



Human Security Initiative for Tensions Reduction, Reconciliation and Rehabilitation in Solomon Islands

THIRD ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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SECTION 1: BASIC DATA/SUMMARY

Date of Submission	31 January 2015
Benefiting country	Solomon Islands (Honiara City, Guadalcanal Province, and Malaita Province)
Title of Project	Human security initiative for tensions reduction, reconciliation and rehabilitation in the Solomon Islands (HSI-T3R)
Duration of Project	October 2011 - October 2015
UN organization responsible for the management of project	United Nations Development Programme
UN executing partners	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) International Labor Organization (ILO)
Non-UN executing partners	Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace of Solomon Islands Ministry of Health and Medical Services of Solomon Islands
Total Project Cost	Total US\$ (including Project Support Costs), out of which: 2,206,434.16 UNDP: 1,003,540.16 UNICEF: 593,850.00 ILO: 609,044.00
Reporting Period	October 2011 – November 2014
Type of Report	Third Annual Progress Report
Executive summary	The outputs contracted and listed in the project logframe were delivered in a proportion of around 65% of overall project target at the following sector rate: - 58.94% for peacebuilding and conflict prevention-related outputs, - 55.23% for the economic security-related outputs, - 84.78% for the water, sanitation, and hygiene-related outputs. Over 7,600 Solomon Islanders, representing close to 2.6% of the population¹ of the three target provinces, were direct beneficiaries of project services. 55% of the direct beneficiaries of services were women. In terms of community impact, significant first steps were taken through the project in the direction of positive behavior change in key areas which constitute national priorities: trauma recovery, awareness on the advantages of peaceful co-existence, diligent use of water and sanitation facilities, and actualization of self-employment potential of community members. A special attention was paid under the project to maximize the impact on youth communities, women populations, and the traditional leaders groups. In regards to the opportunities created for the five partner agencies, the project provided the space and occasion to ascertain advantages of joint planning and implementation as a first step towards integration of the multi-sectoral services required to advance human security in Solomon Islands. The inherent challenges of articulating a multi-dimensional but single voice on human security were gradually overcome and the joint approach started bringing the expected results.

¹ Source for reference demographic data: Solomon Islands Government Statistical Bulletin 06/2011; REPORT ON 2009 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

List of abbreviations and acronyms

CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CEA	Community Employability Assessment
CBED	Community Based Enterprises Development
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HSI-T3R	Human security initiative for tensions reduction, reconciliation and rehabilitation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication [materials]
ILO	International Labor Organization
ITAP	‘lumi Tok Aboutim Peace’ (We communicate peace - awareness project)
JP	Joint Project
LLEE	Live and Learn Environmental Education (NGO)
NGO	Non- Government Organization
MCILI	Ministry of Commerce, Industries, Labour and Immigration
MEHRD	Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Service
MNURP	Ministry of National Unity Reconciliation and Peace
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWYFCA	Ministry of Women, Youth, Family and Children Affairs
OVI	Objectively verifiable indicators
PACA	Participatory Appraisal of Competitive Advantage
PMU	Project Management Unit
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
RRRT	Regional Rights Resource Team (of the SPC)
SICCI	Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industries
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SIWIBA	SOI Women in Business Association
SOI	Solomon Islands
SPC	Secretariat of Pacific Community (regional NGO)
TOF	Training of Facilitators
TOT	Training of Trainers
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Section 2: PURPOSE

2.1. Main objectives and outputs expected as per the approved project document

Objective I-1: To improve local governance and provide capacity building measures to local stakeholders such as local government officials, community leaders, CBOs and women's groups for successful recovery from the violent conflict (UNDP)

- *Output I-1.1:* Up to 90% of selected stakeholders (local governmental officials, community leaders, representatives of CBOs and Women's Groups) participate in the process of establishing local registration systems to improve local participation
- *Output I-1.2:* All three target provinces of Guadalcanal, Malaita and Honiara possess 'green' community peace centres as foundation for "tension" reduction

Objective I-2: To promote reintegration and make it fully functional to meet the needs of the community members and former combatants, for human security and peaceful co-existence (UNDP)

- *Output I-2.1:* Local re-integration counseling mechanism with focus on negotiation, conflict resolution, mediation, developed and become fully functional
- *Output I-2.2:* At least 70% of target beneficiaries obtained knowledge on human security & peaceful co-existence and translate into actions through locally-organized events

Objective II-1: To empower economic security and promote sustainable livelihoods for the target communities and returned ex-combatants, through income-generation measures (ILO)

- *Output II-1.1:* Economic needs of target ex-combatants and their families are fully identified through field-based survey, using ILO PACA and CEA methodologies...²
- *Output II-1.2:* Up to 65% of trained beneficiaries obtain enough skills and knowledge to engage in small but sustainable self-start businesses within the context of improved social relations with partners and the communities
- *Output II-1.3:* At least 60% of training beneficiaries in rural areas have access to business development services to improve their sustainability and business success
- *Output II-1.4:* Awareness raising among beneficiaries on human rights, labour rights and gender equality

Objective II-2: To enhance by up to 80% the functional capacity of target communities to deal with conflict-affected water and sanitation management problems by³ 2015 (UNICEF)

- *Output II-2.1:* Water-sanitation needs in selected communities identified in consultation with relevant stakeholders
- *Output II-2.2:* 10 selected communities establish and self-manage fully functioning water and sanitation committees
- *Output II-2.3:* Local water and sanitation technicians in 10 selected communities fully trained in basic skills for installation of WASH facilities, community hygiene and sanitation
- *Output II-2.4:* Water supply facilities in 10 affected communities installed and become fully functional
- *Output II-2.5:* Guidelines and manuals on operation and maintenance of community water supply developed
- *Output II-2.6:* Local monitoring mechanism installed at central and provincial levels

Objective II-3: To empower urban ex-combatants and their communities to establish sustainable and decent livelihoods (ILO)

- *Output II-3.1:* 300 urban ex-combatants and their communities have improved income-generating capacity through access to (pre-)vocational skills training, business skills training and support, and job placement services

² [Methodologies] indicating training needs, employment opportunities and value chains to be targeted for development

³ The initial timelines were 2012 - two no-cost extensions have been granted to the project

2.2. Reference to how the project aims to attain the human security objective

The HSI-T3R SOI was designed to build peace and social harmony in the aftermath of the ethnic tensions and ensuing armed conflict between 1998 and 2002. The conflict in Solomon Islands, locally referred to as ‘the tensions’, began in 1998 when a group of militant youths from the island of Guadalcanal attacked settlements of islanders predominantly from Malaita Province in northwest Guadalcanal, an area bordering the capital city of Honiara. Hundreds died and more than 30,000 people from and within the Guadalcanal Province were displaced. It also caused the massive destruction of infrastructure and key industries, a breakdown of the law and order system, and the virtual failure of democratic government. The conflict subsided after the Townsville Peace Agreement in 2000 and arrival of the Regional Assistance Mission to SOI in 2002. After signing the peace accord, an ambitious development programme was promised to conflict-affected communities, which included far-reaching commitments such as demilitarization, return of stolen property, compensation payments, rehabilitation, resettlement, political reforms.

The overall project goal is “To enhance human security for the selected communities and former combatants in the Solomon Islands through reducing “tensions” and promoting peaceful and sustainable measures for their survival and dignity’. The human security interventions under the HSI-T3R project focused on addressing the multi-sectoral demands for people’s human security in communities seriously disrupted by the past tensions, namely:

- local governance and peaceful-coexistence,
- job training and income generation,
- water and sanitation,
- human rights education and gender equality.

The project was so designed to progress towards achieving the overall goal through interventions organized around two main approaches: *Freedom from Fear* and *Freedom from Want* Approaches.

Freedom from fear approach is planned to consist in:

- Delivery of provincial workshops to achieve a local consensus on implementation and exit strategies
- Establishment of local registration systems and reintegration counselling mechanisms
- Implementation of advocacy measures to promote local participation and maintenance of infrastructure
- Support to community peace centres, utilizing environmentally sustainable practices and materials
- Provision of intensive training courses on negotiation, conflict resolution and mediation

Freedom from Want Approach is designed around economic security and water & sanitation.

Improved Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene is among the top priorities in rural areas in the target communities and the rest of Solomon Islands. By addressing WASH needs, communities will have ample time to focus on livelihood activities while children will have a conducive learning environment in the schools targeted. The initiative has made it possible for over 5,000 school children and their teachers to gain access to adequate and safe drinking water supply, improved toilet facilities and practice improved hygiene behaviours such as hand washing. In addition, through this initiative communities can come together for a common cause of improving WASH in schools to benefit their children. In the process, technology transfer has been initiated as communities are motivated to replicate WASH technologies such as water systems construction, operation and maintenance, latrine/toilet construction and hygiene behaviour change. Capacity building of teachers and parents through formal trainings and action learning enable communities to gain ownership of WASH management arrangements and work towards sustained access to WASH in Schools.

The ILO component of the project focuses on building the capacity of targeted beneficiaries to generate and mobilize income in Honiara and Guadalcanal and Malaita Provinces and to assist those badly affected by the recent ethnic unrest to resettle into their own communities. This includes business development and other related trainings that increase the chances of target beneficiaries being absorbed back into formal employment opportunities or able to provide for themselves with self-employment opportunities, while also creating bridges with stakeholders operating within the project locality.

2.3. Listing of the main implementing partners

Capacity building assistance for peaceful co-existence and conflict prevention was provided in a direct implementation modality with support from UNDP and under complementary arrangements with locally-operating agencies as well as with community leaders, women groups, and youth. Key joint action plans were implemented with the following institutions:

- Ministry of Police, National Security, Correctional Service
- Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs
- The Secretariat of Pacific Community, regional NGO
- *Vois Blong Mere Solomons*, local NGO
- *Ilukim Sustainability* Solomon Islands, local NGO
- Christian Care Centre, local faith-based organization that administers the only shelter for abused women in HSI-T3R target provinces
- Development Service Exchange, local 'umbrella' NGO.

Economic security services provided with ILO support were delivered in cooperation with the following local partners:

- Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industries
- Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour & Immigration
- Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau
- Guadalcanal Tourism Division
- Correctional Services of Solomon Islands
- Voice Blong Mere Solomons
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community
- Solomon Islands Women in Business Association
- HS Sewing School

UNICEF was implementing WASH activities in direct collaboration with relevant Government Ministries, NGOs, School Authorities and communities representatives.

- Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development
- Live & Learn Environmental Education, an international NGO with WASH experience
- A local consultant was hired to provide technical services for designing WASH facilities
- School teachers in respective schools (early childhood centres, primary and high schools)
- Parents Teachers Associations are very helpful institutions in coordinating community participation and contribution.

SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1. Main activities undertaken⁴

Project Activity I-1.1.1: “Organize provincial workshops to achieve a local consensus on implementation and exit strategies” (lead-support: UNDP)

Formulation of the National Peacebuilding Policy was agreed upon as the key operational framework to ensure sustainability of the assistance schemes piloted under the HSI-T3R project, with particular importance in the case of the UNDP sector. In order to assist MNURP to unfold the consultative processes required for preparation of the Policy, three workshops with provincial participation were organized in 2013 and 2014. Besides the financial support, the workshops benefited from intensive technical assistance of UNDP SOI Office and UNDP Pacific Centre, including undertaking of field missions. Besides the consultations with non-Governmental stakeholders already reported in 2013, the following workshops were organized in the capital of the country during the reporting period :

- Sensitization of Ministries on the revised/consolidated text of the Policy on 28 August 2014,
- Identification of inter-Ministerial synergies and network of peacebuilders on 29 August 2014.

At the end of reporting period, the revised text of the policy was pending submission to the Cabinet⁵.

An additional number of six workshops with provincial participation were organized in 2014 in order to reach consensus on synergies between HSI-T3R SOI project and other key peacebuilding programmes targeting women, youth, and overall public attitudes and perceptions. A brief on results is presented below.

