, laws, policies and frameworks on land and natural resource management which are inclusive and reflective of customary governance.

1.1 The Project will embark on a comprehensive review of regulatory/legislative and institutional framework, arrangements governing land and natural resources and will conduct consultations with relevant stakeholders. Among key activities it will support a constitutional amendment which is necessary to enable the amendment to the Land and Titles Act to reflect the customary and traditional land tenure systems of the country. Such an amendment will provide the anchor for the TGB which will unlock economic and business development opportunities in Solomon Islands. Further, building on consultations, the project will assist with the development of legal frameworks on natural resources and land ensuring gender sensitivity and CEDAW compliance. As a result, there will be a higher level of community awareness on existing laws and policies that protect women and girl from Violence Against Women/Girls (VAWG). Moreover, in providing technical support and policy advice, the project will include a consideration of climate change security risks and issues.

Key Output Deliverable: Gender sensitive inclusive recommendations put forward for amendments to the Constitution, laws and regulations, thus strengthening institutions and institutional frameworks governing land and natural resource management.

1.2 The Project, will provide assistance in aligning the Traditional Governance Bill to the Amended Land and Titles Act and will ensure that it reflects the concerns of women and youth.

The activities will include an anthropological analysis of customary law, facilitation of wider consultations to include women youth and people with disabilities, and an overall analysis of the draft legislation with a gender and conflict lens to ensure maximum inclusivity. Review of the administration and bi-laws of the Land Recording Act will also be carried out.

Key Output deliverable: Government is supported in aligning the TGB to the Amended Land and Titles Act. The process is inclusive and reflects concerns of youth and women from target provinces, whose contribution to the consultations on the traditional governance bill is recognized. Importantly, recommendations of gender analysis and women's consultations will be incorporated into an inclusive revised Traditional Governance Bill.

Outcome 1 Results: A revised gender sensitive Traditional Governance Bill (TGB) is consultatively developed by the Ministry of Traditional Governance Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs, is submitted to and endorsed by parliament. Amendments to laws and regulations in relation to land and natural resources provide greater clarity and enable greater inclusiveness especially for youth and women in decision-making on the use of their customary land. The Government is better prepared to deal with the effects of climate change and the internal relocation of displaced populations, mitigating the risk of conflict over disputed land.

Outcome 2: Communities adversely affected by land and natural resource mismanagement including VAWG participate more strongly in decisions on land and natural resources.

2.1 The Project will support the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey to **improve the Government's recording of customary land titles** under the amended Land and Titles Act. This will result in strengthened synergies between Government, Communities and the Private Sector to register and sustainably develop customary lands and to attract investments. Investigating opportunities to incentivise customary land owners to register their land is also planned. This involves assisting the Ministry of Lands to engage in community outreach programmes to encourage Customary Land Registration and sustainable development conducted with the Ministry in high risk peri-urban areas. The Project will provide technical support to the Ministry to streamline customary land recording processes. Secondly the Project will assist MLHS to assess existing or potential business development proposals associated with the customary land for conflict sensitivity ensuring 'do no harm' principles are met, and gender equality, people with disabilities and youth representation are included in the business development plan.

Key output deliverable: Sustainable pilot business plans mutually developed between Ministry of Lands, private sector and host communities with registered customary land.

2.2 The Project will strengthen **community-based land and resources grievance mechanisms** through jointly supporting and fostering coordination between the relevant ministries. This coordination will comprise of capacity building for officials of the MLHS in conflict resolution and where possible engaging women and youth as peace builders. One entry point will be through the natural resource management committees set up to represent the interests of the entire community, once the land registration process is completed. The Project will assist the MLHS to raise awareness on by-laws and monitoring processes so they can contribute more effectively to the resource management committees. The MLHS will be leading the engagement with the committees.

Another entry point will be Provincial Women's Caucuses who will also be involved in advocating for inclusive involvement in natural resource management and climate adaptation. The MLHS will be provided technical support for mainstreaming gender, increase women's representation and participation in natural resource management, climate change adaptation and security mainstreaming, empowerment in leadership and decision-making trainings. The project will support the MLHS to conduct outreach and awareness activities to inform communities, providing incentive options where available, especially in peri-urban areas on the benefits of registering customary land, what processes there are to do so, and what dispute mechanisms are available to resolve any potential conflict.

Key output deliverable: Community related land and resources grievances, resolved through conflict resolution by strengthening links between the Ministry of Traditional Governance and Peace and the MLHS.

2.3 The Project has a special **focus on women and youth** so that they gain skills and knowledge to participate in decision making regarding land and natural resource management. There are existing mechanisms within government which are intended to promote the interests of women and youth, e.g. the National Women's Council and National Youth Council. These councils have been inactive, and it presents an opportunity for the Project to support the revitalization of 4 provincial Councils in Honiara, Malaita, Guadalcanal, Western Province and Choiseul. The Project will assist the MLHS to conduct community awareness on existing laws and policies that protect women and girls from Violence Against Women/Girls (VAWG). The project will also assist the MLHS to advocate for the implementation and monitoring of

existing law/policies to protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and abuse in the communities. In parallel the Project will support MLHS and Ministry of Women Children and Youth to provide opportunities for Youth Councils to participate in natural resource management committees, enabling committees to voice their concerns to their respective provincial and national governments through the councils.

Key output deliverable: Participants (youth & women) have improved knowledge & skills on peacebuilding, transparency and accountability on natural resource governance and increased opportunities to participate in resource allocation related decisions.

2.4 The Project aims to help Solomon Island communities to gain a better understanding and greater use of avenues to hold their leaders and government to account with regards to land and natural resource management decisions and mainstream climate change security considerations. This will be done by conducting youth fora, training youth on peacebuilding, transparency and accountability on natural resource governance, building on work already accomplished including through previous PBF support. This will result in a heightened awareness on issues of transparency in government and accountability of elected members around the management and protection of natural resources and the protections the laws and governance mechanisms give to women, youth and communities. The Project will work with UNDP's Transparency and Accountability Project on initiatives to capacitate Civil Society, private sector and women and youth on transparency and accountability in line with the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. Youth advocacy initiatives will be supported with community leaders and government around corruption issues including transparency and accountability and shall involve engaging Transparency Solomon Islands and other anti-corruption watch-dogs to hold Government entities to account for their natural resource administration. Through these initiatives there will be avenues exist for communities, ensuring the government is accountable in land and natural resources governance.

Key output deliverable: Improved participation of youth and women's advocacy fora in decision-making processes related to land and natural resource governance and accountability.

2.5 The Project will support target communities involved in natural resource development to find more sustainable and inclusive use of land which will reduce conflict factors. This will be achieved by bringing Government, private sector and communities together to discuss land and natural resource governance issues to promote sustainable and inclusive solutions. In doing so, the Ministry of Lands will be assisted to host a national business development forum in association with the Private Sector resulting in sustainable business proposals for government to promote greater access to business opportunities, and where possible incentivising private sector participation in the partnerships. The proposed business initiatives will be in keeping with the government's strategic development plans in order to help such sustainable initiatives be promoted and funded from Government grants, soliciting support from other donors and the private sector through public private partnerships. The aim of the Sustainable Business Development Forum is for government to highlight infrastructural projects of national strategic interest e.g. housing, water, communications, tourism and to link customary land owners to these business opportunities, through first formally registering their land. The forum will also discuss regulating extractive industries, exploring ways in which to make logging, mining and fishing businesses in Solomon Islands more sustainable, less destructive and less likely to cause conflict.

Secondly the Project will offer targeted communities through the MLHS, dedicated assistance to undertake conflict and impact analyses of proposed land and natural resource development initiatives, considering the key dimensions of climate security with a specific gender lens.

Key output deliverable: Approved resource development plans through increased public private partnerships using registered customary land with inclusive governance models.

