



**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**  
**COUNTRY: PAPUA NEW GUINEA**  
**TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL ANNUAL**  
**DATE OF REPORT: 07/11/2019**

<b>Project Title:</b> PBF/PNG/A-2: Sustaining Peace in Bougainville	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> PBF/PNG/A-2: 00111260	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b> PNG One UN Country Fund
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNW), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> National Government of Papua New Guinea: National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs (NCOBA), Department of the Prime Minister and NEC, Office of the Minister for Bougainville Affairs, National Council of Women, Media Council of PNG, and the PNG Council of Churches Autonomous Bougainville Government: Department of Peace Agreement Implementation (DPAI), Department for Community Development, Department of the President and the Bougainville Executive Council (Public Affairs, Media and Communications Bureau), Department for Community Government and District Affairs, and Bougainville House of Representatives (BHOR) CSO/FBO: Catholic Diocese of Mendi NGO: Peace and Conflict Studies Institute of Australia (PaCSIA) Independent Entity: Bougainville Referendum Commission, Media Outlets including Post Courier, The National, and EMTV	
<b>Project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 25 July 2018 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 24	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> UNDP: \$ 3,358,000 UNW : \$ 321,000 UNFPA : \$ 321,000 : \$	

<sup>1</sup> Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Total: 4,000,000

*\*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account*

**How many tranches have been received so far: 2**

**Report preparation:**

Project report prepared by: Stephen Liston, Shaddie Tapo, Rui Flores, Niakitap Poposan, Momenat Al-Khateeb

Project report approved by:

Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach:

## **NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:**

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

## **PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

### **1.1 Overall project progress to date**

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):  
The Project has completed all its preliminary activities and is two thirds of its way through implementation. The project received its second and final tranche in August 2019.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**  
on track

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

The Project has proved to be an effective partner to respond to critical needs of the peace process that are not captured by other key interventions in Bougainville, including development partners. This effectiveness is made possible by cross-sectoral partnerships between UN agencies, the National Government (GoPNG) the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) and local government and civil society. The Project is unique because it links the highest level of political decision making between the Prime Minister and the President - through the Joint Supervisory Body (JSB) - to the technical sub committees and the constituents on the ground. To achieve these, the Project uses innovative approaches and tools to bring across factual but simplified key peacebuilding and referendum messages in two folds: 1. Sharing of information for knowledge building, and inspiration, and 2. encouraging social cohesion. This is reflected in innovations currently running; Video Post cards, capturing local heroes and leaders inspirational stories and encouragement for peace by peaceful means; Creative Peace: Our Living Culture, where art is used to depict what peace looks like from an artist's perspective, the Joint Awareness Roadshow Initiative, a direct civic engagement platform connecting GoPNG and ABG leaders with the people to answer questions, and the production of a home grown, first for Bougainville, Radio Drama series "Mala Mowa" with a story line that promotes peace, empathy & unity.

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The main peacebuilding progress achieved by the project was to build trust between the two governments. This was achieved through:

- Support to the Joint Supervisory Body meetings of March and September 2019 which endorsed the setting of the Bougainville Referendum date to begin on 23 November 2019 and endorsed a new formula for the Restoration & Development Grant;
- 7 Post-referendum Task Force meetings facilitated by UN DPPA Mediation Support Unit, that agreed the structures for consultation after the referendum;
- Over 15,000 (Women: 7047; Men: 8214) reached through PaCSIA community facilitators; as well as over 18,000 people directly reached via 5 Joint Awareness

Roadshows with leaders of the GoPNG and ABG, and audiences across the country reach with national awareness adverts;

- Support to 4 meetings of the Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat in 2019, as compared to 0 in 2018. By institutionalising the Secretariat's membership, ensured participation of the outlier factions still outside the Bougainville Peace Agreement. Meetings involved the biggest outlier faction, the Me'ekamui, and major resolutions included the agreement on the inclusion of the Me'ekamui Weapons Disposal Plan (over 300 weapons contained in Panguna and Buin);
- Support to the signature of the Parliamentary Partnership Agreement, by the National Parliament and Bougainville House of Representatives, which opened up opportunities for collaboration during the pre and post-referendum periods.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The Project laid the foundation for the removal of over 319 weapons out of society and into containment by supporting the conduct of Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat meetings, and awareness of resolutions. The civic engagement space was expanded to include Me'ekamui, Core Group and women's representation in the Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce - the key body preparing for the period after the referendum result is announced. A Joint Awareness Roadshow that started in March 2019 has provide an opportunity for over 18,000 people across all 13 districts to hear from and ask their leaders questions on the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA) and the post-referendum period. The roadshow was an effective civic engagement and information sharing platform, and demonstrated to the people both the National Government's and ABG's commitment towards implementing the BPA, as well as their engagement in the process. Over 19 community discussions covering over 1,300 people (of which 30% were women) have been conducted to discuss peace and security at the community level in key hot spot areas. Through the power of art, three regional art events were conducted to empower local artists to express ideas of sustaining peace, peace agreement and the referendum to communicate to audiences these concepts. In addition, over 15,000 people of which 7,047 women, have been empowered through community facilitators to understand the Peace Agreement and the Post Referendum Transition in their language.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