- Agreement was reached with MNURP on 29 September 2014 on operational complementarity between:
 - symbolic reconciliation through *solovisu*⁶ ceremonies supported by SIG-funded projects and
 - post-*solovisu* assistance for the unmet recovery needs for disabilities originated in tensions.
- The ‘*lumi Tok Aboutim Peace*’ (ITAP) annual awareness campaign was reviewed in a workshop on 12 September 2014, in Honiara with the participation of MNURP HQ and Guadalcanal province teams, SOI Broadcasting Corporation, Solomon Islands Development Trust (NGO).

The national action plan for the ‘*International Day of Peace 2014*’ awareness campaign was outlined in a planning workshop held on 27 July 2014 with participation of MWYFCA, MNURP Guadalcanal and HQ teams, ILO and UNDP HSI-T3R SOI teams.

- On 11 July 2014, the joint action plan for providing unemployed youth with peacebuilding workshops was endorsed by MNURP, UNDP, and SPC, regional NGO operating the largest support scheme for SOI youth.
- Modalities for improved cooperation between HSI-T3R project and women-assisting NGOs were outlined in a lessons learned workshop between UNDP and ‘*Vois Blo Mere*’⁷ on 4 June 2014.
- Selection of key institutions servicing people at risk of marginalization and self-marginalization was conducted through an *in-house* decision-making workshop on 15 October 2014. The workshop was attended by MNURP HQ, Guadalcanal and Malaita teams, UNDP teams. Agreement was reached to allocate resources for establishment of basic registration, counselling, and reintegration facilities⁸ in:
 - The three correctional centers located in the HSI-T3R provinces in Tetere, Auki, and Rove;
 - The shelter for abused women and girls under the administration of the Christian Care Center;
 - The mental health counselling facility piloted by the Youth Division of Honiara City Council.

In response to the general interest in defining coordinated approaches to address the large scale trauma recovery needs at community level, two induction workshops on trauma-related topics were delivered to Community Leaders from East and West Guadalcanal and North Malaita and reported on in 2013.

⁴ Where applicable, gender, age, province disaggregated data are provided in the sections 3.7 and 3.8 - Impact...’ of this report. Specifics such as punctual reports, internal briefing notes, minutes, etc. on reported activities are available with project offices.

⁵ It is expected that the National Peacebuilding Policy will be passed early 2015, after the elections scheduled for November 2014.

⁶ In the culture of Solomon Islands, ‘*solovisu*’ (‘calling back’) is the symbolic communication that past wrongdoings were forgiven or solved and people could return to their communities without fears. The ceremonial benefits from the participation of Chiefs and Religious Leaders and consists in public meals, certain rituals of serving the food and sacrifice of pigs.

⁷ ‘Voice of women’, one of the most active national NGO in areas of women empowerment and peacebuilding, in all SOI provinces

⁸ Specifics on the infrastructure support are referred to in section Project Activity I-1.2.1 ‘...peace centers’ of this report

Project Activity I-1.1.2: “Establish local registration systems in 3 target provinces/city” (lead-support: UNDP)

The registration topic was subject of intense debates whenever attempts were made to define operational plans. Extensive talks with local counterparts revealed that the individual reintegration support to ex-combatants would be completely inappropriate to the local context due to especially:

- The on-going transitional justice measures in the country, which would seriously discourage individuals with combat/militant experience to register for reintegration support and counselling;
- The variety of public perceptions of ex-militant status, ranging from being regarded as heroes by own communities and provinces to being attributed demeaning and dehumanizing social labels by other provinces.

In addition, establishing unitary registration system was acknowledged as a too ambitious goal given the:

- narrow menu of reintegration support options available to individuals under the HSI-T3R project;
- nascent status of population registrations in the country⁹.

Nevertheless, as a preparation for the establishment of counselling and referral mechanism for reintegration, one mapping workshop of local registration practices was conducted on 14 November 2013. The participants in the workshop, three Government Agencies with reintegration-related mandates and five Faith-Based Organizations, reported large-scale and pervasive shortage of resources in terms of both technical and logistical capabilities for clients’ registration as well as for documented and evidence-based assistance.

Given the lack of systematic data on the registration practices for reintegration assistance and as an attempt to test the demand for trauma counselling, 20 registration sessions were organized in Binu and Visale in Guadalcanal Province, and Auki, Malaita province, between September 2013 and May 2014. The initiative, which was developed as an element of the trauma training programme, revealed a high demand for trauma counselling. At the same time, the initiative revealed a high reluctance amongst needy people to provide personal identification data. Moreover, in the cases of needy ex-combatants, even the participation in group counselling was avoided, especially when law enforcement representatives were among the counselling beneficiaries in order to deal with their own traumatic experiences. On the other hand, the initiative validated the feasibility of peer and self-help support schemes and itinerant counselling services.

In September 2014, when project extension was granted, talks and consultations between MNURP and UNDP SOI teams were relaunched for operationalizing the activities related to the registration systems. It was eventually but unanimously decided to get updates on the status of institutional practices and capabilities for systematic registration and follow-up support for reintegration.

As a first step, three sessions of structured consultations took place between joint MNURP-UNDP teams and:

- Mental Health Unit of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services on 1 October 2014;
- Honiara City Council - Youth Division - Mental health project on 1 October 2014;
- Christian Care Center - Shelter for abused women and girls on 8 October 2014.

The technical consultations revealed that no significant improvement was registered since 2013 and decision was therefore taken to expedite provision of support to facilitate registration for reintegration of:

- victims of GBV;
- unemployed youth with mental health problems;
- inmates after the release from correctional centers.

In addition, it was also preliminarily agreed upon to consider establishment of basic registration mechanisms for provision of reintegration counselling and referral in communities where serious problems in coming to terms with the consequences of past tensions are experienced. The tentative target group consisting in people with unmet recovery needs for disabilities originated in tensions was agreed upon. It was also agreed to consider community members regardless of their militant experience.

⁹ ID system is not available; Address system consisting in exclusively PO Boxes; Systematic biometric registration of population was on-going during reporting period under the UNDP-supported election project (a non-HSI-T3R project).

Project Activity I-1.1.3: “Implement advocacy measures for promoting local participation and maintenance of rehabilitated infrastructure” (lead-support: UNDP)

The advocacy measures undertaken under this sector during reporting period put emphasis on promotion of participation¹⁰ in peaceful activities at community level and consisted in:

- Production of ‘Peace & Development’ posters and ‘Think Peace - Live peace’ stickers was considered as a more appropriate alternative to TV spots, due to the operated due to the limited coverage of existing TV station until 2014 corroborated with the extremely low number of TV consumers. The posters and stickers were produced 4,000 each, in February 2014;
- In close consultation with MNURP, decision was taken to intensify soft assistance for drawing media attention to HSI-T3R activities and achievements. Consequently, in 2014, ample space was allocated to peacebuilding activities, by the two key newspapers in the country, Solomon Star and Island Sun, on a free-of-charge basis;
- T-shirts were produced as complementary support to the SIG-funded ITAP project;

Project Activity I-1.2.1: “Rehabilitate/Reconstruct three community peace centres in each province/city, utilizing environmentally sustainable practices and materials” (lead-support: UNDP)

In 2013, MNURP informed the project that peace centers at province level were established under Government-funded programmes. Consultations were therefore held in order to explore the updated national priorities and to align project activities to the Government request for increased support for ‘mindsets rehabilitation and reconstruction’. It was agreed to channel project resources towards:

- Refurbishing and equipping at basic level the training and counselling facilities of the existing peace centers;
- Initiating exposure of (para)professionals and community leaders to trauma-related topics for a more systematic support to community members for mindset and behavior change;
- Contributing to opening of communication channels on peacebuilding topics between Government authorities and Solomon Islanders. The actions under this sector were designed complementarily to the highly visible and well appreciated actions of churches, faith-based organizations, and traditional leaders.

In connection to the refurbishing and physical rehabilitation of the existing peace centers, acquisition of IT equipment, desktops and printers, was ensured in 2013. The ICT equipment was handed over to MNURP HQ and its Malaita and Guadalcanal Peace Offices. In 2014, intensive consultations with local counterparts were held for selecting additional centers where the project support could generate quick impact on the quality of life of Solomon Islanders. Agreement was reached to provide one-time support to five existing centers as follows:

- three correctional centers in Honiara, Guadalcanal, and Malaita, the provinces targeted by the project;
- the shelter for women and girls opting for leaving their abusing families and communities;
- youth mental health pilot project servicing clients regardless of their province of residence.

At the end of reporting period, operations were initiated for acquisition of:

- Five standard sets of ICT, office supplies, and locally produced office furniture;
- One solar power generation system for the shelter of abused women and girls;
- Construction and refurbishing materials for minor rehabilitation works for the youth counselling service.

¹⁰ No rehabilitation of infrastructure took place during reporting period under the UNDP sector. With respect to maintenance of infrastructure rehabilitated under UNICEF sector, the respective awareness interventions were undertaken by UNICEF.

In connection to initiating exposure to trauma and behavior change related topics, comprehensive training¹¹ was delivered between May 2013 and May 2014 to 307 (para)professionals and community leaders as follows:

- Transformational leadership and character education training for 38 mainly female community workers from the three provinces targeted by the project. The training took place in Honiara, from 26 to 30 May 2014, and was implemented with lead technical support from one local NGO with combined expertise in gender and media. The training agenda included:
 - Introduction to peace and gender;
 - Media for communicating peace;
 - Pillars of human security to address peace in the country;
 - Peace planning and evaluation.
- A series of four training programmes for 183 trauma support workers operating at community level in the three provinces targeted by the project. Besides the training programmes already reported in 2013, one additional training was delivered to 46 community workers from Malaita Outer Islands in Auki town between 5 and 9 May 2014. The training programme was delivered with lead technical support of one national and one regional professional with recognized expertise in psychosocial assistance. The training agenda covered key topics relevant in local culture such as spirituality of trauma, listening skills, and principles of psychosocial care. The training methods combined theoretical presentations, group work and role-play. An aid memoire for trauma support workers was produced and validated during trauma workshops.

In connection to the HSI-T3R support for contributing to opening communication channels on peacebuilding topics between Government authorities and Solomon Islanders, several basic actions were piloted under the project through production of the following IEC materials:

- 500 reader-friendly booklets¹² of the National Youth Policy were produced in February 2014. The booklets were distributed to young leaders of informal community groups registered with youth-assisting projects.
- 15 billboards embedding local symbols and meant to launch dialog processes among Solomon Islanders were created by local painters in 2014. The installation was rescheduled several times due to land ownership issues. Decision was taken towards the end of the reporting period to install the billboards on the public domain, in highly circulated areas such as hospitals and markets.

Important planning steps were taken at the end of reporting period for other two important initiatives pertaining to the communication channels on peacebuilding topics between Government authorities and Solomon Islanders:

- establishment of MNURP website;
- replication of school flag raising ceremonies¹³ in HSI-T3R provinces.

¹¹ Disaggregated data on training participants are referred to in section 3.7-Impact of this document

¹² The booklet was made available to youth participating in actions reported under section II-2.2.1: "Conduct public awareness..."

¹³ Flag raising ceremonies were piloted and well-received in schools of Western province, one of the seven provinces in the country that is not supported under the HSI-T3R project

Project Activity I-2.1.1: “Establish local re-integration counseling mechanism amongst ex-combatants and their communities” (lead-support: UNDP)

The needs assessment element of this activity was undertaken by UNDP staff within duties and was:

- observant of the level of proximal development in order to minimize the risk of institutional distress and increase institutional confidence in change;
- aligned to UNDP practice and guidelines, with special attention paid to:
 - identification of existing capacity assets as well as capacity needs;
 - combination of the quick-gains with the long-term development results¹⁴.