Key Outcome 2 Result:

Participation of Community members in land and natural resource governance, including access to customary grievance mechanisms increased. Land and natural resource related violence in target zones is reduced especially for girls and women who are vulnerable to abuse through exposure to unregulated resource extraction industries. Natural resource management committees are represented more inclusively especially by women (at least 30%), and youth who can access benefits from the use of their customary land.

Implementation

The Implementation Schedule for activities under the Project are largely guided by the priorities of the National Government. The passing of the Traditional Governance Bill was part of the “First 100 Days Policy Framework” under the Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA). Given the complexity of the task, the need for wider consultation and in-depth research, it was not possible for the Ministry of Traditional Governance to meet the 100-day deadline. The Project will assist the Government in the process of constitutional amendments needed for the Land and Titles Act and the Traditional Governance bill. It will help to expedite the redrafting of legislation, so this outcome area will be the first to be implemented.

A Baseline Survey will be another priority area and will be implemented immediately.

Outcome area 2 will proceed according to the workplan for each year of operations. This will logically begin by working at the centre by conducting a capacity assessment of the National Youth Council, then branching out by supporting the provincial Youth assemblies and caucuses. The Project will gain a clearer understanding on what the governance issues are at community level which will inform what level and kind of support can be offered to natural resource committees, grievance mechanisms, climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming.

Theory of Change:

IF gender sensitive natural resources management and administration related regulations and business development initiatives are institutionalised with the empowered participation of communities (traditional leaders/chiefs, women, youth, PWDs) and private sector

THEN communities (traditional leaders/chiefs, women, youth, PWDs) and private sector will be able to access the benefits from the development of customary lands with confidence and thus reduce the incidence of conflict in the communities.

IF through business forum the Solomon Islands Government creates incentives through customary land recording, promoting sustainable business alternatives/ideas for the development of pilot business plans in the targeted areas benefitting communities and private sector

IF women, youth and CSOs groups/platforms are capacitated to participate in decision-making with regards to land and natural resource management and to demand more transparency and accountability on natural resource governance and management

THEN the communities and government are motivated to hold private sector companies accountable to comply with the regulations relating to the land and natural resources.

THEN it will harness the culture of peacebuilding and transparency and accountability on natural resource governance in Solomon Islands.

IF existing advocacy platforms of youth, women, bar associations and churches are engaged through dialogue/consultations to advocate for inclusive and gender sensitive priorities in traditional governance mechanisms

THEN a greater portion of society, especially women and youth, will benefit from sustainable development initiatives and will address deep rooted exclusion of youth and women in traditional governance mechanisms to ensure gender equality through their active engagement in decision making processes/mechanisms.

Key Entry Points and Interventions Logic:

Inclusive consultations with stakeholders: According to a National Parliament of Solomon Islands Bills and Legislation committee report, the consultations methodology contributing to the Traditional Governance Bill was shallow. The report highlighted that key stakeholders including the judiciary, the Bar Association, Churches and marginalised groups, women and youth were not meaningfully consulted. Without inclusive consultations and anthropological analysis, effectively legislating the Traditional Governance Bill will not be possible. Therefore, it is a key potential entry point for the Project to extend its technical support to relevant authorities (OPMC, MTGPEA, MLHS, MWYCFA and MPs etc) for adopting an inclusive approach for consultations (both at provincial and national levels) with stakeholders, especially women and youth. The recommendations of stakeholders as a result of consultations will be formulated and put forward to relevant authorities to inform a revised, gender sensitive Bill.

Gender sensitive land reform as a pathway to fairer and more sustainable development: Comprehensive land reform is one of the key priorities of the government of Solomon Islands because it has the potential to produce fairer and more sustainable development. The gender sensitive land reform agenda is important, emphasized during stakeholders' consultations, which will not only incentivise the private sector to have secure land tenure arrangements in which to operate, but also, to capacitate stakeholders including; land owners, especially women, PWDs, CSOs and relevant government authorities in decision making processes. Technical assistance to MLHS and other stakeholders through comprehensive review of policy/regulatory frameworks governing land and natural resources will not only increase awareness on gender equality among CSOs, private sector and relevant authorities but will also ensure gender sensitive provisions into land reform laws/policies.

Recording of Customary Land Titles and strengthen synergies with relevant government authorities, communities and private sector for development opportunities: The Private sector faces two major obstacles when attempting to establish a business enterprise in the Solomon Islands. These are (i) identifying the rightful people to deal with concerning land and (ii) security of title and access to land. These two problems are particularly true for customary land dealings. Additionally, the involvement and representation of women and youth in the overall process of recording of customary land titles and any land related grievances is very limited. Based on the successfully piloted project of recording of customary land titles during the PBF project-Phase II, the Project will continue to extend its technical support to Ministry of Lands

and communities to record their customary land titles. Additionally, consultations during the recording of customary land titles and land related grievances will include women and youth to ensure their contribution and active participation in decision making processes. To bridge the gap between the Ministry of Lands, communities and private sector, technical assistance will be extended to the Ministry and communities for the development of pilot business plans and conflict sensitive analyses. Additionally, a national business development forum will be established to promote greater access to sustainable business opportunities.

Awareness raising on existing laws and policies that protect women and girls from Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG): Internal migration associated with logging (and extractive industries more generally) creates unique conditions that further heighten the exposure to risks of and vulnerabilities to sexual exploitation and trafficking in remote Solomon Islands communities. The negative social impacts of the logging industry, particularly in regard to sexual exploitation and forced marriages, are receiving increased public attention in Solomon Islands. The lack of legal literacy among communities is a key barrier in dealing with issues related to VAWG and contributes toward mistrust among the poor and vulnerable communities (especially women and girls), who are mostly unaware of their legal rights, how to access them, and what to do, who to approach when those rights are denied. Considering these key vulnerability aspects especially among women and girls, the Project will adopt multi-pronged approach to addressing the issue by engaging and collaborating with relevant ministries (Ministry of Women Children Youth and Family Affairs, Ministry of Traditional Governance and Peace etc) and CSO groups (including women and youth groups) to conduct community focused awareness campaigns and advocacy initiatives on existing laws/policies and grievance redressal mechanisms that protect women and girls from VAWG.

Create linkages and support to existing initiatives of Transparency and Accountability: As a key-lessons learnt and best practice of value for money from the previous project (PBF-Phase II), the Project will continue to ensure integrated and joint efforts approach with other UN programs to maximize results. In this regard, the Project will be leveraging UNDP's Transparency and Accountability Project's (TAP) technical expertise to integrate key focus areas of land management and administration, the Traditional Governance Bill through capacity building initiatives for civil society organizations, private sector and women & youth on transparency and accountability in line with the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

- b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). See **Annex B**;
- c) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy**

The Project's geographic zones will be similar to the areas in which the previous PBF Project focused essentially because these areas remain high risk in terms of potential conflict. These areas are Honiara, Guadalcanal, Malaita, Western and Choiseul Provinces and other focus provinces. The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade supported an SPC Funded Lands Reform Programme which completed in May 2019. Since that time the Australian Government has been providing ad hoc support to Land Reform, mainly covering the costs of engaging the Lands Commissioner. Australia covered the cost of a pilot Land Boundary Registration initiative in Isabel Province, where the PBF Project piloted a similar initiative in western Guadalcanal.

The direct beneficiaries will be customary land owners, women, youths and communities in the targeted sites. An estimated number of direct beneficiaries of the project will be approximately 1500, out of which 50% of the targeted direct beneficiaries will be women and youth. The other beneficiaries will be the provincial governments institutions, CSOs, private sector and national government.

Widening the range of beneficiaries to inform the re-drafting of the Traditional Governance Bill will require extensive consultations across Solomon Islands. It is not possible for the Project to support nationwide consultations as this will prove very costly and beyond the limits of the budget, however the Project will commit to supporting consultations in the 5 focus provinces including Honiara in which it is already operating. The Project will assist the Government of Solomon Islands to design a broader consultation strategy which can then be adopted by other partners who are involved in consultations in other areas of the country.

