



**PEACEBUILDING FUND**

*(for IRF-funded projects)*

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| <b>Project Title:</b> <i>PBSO Surge Support to Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB) in Papua New Guinea (PNG) for preparation of Peacebuilding Priority Plan</i>  | <b>Recipient UN Organization(s):</b><br>UNDP \$ 160,414.40   |
| <b>Project Contact:</b><br>Mr. Jorg Schimmel (Assistant Resident Representative)<br>UNDP, UN House, Deloitte Tower, 14 <sup>th</sup> floor Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea<br>Telephone: + 675 321 2877<br>Email: jorg.schimmel@undp.org  | <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b><br>1. UNDP<br>2. Interpeace<br>3. Department of the Prime Minister and National Executive Council (DPMNEC), Government of Papua New Guinea<br>4. The Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG), Autonomous Region of Bougainville |
| <b>Project Number:</b><br><i>To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office</i>   | <b>Project Location:</b> Autonomous Region of Bougainville, Papua New Guinea   |
| <b>Project Description:</b><br>The project aims at strengthening the capacities of the Government of Papua New Guinea, the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) and the UN Country Team to lead a consultative peace and development analysis and the development of a strategic Peacebuilding Priority Plan for ARB.  | <b>Total Project Cost:</b> \$ 160,414.40<br><b>Peacebuilding Fund:</b> \$ 160,414.40   |
| <b>Gender Marker Score:</b> <u>1</u><br><i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i><br><i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i><br><i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities formulated; and</i><br><i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i>  | <b>Interpeace: in kind (personnel)</b><br><b>UNDP: in kind (personnel)</b>   |
|  | <b>Project Start Date and Duration:</b><br>15 October – 15 April   |
| <b>PBF Outcome:</b><br><i>National and Regional Authorities together with UNCT and other partners have successfully undertaken an open and inclusive consultation process leading to the common understanding of critical peacebuilding needs and the common commitment towards a Peacebuilding Priority Plan.</i>   |  |
| <b>Project Outputs:</b><br>1. <i>The Joint Steering Committee is established and operational.</i><br>2. <i>The Technical Committee to the JSC is established and provides technical support to JSC</i><br>3. <i>The Secretariat of the JSC is established and provides secretarial support to JSC and Technical Committee</i><br>4. <i>A Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) is completed on the basis of a participatory, inclusive and open process and endorsed by the JSC</i><br>5. <i>Key stakeholders, with a focus on GoPNG, ABG and UNCT, have increased understanding of peacebuilding</i><br>6. <i>A Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) is developed on the basis of PDA findings, broad consultation and with strong ownership from GoPNG, ABG, civil society and development partners.</i> |  |
| <b>Key Activities:</b><br>✓ <i>Establishment of JSC, technical Committee and PBF Secretariat</i><br>✓ <i>JSC meetings for endorsement of PDA and PPP</i><br>✓ <i>Training on peacebuilding and PBF processes for JSC members &amp; other relevant stakeholders</i><br>✓ <i>Coordination and provision of policy/technical inputs</i><br>✓ <i>Consultation and validation workshops on PDA and PPP</i><br>✓ <i>Analysis and drafting of PDA report and PPP</i>  |  |

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| <p>Recipient UN Organization(s)<br/>David McLachlan-Karr</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme<br/>Papua New Guinea</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal 17/10/13</p>           | <p>Representative of National Authorities<br/>Sir Manasupe Zuyenuoc, Kt OBE</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Chief Secretary to Government</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p> |
| <p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)<br/>Judy Cheng-Hopkins<br/>Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal 22 OCT 2013</p> | <p>Resident Coordinator (RC)<br/>David McLachlan-Karr</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>United Nations Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal 18/10/13</p>        |
| <p>Interpeace<br/>International Peacebuilding Advisory Team<br/>(IPAT)</p> <p>Name of Representative</p>   |  |
| <p>MIKE PEJCIC SARAH NOBLE</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal 22/10/2013</p>   |  |

**COMPONENT 1: (The "WHY")** (maximum one and a half pages)

**a) Situation analysis, financial gap analysis and assessment of critical peacebuilding needs**

The islands of Bougainville (formerly North Solomons Province) are an integral, but autonomous region of Papua New Guinea (PNG). In 2001, the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA) was signed between the national Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) and leaders representing the people of Bougainville. The BPA marked the end of a decade-long civil conflict in which an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 people died and many more were left without family, access to basic services and infrastructure, and traumatized. More than a decade on, the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB) is still making slow progress towards political, economic and social stability.