From the substantive perspective, the needs assessment was organized around the thematic areas of the project as they are all relevant to reintegration. Assessments results, referred to throughout this report, were used for operationalizing the respective thematic areas of the project. In addition, one consultation session between MNURP Management, UNDP and ILO project teams, and the Labour Division of the MCILI took place on 13 August 2014. Agreement was reached to consider piloting joint schemes for socio-economic reintegration in conflict affected communities.

The underlying principles for operationalizing the reintegration mechanism were subject of numerous talks and working meetings. It was preliminarily agreed upon to consider¹⁵:

- multiple reintegration pilots organized, in the first stage, around the existing social services for persons at risk of marginalization and self-marginalization;
- expanding cooperation with NGOs, especially those registered as peacebuilding stakeholders with MNURP;
- supporting production of locally-designed teaching and instruction materials on reintegration topics;
- client-orientation approach with a strong focus on counselling and referral to existing providers of reintegration support services.

Project Activity I-2.1.2: “Provide intensive training courses on negotiation, conflict resolution and mediation to the target communities” (lead-support: UNDP)

A consistent training component for 78 representatives of Government and non-Government organizations was conducted and reported in 2013.

Project Activity II-2.2.1: “Conduct public awareness and social communication campaign on human security and peaceful co-existence” (lead-support: UNDP)

The addition to the seven workshops conducted in 2013 and targeting exclusively women and youth, six similar events were supported under the project in 2014, according to the calendar below:

- On 16, 23 and 30 July 2014, the workshops were facilitated by the local SPC Intern hosted under the UNDP sector of the project. A small-scale study on the perception of youth of the community dividers and connectors was conducted on the occasion.
- On 28 January, 4 & 11 February 2014, facilitated by one International Intern (Rotary Fellowship).

It has to be mentioned that participating youth were informal leaders of their communities of residence. The workshops were organized in cooperation with Youth-at-Work initiative, in Honiara.

¹⁴ Conclusion of three such MOUs combining quick-gains with the long-term development results were in an advanced stage at the end of reporting period.

¹⁵ Several practical applications of the above principles were translated into diagrams agreed upon to be used in induction programmes on reintegration to facilitate understanding of the concept

At the end of the reporting period, a number of 755¹⁶ unemployed youth from Malaita, Honiara, and Guadalcanal provinces benefited from workshops on peacebuilding related issues. In order to support the national measures for dissemination of information on the Youth National Policy, the 500 reader-friendly booklets produced under project were distributed to youth participating in the above workshops.

Since the establishment of MNURP in 2006, organizing annual awareness campaigns on the occasion of the 'International Day of Peace – 21 September' became a tradition. Since its launch in 2012, the HSI-T3R project responded to MNURP interested in increasing the scope of the campaigns.

While in the first HSI-T3R year a relatively low-profile technical support was made available to MNURP, in 2013 the project support was expanded to production of information and education materials, stickers and posters¹⁷. In 2014, both technical and financial assistance was made available to the locally-designed and led campaign 'International Day of Peace – 21 September'. Besides the numerous talks and planning meetings between MNURP and UNDP, two workshops were organized as follows:

- One technical workshop for outlining the action plan of the campaign, on 30 June 2014. The workshop was attended by MNURP, MWYFCA, one regional NGO (SPC), one local NGO (VBMS), ILO and UNDP project teams;
- One induction session for 20 volunteers facilitated by MNURP and UNDP teams on 19 September 2014.

Three locally-organized events were organized under the umbrella of the '*International Day of Peace 2014*' campaign¹⁸ and consisted in:

- Two sensitization campaigns by 20 male and female volunteers who distributed stickers and posters and disseminated information on the SOI campaign as part of the global endeavor to promote peaceful co-existence; the sensitization campaigns took place on:
 - 19 September 2014 - street sensitization in Honiara, the capital of the country;
 - 21 September 2014 - sensitization in the second biggest cathedral in the country, located in Honiara.
- Handover of the 15 'Peace & Development' billboards to MNURP on 19 September. Representatives of SOI Broadcasting Corporation, the only radio station with national coverage, and Islands Sun, one of the two most important newspapers in the country, participated and extensively reflected the event in their respective media outlets.

Project Activity II-1.1.1: "Undertake an assessment of local economic development opportunities and skills needs using PACA methodology with additional focus on potential value chain upgrading and related skills needs assessment through CEA" (lead-support: ILO)

A stakeholders meeting representing key government ministries, key NGOs, churches, provincial government, Association of Rural Training Centre's and the private sector was organized on 15 November 2013 in Honiara. The one-day stakeholder meeting was convened to achieve four aims: to introduce project components and schedules to new stakeholders; to engage participants in discussions of possible areas of collaboration; to generate feedback on planned project activities; and to reach an understanding or draw up memorandums of understanding to deliver project activities with the ILO team.

¹⁶ Disaggregated data on training participants are referred to in section 3.7-Impact of this report

¹⁷ Specifics already introduced in section Project Activity I-1.1.3: "Implement advocacy measures for promoting local participation..."

¹⁸ HSI-T3R supported actions were organized complementarily to the actions supported by MNURP and SOI Christian Association. The latter consisted among others, in an ample ecumenical event with participation of Government officials, religious leaders, and representatives of the diplomatic community in Solomon Islands - the event was live broadcasted by SOI Broadcasting Corporation, the only radio station with national coverage.

Planning activities has been initiated to recruit international consultant to undertake and facilitate assessment study of sectorial economic development opportunities. The consultant will identify employment opportunities through a mapping exercise which would assess capacity of existing providers for market-oriented vocational, business and livelihood skills and micro-finance services. Additionally, the Consultant will be tasked to prepare information sheet that captures vital information to be shared amongst targeted groups. The activity will also include a two-day workshop with training providers to present results of the assessment. A working group will be established to facilitate further discussions and to obtain feedback on the assessment

Project Activity II-1.2.1: “Provide pre-vocational skills training (life skills training) and vocational training to ex-combatants¹⁹ and their families” (lead-support: ILO)

ILO has delivered C_BED trainings to approximately 1200 Solomon Islanders from rural and urban areas. Many of the trainings were delivered in collaboration with identified project partners e.g. Youth at Work, SICCI etc. In summary, during the last year of the reporting period, approximately 800 participants have been trained under this module excluding those who has been provided with the C-BED materials to run trainings of their own, approximately 488 females and 318 males from various locations within the identified project localities has been trained.

Project Activity II-1.2.2 “Review and adapt current ILO (gender-sensitive) enterprise development, micro-finance, and crisis response training materials to local context”

In close cooperation with MNURP, the following activities took place:

- The ILO Guide to employment booklet was prepared and shared with stakeholders
- Agreement was reached to use the booklet to assist young jobseekers, especially new graduates, school leavers, out-of-school and unemployed youth in their job search.
- Preliminary planning of the activities to be completed in 2015.

Project Activity II-1.2.3: “Implement one TOT workshop and one refresher TOT workshop during the second year (with Master Trainer)” (lead-support: ILO)

With the growing interest of many organizations for CBED Training, the team organized one Training of Facilitators (TOF) for CBED Manual. The participants recruited for this trainings were selected from the project stakeholders. Also, participants from the inter-Islands organizations were selected in this training. The aim of this training was to enable the participants to be equip with knowledge and be able to deliver the training in their own communities with support from other stakeholders.

Project Activity II-1.2.4: “Collaborate with local partners to implement Training of Entrepreneurs using the ILO's gender-sensitive materials” (lead-support: ILO).

Discussions is underway to deliver trainings using the ILO's gender sensitive issues. The ILO with its GET ahead training package will be focusing on basic enterprise management, developing women's confidence, creating a 'business mind, helping manage people and risks. The direct beneficiaries are Organizations engaged in promoting enterprise development among women in poverty who want to start or are already engaged in small-scale business

The purpose of this training is to provide practical information about income-generation and enterprise activities, enable low-income women entrepreneurs and their families to shift from marginal income generation to profitable business development and to take into account strategic gender-based issues affecting the rights of women to have equal access to property, financial and business support, and business opportunities.

¹⁹ MNURP suggested for the project not to target ex-combatants directly as it was a matter of great sensitivity and had potential to instigate turmoil. It was suggested that the initiatives of the project should instead be targeting the women, youths and other vulnerable groups in the rural and communities.

Project Activity II-1.2.5: “Monitoring and evaluation of training implementation (in addition to regular self-assessments by training providers and by trainees)” (lead-support: ILO)

In addition to the ‘Training Plan Reporting Template’, other monitoring and evaluation tools were developed:

- Evaluation of Training – a review template now replaces the old evaluation form
- Training Application Form and Workshop Report Template – to be followed in all trainings under the project
- Field Monitoring Template – for use by project officers for field trip data collection and reporting

Project Activity II-1.3.1: “Needs assessment concerning business development services and micro-finance services, identification of existing service providers and their services, cost, service uptake” (lead-support: ILO)

- One needs assessment mission was undertaken in Malaita province to identify the industrial activities income generation activities in the province. Consultations were conducted with youth leaders, provincial leaders, and other NGO’s of Malaita Province.
- Discussions were initiated with the Regional Financial Inclusion Programme with UNCDF in order to ensure operational synergies with this activity. The activity will be completed in 2015

Project Activity II-1.3.2: “Formation of business groups among training beneficiaries, using ILO methodology and training materials, through delivery of 15 workshops on business group formation in collaboration with local partners” (lead-support: ILO)

From the period November 2013 to October 2014 the ILO has delivered total of 15 (Fifteen) CBED trainings of which many were delivered in collaboration with identified project partners e.g. Youth at Work, SICCI etc. In summary, approximately 800 participants has been trained under this module excluding those who has been provided with the C-BED materials to run trainings of their own, approximately 488 females and 318 males from various locations within the identified project localities has been trained.

- Three trainings had been conducted in Malaita province of which one was conducted in collaboration with the Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce with youths in Malaita and the other was conducted in collaboration with the Correctional Services of Solomon Islands for inmates and officers inside the Auki Correctional Center and the third training was conducted in collaboration with the UNWomen for female market vendors.
- Two CBED training was also delivered to participants in Guadalcanal Province with the rest of the trainings delivered in Honiara where participants from focused provinces were recruited. In Honiara, the CBED trainings were delivered to the participants from UNWOMEN Market vendors, SICCI, Youth at Work, Honiara Community Leaders, Churches, Voice Blong Mere Solomon’s, Solomon Islands Women in Business Association (SIWIBA).
- Three of the biggest trainings were delivered in collaboration with Youth at Work with approximately 300 Youths being trained at three different sessions. The demand and the interest from other stakeholders for CBED training for their participants has been very high and ILO intends to deliver similar trainings in the future.

The aim of this trainings is to increase the business skills’ capacity of the youths as aspiring entrepreneurs using the ILO CBED Training Module

The follow up activity to this training is to form business groups among the training beneficiaries so that the skills attained from these trainings can be tested. This will also teach them how on how to deal with customers and also to find ways in which they could better improve their businesses and at the same time learn from other members of the groups.

Project Activity II-1.3.3 “Facilitation and support for the project beneficiaries' participation in the government and private sector organized monthly market trade fairs and related promotional events where public platform is utilized to spread the message of peaceful coexistence and respect for the rule of the law (annual trade fairs in 3 provinces/city)”

Planning activities were in advanced stage at the end of the reporting period for consistent initiation of this activity in the forthcoming year of project implementation.

The ILO is discussion with a few interested stakeholders like the Youth @ work in Solomon Islands to assist youths to take part in month monthly youth markets and trade affairs which will provide opportunities for these youths to learn and have some knowledge on how business operate. This activity would be linked to Activity II-1.3.2 where by youths could also participate in these events as groups which could provide more benefit to in terms of costs and working with peers.