For Land Recording systems improvement interventions, the geographic focus will be on the peri-urban areas around the Capital Honiara, where competition for land and resources is most concentrated. The selection of peri-urban Honiara as a focus for Land recording was the recommendation of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Lands, who proposed a range of sustainable development alternatives to logging which the government would back after the customary land was effectively registered. These development alternatives to logging are considered pilot projects intended to respond to national priorities such as public housing, water supply, communications. The Ministry is seeking to engage with private partners in order to co-fund these pilot initiatives, and this process will be facilitated by the Project. Here the target groups will be those customary land owners and business representative engaging in inclusive natural resource development solutions between Government, communities and businesses.

Beneficiaries would be the customary land owners, represented by an inclusive Land Owners Collective, rather than a narrow group of male trustees as is the case with Logging licensing under the *Forest and Resources and Timber Utilization Act*. There are some examples of Land Owners Collectives successfully operating in other parts of Solomon Islands e.g. *Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil Limited (GPPOL)* which comprises of a mill and approximately 6000 ha planted in palms, in the Solomon Islands. Target groups therefore would include natural resource committees and proponents of the grievance resolution mechanisms.

Strengthening dispute mechanisms and grievances recourse will be centred around the Ministerial staff in Honiara and 4 Provincial Government Headquarters which are the focus of the Project. The previous PBF Project (2018-2019) trained a cohort of Peace Building / Conflict Resolution Trainers within the Ministry of Traditional Governance and Peace, who will now act as trainers for other staff in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Surveys, and other Ministries as required.

The Project interventions on Youth as Peacebuilders will first focus on reviving the National Youth Council which is based in Honiara at the Ministry of Women Children Youth and Family Affairs. Activities will then branch out to the Provincial Youth Councils and Provincial Youth (political) Assemblies of Malaita, Guadalcanal, Western Province and Choiseul. The Project strategy is to link these councils to be a part of the advocacy drive to broaden the discourse to inform the drafting of the Traditional Governance Bill, the inclusion of women and youth as active participants in Land boundary bi-laws, and linking women and youth to Private Sector initiatives as an alternative to logging, led by the MLHS. This National Youth

Council faltered some years ago as a result of poor performance monitoring of staff, and this was not addressed until recently with the appointment of a new chairperson and a new Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Women Children Youth and Family Affairs. The youth and women's councils are statutory bodies being part of the government's structure. The fact that the National Youth Council actively approached the PBF for support is an indication of their commitment to increase their level of engagement in meaningful activities in youth and women's affairs, such as the TGB, Land reform and conflict resolution. The Chair of the Youth Council approached the PBF Project in June 2019 to request assistance to revitalise the Council and provide technical assistance to implement its programme. Supporting the existing National Youth Council is far more sustainable from a development perspective than creating a new committee which would ultimately have no recognition from the national government.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

This is the third time UNDP and UN Women will be jointly implementing a PBF project in Solomon Islands and have proven their capacity to deliver results effectively and efficiently within allocated timelines. The current project also draws on the lessons learned from the previous phases of PBF, which are borne out by the analysis of the End Line Evaluation. Both UN Women and UNDP have a productive relationship, leveraging each other's technical strengths, and share resources in the field to save on project costs. Although both PBF project phases had necessitated a No Cost Extension, the budget for both agencies was fully expended indicating full delivery of the programme.

While staff recruitments have taken an inordinate amount of time to complete, each UN Agency has endeavoured to streamline recruitment by planning for the next phase of the PBF project by consultatively preparing the concept note and project document before the end of Phase 2. In the event that a new phase is granted, the retention of key existing staff is possible, with some new staff being recruited and the new phase can commence without delay. The recruitment strategy for the required new staff has been expedited and prioritised by the Human Resources Units of UNDP and UN Women.

The selected implementing partners have also proven their required capacities in natural resource management and conflict in the first and second PBF projects. Both UNDP and UN Women are part of the UN Joint Presence Office (JPO) and have offices in Honiara. The UNDP office headed by the Country Manager (P5) in Honiara has been given a delegated authority to manage funds. The UN Women office in Honiara is headed by a Country Programme Coordinator (NOC). While it does not have full delegation of authority, its team leaders have delegation of authority as any project manager to select partners and initiate payments which are authorized at the MCO level in Suva. Integrated automated process through Atlas have meant that the UN Women Solomon Office has been able to deliver large projects with few delays or difficulties over the past years. The peacebuilding programme will capitalize on the existing expertise of UN-Solomon Islands; the UNDP Country Manager, UNDP governance team leader (NOC), inclusive growth team leader (NOC), and UN Women Country Programme Coordinator. All will directly engage in supporting the implementation of this Project and ensure its quality and rigour. In addition, project management will ensure that synergies are created with the UNDP / ILO Youth Empowerment for Peace Building project, UNDP electoral support project, the UNDP anti-corruption project as well as the regional UNDP parliamentary support project. The Resident Coordinator (RC) and his office will help to ensure the political relevance of the project and support the political sensitive activities as

well as provide peace building and political advice for implementation, including through close engagement of the Peace and Development Adviser. A Peace and Development Advisor (PDA P-5) based in Suva, Fiji, the DPPA team in New York, the UN Women's Women, Peace and Security section in New York, and the UN Women Gender and Governance Advisor and Deputy Representative and UNDP governance team based in Suva, Fiji will also provide substantive expert support and contribute to the Project, under overall guidance and leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator.

Both UNDP and UN Women are leading/managing various peacebuilding and social cohesion initiatives, while both UNDP and UN Women have engaged extensively on women's participation in politics and economic empowerment. PBF's support will be used to support the Solomon Islands during the transition to more gender and youth political empowerment and advance the existing initiative by both agencies. UNDP is recognized for its comprehensive governance reform programmes, supported by international CTAs and project managers, and has engaged substantively with most national development issues in the country.

UNDP and UN Women have extensive expertise in traditional governance and experience on land and natural resource management specifically in the Pacific region. Each UNDP Country Office for example supports a governance desk (portfolio) and there is a significant amount of information sharing on democratic governance and other clusters around the globe using UN online tools such as Yammer where specific expertise may be lacking the UN supports a large range of rostered specialists and is able to recruit technical consultants with high levels of academic and practical experience in land reform and Traditional Governance. While NGOs involved particularly in land reform are not so prevalent in Solomon Islands, both UNDP and UN Women maintain strong links to NGOs in the peacebuilding field.

UNDP also has a long history in working on youth issues – first supporting the drafting of the existing National Youth Strategy, and also supporting its revision. Under the first and second PBF projects, UNDP built on its regional Youth/CoLab initiative, launched a number of innovative and energetic youth engagement initiatives. The Government subsequently adopted the UN Resolution 2025 on Youth, Peace and Security agenda. UNDP is therefore well positioned to support this endeavour.

UN Women has been working on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and supporting the Government to develop the National Action Plan on the Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security. Advocacy by UN Women has promoted UNSC 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and begun to address discrimination against women and advance women's participation in peacebuilding in Solomon Islands. In this Project UN Women will also work with non-state actors in close coordination with the Ministry of Women.

UN Women has a long history of managing a broad range of programmes in Solomon Islands. UN Women currently leads the country's largest women's economic empowerment project, with UNDP implementing the project component on financial literacy. UN Women also manages the UN joint programming to end violence against women. UN Women has further managed several projects aimed at promoting women's leadership and participation, women's participation in peace and security processes and to strengthen women's rights in country and is currently supporting efforts to strengthen the capacity of humanitarian stakeholders to integrate gender and protection in disaster preparedness and humanitarian action. UN Women's experience draws from its work in Honiara and also at the provincial level, especially in Guadalcanal, Choiseul, Malaita and Western Province.