The UN Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) was established in 1998 at the request of the Government of Papua New Guinea. With the mandate from the UN Security Council, the subsequent Observer Mission for Bougainville (UNOMB) facilitated the signing of the BPA and was charged with monitoring of the three key tenets of the Agreement: autonomy, weapons disposal and referendum. Autonomy arrangements came into force in 2001. The UNOMB actively promoted weapons disposal and supported efforts to make the peace process Bougainville-wide by promoting public awareness, support and participation among communities. The UN acted as guarantor for elections in 2005 that led to the formal establishment of the first Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG). The BPA made provision for the holding of a referendum to determine the future political status of Bougainville with options to remain autonomous within PNG, or opt for independence. The time-line for the referendum is within 15 years from the establishment of the ARB, i.e. at any time after 2015.

Since 2006 the UN agencies' work in Bougainville has supported the consolidation of peace and the prevention of relapse into violent conflict. The UN's work in Bougainville is part of the UN Country Programme (UNCP) 2008-2011 and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2012-2015), both of which are closely aligned with national development priorities, including a commitment to peace-building in Bougainville. Under the a Joint Annual Work Plan (JAWP) for Bougainville and the respective 2012-2015 Bougainville Strategy, seven UN agencies (UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWomen, WHO) jointly implement an area-based development approach, with two agencies (OCHA and IOM) as well as the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) providing support upon request. This approach allows for an integrated programmatic approach, addressing the cross-cutting issues such as peace and security, gender, human rights and conflict sensitivity from multiple sectoral angles (e.g. democratic governance, support to basic services, income-generating activities and resilience etc.), with relevant agencies implementing according to their respective mandate, capacity and comparative advantage on the ground.

In addition to the peacebuilding work by the UN, other important development partners contribute significantly to peace in the Region. The Australian Aid Programme (AusAID) constitutes the largest assistance to ABG, in particular through its Law and Justice Sector as well as Governance Programme, including the recently launched Panguna Peacebuilding Strategy and the strengthening of local courts and justice systems. The New Zealand Aid Programme has focused on the Community Auxiliary Police (CAP) Programme, through which training and deployment of community police personnel has given a major boost to law and order and trust-building between law enforcement entities and communities. Japan (through JICA) focused exclusively in the construction of bridges between North and Central Bougainville, a project that finished in 2012. President Momis has made a request to extend this project to South Bougainville in the coming years. The World Bank focuses on socio-economic revitalization, with special focus on livelihoods improvement for women, natural

resource governance/mining, and agricultural production, whereas the European Union supported Atoll communities on water and sanitation, a project that came to an end in 2012.

In his congratulatory letter (8 August 2012) to Peter O'Neill's election as Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, the UN Secretary General mentioned Bougainville as one of the issues of continuing primary importance to the UN by saying: *"Allow me to take this opportunity to renew the United Nations' commitment to support the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement, building on its support to peace efforts on the island in previous years. It is my strong hope that your Government would adopt fresh initiatives to take the process forward through dialogue and close coordination with the Autonomous Government of Bougainville."*

In May 2013 the UN Secretary General approved the request to make Papua New Guinea eligible to receive funds from the Peacebuilding Fund to help address remaining long-term peacebuilding needs in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. In the eligibility request submitted to the PBF, and in the context of the recently Bougainville Cabinet-endorsed Bougainville Peace and Security Framework - the first framework of its kind in Bougainville to coordinate peacebuilding efforts and to make recovery interventions conflict-sensitive - the following peacebuilding focus areas were identified as a starting point:

- Strengthen the dialogue between National and Autonomous Government to solidify and increase commitment to the implementation of the BPA;
- Support the National and Autonomous Government with the review of BPA and emerging follow-up strategies and plans;
- Carry out weapons assessment and identify follow-up activities on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in Bougainville to comply with the weapons disposal component of the BPA as a pre-condition for referendum and a result of peacebuilding;
- Support political and socio-economic reintegration and inclusive governance through restoration of livelihoods and the rebuilding of local peace and security governance structures;
- Support Security Sector Reform, Restorative Justice and Rule of Law in Bougainville.

PBSO surge support, as provided in this document, will provide the assistance to the two Governments and the UNCT to undertake a consultative and robust peace and development analysis and prepare a Peacebuilding Priority Plan.