Project Activity II-1.4.1: “Implementation of training and awareness riasing activities related to promotion of most urgent and relevant International Labour Standards, Gender Equality and Human Rights principles” (lead-support: ILO)

In collaboration with Secretariat of the Pacific Community, a training on “Human Rights” was held in Honiara, from 14 - 17 October 2014. The goal for the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of project stakeholders to better understand human rights issues that affect the country and identify ways in which through their work can build an improved culture of human rights in Solomon Islands. Through this training the ILO aimed to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues.

The ILO office sought the technical support from SPC RRRT in delivering the human rights training in the Solomon Islands. In partnering with ILO, The SPC RRRT allocated two trainers to facilitate and conduct the four-day training.

There were more than forty participants from respective organisations who participated in this workshop. Some of the participants were from the Workers and Employers organization in Solomon Islands; relevant Government Organisations that work directly with the project and other Government departments that works on Human Rights issues; civil society and faith-based organisations, other stakeholders and project partners which work closely on issues of Human rights.

Project Activity II-2.1.1: “Identification of conflict affected communities where water and sanitation needs not met” (lead-support: UNICEF)

Activity completed. Ten conflict affected communities were identified in Honiara, Guadalcanal and Malaita at the very beginning of WASH activities in 2013. Details were reflected in the 2013 Annual Report.

Project Activity II-2.2.1: “Conduct technical assessment for WASH (included in II-2.1.1 above)” (lead-support: UNICEF)

Activity completed. Assessment of water and sanitation needs in ten (10) selected schools was done in 2013 and was reflected in the 2013 Annual Report.

Project Activity II-2.2.2: “Develop action plans on water and sanitation for each of the 10 selected communities” (lead-support: UNICEF)

Action plans for all schools were already developed in 2013 but were again reviewed in 2014 in order to identify key areas of adjustment. In the revised action plan, PTAs for schools in Guadalcanal and Malaita were requested to facilitate the signing of land access agreements with landowners before construction commenced. Designs for toilet facilities were revised to include showers for girls as part of the menstrual hygiene management.

Project Activity II-2.2.3: “Conduct workshop on IEC (Information, Education and Communication)” (lead-support: UNICEF)

UNICEF conducted two workshops on IEC materials and communication strategy which was being developed by a consultant (Pasifika Communications). The first workshop was conducted in September, 2014 during which WASH Sector partners from NGOs, Government departments and projects provided feedback to draft materials. Inputs from workshop participants helped to align the WASH messages with cultural sensitivity, government policies and best practices in the WASH sector. Draft materials were again reviewed during the second workshop in early November 2014. Selected IEC materials were recommended for pretesting in the selected communities in Honiara and Guadalcanal.

Project Activity II-2.2.4: “Establish WASH Committees for 10 selected communities and provide capacity-building workshops” (lead-support: UNICEF)

In all the 10 schools, PTAs supported by provincial education authorities delegated the functions of School WASH management to “Working Committees” which are already existing with the primary responsibility of planning and overseeing school development projects. To date, three (3) of the ten committees have received operation and maintenance training from the implementing partners, Live & Learn Environmental Education. In addition, teachers and school children were mobilised to assume ownership and the responsibility to ensure proper use and management of installed facilities.

Project Activity II-2.3.1: “Develop tailor made ICT platforms and content to support community learning and nurture demand for sanitation and hygiene in 10 communities” (lead-support: UNICEF)

The development of a multi-media Communication for Development (C4D) WASH package is ongoing in support of MHMS led by Health Promotion Division and also Rural WASH Programme under the Environmental Health division. With complementary funding source UNICEF contracted Pasifika Communications of Fiji to implement this task alongside the production of CLTS manual. In the first place, a survey was conducted to determine people’s Knowledge Attitudes, Practices (KAP) on water, sanitation and hygiene. Findings of the survey informed the development of evidence based key messages, strategic communication plan as well as the production of subsequent IEC media products and materials. The multi-media package includes radio spots, a weekly one (1) hour youth radio talk back programme, a series of posters, an integrated WASH pocket guide, bookmarks, school materials, games and an animation series that can be used for facilitation of both community and school awareness activities alike.

All media products and materials were pre-tested in November and are in the final stages of production. The WASH C4D project’s youth media component is to date, the most successful youth driven media platform that is produced by young people for young people and supported by UNICEF Pacific. It covers a range of WASH related topics and others (e.g. promotion of key family practices during emergency response). The multi-media package will be rolled out in 2015 in a series of activities and events as part of a larger WASH campaign in collaboration with WASH stakeholders in Solomon Islands. Besides increasing knowledge and awareness of the importance of hand-washing and dangers of open defecation, this campaign is designed to influence positive behaviors amongst households and communities respectively.

Project Activity II-2.3.2: “Train 2 water technicians and 2 hygiene and sanitation workers per target community” (lead-support: UNICEF)

Six (6) WASH technicians were identified from three schools and underwent on-the-job training for installing and maintaining water supply and sanitation systems. UNICEF through the implementing NGO partner (Live & Learn Environmental Education) conducted hygiene education sessions for teachers and selected members of the PTA for these school. Teachers were incorporated in the program following a recommendation from communities in order to influence hygiene behavior change among school children (students).

Project Activity II-2.3.3: “Train WASH promoters in all selected communities” (lead-support: UNICEF)

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were developed and tested in some of the targeted schools. Communication for development tools were produced including flyers, posters and a booklet that will help to facilitate Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in the Solomon Islands. Technical standards for WASH in schools were drafted with a chapter on Menstrual Hygiene Management which provides guidance on special considerations for girls on school WASH facilities.

Project Activity II-2.4.1: “Conduct assessment on technological options in all selected communities” (lead-support: UNICEF)

Assessment of technology options was conducted as part of the technical assessment (Activity II-2.2.1). Table below shows details on adopted technology options for 10 schools.

Locality	No of School Children			WASH technology options	
School	Total	Male	Female	Water Supply	Sanitation
Four (4) Schools in Guadalcanal Province					
1. Titinge	281	137	144	Rainwater system	Pour flush toilets
2. Tamboko	126	77	49	Rainwater system	Pour flush toilets
3. Sali	281	61	220	Rainwater system	Pour flush toilets
4. Tenavatu	256	96	160	Rainwater system	Pour flush toilets
Four Schools in Malaita Province					
5. Walo	510	219	291	Gravity-fed system	Pour flush toilets
6. Gwounoa	800	344	456	Rainwater system	Pour flush toilets
7. Nafinua	750	323	427	Gravity-fed system	Pour flush toilets
8. Kwaiafa	670	288	382	Gravity-fed system	Pour flush toilets
Two schools in Honiara City					
9. Koloale	1,603	754	849	Municipal water supply & rainwater system	Flush toilets
10. Ilia	380	160	220	Municipal water supply & rainwater system	Flush toilets
TOTALs	5,657	2,459	3,198		

Project Activity II-2.4.2: “Installation of appropriate water facilities” (lead-support: UNICEF)

The technological assessment that was conducted established that three (3) of the schools could better be served with gravity-fed schemes (piped water systems). The rest of the schools could be served with rainwater systems. To date, four (4) schools have fully functioning rain water systems which will capture water from classroom rooftops. At one of the four (4) schools over 380 school children and their teachers are already using newly constructed pour flush toilets. As part of the sustainability plan, school teachers and community representatives were taken through processes for establishing sustainability plans for their installed water systems. This include routine and preventive maintenance of water system components and financial resources mobilisation for purchasing spare parts.

Project Activity II-2.5.1: “Development of guidelines and manuals” (lead-support: UNICEF)

The production of guidelines is ongoing including draft CLTS guidelines, Communication for Development tools, Technical standards for WASH in schools, and key hygiene and sanitation messages. The project also contributed towards the production of the Solomon Islands Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene Design and Construction Standards. Rural WASH community engagement guidelines mention Operation and Management, and UNICEF will contribute to a complete chapter on Operation and Maintenance in schools in collaboration with MEHRD and MHMS. These documents are essential for guiding effective community management and delivery of WASH services at community level.

Project Activity II-2.6.1: “Establish monitoring mechanism” (lead-support: UNICEF)

UNICEF worked closely with provincial Governments in planning and implementation of WASH facilities in schools. Monitoring arrangements were facilitated to enable school management authorities to include WASH as part of their regular reporting arrangements. At central level UNICEF maintained discussions with Ministries responsible for Health and Education to adequately include WASH monitoring in their respective Information Management Systems and will continue to advocate to practice WASH monitoring more prominent using the current mechanism.

Project Activity II-3.1.1: “Provide pre-vocational skills training (life skills training) to urban ex-combatants” (lead-support: ILO)

MNURP suggested for the project not to target ex-combatants directly as it was a matter of great sensitivity and had potential to instigate turmoil. It was suggested that the initiatives of the project should instead be targeting the women, youths and other vulnerable groups in the rural and communities.

Two skills training were delivered by the project in collaboration with partners as follows:

- The first training on tourism was conducted in collaboration with The Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau and The Guadalcanal Tourism Division for Participants in Guadalcanal Province from the 11th to 13th December 2013
- The second training on Sewing Skills training was conducted in collaboration with the HS Sewing School from the 29th to 31st January 2014 for participants in Honiara.

With the sewing training a total of 40 participants were trained and of this total five were males and the rest were females. The tourism training had a total of 32 Participants from Guadalcanal Province. This training programme aimed to accommodate the capacity building needs of rural tourism operators to accommodate arrival of tourists in the country. The workshop aimed to enhance understanding, basic knowledge and skills about the industry.

Project Activity II-3.1.2: “Provide training on basic business skills and business group formation for urban ex combatants²⁰” (lead-support: ILO).

C-BED training for small Business Organizations was conducted in Honiara for existing small business owners. The aim was to train the participants on ways to improve and increase knowledge of marketing and marketing approaches, business productivity with better planning methods, business quality management processes, proper bookkeeping and its importance for businesses, and business costing planning.

Project Activity II-3.1.3: “Organize regular meetings between SICCI, business associations, and vocational training providers to ensure market-driven vocational training and subsequent placement of trainees in decent jobs” (lead-support: ILO).

Outreach activities were conducted in close cooperation with the Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce & Industries (SICCI). The activities aimed at linking the existing Employers association in Auki Malaita province to the SICCI to be in contact and later become the SICCI member. During the mission, Malaita Entrepreneurs Association was located and contacts had been given to each. Apart from MEA, other NGO’s had been identified as well.

Various new partners were identified and joined the project in the delivery of the project activities. In the recent trainings the project partnered with organisations such as:

- Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce
- Solomon Islands Women in Business Association
- Honiara Community Leaders and Churches
- The Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau
- The Guadalcanal Tourism Division
- HS Sewing & Company

Project Activity II-3.1.4: “Improve target group's access to sustainable diversified and affordable financial services (similar to rural areas component)” (lead-support: ILO). Planning activities were in advanced stage at the end of the reporting period for consistent initiation of this activity in the forthcoming year of project implementation. A national coordinator specialized in entrepreneurship, economic development and competency-based training will coordinate project implementation and develop partnerships with local training and service providers.

²⁰ MNURP suggested for the project not to target ex-combatants directly as it was a matter of great sensitivity and had potential to instigate turmoil. It was suggested that the initiatives should instead be targeting the women, youths and other vulnerable groups in the rural and urban communities.