Table 2- Recipient organizations and implementing partners

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UNDP	USD 6m	PBF DFAT (Australia) MFAT (NZ) European Commission GEF Core Funds (TRAC)	Honiara	50	5 staff 1. Manager - UNDP Core Governance expert 2. Deputy Manager Governance expert 3. M&E Specialist 4. Comms Specialist 5. Finance & Admin
UN Women	USD 2.8 million	DFAT (Australia) European Commission (EU) PBF Core Funds	Honiara	12	National program coordinator 2. Project Associate (cost shared with core)

a) Project management and coordination –

Present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in Annex C and attach key staff TORs.

The Project will comprise of:

- One National Project Manager (SB5) 34% UN Women / 66% UNDP
- One Deputy National Project Manager (SB4)
- One National Gender Program Coordinator (SB5)
- One M&E Specialist (UNV) cost shared with UN Women
- One Admin and Finance Associate (SB3)

Project management:

Oversight structure and mechanisms responsible for the effective implementation of the project:

This project will be managed under direct implementation modality of UNDP and UN Women in Solomon Islands, with support from the respective UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji and DPPA in New York. In order to ensure a coordinated project implementation as one UN, there will

be one project management unit/team, co-located in the same office space under UNDP management. There will be a single work plan and one consolidated budget.

The project implementation unit will be led by a senior National Project Manager at SB-5 level. S/he will be responsible for overall planning, management and implementation of the project, as well as political analysis, with close and strategic support from the PDA based in Suva. S/he will also have extensive local experience in peacebuilding with project management, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, experience. S/he will be proficient in working within the UN system, in-depth understanding of ATLAS HR and Financial modules, work plan development and post conflict programming. S/he will primarily report to the UNDP Country Manager in Solomon Islands, with matrix reporting to UN Women Deputy Representative in Suva. Under his or her direct supervision, the project implementation unit will be established, comprised of the following members: the national Deputy Project Manager who will be responsible for supporting the national project manager in day to day tasks related to project implementation. The unit will be also supported by an M&E officer (IUNV) and a Communications and Reporting officer (IUNV cost shared with other UNDP Projects) who will also be supporting the project manager on analysis and strategic reporting. A National Gender Program Coordinator who is an expert in governance and gender issues will be responsible for the day to day implementation of UN Women led activities. The National Gender Program Coordinator will provide quarterly progress and financial reports, with a clear narrative on results and the implementation progress including the financial side of all activities under the UN Women-led component, to the Project Manager.

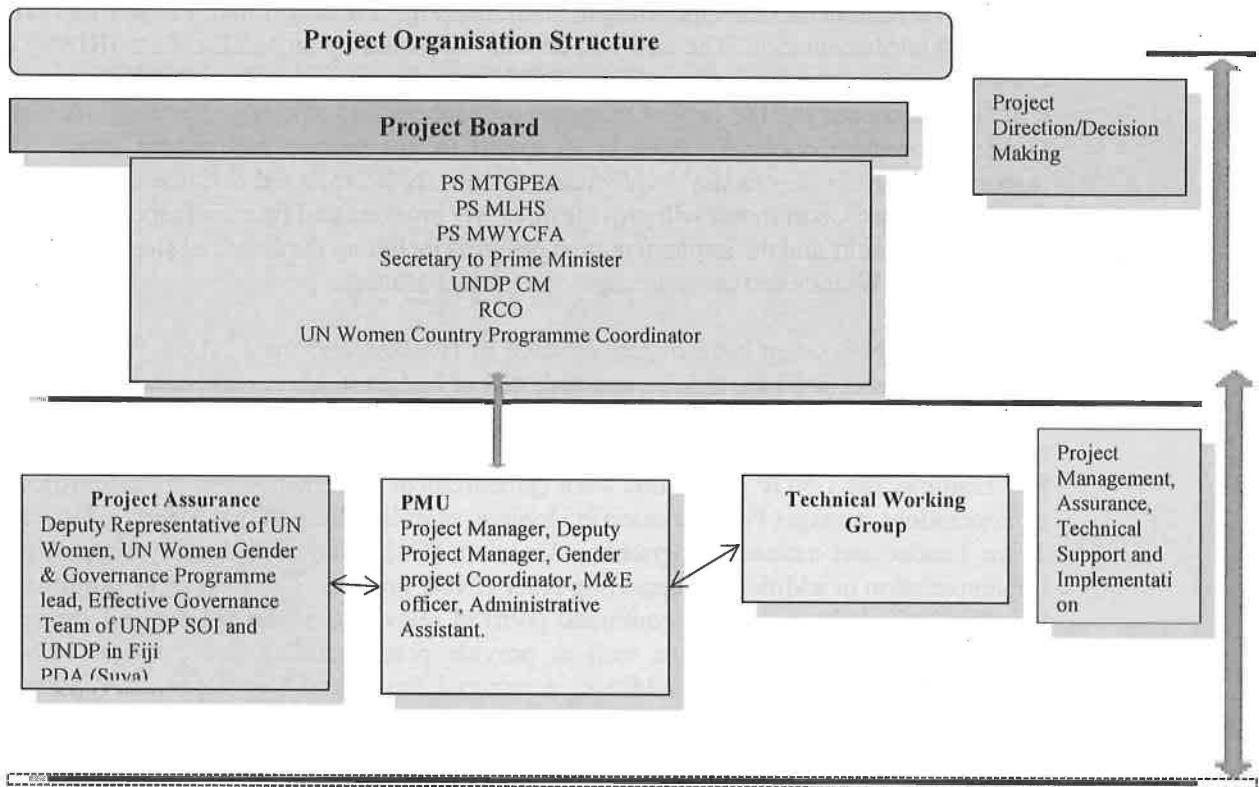
UNDP and UN Women have offices situated in Honiara, and the UNDP office, headed by Country Manager (P-5) has a delegated authority to budget resources and execute them, and to conduct procurement and recruitment. The project will capitalize on the existing capacity – at times by way of co-financing the existing positions through the direct project costing modality. For example, the UNDP operations team (procurement officer, national finance officer G-6 and operations manager P-3) are based in Honiara, as well as the national Effective Governance Team Leader and national Programme Associate (G6). They will directly support project implementation in addition to supporting other UNDP projects. The Resident Coordinator and his office will help ensure the continued political relevance of the project and support any politically sensitive activities as well as provide peace-building and political advice for implementation as needed. In addition, a regional Peace and Development Advisor (P-5) within the RCO, based in Suva and the UN Women Gender and Governance Programme lead based in Suva will provide substantive expert and strategic support as a contribution to the project. Solid operational support and capacity is vital for the success of such a dynamic project and to work with non-state actors effectively, as local infrastructure is inadequate to move resource quickly - at times to remote communities - in a responsible and accountable manner.

A project board comprised of OPMC, MTGPEA, MWYCFA, UNDP, UN Women, MLHS, RCO and one delegate from the Youth and Women's Forum will oversee project implementation– and ensure coordination with national plans. The monitoring and evaluation framework, as detailed by intensive academic / practitioner consultations early in the project, will form the basis of progress reviews. The RCO in most instance will participate remotely but project support missions by the PDA may be covered by the project if needed.

Expertise in reconciliation, political facilitation, process design, traditional governance, natural resources and international law will also be provided through the PDA and the UN Department of Political Affairs and the Standby Team on Mediation. Technical assistance through support

from UN regional centres in Fiji and Bangkok will be called upon to assist as well as consultancies where expertise and skills required are not available within the UN system.

The project additionally envisages formation of a Technical Working group consisting of eminent individuals from the Solomon Islands to provide advice/guidance on project implementation, guided by the Project Board. This TWG will provide vital support to the project and UNDP Country Manager on the ground in carefully navigating the political landscape to ensure effective implementation of the project. Building on the partnerships established through the Suva academic consultation at the project design stage, key scholars from USP and SINU will be part of the committee, as well as the University of Queensland, the University of Hawaii, the Australian National University and Victoria University.