#### **b) Project (Portfolio) Justification**

Since the signing of the Bougainville Peace Agreement in 2001, many financial and technical resources, from the Governments, donors, development partners and non-state actors have been allocated for peacebuilding, reconciliation, reconstruction and recovery. While these resources were instrumental in ensuring post crisis stabilization, many challenges remain, including persisting trauma and societal fragmentation, low level of awareness around the Bougainville Peace Agreement, a still young and inexperienced autonomous administration, lack of infrastructure (including communication/information), continued prevalence of and demand for small arms, high rates of unemployment and violence against women, a young generation without education, excessive consumption of alcohol and other substances, and insufficient resource allocation to peacebuilding and conflict-sensitive development explain. In fact, the situation throughout Bougainville remains fragile and the need for concerted efforts by national and international partners to create the conditions for lasting peace must remain a priority.

This need is made ever more urgent by several acute risks and threats that could significantly undermine progress made so far. Firstly, the Peace Agreement itself has inherent shortcomings: important armed groups, such as the Me'ekamui fighters in Central and South Bougainville are not signatories, but continue to operate outside the Accords. Some factions are still identified as organized armed groups, and others established alternate administrations and governance structures to the autonomous Government. A number of ceasefire agreements and major reconciliation events have been achieved over the last two years such as in Konnou, south Bougainville, in July 2013 between three key commanders. This has facilitated a rapprochement with non-signatory groups to the Peace Agreement and with the former combatants. However, support, ownership and awareness about the peace process and about the referendum itself is still very limited. The cumulative effect is a mix of unmet expectations, lack of dialogue, and a political and development process in the region that is non-inclusive and less transparent.

Secondly, the perception of insecurity is very high, mainly due to the combination of (1) fear of retaliation for acts committed during the crisis, (2) the availability of weapons and disagreement among stakeholders on the different options of weapons disposal, (3) political uncertainty and lack of awareness about the referendum and its implications for Bougainville, and (4) high levels of gender-based and domestic violence (UN Arms Assessment 2012).

Thirdly, the economic outlook for Bougainville remains uncertain. ARB has low incomes due to unemployment and insufficient investments in the economic sector and the ABG lacks a sufficient tax base to secure enough revenue for services. Discussions are currently underway to re-open the Panguna Mine (one of the world's largest copper deposits), but ~~land owner issues are still to be resolved, including compensation for environmental damages which were a cause of the civil war.~~

Finally, the relationship between the national government and the ABG has remained fractious, with disagreements on the level of draw-down of powers to the ABG, and the transfer of development grants leading to irregular meetings of the Joint Supervisory Board (JSB) that oversees the PBA. Uncertainty remains over such crucial issues as ABG presidential elections in 2015, re-opening of the Panguna Mine, future revenue grants and the timing and outcome of the referendum on the political status of Bougainville.

Based on the above, the PBF represents a critical window of opportunity for harnessing UN and multi-lateral capacities in support of a more stable Peacebuilding agenda in Bougainville. In this regard, the PBF can be a catalyst to draw from the ongoing and planned peacebuilding work in Bougainville. In order to ensure that PBF support is targeted at the most critical areas for peacebuilding, which have the potential for catalytic effects, it is necessary to undertake a detailed and consultative peace and development analysis followed by a robust and strategic Peacebuilding Priority Plan. All this needs to be done under the auspices of the PBF Joint Steering Committee, which will be overseeing the PBF support.

The national and autonomous authorities have nominated the Department of the Prime Minister and National Executive Council (DPMNEC) and the Office of the President/Chief Administrator of the ABG as co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee together with the UN. Both departments play a key role in advising, developing and implementing peacebuilding policies in ARB, but have limited resources to meet the requirements of the PBF process. At the same time, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), while facilitating the PBF engagement at the country level and supporting the Governments on peacebuilding and conflict prevention, also needs technical support on peacebuilding. Most importantly, UN agencies need further training on how to ensure that they appropriately target the critical peacebuilding issues. As such, technical support to both Governments as well as resident UN agencies before the commencement of the PBF engagement is necessary, in order to ensure

that the planning stage translates into effective and efficient interventions which have full ownership by the key stakeholders and implementing partners.

COMPONENT 2: (the "What") (maximum one and a half pages)

a) Project focus and target groups

The present project will enable the provision of PBSO 'surge support' to DPMNEC, the ABG and UNCT to undertake a participatory, inclusive and thorough Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) and to prepare a robust and strategic Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP), to be endorsed by the JSC for implementation with PBF support.