3.2. Progress towards the achievement of the outputs

Outputs	OVis ²¹	Progress ²²	Recommendations/ Comments
<i>Output I-1.1: Up to 90% of selected stakeholders (local governmental officials, community leaders, representatives of CBOs and Women's Groups) participate in the process of establishing local registration systems to improve local participation (lead support: UNDP)</i>	12 provincial workshops on implementation and exit strategy	11	-
	36 registration workshops	24	-
	Number of stickers and posters (<i>revised from radio²³ & TV²⁴ spots</i>)	8,000	Target to be (re)defined for subsequent year
	12 newspaper articles on project events	3	Target revised from <i>paper adds</i>
	90% of the selected stakeholders attend project arrangements such as coordination meetings on and/or proposing modalities to improving local participation ²⁵	80%	Reported progress refers to JP coordination meetings. Scale to measure progress to be further operationalized
<i>Output I-1.2: All three target provinces of Guadalcanal, Malaita and Honiara possess 'green' community peace centres as foundation for "tension" reduction (lead support: UNDP)</i>	Four (4) renewable energy systems delivered	0	Advanced delivery for one system
	Five (5) peace centres constructed or retrofitted	3	Advanced delivery for five centers)
	15 "Peace and Development" billboards delivered (<i>revised from water works - wells</i>)	15	-
	Annual strategies for social rehabilitation (<i>revised from construction works</i>)	1	-
<i>Output I-2.1: Local re-integration counseling mechanism with focus on negotiation, conflict resolution, mediation, developed and become fully functional (lead support: UNDP)</i>	Needs assessment conducted	6	Target to be redefined for subsequent year ²⁶
	6 reintegration mechanisms established	6	
	Number of professionals trained on conflict-related topics	78	Target to be refined for subsequent year
<i>Output I-2.2: At least 70% of target beneficiaries obtained knowledge on human security & peaceful co-existence and translate into actions through locally-organized events (lead support: UNDP)</i>	Annual strategy to advocate human security and peaceful co-existence	3	-
	28 workshops participated by selected local stakeholders	15	-
	12 locally organized events	3	-

²¹ OVis extracted from prodoc budget summary. At the request of the Joint Project Steering Committee of 26 August 2014, the OVis are subject of revision through wide consultative processes – revision expected to be concluded in December 2015.

²² Specifics on each reported indicator provided in other report sections, especially 3.1-Main activities and 3.7-Impact

²³ Radio episodes delivered by MNURP under SIG-funded project – details referred to in section 3.1-Main activities undertaken

²⁴ The only TV station in the country suspended activity at the beginning of 2014.

²⁵ Indicator defined so as to comply with both HSI-T3R Objective as well as with the UNDP corporate result-oriented approach

²⁶ Reported figures refer to consolidated reintegration mechanisms in: three correctional centers, one shelter for women/girls, one office for psychosocial counselling of youth, and communities (training for trauma support workers)

Outputs	OVis	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments ²⁷
<i>Output II-1.1: Economic needs of target ex-combatants and their families are fully identified through field-based survey, using ILO PACA and CEA methodologies...</i> ²⁸ (lead support: ILO)	Number of assessment of local economic development opportunities and skills needs using PACA methodology with additional focus on potential value chain upgrading	0	1
<i>Output II-1.2: Up to 65% of trained beneficiaries obtain enough skills and knowledge to engage in small but sustainable self-start businesses within the context of improved social relations with partners and the communities</i> (lead support: ILO)	Number of ex-combatants ²⁹ provided with pre-vocational skills (life skills) and vocational training	Partially achieved	Target pending (re)validation in cooperation with SIG
	Number of ILO (gender-sensitive) enterprise development, micro-finance, and crisis response training materials adapted to local context	1	Reported progress refers to ILO Guide to employment booklet
	Number of TOT and refresher workshops delivered	1	2
	Number of local partners to implement Training of Entrepreneurs using the ILO's gender-sensitive materials	Partially achieved	Target pending (re)validation in cooperation with SIG
	Number of monitoring and evaluation sessions of training implementation	15	15 (target to be redefined for the subsequent year)
<i>Output II-1.3: At least 60% of training beneficiaries in rural areas have access to business development services to improve their sustainability and business success</i> (lead support: ILO)	Number of needs assessment concerning business development services and micro-finance services, identification of existing service providers and their services, cost, and service uptake	0	1
	Number of workshops on business group formation	15	Reported figures refer to CBED training
	Number of project beneficiaries' supported for participation in the government and private sector organized monthly market trade fairs and related promotional events ...	0	Target pending (re)validation in cooperation with SIG
<i>Output II-1.4: Awareness raising among beneficiaries on human rights, labour rights and gender equality</i> (lead support: ILO)	Number of training and awareness raising activities ... to promote ... International Labour Standards, Gender Equality and Human Rights principles	1	Target to be redefined for the subsequent year of project implementation

²⁷ Table contains recommendations and comments not mentioned under section 3 - "Main activities undertaken" of this report.

²⁸ [Methodologies] indicating training needs, employment opportunities and value chains to be targeted for development

²⁹ MNURP suggested for the project not to target ex-combatants directly as it was a matter of great sensitivity and had potential to instigate turmoil. It was suggested that the initiatives should instead be targeting the women, youths and other vulnerable groups in the rural and urban communities

<i>Output II-2.1: Water-sanitation needs in selected communities identified in consultation with relevant stakeholders (lead support: UNICEF)</i>	10 conflict affected communities with water and sanitation needs	10	Activity completed.
<i>Output II-2.2: 10 selected communities establish and self-manage fully functioning water and sanitation committees (lead support: UNICEF)</i>	10 functional water and sanitation management committees.	3	Activity ongoing. Working committees were targeted.
<i>Output II-2.3: Local water and sanitation technicians in 10 selected communities fully trained in basic skills for installation of WASH facilities, community hygiene and sanitation promoters (lead support: UNICEF)</i>	20 trained water technicians	6	Activity ongoing. Practical sessions were done for local technicians.
	20 trainer hygiene promoters.	10	Activity ongoing – selected members of the working committees targeted.
<i>Output II-2.4: Water supply facilities in 10 affected communities installed and become fully functional (lead support: UNICEF)</i>	10 functional water supply facilities in place.	4	Activity ongoing. Reported number for rainwater systems only.
<i>Output II-2.5: Guidelines and manuals on operation and maintenance of community water supply developed (lead support: UNICEF)</i>	80% of the newly installed water facilities functioning towards the end evaluation.	100%	Activity ongoing. Reported progress is based for four (4) schools where newly installed water systems were fully functional.
<i>Output II-2.6: Local monitoring mechanism installed at central and provincial levels (lead support: UNICEF)</i>	10 monitoring mechanisms installed at central and provincial levels.	40%	Activity ongoing. Data of functional WASH facilities to be incorporated in Education Management Information System in 2015
<i>Output II-3.1: 300 urban ex-combatants and their communities have improved income-generating capacity through access to (pre-)vocational skills training, business skills training and support, and job placement services (lead support: ILO)</i>	Number of urban ex-combatants benefiting from training on basic business skills & group formation	Partially achieved	MNURP suggested for the project not to target ex-combatants directly as it is a matter of great sensitivity and has potential to instigate turmoil. Thus, rather than having the sole focus on ex-combatants, the project focusses on the wider communities
	Number of urban ex-combatants benefiting from pre-vocational (life skills) training		
	Number of meetings to ensure market-driven vocational training and subsequent placement in decent jobs		
	Number of urban ex-combatants benefiting from group's access to sustainable diversified and affordable financial services		

3.3. Achievements as measured against stated objectives³⁰

Objectives/Purpose	OVI	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Objective I-1: To improve local governance and provide capacity-building measures to local stakeholders such as local government officials, community leaders, community-based organizations and women's groups for successful recovery from violent conflict	Ratio of MNURP peacebuilding stakeholders ³¹ benefiting from one form or another of capacity-building measures under the UNDP sectors of the project	47 %	Target: 90% Baseline to be revalidated for the subsequent year of project ³²
Objective I-2: To promote reintegration and make it fully functional to meet the needs of the community members and ex-combatants for human security and peaceful co-existence*	Percentage of institutionally-affiliated ³³ trainees reasonably satisfied ³⁴ with the quality of the training on trauma topics	100 %	Target: 70%
	Percentage of non-affiliated members ³⁵ of target communities ³⁶ reporting a change in better of the quality of their lives after benefiting from reintegration support, inclusive trauma counselling	0 %	Baseline, milestones, and target to be defined The reintegration mechanism is planned to become fully functional in 2015
Objective II-1: To empower economic security and promote sustainable livelihoods for the target communities and returned ex-combatants through income generation measures	OVI pending (re)validation in cooperation with SIG	Partially achieved	Target pending (re)validation in cooperation with SIG
Objective II-2: To enhance by up to 80% the functional capacity of target communities to deal with conflict-affected water and sanitation management problems by 2015	% functional capacity of target communities to deal with conflict-affected water and sanitation management problems.	40%	Target: 80%. Reported progress based on schools where WASH facilities were functional and communities trained
Objective II-3: To empower urban ex-combatants and their communities to establish sustainable and decent livelihoods (ILO)	OVI pending (re)validation in cooperation with SIG	Partially achieved	Target pending (re)validation in cooperation with SIG

³⁰ Objectives stipulated in 'Budget summary' section' of project document, page 6 to 21; Exception, Objective I-1 as the budget description corresponds to the objective as formulated on page 3 of the prodac.

³¹ The baseline considered for the reported data consists in the MNURP corporate directory of 36 peacebuilding stakeholders, out of which 22 Ministries and 14 NGOs and faith-based organizations

³² Revalidation of MNURP corporate plans to take place after the elections scheduled for November 2014

³³ The planning assumption: history of personal change is positively correlated with capability to support others to progress through the stages of behavior change. History of personal behavior change of (para)professionals was considered as particularly relevant given the generalized tensions-related trauma reported in the country.

³⁴ The trauma workshops were assessed by trainees on a five-item scale consisting in excellent, very good, good, fair, and poor. The ratings of 'excellent' and 'very good' were considered for identification of the 'reasonable degree of satisfaction' with the training.

³⁵ Community members regardless of their militant experience – target communities to be selected in January 2015

³⁶ Consultations held with Government counterparts in November 2014 outlined a preliminary agreement on considering the directory of communities where solovisu support was provided by MNURP in 2013 and 2014.

3.4. Implementation constraints, including plans for addressing them

The major **constraints related to implementation of the overall project** were addressed through the consensual decision of the JP Steering Committee to request no-cost extensions of the project. Succinctly, the challenges encountered during reporting period consisted in:

Adjusting to the changes of the political context:

- In April 2013, the Report on the “Tensions” of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) became available in the public domain by a third party (non-SIG) informal release. This event shook the trust and significantly changed the operating environment. On the other hand, the release of the TRC report boosted the visibility of the project which started to be considered an important vehicle in paving the way for the implementation of the key recommendations of the TRC report.
- The elections slowed down project implementation in the second half of 2014, especially due to:
 - direct involvement of key local partners as well as Government agencies in elections activities;
 - travel of Honiara residents to their province of origin for voting.

Overcoming the shortage of human resources under the project:

- In 2012, the first year of project implementation, important challenges were registered in retaining UN professionals under the project due to especially the extremely high cost of living in the country and to the isolation factors and poor medical facilities. Despite the initial challenges, the UN human resources were in place at the beginning of the year 2013. Due to mainly medical grounds, there was a high turnover of international staff. In addition, four out of the six national professionals resigned. Starting the first quarter of 2014, the project team had to be rebuilt. A key ILO national staff passed away in July unexpectedly, which halted planned activities for a few weeks.
- Until beginning of 2014, the limited capacity of MNURP impacted negatively on the pace of implementation of especially peacebuilding and livelihoods sectors of the project.

Coping with the effects of natural disasters and the archipelago nature of the country:

- Since the commencement of the project, the country was hit by tsunami, in February 2013 and by numerous earthquakes, often followed by tsunami alerts in 2013 and 2014. In addition, the unprecedented floods of April 2014, which hit Honiara, generated frequent shifts in priorities of the Government Ministries as well as of the communities. For the most recent natural disaster, a total of 700mm of rainfall in 3 days caused a number of large-scale flash floods, which led to an evacuation of about 10,000 people in 27 evacuation centres in the capital Honiara with a population of 68,000. The neighboring Guadalcanal Province was also heavily affected by this disaster. A state of Emergency was declared and an official request for international assistance was issued by the Government. Accordingly, all Ministries placed priorities on the response to this natural disaster for 3 months until the State of Emergency was lifted in July 2014. The shift of Government priorities in human resources and its budget affected the planned implementation of the project.
- Furthermore, logistical challenges were registered in terms of transportation between the provinces of the country as the air and sea transport facilities were significantly over-stretched the last year of reporting period. In addition, the prolonged land disputes in Malaita, one of the two islands targeted by the project, led to closure of its airstrip. This resulted in an even higher demand on the means of sea transportation which are already scarce in the country and at the minimum level of safety standards.