- a) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Table 3- Risk Management

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high,	Severity of risk impact (high,	Mitigating Strategy and Responsible Parties
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	medium, low)	medium, low)	
Capacity limitations of local partners to engage, including some Government Departments, may hamper timely Project implementation	High	High	Conduct Partner Capacity Assessments and develop an actionable Capacity Needs Prioritization Matrix. Continuously engage in dialogue at technical but also at senior levels, engaging Country Manager, to ensure effective information sharing and coordination. Project Management, Country Manager
The private sector incentives for participating in land reform and compliance to inclusive policies.	High	Medium	Work closely with Ministry of Lands and Ministry of Peace to incentivise private sector compliance, supporting policies which benefit their participation in Land reform e.g. govt. tax incentives, facilitation renewal of logging / mining licences if sustainable practices are adopted. Project Management, PS Ministry of Lands, Country Manager
No feasible alternatives to communities but unsustainable logging?	Medium	High	Advocate for sustainable alternative business models with Ministry of Lands and S.I. Commerce Commission, referring to government's development strategy Project Management, PS Ministry of Lands, Country Manager
Limited ownership by relevant ministries related to inclusive approach of consultations and gender-sensitive recommendations on TGB bill and land and natural resources management related recommendations as a result of technical assistance through IGNR project	Low	High	Work closely with the relevant ministries (MLHS, MWYCFA, MTGPEA etc), other government counterparts (PM Office) and CSOs to provide technical assistance on TG bill and land and natural resources management throughout different phases of IGNR project including planning, implementation and monitoring. High-level advocacy with CSOs and government counterparts on international and regional policy commitments ²⁵ made by Solomon Island Government on Human Rights, Gender Equality etc
Lack of political will or support for the Project	Medium	High	High-level advocacy with key Government counterparts. Project staff will also work closely with the OPMC and the Office for Gender Equality to ensure national "ownership" and commitment

²⁵ Solomon Islands is party to several core international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD).

			Project Management, SPM, Country Manager, PS Ministry of Women
Limits to quality information and informed political discourse at the community level and pervasive exclusion of women and youth	High	Medium	Strengthened media and government information dissemination (Ministry of Communications) and leveraging existing community communication networks Project Management, Communications Specialist, Country Manager
Escalation of violence during the implementation of the project	Medium	High	Work with government agencies and CSOs to support established Early Warning/Early Response mechanisms to detect and mitigate violence PS MTGPEA, Project Management, CSOs
Weak Rule of Law and high prevalence of crime	Medium	High	Coordinate with local Police commanders and engage with the Council of Elders to facilitate community support Country Manager is the ASC, working closely with police and UNDSS on these matters)
Involvement in the re-drafting of the Traditional Governance Bill is highly perceived by many to be favouring on males / chiefs.	High	High	Provide as much guidance as possible to MTGPEA in terms of inclusiveness and widen the scope of consultation for informing the Bill's second drafting. Establish clear lines of responsibility for the Bill's enactment, with UN's limitations to providing Technical Assistance only Project Management Country Manager, PS MTGPEA
Difficulties in identifying human resources and expertise to implement projects	High	High	Apply fast track mechanisms for recruitment by initiating recruitments early and building on UN's on the ground networks and regional/global networks. Project Management, Country Manager
Natural Disaster: Solomon Islands is a disaster-prone nation and the project implementation must be climate and disaster prepared.	High	Medium	Ensure strong BCP for both offices and the project and work with the disaster network led by UNDP to mitigate possible impacts of disasters to the project. Project Management, Country Manager
Frequent changes of personnel/focal persons in key counterpart institutions including Prime Minister's Office and MTGPEA and MWYCFA.	High	Medium	Ensure broad-based partnership and relationship building with partners across these institutions to ensure that institutional memory is retained and that key leadership positions (PS MTGPEA, senior positions in the PMO) are fully aware of the project implementation and related discussions.

Political will on the part of the authorities and tribal communities to join in the initiatives to find innovative pilot solutions to land challenges	Medium	High	Ensure broad based consultations with all stakeholders, create a safe space for consultation and dialogue. PS MTGPEA, Project Management,
Engaging with Ministry of Lands may cause overlap with existing interventions, or duplication of other international donor activities	Low	High	Establish strong working relationships with Senior Ministry of Lands staff including the Commissioner, PS MLHS and Advisors, DFAT to ensure the Project is operating in a niche area where others are not.

b) Monitoring and evaluation

Approximately eight per cent of the Project Budget will be allocated to M&E. The Project's Results Framework (Annex B) provides the basis for Project monitoring. The M&E budget include the M&E Specialist's salary/allowance, baseline and End Line study, external evaluation and field monitoring visits.

Before the Project is initiated UNDP as the project lead agency will be responsible for ensuring an effective coherent M&E plan, which will be developed in the first 2-3 months of project implementation and confirmed by the Project Board and TWG. There will be a clear division of responsibilities, and a delivery timeframe spaced out by quarters of a year (Q1, Q2 etc.). As part of this, the monitoring and evaluation framework, including baselines, targets and progress indicators, will be reviewed to ensure it is robust, realistic and measurable. The Project Board will confirm and agree on SMART output objectives in collaboration with the TWG's guidance and inputs. Setting appropriate goals will support project completion, contribute to effective M&E, improve Project visibility and enhance the Project's likelihood of success.

The Project Board will monitor Project implementation and provide recommendations to address bottlenecks, based on regular field visits to Project sites and Project Partner offices. Data collection on Project implementation will be coordinated with Project Partners through the TWG. The project implementation unit will report against the IRF Results Framework. Progress under the IRF Indicators will be monitored by the project on a regular basis and reported to the Project Board to ensure coordination, application of best practices, and timely adjustment in procedures, where warranted. Pre- and post-test results of trainings will be analysed to assess changes in knowledge, skills and attitudes of participants. Non-structured interviews and surveys of stakeholders and other beneficiaries will further assess changes in attitudes and behaviour.

A Final Evaluation will assess achievements and document best practices and lessons learned to strengthen operational learning and replicability. The RCO and PBSO will be involved in the final project evaluation, including comments and oversight on the TORs and evaluation deliverables.

M&E costs and allocations:

- Baseline setting Study: target setting and collection of data against indicators: USD 30,000,
- End line study: achievement analysis and collection of data: USD30,000
- Project Monitoring Visits (recurring) as part of the objectives above: USD3,000
- External Project Evaluation: USD 40,000

A more detailed discussion of the Project Management oversight structure and mechanisms responsible for the effective implementation of the project are discussed in section b) Project management and coordination, above.

c) Project exit strategy/ sustainability –

During the development phase of the Project there was a concerted effort to ensure all relevant Ministries were consulted on what their long-term priorities were for Peace Building in the Solomon Islands, based on the formal analyses and studies presented to them. This approach not only ensured ownership but a long-term strategy of project driven initiatives being taken up by the Ministries and other counterparts such as the Provincial Governments as part of the exit strategy. An example of this was focusing technical assistance on existing institutions such as strengthening the National Youth Council, rather than creating new institutions dependent solely on Project funding, which is unsustainable. While Ministry and NGO counterparts had a wide range of priorities, they requested PBF support for, only those activities which could be completed effectively within a 24-month period were finally included in the Project Document, once again ensuring sustainability and focusing on achievable results.

Other more complex interventions such as providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Lands Housing and Survey to develop an Inclusive Customary Land Registration System, are based on successful pilot activities from the previous phase of the PBF Project. Based on this experience it was clear how long such an intervention would take to implement and how many such initiatives could be attempted within the project's lifecycle, avoiding over-ambitious targets and possible project over-run.