The outputs of this 'surge support' are as follows, with further details provided in the Results and Resource Framework:

1. The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) is established and operational: Given the geographical distance of Steering Committee members, conveying the JSC has logistical and therefore cost implications. The JSC will convene at least 03 times during this process: (i) to endorse the Terms of Reference and methodology for the PDA, (ii) to validate the PDA, and (iii) to validate the PPP. Additional meetings may be required.
2. The Technical Committee to the JSC is established, mirroring broadly the composition of the JSC but at a technical level, and providing technical support and advice to the JSC to assist them in their responsibilities, as outlined above.
3. The Secretariat of the JSC is established and staffed and provides secretarial support to the JSC and the Technical Committee. While a lot of the secretarial and technical work in support of the JSC will be done jointly by GoPNG, ABG and the UN, there will be a need to identify and hire up to two support staff to work on the Secretariat.
4. A PDA is completed on the basis of a participatory, inclusive and open process and endorsed by the Joint Steering Committee. This involves the consultancy support through peacebuilding experts from Interpeace as well as from PBSO, and the organization of consultation and validation workshops both in the National Capital District as well as Bougainville. The PDA will draw on existing analyses, frameworks, strategies and plans, including the PNG and Bougainville Medium Term Development Plans 2011-2015, the Bougainville Peace Building Audit 2010, the Autonomous Government's recent Assessment reports of capacities and gaps (2011-2013), the Bougainville Peace and Security Framework and its implementation strategy, the UNDAF (2012-2015), the UN Secretary General's 7-point agenda on gender responsive peace-building, the 2012 weapons assessment and the 2013 review of the autonomous arrangements.
5. Two trainings on peacebuilding and two awareness sessions on PBF processes are conducted for key stakeholders, with a focus on GoPNG, ABG and UNCT, one each in the National Capital District and Bougainville. To minimize the number of meetings, the training and awareness session should – to the extent possible – be combined.
6. A PPP is developed on the basis of PDA findings, broad consultation and with strong ownership from GoPNG, ABG, civil society and development partners. Consultancy services from Interpeace will facilitate consultations to develop a PPP, drafting of the PPP and validation exercises to ensure agreement from all relevant stakeholders in the National Capital District as well as Bougainville.

The key target groups of this project are the national Government of PNG (with a focus on the Department of the Prime Minister and National Executive Council (DPMNEC)), the ABG (with a focus on the office of the President and Chief Administrator) and the UN Country Team (with a focus on heads of agencies and heads of programme sections), as co-Chairs of the JSC and key implementers of future PBF support. While all three co-chairs will facilitate stakeholder consultations and validation exercises, the PDA as well as PPP will be drafted by Interpeace, with support from PBSO and on the basis of consultations carried out with Governments, civil society, development partners and other relevant stakeholders. The consultative process is as important as the outputs (PDA and PPP), as this will ensure ownership and leadership by the Governments, and as such enhance sustainability of results over time.

**b) Theory of changes: linking activities to results**

The project will help to ensure that PBF resources are allocated on the basis of critical priorities and gaps identified through an inclusive conflict and peacebuilding needs analysis that is carried out by the Government and its partners. This analysis will be the basis to develop a Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) which determines the allocation of PBF resources against expected results and vis-à-vis allocation of funds from sources other than the PBF. The analytical process and the PPP will provide the strategic framework for programmes and projects developed, approved and implemented with PBF resources and monitored by the PBF Joint Steering Committee.

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**COMPONENT 3: (the "How" or Implementation Strategy) (maximum one and a half pages)**

**a) Implementation approach**

The PDA will be carried out by InterPeace, under the overall guidance/ oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (JSC), composed by one representative each from:

- (1) Department of Prime Minister and National Executive Council,
- (2) Autonomous Bougainville Government
- (3) United Nations System in Papua New Guinea
- (4) Australian High Commission
- (5) New Zealand High Commission
- (6) World Bank
- (7) Two non-governmental/civil society organizations from Bougainville

This JSC reviews and approves the Terms of Reference for the PDA, the research methodology, scope, timeline and team. Once cleared, for the purpose of local ownership, and as an integral part of developing the capacity of relevant stakeholders in the area of peace and security, an orientation on the PDA will be carried out for all stakeholders. The ABG's Technical Working Group on Peace and Security and the UN Task Team on Bougainville, structures that already exist outside the PBF process, will facilitate the PDA, including provision of documents, technical inputs, organization of consultations and field visits for the review.