Pioneering the joint approach to project implementation generated constraints and affected negatively the progress towards achieving the five objectives of the project. During the second and third years of project implementation, special attention was therefore paid to the establishment of inter-institutional systems and mechanisms for coordination among the five project partners, such as joint planning through regular coordination meetings and joint monitoring.

The additional constraints registered at sector level and the programmatic modalities to address them are presented on the pages that follow in this report..

<i>Sector challenge</i>	<i>Plans for addressing the challenge</i>
Creation of one peace center per province would hardly cover the needs of assistance of the province residents due to the extremely scarce land transportation infrastructure. In terms of sea transportation, it usually takes days of travel around the islands/province to reach an urban setting.	Decision was taken to consider allocation of project support to multiple centers for increasing capacity of existing centers – the first steps were already taken to support centers: - providing recovery support to GBV victims - preparing the peaceful reintegration of perpetrators (inmates)
Coordination mechanisms or clusters on peacebuilding and conflict-related topics are in a rather nascent phase	Project support was made available for: - preparation of National Peacebuilding Policy - developing institutional capacity of MNURP for mainstreaming conflict-sensitive programming into other ministerial mandates
Reluctance of general population and especially ex-militants/ex-combatants to register nominally for trauma counselling and recovery as a pre-requisite for sustainable reintegration	Preliminary agreement was reached to consider support at community level for anonymous self-help groups and peer support for especially victims of GBV and people experiencing disabilities due to tensions-related trauma
Initially, the ILO component of the project was solely manned by an International UN Volunteer in early 2013 as the Project Coordinator, but she resigned after serving the project for less than a year in June 2013. The ILO then hired a new National Project Coordinator and two Program Assistants with project management and implementation experience which ensured the project continued to function as expected. Unfortunately, one of the Program Assistant resigned not long after being recruited. The major drawback for the team in 2014 was the resignation of ILO Programme Officer responsible for SOI based in Fiji in May 2014 and the passing away of the Project Coordinator based in Honiara.	However, the inclusion of one Program Assistant in March 2014 enabled the ILO team to implement some activities which were planned to be delivered in collaboration with the Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The team was later joined by Programme Assistant looking after project activities in Solomon Islands based in Fiji.
For the WASH component, construction costs are very high especially due to the high landing costs of imported materials and high operational costs. Due to unpredictable weather (including major floods that affected the country in April 2014) the project implementation suffered delays and high transport costs as transporters were not willing to deliver materials in hard-to-reach schools.	WASH assessment reports were very helpful to guide the overall planning and site-specific budgeting of WASH improvements. In addition, some of the schools agreed to meet capital cost for locally sourced materials and labour with help from communities.
For the WASH component, technical and facilitation capacities are very low. Implementing partners are going through technical mentoring and coaching from UNICEF in the absence of standard construction guidelines for WASH.	The NGO LLEE has slowly picked up on facilitation skills for achieving effective community ownership and enhanced functional capacity. Capacity development has therefore been regarded cross-cutting at all project stages

Effective project monitoring and contract management depended on adequate technical support. As the availability of qualified WASH engineers in Solomon Islands is extremely limited, sourcing services of competent water engineers able to design and supervise WASH infrastructure improvement for schools, proved very challenging.	of implementation. By building in capacity building in overall programming, WASH programmes could successfully be executed within constraints of budgets, duration and quality and support a range of NGOs to develop their skills and expertise for future upscaling.
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3.5. Lessons learned

3.5.1 Working with partners

- Pro-active liaison and advancement of the genuine partnerships with agencies operating locally allowed delineation of tasks for punctual activities and served as an entry point for fostering complementarity of the overall services.
- Consolidation of existing or planned human security-related initiatives by local partners amplified the impact of HSI-T3R interventions. It applied to especially the assistance of social groups in need for multi-sectoral recovery support such as unemployed youth, victims of GBV, and people experiencing disabilities.
- Incorporation of both quick gains and long-term development elements into the joint implementation arrangements contributed to the sustainable advancement of institutional capabilities of partners.
- Introduction of new standards and practices through an incremental approach with jointly agreed zone of proximal development boosted local counterparts' self-confidence.
- Although challenging in its incipient phases, the integrated programming proved relevant for Solomon Islands to allow for cross-sector integration. Through joint monitoring meetings the project gained very helpful inputs from other sectors based on their perspective such as gender, peacebuilding, environment and social inclusion.
- In an environment with very limited institutional experience for delivering improved WASH services in schools, inclusion of capacity development plans and careful selection of implementation arrangements was relevant to adequately deal with partnerships especially when working within the constraints of time and resources. UNICEF spent time identifying right implementation mechanisms in an environment with very limited institutional experience for delivering improved WASH services in schools.

3.5.2 Good Practice/Innovation

- Understanding of and capitalizing on the integrated nature of the HSI-T3R interventions was considerably enhanced through regular coordination meetings between the technical teams of project partners.
- Besides maximizing the use of resources, co-location of UN teams of the project with the Governmental partner brought a series of other important benefits, such as:
 - facilitated routine coordination as well as ad-hoc talks, through which, genuine partnership was encouraged and key operational aspects were clarified or planned for;
 - allowed the application of the protection-empowerment framework to the counterpart human resources;
 - facilitated the structured observation which brought to light capacity assets and needs that could be hardly revealed by a formal assessment.
- Most probably given the lack of inter-agency cluster on peacebuilding topics in the country, the bilateral consultations and sharing of practices and concerns yielded better results than the large-scale inter-Ministerial consultations.
-

- Although logistically challenging, introduction of trauma counselling concept to large and diverse (para)professional groups brought the expected reward of having a great diversity of personal and professional experiences and practices shared among participants. Furthermore, the comprehensive training facilitated local agreement on the programmatic necessity to delineate between the two equally important and mutually reinforcing elements of psychosocial recovery: spiritual and secular socio-medical recovery.
- Sustainability of WASH is dependent on a wide range of factors beyond community training. By contributing towards policy development, UNICEF has enabled the WASH sector to better provide services at scale through improved resource mobilization, building local ownership and building on cultural environment.

3.5.3. Application of human security concept (lessons learned)

- Although slowing down the pace of project, wide participation and consultations provided space for:
 - seizing complementarities between HSI-T3R and non-HSI-T3R resources of each project partner;
 - agreements on common goals for which multi-institutional resources were pooled;
 - getting insights on the zone of proximal development of institutional capacities based on a realistic assessment of institutional strengths and weaknesses, assets and needs.
- Solving the diversity of threats to human security of former combatants and host communities is a long-term and two-way process involving gradual development of the protection-empowerment framework. Being an initiative with limited timeframe and resources, the HSI-T3R project paid special attention to managing the expectations of the local stakeholders in terms of the scope and magnitude of project interventions. With respect to the long-term interventions, the HSI-T3R project proved to be an instrumental platform for initiating structured consultations on post-HSI-T3R interventions.
- The application of protection-empowerment framework to institutionally-affiliated people reduced significantly their 'professional' insecurity and resulted in greater institutional involvement. This lesson may apply particularly in contexts when the vast majority of institutionally-affiliated people are also trying to come to terms with their past trauma.
- A straightforward delineation of the primary and secondary prevention measures undertaken under the project allowed targeting two social categories of special concern in the country: the unemployed youth and the inmates. In connection to the first group, due to the fact they lost educational opportunities during the past tensions in the country, are generally being perceived as the 'lost' generation. In connection to the latter group, it is generally acknowledged that:
 - the vast majority of the inmates under the custody of correctional services in SOI are former combatants convicted on 'tensions'-related offences;
 - 11 years passed since the end of the tensions and it could be reasonably expected that the discharge of the tensions-related inmates is about to commence at a relatively large scale.
- The linkages of WASH with peacebuilding and livelihoods improvement could lead to maximised benefits at community level especially if all efforts are targeting the same people. Communities become better organised and united to work together for their common good. For example, after learning how to cast toilet seats, one community also organised themselves to build two toilets at a nearby health post in Guadalcanal Province.

3.5.4. Project management (lessons learned)³⁷

- Participatory planning and joint implementation may generate delays in the delivery of project outputs but it pays off in terms of progressing towards the higher generality results such as project outcomes and objectives, namely the types of results that are always closely linked to the improvements in the quality of life of the indirect beneficiaries of any project.
- The community-based approach for post-conflict recovery proved to be more appropriate to the local context. It has to be noted that it is generally acknowledged in SOI that a significant proportion of community members participated in the past ethnic tensions in a combat or support role. In addition, currently, there is a great variety of social perceptions of the ex-combatant/ex-militant status ranging from heroic to dehumanizing labelling. Decision was therefore taken to channel project resources towards:
 - communities seriously disrupted by past tensions, especially if also affected by recent natural disasters;
 - communities of high return of victims of past tensions;
 - community members regardless of their combat/militant history.
- As a concept, *peacebuilding* is, at least, 'generous' and incorporates numerous elements, 'traditionally' part of the *statebuilding* and *reintegration* concepts. Taking into account the timelines and the mandate of the HSI-T3R project, it proved useful to simplify operationalization of the peacebuilding concept into:
 - addressing statebuilding aspects as support to MNURP to implement its mandate in relation to Governmental and non-Governmental peacebuilding stakeholders;
 - addressing reintegration as a separate element to respond to the needs of especially individuals at risk of (self)marginalization.
- Fostering complementarity between the religious and secular elements of trauma recovery led to greater local acceptance of and alignment to the international standards. The process of rolling with the, often openly expressed resistance, to 'westernized' counselling methods was initiated through:
 - identifying common elements between the international standards and local practices;
 - outlining differences between the international standards (as legally binding international arrangements) and internationally recommended practices (as menu of options);
 - transmitting information on the history and methods of formulating international standards.
- In the conditions of the pervasive shortage of employment opportunities in the country, allocating project resources for the development of the self-employment sector allowed a basic improvement of economic security in communities targeted by the project. At the same time, it allowed planning for the more specialized interventions for mapping the income-generation opportunities and job market trends

3.6. Project evaluations

No evaluations were planned to be conducted during the reporting period. A small-scale evaluation exercise targeting the reintegration mechanisms is scheduled for the subsequent year of project implementation. The overall project evaluation as well as the internal project review will be planned under the strategic guidance of the JP Steering Committee scheduled for December 2014.

³⁷ Further data on project management issues were introduced in section 3.4. Implementation constraints, including plans for addressing them

3.7. Percentage of budgeted funds actually spent – indicative figures³⁸

64.87 % of project funds were spent. An outline on the expenditure for each UN agency is presented below³⁹:

Implementing Organisation	Expenditure to date
UNDP	591,535.16
ILO	336,420.50
UNICEF	503,515.00
Total	1,431,470.66

3.8. Impact of key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration⁴⁰

As anticipated by the five project partners, the HSI-T3R budget did not allow tackling all of the issues surrounding former combatants and their communities. Consequently, cost-sharing arrangements with other cognate projects were pro-actively sought for during project implementation. While complementarity between HSI-T3R and non-HSI-T3R funds of each UN partner was consistently ensured, special attention was paid to the gradual increasing of complementarity between HSI-T3R and SIG funds mobilized in response to the identified human security needs.

3.8.1. Partnership and collaboration between the five signatories of the project document.

In order to maximize the use of project resources as well as the impact of project services, two key arrangements for inter-agency cooperation were developed between the formal partners under the project.