Other bi-lateral donors such as Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the European Commission and Asian Development Bank have been included in the discussions on the development of the Project. The two main bilateral donors, Australia and New Zealand are both revising their overall aid programmes to Solomon Islands, merging some portfolios and scrapping others. When approached on possible co-funding the response was that this would be considered after the restructuring was completed. Other donors are still revising the proposed Project Document. It is expected that these long-term donors will continue their engagement after the current term of the Project closes in 2021 particularly in the area of natural resource governance. The Project will develop a resource mobilisation strategy in the first 3 months of the inception phase.

The Project will pick up after the closure of an SPC Funded Lands reform Programme which completed in May 2019. The Australian Government (DFAT) have been supporting the Lands Commissioner and Customary Land Registration in Isabel Province, a similar platform from which the Project is operating from. The geographic coverage areas are however quite separate, and the current Australian Government supported Land registration Programme is working in partnership with this PBF funded project.

IV. Project budget

The project budget will be provided in two tranches. The second tranche will be released upon demonstration by the project (by the Coordinating Agency on behalf of the project and through the Resident Coordinator's Office or PBF Secretariat) that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

Table 4- Project Budget through PBF Contributions

CATEGORIES	UN Women		UNDP		Total
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 138,192.45	\$ 59,225.33	\$ 208,608.87	\$ 89,403.80	\$ 495,430.45
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 17,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 31,500.00	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 70,000.00
3. Equipment, and Furnitures (including Depreciation)	\$ 10,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 22,050.00	\$ 9,450.00	\$ 46,500.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 79,698.50	\$ 34,156.50	\$ 150,850.00	\$ 64,650.00	\$ 329,355.00
5. Travel	\$ 55,034.00	\$ 23,586.00	\$ 388,827.25	\$ 166,640.25	\$ 634,087.50
6. Transfers and Grants to counterparts	\$ 181,433.70	\$ 77,757.30	\$ 45,500.00	\$ 19,500.00	\$ 324,191.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$ 20,727.00	\$ 8,883.00	\$ 56,002.80	\$ 24,001.20	\$ 109,614.00
Sub-total Project Costs	\$ 503,085.65	\$ 215,608.13	\$ 903,338.92	\$ 387,145.25	\$ 2,009,177.95
8. Indirect Support Costs*	\$ 35,216.00	\$ 15,092.57	\$ 63,233.72	\$ 27,100.17	\$ 140,642.46
Total	\$ 538,301.64	\$ 230,700.70	\$ 966,572.64	\$ 414,245.42	\$ 2,149,820.41

**The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7 as specified in the PBF MU and should follow the rules and guidelines of reach recipient organization.
Not that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.
** The figure so total UN PBF contribution, buy in addition UNDP and UN Women will also contribute USD100,000 and USD40,000 respectively towards HR costs, to cover staff and other personnel and direct operating cost. The total amount of the project budget is USD2,289,820.41 (Combined contribution PBF USD2,149,820.41, UNDP USD100,000 and UN Women USD40,000*

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

See budget spreadsheets attached in Excel budget.xlsx

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		
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Financial reports and timeline

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

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been 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 project²⁶
- 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.

²⁶ 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 (includes sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1: The Government is equipped with analyses, laws, policies and frameworks on land and natural resource management which are inclusive and reflective of customary governance • SDGs: SDG Target 5 and 16 		<p>Outcome Indicator 1: Revised gender-sensitive Traditional Governance Bill (TGB) consultatively developed by the MTGPEA, is submitted to parliament.</p> <p>Baseline: The judiciary, the Bar Association, Churches and marginalised groups, women and Youth were not meaningfully consulted on the first TGB. Customary Land Owners are unaware of the benefits of registering land boundaries for further sustainable development.</p> <p>Target: Gender sensitive revised draft Traditional Governance Bill endorsed by the MTGPEA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional amendment report • Draft revised bill • MTGPEA report on TGB progress • Media reports • Evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive Consultations programs • Revised gender sensitive draft Traditional Governance Bill

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR) 	<p>Output 1.1: Comprehensive review of legislative and institutional frameworks governing land and natural resources</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance to Constitutional Amendment process to enable subsequent amendment to Land and Titles Act and draft by-laws for customary land holding groups. Consultation with relevant stakeholders to discuss recommendations for amendments to by-laws and regulations in relation to land and natural resources. There will be consideration of the Climate Change security lens when providing advice to the Government to be better prepared to deal with effects of Climate Change. Review and develop legal frameworks on natural resources and land in a gender sensitive/CEDAW compliant 	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of inclusive, gender sensitive recommendations for amendments to the bi-laws and regulations governing land and natural resources management.</p> <p>Baseline: Customary land recording act and bi-laws under review</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p><i>Note: The specific recommendations will be reported after the completion of review process</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitutional amendment, By-laws/regulations review report Report in gender-sensitive legal framework Progress report Evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft by-laws for customary land Development of gender-sensitive legal framework
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	<p>manner, identify gaps and possible recommendations.</p>			
<p>Output 1.2: The Traditional Governance Bill is submitted to Parliament and reflects the concerns of women and youth and is aligned with Amended Land and Titles Act</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Anthropological research • Development of consultation materials/knowledge products • Inclusive consultations programs with different stakeholders (both by UNDP & UNWOMEN) 	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1: Recommendations of gender analysis and women's consultations incorporated into the revised traditional Governance Bill</p> <p>Baseline: TGB is deficient in its gender inclusiveness, Currently gender blind.</p> <p>Target: The revised traditional governance bill is gender sensitive</p> <p><i>Note: The specific recommendations will be reported after the completion of consultation process</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Anthropological research report • Gender analysis report • Monitoring reports • Progress reports • Evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Anthropological research • Gender Analysis report containing recommendations • Consultations with youth and women 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparatory sessions organized for youth & women (50% of participants) on the TGB in 4 targeted provinces. • National consultation on TG for youth & women representatives from the other 6 provinces (including Honiara). • Conduct gender analysis/review of TGB draft bill by taking into account the recommendations of the prep sessions with women groups • Technical support provided to PWCs on advocacy on issues of gender and TGB: the recommendations from which are advocated to provincial leaders. 	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: % of women (of those consulted) from target project provinces were engaged during consultative process for traditional governance bill</p> <p>Baseline: 10% of those consulted during previous consultations were women</p> <p>Target: 50% of women (of those consulted) engaged during consultative process for traditional governance bill</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation reports • Sex disaggregated participants tracker • Success stories • Monitoring reports • Progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive programs • Consultations
<p>Outcome 2: Communities adversely affected by land and natural resource mismanagement including VAWG participate more strongly in decisions on land and natural resources.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2.1: Community members in target zones (disaggregated by sex and age) feel that they can participate in land and natural resource decision-making;</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline and Endline study • Endline study • Progress reports • Success stories • Evaluation report 	

<p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) SDG 16 SDG 1.4 SDG 1.4.2 SDG 5 SDG 15.2 (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Improved recording of customary land titles and strengthened synergies with Government and Private Sector to sustainably develop registered customary land.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to MLHS to streamline the customary land recording processes and record two customary land titles under the amended Land and Titles Act • Provide technical assistance through an expert to MLHS and MTGPEA on conflict sensitivity for each proposed business development proposal, ensuring 'do no harm' principles are met, with gender equality, PWD and youth representation for an 	<p><i>Note: The baseline and target will be determined after the conducting baseline study</i></p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of Customary land titles successfully recorded through community led consultative process</p> <p>Baseline: 1 (during PBF-phase 2 project, the process of customary land boundary recording took around 8 months)</p> <p>Target: At least 2 customary land titles successfully recorded</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.2: Number of sustainable pilot business plans mutually developed between MLHS, private sector and host communities with registered customary land.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At-least 2 pilot business plans developed for customary land titles recorded during the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on customary land titles • Success stories • Progress reports • Evaluation report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot Business plan • Progress report • Evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary land titles recorded <p>Pilot Business plans</p>
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<p>inclusive business development plan.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3: Number of community related land and resources grievances resolved through conflict resolution under the MTGPEA and MLHS</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At-least three community related land and resources grievances resolved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report/status on community related grievances resolved • Success stories • Progress report • Evaluation report 	<p>Customary land titles recorded</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Natural resource management committees provide an opportunity for community members, including women, to discuss and address grievances within communities, with the private companies and Government representatives.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to targeted Ministries to mainstream gender and increase women's representation and participation in natural resource management through 	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: Increased Access of women and youth to natural resource management decision making.</p> <p>Baseline: Limited representation of women, PWDs and youth in natural resource management committees</p> <p>Target: At-least 30% of women's representation in the natural resource management committees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline and Endline study • Progress reports • Success stories • Evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to targeted Ministries to mainstreaming gender • Women's empowerment in leadership and decision-making trainings • Technical support to PWCs and other women groups on natural resource management and climate adaptation