The PDA will be conducted over 4-6 weeks by InterPeace experts and consist of:

- (a) a desk review of existing literature, including reviews, assessments, analyses and other relevant documents;

- (b) an in-country validation of the methodology through initial informant interviews/ consultations;
- (c) the in-country PDA consultations, including key informant interviews, focus group discussion and group consultations with all relevant stakeholders, including divisions and departments of ABG and GoPNG, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, peace and security structures at local and district level, international development partners (bi- and multilateral), and civil society, including former combatants, women and youth. For this purpose, the research team will undertake field visits to all three sub-regions of the ARB, North, Central and South;
- (d) the drafting of the PDA, validation through workshops in Buka and Port Moresby with all the relevant stakeholders and finalization of the PDA. Final approval of the research findings and recommendations will be sought from the JSC.

Based on the approved PDA, a PPP will be developed through a consultative approach. The PPP preparation and drafting process will be carried out by the PBF Technical Committee, with technical support from Interpeace and PBSO, and inputs by ABG's Technical Working Group on Peace and Security and the UN Task Team on Bougainville. The PPP process will take approximately two weeks of further in-country consultations, drafting and validation in Buka and Port Moresby. More detailed methodology will be agreed with Interpeace during the PDA process. The PPP will be the result of a consultative process with all the stakeholders and will be approved by the JSC. The PPP will provide the basis for PBF funding.

The table below provides a summary of the main tasks between UNDP as the RUNO, PBSO as the funder, Interpeace as the technical expert for the PDA and PPP and the Technical Committee to JSC, mirroring the JSC composition, as the multi-stakeholder forum to support the PDA and lead the PPP at the technical level.

|     | UNDP   | IP   | PBSO   | Technical Committee to JSC  | Governments   |
|-----|--|--|--|---|---|
| PDA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- coordinate finalization and approval of PDA TORs;</li> <li>- help identify and facilitate hiring of local consultant for PDA;</li> <li>- coordinate the PDA and PPP visits with Government and other stakeholders and organize all logistics (with support of local consultant/ Bougainville TWG on Peace and Security).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- finalise detailed methodology for PDA;</li> <li>- carry out PDA using a consultative approach and ensuring local ownership (including literature review, broad consultations, workshops, facilitation of analysis, drafting, including finalization based on validation workshop recommendations);</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- approve and provide funding for surge support project;</li> <li>- assist with initial introductions/ consultations on PDA;</li> <li>- serve as the UN focal point in New York on PDA process;</li> <li>- comment on draft;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide inputs into methodology for PDA</li> <li>- contribute to the PDA in consultations, workshops and validation exercise;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As part of technical committee, and through the ABG Technical Working Group on Peace and Security, contribute to the preparation of the PPP</li> </ul> |
| PPP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- coordinate approval of PPP methodology;</li> <li>- convene UN Country Team to discuss PPP process;</li> <li>- coordinate visit</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- support preparation of PPP methodology;</li> <li>- facilitate PPP, using a consultative approach and ensuring local ownership (including</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide advice/ comment on methodology and drafts;</li> <li>- review and approve.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prepare PPP methodology</li> <li>- develop PPP, using a consultative approach and ensuring local</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As part of technical committee, and through the ABG Technical Working Group on Peace and</li> </ul>  |



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|                      | logistics.  | literature review, broad consultations, workshops, facilitation of analysis, drafting, including finalization based on validation workshop recommendations); |  | ownership (including literature review, broad consultations, workshops, facilitation of analysis, drafting, including finalization based on validation workshop recommendations) | Security, contribute to the preparation of the PPP                 |
| JSC & PBF structures | - send invite letters for establishment of JSC and ensure convening of key meetings in this initial pre-PPP period;<br>- facilitate establishment of Technical Committee to JSC;<br>- hire one to two staff to the JSC (pre) Secretariat. | - provide overview/ mini-training on peacebuilding.  | - provide overview/ mini-workshop on PBF processes and structures and specifically the roles and responsibilities of JSC, Technical Committee and PBF Secretariat. | - participate in overview/mini-training on peacebuilding and PBF processes and structures.   | - Co-chair JSC<br>- Nominate members of Technical Committee to JSC |