Strategic direction for project implementation was ensured by the Joint Project (JP) Steering Committee. The five signatories of the project document were represented in the JP Steering Committee at the following levels:

- the Permanent Secretary of MNURP (Co-Chairperson),
- the Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP SOI Office (Co-Chairperson),
- the Delegated Senior Official of MHMS (Member),
- the Chief of UNICEF SOI Office (Member),
- the Delegated Senior Official of ILO Pacific Office (Member).

In line with project document stipulations, the JPSC provided project guidance, including:

- alignment with corporate and national priorities;
- review and approval of budgets and annual work plans;
- assessment of project performance against intended outputs and objectives;
- approval of substantive programme and budget revisions;
- advice on exit strategy and other matters as deemed necessary.

UNDP ensured administrative and secretarial support for the three JP Steering Committee meetings held until the end of reporting period.

While the strategic decisions were taken at the level of JP Steering Committee, starting 2013, the technical concerns and challenges encountered during delivery of project services were addressed through the establishment of a joint coordination mechanism. It consisted in convening JP Coordination Meetings of project partners whenever required to deal with punctual challenges in project implementation. The practice was acknowledged as a valuable tool and was gradually consolidated and refined in 2014. Through the seven JP Coordination Meetings held in 2014, the joint planning of project activities and regular share of information between the five partners under the project were ensured.

³⁸ Confirmed 2014 delivery will be available in the first quarter of 2015

³⁹ All the further details such as total budgets, reporting period budgets, actual expenditure, percentage, etc. are referred to in the consolidated financial summary report included in section 5 of this report.

⁴⁰ For data on the impact on women, boys and girls see the subsequent section in this report (section 3.8).

3.8.2. Partnership and collaboration with other institutions at sector level covered diverse operational modalities ranging from formal contracting to ‘gentlemen’ agreements on pooling resources for punctual activities.

Important first steps were taken under the HSI-T3R project for an **increased capacity of the network of non-Governmental institutions and Government agencies** operating in SOI in areas relevant to the HSI-T3R project and, generally, to the human security concept. The network of formal and informal partners developed under the project and benefiting from capacity development support is succinctly presented below.

Under the **peacebuilding and reintegration/trauma counselling sectors** of the HSI-T3R project, 15 out of the existing 37 SOI peacebuilding stakeholders benefited from one form or another of capacity support. MNURP, the Government agency with a peacebuilding mandate, benefited from the most consistent project support package. Besides the material support consisting in IT equipment and share of project office expenses, the upgrade of the knowledge and skills was ensured for MNURP staff at national and province levels in areas related to trauma counselling and conflict prevention and management. Momentum was created for MNURP to contribute to the dissemination of peacebuilding and trauma-related skills and knowledge among the wide network of local peacebuilding stakeholders. In joint implementation arrangements with MNURP, the capacity to undertake and/or the institutional awareness on peacebuilding and trauma counselling-related interventions under the HSI-T3R was increased for the following agencies and institutions:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Ministry of Police, National Security, Correctional Service | 8 Ministry of Home Affairs |
| 2 Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs | 9 Ministry of Culture and Tourism |
| 3 Ministry of Health and Medical Service | 10 Sycamore Tree Solomon Islands |
| 4 Ministry of Commerce, Industries, Labour and Immigration | 11 Development Service Exchange |
| 5 Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs | 12 Vois Blong Mere |
| 6 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey | 13 Christian Care Centre |
| 7 Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening | 14 Ilukim Sustainability Solomon Islands |

Under the **economic security sector of the HSI-T3R project**, a wide variety of institutions cooperated for or benefited from the delivery of C-BED training under the project. In addition, in cooperation with MNURP and SPC, training on human rights and labour rights was delivered to representatives of:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Guadalcanal Province Government | 7 Ministry Commerce, Immigration, Labour & Industries |
| 2 Workers Union Solomon Island | 8 Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs |
| 3 Solomon Island Teachers Association | 9 Ministry of Health and Medical Services |
| 4 South Sea Evangelical Church/Hope Trust | 10 Live & Learn |
| 5 Correctional Services Solomon Islands | 11 Church of Melanesia |
| 6 Tanone and Tasahe communities | 12 Development Service Exchange |

Under the **WASH sector of the HSI-T3R project**, all agencies under the initiative benefited from joint implementation through experiential learning and complementarity of inputs. Joint coordination meetings which were hosted by Ministry of National Unity and Peace (MNURP) were very effective in developing community engagement strategies. UNICEF’s implementing partner, Live & Learn Environmental Education (LLEE) were encouraged to broaden their stakeholders engagement during MoU signing and site selection for WASH facilities. For the first, time MNURP officials at provincial level were involved in the signing of MoUs which required landowners consent their contribution of land for WASH facilities in schools. In addition, UNICEF’s partnership with a civil society organisation like LLEE helped to influence community participation and building of local ownership.

In terms of **impact on communities**, several key achievements were accomplished under the project. The most noticeable/prominent are outlined below:

- The community of unemployed youth registered with one of the very few local initiatives aiming at increasing youth employability, was provided with *fora* to get insights on advantages of peaceful co-existence, to debate their peacebuilding-related concerns and to identify non-violent solutions to their daily life problems.
- A network of 183 community-based trauma support workers was created by the project. The network covers communities most affected by past tensions and consists in counselling professionals and paraprofessionals.
- Two of the communities most affected by the natural disaster of 2014 (floods) benefited from on-site training on community-based entrepreneurship development training.
- The WASH-supported schools became central points of community learning in terms of technology transfer and influence hygiene behaviour change. Community representatives who participated in the construction of WASH facilities adopted designs for building latrines/toilets in their homes. One community in Tamboko area, replicated school toilet designs for a nearby health facility and their homes. The project facilitated technology transfer for WASH facilities from targeted schools to nearby schools.
- Positive changes in attitudes and behaviours of SOI general public were promoted through a gradual increasing in scale and scope of public awareness campaigns:
 - International Day of Peace and contribution to the local initiative *lumi talk aboutim peace* – 2014
 - On 15 October, 2014 UNICEF accompanied officials from MHMS and MEHRD to patronise hand washing promotion events at Tenavatu and Tamboko schools marking Global Hand washing day. On this day, school children and their teachers promoted ‘hand washing with soap’ as an effective behaviour for reducing the transmission of faecal bacteria which causes diarrhoea.
 - A youth radio ‘talkback show’ aired on weekly basis on Solomon Islands Broadcasting Cooperation (SIBC) received overwhelming country-wide support especially among the youth who sought to gain more knowledge on issues related to water management, sanitation, hygiene and health information. This programme was the first of its kind to provide an interactive platform for WASH professionals to respond to WASH-related questions from the general public. This radio programme will be aired for a year, in part with UNTHFS funding.

3.9. Impact of project on women, girls, boys and men

Gender and age disaggregated data on the beneficiaries of key⁴¹ HSI-T3R services:

Type of HSI-T3R service provided	Direct beneficiaries of services			Age group of service beneficiaries
	Total, out of which,	male	female	
Trauma training community workers	183	124	59	100% adults
Trauma training community leaders	86	65	21	100% adults
Peacebuilding workshops	862	418	444	79% youth and 21% adults
Transformational leadership training	38	7	31	100% adults
WASH support	5,657	2,459	3,198	100% children and youth
C-BED training	806	318	488	37% youth and 63% adults
<i>Total</i>	7,632	3,391	4,241	

⁴¹ Public awareness and participants in project consultations not included in the table.

3.10. Other highlights and crosscutting issues

3.10.1 Highlights on contributions of HSI-T3R project to progressing towards corporate results of project partners

- The project offered an excellent opportunity to Government counterparts to initiate the transfer of good practices between the three HSI-T3R provinces and the other seven provinces of the country that are not directly targeted by the HSI-T3R project. Moreover, mainstreaming HSI-T3R pilot practices, such as trauma training, into MNURP 2015 workplan was considered.
- Through the support provided to local Government for preparation of the National Peacebuilding Policy, the HSI-T3R project contributed significantly to the increasing the national capacity to define and implement operational strategies in order to address the causes or triggers of crises.
- The WASH in Schools component of the project created an opportunity for UNICEF to promote best practices in the global WASH sector. UNICEF explored possibilities of implementing the “Three-Star” approach which ranks schools in terms of their gradual improvements towards attaining national standards. The HSI-T3R project provided an excellent entry point to start influencing WASH in Schools monitoring and provide subsequent support for improvements at scale.

3.10.2 Other crosscutting issues

The generally recognized triggers of the past tensions were the shortage of livelihood opportunities corroborated with a significant internal migration of workforce to Honiara, the capital of the country, situated in Guadalcanal province. The tensions resulted in the displacement of over 30,000 people, representing close to 6% of the country population at the time. Therefore, a key importance was given to province coverage of project services. An overview of geographic distribution of project services is outlined below:

Type of HSI-T3R service provided	Location of HSI-T3R services (awareness campaigns not referred to)			Total
	Guadalcanal Province	Honiara City Council (province status)	Malaita Province boundaries	
Trauma training community workers	2	0	2	4
Trauma training community leaders	0	1*	0	1
Conflict analysis training	0	2*	0	2
Peacebuilding workshops	0	12*	0	12
Transformational leadership training	0	1*	0	1
WASH support (schools)	4	2	4	10
CBED training	2	10*	3	15

* Representation from all the three provinces targeted by the project was ensured

SECTION 4: FORTHCOMING ANNUAL WORKPLAN

4.1. Overview of the major objectives and planned activities, including key milestones and quantifiable performance indicators, for the following year⁴²

Planning, implementation, monitoring, and review measures to be undertaken in the forthcoming year will be organized around following objectives and activities:

4.1.1. Improved governance and peaceful co-existence at community level. In order to progress towards this objective, the following activities are planned to be conducted in year subsequent to reporting period:

- two provincial workshops to achieve a local consensus on project implementation and exit strategies;
- establishment of local registration systems for the reintegration of the individual that are most at risk of social isolation and / or are a threat to peaceful co-existence;
- implementation of annual advocacy and awareness measures for promoting local participation, maintaining the rehabilitated infrastructure, and promoting human security and peaceful co-existence;
- rehabilitation and refurbishing of community peace centres, utilizing environmentally sustainable practices and materials, as well social reconstruction and rehabilitation measures such as disability recovery, psychosocial support for supportive positive changes of mindsets, behaviours, and attitudes;
- establishment of local re-integration counseling mechanism and Provide intensive training courses on conflict resolution techniques, such as but not limited to negotiation and mediation.

4.1.2. Enhanced economic security and sustainable livelihoods of people in target communities. Gradual advancement of the economic security will be ensured through the following activities budgeted for the forthcoming year of implementation:

- Undertaking an assessment of local economic development opportunities and skills need using Community-Based Training methodology with additional focus on potential value chain upgrading
- Provision of pre-vocational life-skills training and vocational training to ex-combatants and their families in rural areas
- Implementing Training of Entrepreneurs using ILO Get-Ahead Gender Toolkit and of CBED for Women
- Link beneficiaries to existing business development services in the identified economic sectors and create improved linkages within their selected value chains
- Implementation of training and awareness raising activities related to promotion of most urgent and relevant International Labour Standards, Gender Equality and Human Rights principles
- Improvement of target groups' access to financial services in urban areas
- Establishment of effective and efficient employment counseling and employment services in urban areas.

4.1.3. Increased access to clean water and sanitation facilities in target communities will be pursued through the following planned activities:

- Technical assessments for WASH and installation of appropriate WASH facilities;
- Development of tailored ICT platforms and content to support community learning and nurture demand for sanitation and hygiene;
- Training of water technicians, hygiene and sanitation workers, and WASH promoters, including the development of WASH guidelines and manuals;
- Establishment of functional monitoring mechanisms.

4.2. Major adjustments in the strategies, targets, or key outcomes and outputs planned

Project strategies, targets, key outputs, and reporting plans and requirements for the subsequent year of project implementation will be implemented as stipulated in the documentation of the no-cost extension granted by UNTFHS in September 2014.