	<p>established resource management committees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct women's empowerment in leadership and decision-making trainings. • Provide technical support to PWCs and other women groups on natural resource management and climate adaptation. <p>Output 2.3: Community members, especially women and girls have increased awareness of the legal rights and feel protected from VAWG</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community awareness on existing laws and policies that protect women and girl from Violence Against Women/Girls (VAWG) • Advocate for the implementation and monitoring of existing law/policies to protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and abuse in the communities. 	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1: Increased awareness of community members (of those who participated awareness sessions), especially women and girls, on existing laws and policies that protect women and girls from VAWG</p> <p>Baseline: Nil</p> <p>Target: 80% of the community members (of those who participated awareness sessions) reported increased awareness on existing laws and policies that protect women and girls from VAWG</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness report • Stakeholders Advocacy report • Success stories • Progress report • Success stories • Evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness program • Advocacy work for the implementation and monitoring of existing law/policies to protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and abuse
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<p>Output 2.4 Avenues exist for communities, especially youth and women, to hold their leaders and government to account with regards to land and natural resource management decisions.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the communities and CSOs to monitor the effective implementation of the relevant legislative framework, including those supported and endorsed under outcome 1. • Support national youth council for the revitalization of provincial Youth Council of Malaita, Guadalcanal, Western Province and Choiseul. • Training of youth on peacebuilding, transparency and accountability on natural resource governance and the protections the laws and governance mechanisms give to women, youth and communities. • Provide support to UNDP TAP project on initiatives to capacitate Civil society, private sector and 	<p>Output Indicator 2.4.1: Improved participation of youth and women advocacy forums in decision-making processes related to peacebuilding, natural resource governance and accountability mechanism</p> <p>Baseline: Limited engagement of youth and women forums in advocacy and decision-making processes related to peacebuilding, natural resource governance and accountability mechanism (Note: <i>The quantitative baseline will be determined after baseline study</i>)</p> <p>Target: At-least 50% of the participants from youth and women forums feel satisfied with their involvement in decision-making processes related to peacebuilding, natural resource governance and accountability mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy initiatives report • Progress reports • Success stories • Monitoring reports • Evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalization of provincial councils. • Training of youth • Advocacy initiatives with stakeholders around corruption issues including; transparency & accountability, peacebuilding
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	<p>women & youth on transparency and accountability in line with the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support women and youth advocacy initiatives with community leaders and government around corruption issues including; transparency & accountability, peacebuilding, Transparency S.I & anti-corruption watch-dogs to hold Govt entities to account 			
	<p>Output 2.5 Communities are supported to find more sustainable and inclusive use of land which reduce conflict factors. List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist MLHS and Private Sector to host a national business development forum resulting in sustainable business proposals for government to promote greater access to business opportunities. • Conflict and impact analysis within target communities 	<p>Output Indicator 2.5.1: Number of sustainable business ideas/proposals developed by national business development forum.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At-least two sustainable business ideas/concept proposed by national business forum to MLHS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress report • Sustainable business ideas/proposals • Analytical report on conflict reduction by promoting sustainable natural resource developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a national business development forum • Sustainable business ideas/proposals

	<p>exploring sustainable natural resource development alternatives with gender and climate security lens. This will inform policy frameworks and capacity building plans with considering potential climate change security risks and will use to inform the Government's consideration of licensing agreements on the land in question.</p>		
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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	✓		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission	✓		Attached
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	✓		4 Provinces considered to be high risk for conflict
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	✓		Consultation workshop with SIG. Permanent Secretaries, Youth Congresses, Women's Groups
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	✓		End Line Study completed 15 September 2019
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	✓		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	✓		

8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	✓	
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A	Expecting business development proposal document from the Ministry of Lands Housing and Survey

**Budget Tables. Final
Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)**

Detail Budget - Inclusive Governance of Natural Resources (IGNR) to reduce Conflict in Solomon Islands Project							
Outcome/Output	Activities	Activities Budget	Total Activities Budget	Output Budget (USD)	Amount allocated to Gender and Equality and Women's empowerment	UN Budget category	Remarks (e.g. on types of inputs or budget justification)
Outcome one: The Government is equipped with gender-sensitive analyses, laws, policies and frameworks traditional governance and land and natural resource management which are clearer, more inclusive and reflective of the aspirations of the people of Solomon Islands							
Output 1.1: Comprehensive review of legislative frameworks governing land and natural resources	1. Technical assistance to provide Constitutional Amendment to Land and Titles Act and draft by-laws for customary land holding groups recorded under the customary land records Act.	Supplies - 10,000 Contract - 50,500 Travel - 98,200	\$ 158,700.00	\$ 329,587.77	\$ 197,752.66	Staff and other Personnel USD49,354.45 Supplies USD30,000 Equipments USD5,000 Contractual USD100,500 Travel (including Workshops) USD102,435 Transfers/Grants USD0 Op/Direct Cost USD20,736.50 GMS USD21,561.82	
	2. Consultation with relevant stakeholders to discuss recommendations for amendments to laws and regulations in relation to land and natural resources.	Travel includes workshop related costs for consultation - 4,235 Equipment -5000	\$ 9,235.00				

	<p>participants) on the TGB in 4 targeted provinces</p>						
<p>5. National consultation on TG for women and youths' representatives from the other 6 provinces (including Honiara).</p>	<p>Grants/Transfer 32,000 Equipments 5,000 Travel 20000</p>	<p>\$ 57,000.00</p>					
<p>6. Conduct gender analysis/review of TGB draft bill by taking into account the recommendations of the prep sessions with women groups</p>	<p>Contractual (Team: International & National) including travel related costs for the TA & workshops - 36,000</p>	<p>\$ 36,000.00</p>					
<p>7. Technical support provided to PWCs on advocacy on issues of gender and TGB: the recommendations from which are advocated to provincial leaders.</p>	<p>Travel includes workshops related costs for PWCs in targeted provinces - 31,915</p>	<p>\$ 31,915.00</p>					
<p>8. Technical support provided to PYCs and the National Youth Council on advocacy on issues of youth and TGB: the recommendations from which are advocated to provincial leaders.</p>	<p>Contracts - 10,000 Supplies USD10,000 Equipments USD5,000 Travel (including Workshops related costs) USD50,000</p>	<p>\$ 75,000.00</p>					
<p>9. Staffing</p>	<p>Staffing and project related personnel</p>	<p>\$ 104,773.34</p>					