**b) Budget.**

| PLANNED ACTIVITY   | INDICATORS  | BUDGET    | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|--|---|-----------|-------------------|
| Set up of the JSC, Technical Committee and PBF Secretariat   | 1 to 2 full time staff hired for the 6 months to be part of the JSC Secretariat and provide support to JSC and Technical Committee  | 18,000    | PBSO              |
|  | Laptop and printer  | 3,000     | PBSO              |
| Overall coordination, logistics and technical/policy input   | UNDP staff for project period (25% of (1) P5 Chief Technical Advisor [Bougainville], (2) Operations Analyst [Bougainville], (3) Peace and Governance Analyst [Bougainville], (4) Development Planning Analyst [Bougainville], and (5) Assistant Resident Representative/Crisis Prevention and Recovery Specialist [Port Moresby]) | In kind   | UNDP              |
| Technical Expertise to support GoPNG and ABG in the development of a Conflict and Peacebuilding Analysis | 1 International expert (Interpeace) for 1 week in Geneva (literature review) 6 weeks in PNG (field work for PDA)  | N/A       | Interpeace        |
|  | 1 return travel to/from PNG   | \$ 10,000 | PBSO              |

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|  | DSA for 6 weeks (approx. 10 days in Port Moresby @ USD 510/day & approx. 32 days @ \$184/day for Buka)                       | \$ 5,100<br>\$ 5,888<br>= \$ 10,988                   | PBSO       |
|  | 1 International expert (Interpeace) for 2x 2 weeks in PNG  | N/A   | Interpeace |
|  | 2 return travels to/from PNG   | \$ 20,000   | PBSO       |
|  | DSA for 2x 2 weeks (approx. 5 days in Port Moresby @ USD 510/day & approx. 10 days @ \$184/day for Buka)                     | \$ 2,550<br>\$ 1,840<br>= \$ 3,880 * 2<br>= \$ 7,760  | PBSO       |
| PBSO technical support to and training on PBF processes, and consultation on PDA and PPP | 1 PBSO mission to PNG  | N/A   | PBSO       |
|  | 1 return trip New York - PNG/Bougainville - New York   | \$ 20,000   | PBSO       |
|  | DSA for 14 days (approx. 7 days in Port Moresby @ USD 510/day & approx. 7 days @ \$184/day for Buka)                         | \$ 3,570<br>\$ 1,288<br>= \$ 4,858                    | PBSO       |
| Initial Joint Steering Committee (JSC) meetings re induction on PBF, PDA and PPP         | 4 return tickets POM-BUA-POM   | \$ 4,000  | PBSO       |
|  | DSA for JSC meetings in Buka and POM (2 times 2 days in Port Moresby @ USD 510/day and two times 2 days in Buka @ 184/day)   | \$ 1,020<br>\$ 368<br>= \$ 1,388                      | PBSO       |
|  | JSC meeting logistics  | \$ 1,000  | PBSO       |
| Training on peacebuilding/ PDA   | 2x half-day trainings on PDA and peacebuilding programming, one in Port Moresby and one in Buka (venue, transport, material) | \$ 3,000  | PBSO       |
| PDA process  | 2x multi-stakeholder dialogue on PDA methodology/ initial issues in Buka   | \$ 1,500  | PBSO       |
|  | 6-week engagement of a national consultant as part of PDA research team (@approx. \$250/day)                                 | (\$16,500)<br>(amount not included in overall amount) | Interpeace |
|  | Rental car/transport & fuel, car insurance   | \$ 12,000   | PBSO       |
|  | Consultations in 12 districts (approx. \$250 each)   | \$ 3,000  | PBSO       |
|  | Miscellaneous (phone credit and other items)   | \$ 2,000  | PBSO       |
| Validation for PDA   | 2x half-day workshops, one in Buka and one in Port Moresby (venue, transport, material)                                      | \$ 3,000  | PBSO       |
| PPP development  | 1 international expert and one national consultant for 2-4 weeks in country  | In kind   | Interpeace |
|  | 1 return travel to PNG   | \$ 10,000   | PBSO       |
|  | DSA for 1 expert (approx. 7 days in POM @ USD 510/day and 21 days in Buka @ USD 184/day)                                     | \$ 3,570<br>\$ 3,864<br>= \$ 7,434                    | PBSO       |
|  | 1-2 workshops on prioritisation  | \$ 3,000  | PBSO       |
|  | 1 workshops on PPP validation (in Buka and POM)  | \$ 3,000  | PBSO       |
|  | Miscellaneous  | \$ 1,000  | PBSO       |
| Sub-Total (for funding by PBSO)  |  | \$ 149,920  |            |

|   |  |                     |             |
|---|--|---------------------|-------------|
| GMS 7% (on UNDP implemented activities) |  | \$10,494.40         | PBSO        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                            |  | <b>\$160,414.40</b> | <b>PBSO</b> |