4.3. Annual work plan 2015

(Referred to on the three pages that follow in this document)

⁴² Quantifiable performance indicators and targets were introduced in sections 3.2 and 3.3 of this report.

4.3. Annual work plan 2015 (page one of three)

Expected Outputs	Planned activities	TIMEFRAME 2015				Responsible Party	Budget US\$
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
I-1.1 Up to 90% of selected stakeholders (local governmental officials, community leaders, representatives of CBOs and Women's Groups) participate in the process of establishing local registration systems to improve local participation	I-1.1.1 Organize a total of 12 provincial workshops to achieve a local consensus on implementation and exit strategies	X	X			UNDP	2,400
	I-1.1.2 Establish local registration systems in all 3 target provinces/city	X	X			UNDP	32,300
	I-1.1.3 Implement advocacy measures for promoting local participation and maintenance of rehabilitated infrastructure	X	X	X		UNDP	7,800
I-1.2. All three target provinces of Guadalcanal, Malaita and Honiara possess 'green' community peace centres as foundation for "tension" reduction	I-1.2.1 Rehabilitate/Reconstruct 3 community peace centres in each province/city, utilizing environmentally sustainable practices and materials.	X	X	X		UNDP	323,872
I-2.1. Local re-integration counseling mechanism with focus on negotiation, conflict resolution, and mediation, developed and become fully functional	I-2.1.1 Establish local re-integration counseling mechanism amongst former combatants and their communities	X	X	X		UNDP	11,000
	I-2.1.2. Provide intensive training courses on negotiation, conflict resolution and mediation to the target communities		X			UNDP	17,133
I-2.2. At least 70% of target beneficiaries successfully obtained knowledge on human security and peaceful co-existence and translate into actions through locally-organized events	I-2.2.1. Conduct public awareness and social communication campaign on human security and peaceful co-existence.	X	X	X		UNDP	17,500
TOTAL Outputs from I-1.1 to I-2.2							412,005

4.3. Annual work plan 2015 (page two of three)

Expected Outputs	Planned activities	TIMEFRAME 2015				Responsible Party	Budget US\$
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
II-1.1 The economic needs of target ex-combatants and their families are fully identified through field-based survey, using ILO Community Based Training (CBT) methodologies, indicating training needs, employment opportunities and value chains to be targeted for development.	II-1.1.1 Undertake an assessment of local economic development opportunities and skills need using Community-Based Training (CBT) methodology with additional focus on potential value chain upgrading		X			ILO	17,000
II-1.2 Up to 65% of trained beneficiaries obtain enough skills and knowledge to engage in small but sustainable self-start businesses within the context of improved social relations with partners and the communities (Rural Communities)	II-1.2.1. Provide pre-vocational skills training (life skills training) and vocational training to ex-combatants and their families (Rural Communities) - CBED	X	X			ILO	24,000
	II-1.2.4. Collaborate with local partners to implement Training of Entrepreneurs using a ILO Gender Toolkit (Get - Ahead) along with C-BED for Women	X	X	X		ILO	9,000
	II-1.2.6. Monitoring and evaluation of training implementation (in addition to regular self-assessments by training providers and by trainees)	X	X	X		ILO	6,000
II-1.3. At least 60% of training beneficiaries in rural areas have access to business development services to improve their sustainability and business success	II-1.3.1 Link beneficiaries to existing business development services in the identified economic sectors and create improved linkages within their selected value chains	X	X			ILO	14,000
II-1.4. Awareness raising among beneficiaries on human rights, labour rights and gender equality	II-1.4.1. Implementation of training and awareness raising activities related to promotion of most urgent and relevant International Labour Standards, Gender Equality and Human Rights principles					ILO	30,000
TOTAL Outputs from II-1.1 to II-1.4							100,000

4.3. Annual work plan 2015 (page three of three)

Expected Outputs	Planned activities	TIMEFRAME 2015				Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
II-2.1 Water-sanitation needs in the selected communities identified in consultation with relevant stakeholders	II-2.1.1 Identification of conflict affected communities where water and sanitation needs not met					UNICEF	0
II-2.2 10 selected communities establish and self-manage fully functioning water and sanitation committees	II-2.2.1 Conduct technical assessment for WASH (will be included in II-2.1.1 a above)					UNICEF	0
II-2.3. Local water and sanitation technicians in 10 selected communities fully trained in basic skills for installation of WASH facilities, community hygiene and sanitation promoters	II-2.3.1 Develop tailor made ICT platforms and content to support community learning and nurture demand for sanitation and hygiene in 10 communities	X	X			UNICEF	1,000
	II-2.3.2 Train 2 water technicians and 2 hygiene and sanitation workers per target community	X	X	X		UNICEF	1,000
	II-2.3.3. Train WASH promoters in all selected communities	X	X	X		UNICEF	3,000
II-2.4 Water supply facilities in 10 target communities installed and become fully functional	II-2.4.1 Conduct assessment on technological options in all selected communities					UNICEF	0
	II-2.4.2 Installation of appropriate water facilities	X	X	X		UNICEF	52,706
II-2.5. Guidelines and manuals on operation and maintenance of community water supply developed	II-2.5.1. Development of guidelines and manuals.	X	X			UNICEF	10,969
II-2.6. Local monitoring mechanism installed at central and provincial levels	II-2.6.1. Establish monitoring mechanism	X	X	X		UNICEF	21,660
TOTAL Outputs II-2.1 to II-2.6							90,335
II-3.1. 300 urban ex-combatants and their communities have improved income-generating capacity through the Cash for Work Programme	II.3.1.4 Improve target groups' access to financial services	X	X	X		ILO	5,000
	II.3.1.5 Establish an effective and efficient employment counseling system and an Employment Services.					ILO	31,000
TOTAL Output II-3.1							36,000
TOTAL II-2.1 to II-2.6 & Output II-3.1							126,335

4.4. Estimated budget required (including any major funding shortfalls)

The project end date is October 2015 and, in virtue of the no-cost extension agreement, each project partner will use the remaining funds until October 2015. The remaining budget of the project is US\$ 774,963.50.

Significant funding shortfall is expected to be registered in terms of covering the costs corresponding to personnel costs. Partly due to the two no-cost extensions of the project, the personnel-related expenses were additionally generated by the:

- extremely high costs of living in the country corroborated with the isolation of the country which impacted on the budget allocated to the costs of deployment of international and Pacific regional expertise in SOI;
- poor health facilities that resulted in allocation of significant budget to addressing health-related issues;
- early resignations of staff and the subsequent need to i.e. cover transport and installation costs for deployment of newly-recruited staff.

Remedial actions will be taken by UNDP, UNICEF, and ILO through the increase of non-HSI-T3R budget for personnel-related expenses.

With respect to the HSI-T3R sector level, major funding shortfalls are expected in terms of complementary/cognate projects that enhanced the HSI-T3R performance in the reporting period. For example, although beyond the HSI-T3R project mandate, the extremely under-resourced reintegration services are likely to impact on the performance of the HSI-T3R-funded reintegration mechanism. Below are some other examples:

- health care and legal aid for people experiencing tensions-related disabilities as a follow-up service after provision of reintegration and trauma counselling under the HSI-T3R project;
- distribution of professional kits for ensuring immediate application of the vocational skills acquired under HSI-T3R-supported training;
- expanding the school-based WASH initiatives at the community level in the catchment areas of the respective schools and reducing the overall community frustration generated by the lack of resources to replicate WASH facilities in non-school community locations.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned budgetary shortfalls, continuity of actions by project partners will be ensured towards promoting complementarity between the HSI-T3R funds and other UN and SIG funds allocated to projects that will maximize the impact of HSI-T3R project.

SECTION 5: RESOURCES AND FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. Consolidated financial summary report

(data in the requested format is referred to on the page that follows in this report)

Table 1: Consolidated financial summary report (figures in the table below are inclusive of Project Support Costs)

Implementing Organisation	Approved Budget for Year 1 (I)	Funds received in Year 1 (II)	Approved Budget for Year 2 (III)	Funds received in Year 2 (IV)	Approved Budget for Year 3* (V)	Funds received in Year 3* (VI)	Total funds received to date (VII = II+IV+VI)	Expenditure to date** (VIII)	Variance between funds received & Expenditure (IX = VII-VIII)	Delivery rate as a per cent (X = VIII/VII *100)
UNDP	554,041.72	554,042	449,498.44	449,498.44	0	0	1,003,540.16	591,535.16	412,005.00	58,94%
ILO	314,366.00	314,366	294,678.00	294,678.00	0	0	609,044.00	336,420.50	272,623.50	55,23%
UNICEF	310,300.00	310,300	283,550.00	283,550.00	0	0	593,850.00	503,515.00	90,335	84,78%
Total	1,178,707.72	1,178,708	1,027,726.44	1,027,726.44	0	0	2,206,434.16	1,431,470.66	774,963.50	64,87%

** Year 3 represented the first no-cost extension of the HSI-T3R SOI project*

*** Indicative figures. Confirmed 2014 delivery will be available in the first quarter of 2015*

SECTION 6: PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Consistent public awareness campaigns were completed or in an advanced stage of planning at the end of reporting period. An outline is provided below:

- Street-sensitization campaigns for promotion of peaceful coexistence took place on 19 and 21 September 2014 with joint support from MNURP, SPC/Youth-at-work project, and UNDP. The campaigns marked the International Day of Peace – 2014 and were conducted by 20 male and female youth. Basic training and debriefing on street sensitization campaigning was delivered by the HSI-T3R SOI to the young Solomon Islanders volunteering for the campaign.
- As a contribution to the locally-designed and led annual campaign '*lumi tok abaotim peace*', T-shirts and billboards were produced by the project. The billboards were handed over to MNURP on 19 September 2014 and benefited from a good reflection in the local newspapers.
- Starting 29 November 2014, project resources were made available for an increased impact of the local events organized under the 'umbrella' of the international campaign "16 days of activism against GBV". The local events, organized around the motto "*Hapi Famili, Hapi Kandere: Endim Vaelens insaed lo Hom*", took place in Honiara. In close coordination with MWYFCA and UNWomen, project resources were allocated for piloting a 'mural development' micro-project. The pilot started on 29 November 2014 and was on-going at the end of reporting period⁴³.
- C-BED training for inmates which was held in May 2014: information was shared amongst other ILO colleagues and uploaded to the ILO web page.
- A specialised agency, Pasifika communication, was hired to develop key WASH messages for schools and communities in collaboration with MHMS with the potential to be rolled out as a national campaign linked to key family practices. The agency carried out a knowledge practice and attitude study in 6 communities to understand the behavioural patterns in order to develop appropriate and relevant messages. This study was shared with WASH stakeholders in the country through the Solomon Islands WASH Cluster and partners provided valuable feedback. Key messages developed using various media such as posters, games, radio spots and flipcharts were pre-tested and these are now in the final stage of production.

Over 20 Governmental agencies and non-Government entities⁴⁴ were directly involved in raising the profile of the project itself as well as on the issues HSI-T3R SOI seeks to address.

Given the interest of project partners to consider conceptualizing the 'post-HSI-T3R phase in SOI', a series of initiatives developed under the reporting project started being subjected to internal review and consolidation from the perspective of their relevance to telling a human security story. Further work in this connection is expected to be done in the subsequent year of project implementation, especially in terms of systematically documenting and independently evaluating the HSI-T3R initiatives.

SECTION 7: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

UNDP, ILO and UNICEF are grateful to the UNTFHS for the funding provided for this project jointly planned and managed by these three UN agencies in cooperation with Ministry of National Unity, Peace and reconciliation and the Ministry of Health and Medical Services of Solomon Islands. The three agencies are also grateful to Solomon Islands Government, including provincial officials, who are committed to implementing and delivering the planned results of the project.

- End of narrative report -

⁴³ The mural development was scheduled to end on 3 December 2014.

⁴⁴ The list is referred to in section 2.3 - Listing of the main implementing partners of this report.