	10. Operational costs	Ops/Direct Costs include rentals	\$ 20,736.50						
	11. Sub-total		\$ 608,561.84						
	12. Indirect Support Costs		\$ 42,599.33						
	Total Output 1.2		\$ 651,161.17						
Outcome 2: Communities adversely affected by land and natural resource mismanagement including VAWG have avenues to voice their views and opportunities for more sustainable use of land and natural resources									
Output 2.1: Improved recording of customary land titles and strengthened synergies with Government and Private Sector to sustainably develop registered customary land	1. Provide technical support to MLHS to streamline the customary land recording processes and record two customary land titles	Supplies printing - 10,000 Equipment - 10,000 Travel workshops and meetings) - 73000	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 225,378.83	67,613.65	Staff and other Personnel USD7300.42 Supplies USD12,000 Equipments USD10,000 Contractual USD10000 Travel (including Workshops) USD88,000 Transfers/Grants USD0 Op/Direct Cost USD9,945.25 GMS USD14507.20			
	2. Provide technical assistance through an expert to MLHS and MTGPEA on conflict sensitivity for each proposed business development proposal, ensuring 'do no harm' principles are met, with gender equality, PWD and youth representation	Contracts - IC 10,000 Travel include workshops in 3 proposed sites - 15,000 Suppliers including printing - 2000	\$ 27,000.00						

	for an inclusive business development plan.						
Output 2.2: Natural Resource management committee provide an opportunity for community members, including women, to discuss and address grievances within communities, with the private companies and government representatives	1. Provide technical support to targeted Ministries to mainstream gender and increase women's representation and participation in natural resource management committees. 2. Conduct women's empowerment in leadership and decision making trainings	Contractual -20,000 Travel -24,000 Travel including workshop related costs - 4,235	\$ 44,000.00 \$ 4,235.00	\$ 123,041.39	\$ 123,041.39	Staff and other Personnel USD49,354.45 Supplies inc printing USD0 Equipments USD0 Contractual USD20,000 Travel (including workshops) 38,235 Transfers/Grants USD0 Op/Direct Cost USD7402.50 GMS USD8,473.67	
	3. Staffing	Staffing and other personnel - 77,300.42	\$ 77,300.42				
	4. Operational Cost	Rentals and Operational Costs	\$ 13,334.00				
	5. Sub-Total 1-4		\$ 210,634.42				
	6. Indirect Support Costs	7% GMS	\$ 14,744.41				
	Total output 2.1		\$ 225,378.83				

3. Provide technical support to PWCs and other women's groups on natural resource management and climate adaptation	Travel including workshop related costs - 10,000	\$ 10,000.00		
4. Staffing	Staffing and Project related Personnel	\$ 49,354.45		
5. Operations costs	Ops/Direct Costs including rental, utilities, recoverable - 7,402.50	\$ 7,402.50		
6. Sub-total 1-5	GMS	\$ 114,991.95		
7. Indirect support Cost		\$ 8,049.44		
Total out 2.2		\$ 123,041.39		
Output 2.3 Avenues exist for communities to hold their leaders and government to account with regards to land and natural resource management decisions.	1. Conduct community awareness on existing laws and policies that protect women and girl from Violence Against Women/Girls (VAWG)	\$ 114,054.00	\$ 197,999.17	\$ 197,999.17
	2. Advocate for the implementation and monitoring of existing law/policies to protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and abuse in the communities.	\$ 14,235.00		
	3. Staffing	\$ 49,354.45		
				Staff and other Personnel USD49,354.45 Supplies inc printing USD0 Equipments USD10,000 Contractual USD0 Travel (including workshops) 4,235 Transfers/Grants USD114,054 Op/Direct Cost USD7402.50 GMS USD12,953.22

	4. Operations costs	Ops/Direct Costs including rental, utilities, recoverable -7,402.50	\$ 7,402.50		
5. Sub-total 1-2			\$ 185,045.95		
6. Indirect support Cost		GMS-7%	\$ 12,953.22		
Total output 2.3			\$ 197,999.17		
Output 2.4 Avenues exist for communities, especially youth and women, to hold their leaders and government to account with regards to land and natural resource management decisions.	1. Support national youth council for the revitalization of provincial Youth Council of Malaita, Guadalcanal, Western Province and Choiseul. 2. Training of youth on peacebuilding, transparency and accountability on natural resource governance. 3. Provide support to UNDP TAP project on initiatives to capacitate Civil society, private sector and women & youth on transparency and accountability in line with the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.	Supplies - 500 Equipments -8500 Contracts - 10000 Travel - 50000 Supplies - 1000 Equipments - 1,000 Travel inc workshops - 50,000 Transfer/Grants - 5,000	\$ 69,000.00 \$ 52,000.00 \$ 5,000.00	\$ 251,687.63	125,843.81 Staff and other Personnel USD48,388.08 Supplies inc printing USD2,000 Equipments USD11,500 Contractual USD25,000 Travel (including workshops) 130,000 Transfers/Grants USD5000 Op/Direct Cost USD13,334 GMS USD16,465.55

	<p>4. Support women and youth advocacy initiatives with community leaders and government around corruption issues including; transparency & accountability, peacebuilding, Transparency S.I & anti-corruption watch-dogs to hold Govt entities to account</p>	<p>Supplies inc printing - 500 Contracts (ICs) - 15,000 Equipments - 2,000 Travel including workshops - 30000</p>	<p>\$ 47,500.00</p>			
	<p>5. Staffing</p>	<p>Project Staff and related personnel</p>	<p>\$ 48,388.08</p>			
	<p>6. Operations costs</p>		<p>\$ 13,334.00</p>			
	<p>7. Sub-total 1-6</p>		<p>\$ 235,222.08</p>			
	<p>8. Indirect support Cost</p>		<p>\$ 16,465.55</p>			
	<p>Total output 2.4</p>		<p>\$ 251,687.63</p>			
<p>Output 2.5 Communities are supported to find more sustainable and inclusive use of land which reduce conflict factors.</p>	<p>1. Assist MLHS and Private Sector to host a national business development forum resulting in sustainable business proposals for government to promote greater access</p>	<p>Contracts - 15,000 Supplies USD1,000 Travel (including Workshops related costs) USD30,267.50</p>	<p>\$ 46,267.50</p>	<p>\$ 175,537.93</p>	<p>\$ 87,768.96</p>	<p>Staffing and Personnel USD58,452.64 Supplies USD2,000 Equipments USD0 Contractual USD30,000 Travel USD60,267.50 Transfers/Grants USD00 Op/Direct Cost</p>

	<p>2. Conflict analysis within target communities exploring sustainable natural resource development alternatives, to inform policy frameworks and capacity building plans.</p> <p>3. Staffing</p> <p>4. Operations costs</p> <p>5. Sub-total 1-5</p> <p>6. Indirect support Cost</p> <p>Total output 2.5</p>	<p>Contracts - 15,000 Supplies USD1,000 Travel (including Workshops related costs) USD30,000</p> <p>Staffing and other personnel</p> <p>Rentals and Operational Costs</p>	<p>\$ 46,000.00</p> <p>\$58,452.64</p> <p>\$ 13,334.00</p> <p>\$ 164,054.14</p> <p>\$ 11,483.79</p> <p>\$ 175,537.93</p>		<p>USD13,334 GMS USD11,483.79</p>	
<p>ME, Survey and data generated for peacebuilding activities</p>	<p>1. ME and Baseline</p> <p>2. Staffing and other personnel</p> <p>3. Ops/Direct Costs</p> <p>4. Sub-total</p> <p>5. Indirect Support costs</p> <p>Total ME, Survey and Data collection</p>	<p>Contract (End project Evaluation - USD47,855 Transfers/Grants - USD60,000 Travel - USD3,000 Staffing and other personnel</p> <p>Office rental and project related operations</p> <p>7% GMS</p>	<p>\$ 110,855.00</p> <p>\$ 58,452.64</p> <p>\$ 13,334.00</p> <p>\$ 182,641.64</p> <p>\$ 12,784.91</p> <p>\$ 195,426.55</p>	<p>\$ 195,426.55</p>	<p>Staffing and Personnel USD58,452.64 Supplies USD0 Equipments USD0 Contractual USD47855 Travel USD3000 Transfers/Grants USD60,000 Op/Direct Cost USD13,334 GMS USD12,784.91</p>	

	Total UN PBF Project	\$	2,149,820.43	\$	2,149,820.43	\$	1,183,581.47	
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Project Staff Terms of Reference



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