#### BUDGET BY CATEGORIES

| CATEGORIES  | AMOUNT (USD)      |
|---|-------------------|
|   | PBF               |
| 1. Staff and other personnel  | 18,000            |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials   | 32,500            |
| 3. Equipment (one laptop for Secretariat support), Vehicles, and Furniture (Including Depreciation) | 3,000             |
| 4. Contractual services   | 0                 |
| 5. Travel   | 96,420            |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts   | 0                 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs   | 0                 |
| <b>SUB-TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>  | <b>149,920</b>    |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs (7%)**  | 10,494.40         |
| Sub-total   | 10,494.40         |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDED BY THE PBF</b>  | <b>160,414.40</b> |

#### c) Sustainability

The project will contribute to greater sustainability and effectiveness of the PBF support by ensuring that the PBF resources are programmed on the basis of broad consultation, quality analysis, and ownership/ leadership by the two Governments.

#### d) Risk management

| RISKS/ASSUMPTIONS   | MITIGATING STRATEGY  |
|---|--|
| Given the current political situation in Bougainville and the difficult relationship between the national and ABG level, consultation concerning peacebuilding agenda could be hampered by the tensions between different stakeholders. | <i>The project will be led by the DPMNEC and office of the Chief Administrator of Bougainville with strong experience and authority on national and Regional dialogue on peace issues, including the Joint Supervisory Board. The project will bolster the DPMNEC capacities for coordination and consultative dialogue under overall leadership by both Governments and with Development Partner support coordinated under the UN RC.</i> |

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|--|---|
| Lack of in-country capacity to organize all the PDA/PPP logistics and lead the process   | <i>Interpeace will accompany the process using its expertise/ experience in other countries. It will be supported by a local consultant with relevant experience/ contacts in Buka who will be able to assist with the logistics/ meetings as well as with the local context. The JSC Technical Committee and Secretariat will provide further support.</i> |
| Unstable security situation in Bougainville  | <i>The security situation is closely monitored by UNDP and any necessary precautions will be taken to ensure that the PDA and PPP processes are not conducted in areas which are experiencing current security concerns.</i>  |
| The geographic distance of ARB from Port Moresby will make coordination among stakeholders difficult and time-consuming. Higher budgets to ensure face-to-face engagement of stakeholders may therefore be required. | <i>Higher budgetary requirements are factored into the budget and resources are available to ensure face-to-face interaction of stakeholders.</i>   |

e) Results framework and Monitoring and evaluation:

| OUTCOME LEVEL  |  | PROJECT LEVEL   |                   |   |
|--|--|---|-------------------|---|
| OUTCOME  | PROJECT RESULTS (OUTPUTS)  | INDICATORS  | OUTPUT INDICATORS | OUTPUT BASELINES  |
| <p>National and Regional Authorities together with UNCT and other partners have successfully undertaken an open and inclusive consultation process leading to the common understanding of critical peacebuilding needs and the common commitment towards a Peacebuilding Priority Plan.</p> <p>Indicator:<br/>The peace and development analysis and the PPP are endorsed by all key stakeholders, namely GoPNG, ABG, bilateral and multilateral partners, Bougainville civil society.</p> | <p><b>Output 1</b><br/><i>The JSC and the Technical Committee to the JSC are established and operational</i></p>   | <p><b>Indicator 1.1</b><br/>The formal establishment of the JSC is communicated jointly by the Department of the Prime Minister and National Executive Council (DPMNEC), the Autonomous Bougainville Government and the UN System, with a meeting organized for the inception of the PDA.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2</b><br/>JSC members make a decision on the composition of a Technical Committee which will be providing it with policy and technical support.</p> |                   | <p><b>Baseline 1.1</b><br/>No JSC in place, consultations between Governments and UN on membership ongoing.</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.2</b><br/>No formal Technical Committee exists but there is an ABG TWG on Peace and Security and a UN Bougainville Task Team</p> |
|  | <p><b>Output 2</b><br/><i>The Secretariat of the JSC is established and provides secretarial support to the JSC</i></p>  | <p><b>Indicator 2.1</b><br/>The Secretariat of the JSC is established with the deployment of up to 2 staff</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2</b><br/>The Secretariat of the JSC coordinates and provides other secretarial support to JSC and Technical Committee</p>   |                   | <p><b>Baseline 2.1</b><br/>No PBF Secretariat staff deployed</p> <p><b>Baseline 2.2</b><br/>Limited capacities for coordination and policy inputs</p>   |
|  | <p><b>Output 3</b><br/><i>A Peace and Development Analysis is completed on the basis of a participatory, inclusive and open process and endorsed by the Joint Steering Committee</i></p> | <p><b>Indicator 3.1</b><br/>Initial draft is produced by team of experts</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2</b><br/>Minimum two validation workshops are conducted with multiple stakeholders from civil society, government, private sector and NGOs.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3</b><br/>Recommendations of the validation workshops are reflected in the final version of the PDA.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4</b><br/>JSC approves the PDA</p>                                     |                   | <p><b>Baseline 3.1</b><br/>Agreement on process, but no analysis started.</p> <p><b>Baseline 3.2</b><br/>0 workshop organized</p> <p><b>Baseline 3.3</b><br/>0 recommendation included in final version</p> <p><b>Baseline 3.4</b><br/>PDA not yet approved</p>   |
|  | <p><b>Output 4</b><br/><i>Key stakeholders, with a focus on GoPNG, ABG &amp; UNCT, have increased understanding of peacebuilding and PBF processes</i></p>                               | <p><b>Indicator 4.1</b><br/>Curriculum tailor-made according to needs</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2</b><br/>80% of participants complete training and understand what peacebuilding programming entails.</p>  |                   | <p><b>Baseline 4.1</b><br/>No peacebuilding training has been conducted before.</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.2</b> GoPNG, ABG and UNCT have limited prior knowledge of peacebuilding programming/ PBF processes.</p>  |
|  | <p><b>Output 5</b></p>   | <p><b>Indicator 5.1</b></p>   |                   | <p><b>Baseline 5.1</b></p>  |

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|--|---|---|---|
|  | <p><i>Following the PDA, a PPP is developed on the basis of broad consultation and with strong ownership from GOPNG, ABG, civil society and development partners.</i></p> | <p>Initial draft is produced by Technical Committee to JSC with support from team of experts.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.2</b><br/>Minimum two validation workshops are conducted with multiple stakeholders from civil society, government, private sector and NGOs.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.3</b><br/>Recommendations of the validation workshops are reflected in the final version of the PPP.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.4</b><br/>The JSC approves the PPP.</p> | <p>No draft yet.</p> <p><b>Baseline 5.2</b><br/>0 workshop organized</p> <p><b>Baseline 5.2</b><br/>No recommendations</p> <p><b>Baseline 5.4</b><br/>PPP is at discussion level.</p> |
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Given the short period of the project, the UNDP will internally review the project assessing its relevance, quality, timeliness and efficiency of the support provided. The short assessment will be shared with the JSC, the Technical Committee to the HSC and PBSO.

#### **COMPONENT 4: (The "WHO")**

##### **a) Implementing agencies and their capacity:**

UNDP will be the implementing agency for PBSO's 'surge support'. UNDP is the lead agency in the area of peacebuilding in Bougainville, and the coordinating agency to implement the UN's 4-year Strategic Plan and the respective Joint Annual Work Plans for Bougainville. It also administers the three project offices in North, Central and South, with a total of 10 staff (one international and 9 national staff) in Bougainville. In Port Moresby, the UNDP Assistant Resident Representative is a Programme Specialist on Crisis Prevention and Recovery and provides oversight, coordination support to UNDP's 'peace and governance' approach in Bougainville. The UNDP Resident Representative is also the UN Resident Coordinator, and has a strong background in post-crisis settings. On the backdrop of this, UNDP was the implementing agency for the weapons assessment carried out for GoPNG and ABG in November/December 2012. Similar arrangements will be undertaken for the PBSO 'surge support'.

##### **b) Project Management Arrangements and coordination:**

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Funds from PBF for this project will be channeled through UNDP. Use of funds will be in accordance with this project document with oversight from the Joint Steering Committee. More specific responsibilities/ tasks are outlined under the Implementation Approach table.

##### **c) Administrative Arrangements (standardized paragraphs – do not remove)**

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

##### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Participating Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds"<sup>1</sup> (2008)<sup>1</sup>, the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

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<sup>1</sup> Available at: <http://www.undg.org/docs/9885/Protocol-on-the-role-of-the-AA,-10.30.2008.doc>

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

#### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than July 31st;
- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) of the year following the completion of the activities. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the PBF; and
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

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

#### **Public Disclosure**



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