Capacity issues within key partner organisations remains a key challenge; however, through open dialogue and the development of strong working relationships with key government and development partners the project was able to mitigate these challenges. The main implementing partners at the National Government and ABG (National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs and Department of Peace Agreement Implementation, respectively) have been extremely busy in the implementation of key aspects of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (weapons disposal and referendum), and were overstretched at times. As a way to overcome this challenge, project staff have been able to shoulder tasks delegated to partners by working very closely with these partners to enable completion of these tasks within timeframes set. To ensure a smooth transition between the Government of Prime Minister O'Neill and Marape, a series of briefing and familiarisation sessions were conducted by the UN in PNG to the new leaders. Additional requests from both governments, including the review of the Restoration and Development Grant formula, support towards a National

Awareness Campaign, a Joint Awareness Roadshow and regular meetings of the Post-Referendum Taskforce, required a review of the Project to allow the UN to meet the expectations of the two governments.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

## 1.2 Result progress by project outcome

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Enhanced political dialogue between the two Governments and the two Parliaments, ensuring decisions around BPA implementation and the referendum are progressed jointly

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track with significant peacebuilding results**

**Progress summary:** *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

Significant progress has been achieved under this outcome. Main progress includes:

1. The driving force of the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA), the Joint Supervisory Body (JSB), met on two occasions in 2019. The Project provided logistics support to both meetings during which critical decisions on the advancement of the referendum were adopted. At the political level, the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Liaison Officer continued to engage the two governments, encouraging a smooth implementation of the Peace Agreement.
2. With the support of the Project, seven Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce meetings were held. The frequency of the meetings and the high level ministerial representation of the two governments at the meeting are a sign of the importance that these meetings had for the process. Among other things, the Taskforce was able to provide guidance for the two governments on the immediate post-referendum, contributed for an initial agreement on the way-forward, and allowed the two governments to start discussing future relations. The core structure of the Joint Post-Referendum Secretariat was adopted, as well as the role and composition of the Group of Eminent People aimed at supporting the leaders and the use of a moderator in the consultation process was agreed.

3. In 2018, at the request of the two governments, the Project engaged a team of experts to conduct the second review of Bougainville's autonomy arrangements. A workshop was held in January 2019 for representatives of both governments, to examine the recommendations from the four reports (financial arrangements; the Bougainville public services and other aspects of public sector administration in Bougainville; technical and legal aspects; and good governance). This led to the adoption of 37 recommendations which were eventually agreed to by the two governments at the Joint Supervisory Body meeting of March 2019.
4. With the support of the Project, the National Parliament and Bougainville House of Representatives signed a Parliamentary Partnership Agreement in September 2019 to further enhance co-operation between the two houses. The implementation of this agreement started immediately afterwards - a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives embarked on a mission to discuss a work plan with the National Parliament.
5. Following the request of the governments, the UN supported an independent review of the Restoration and Development Grant. The new formula was endorsed by the two governments, and the Prime Minister pledged to honour its annual disbursements. Through the UN Liaison Officer, the Project continues to engage at the political level with the two governments to ensure continued open dialogue is maintained and decisions are progressed jointly as per the BPA, and at the parliamentary level to set out an action plan on how the Parliamentary Partnership Agreement will be implemented with continued support from the Project.

**Outcome 2:** Increased dialogue and awareness on the BPA, referendum and post-referendum issues, ensuring that both the population in and outside of Bougainville is informed and is and feels included in the process

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Some notable results to date include:

- At the local level the Project is implementing two community level projects through Peace and Conflict Studies Institute of Australia (PaCSIA) titled: Transitions Dialogue and Creative Peace. Using local facilitators, the project aims to increase access to information for communities across Bougainville. So far three creative peace workshops have taken place in Central, South and North Bougainville, involving over 125 artists to audiences of over 600 people. Community Transitional Facilitators from the Transitional Dialogue project also took part in these workshops to support information sharing. The Transitions Dialogues Project is a series of community level dialogues that have reached over 15,000 participants, of which 7,047 were women. This has been implemented through a network of 106 community facilitators of which 46 are women, trained and equipped with awareness and dialogue tools such as projectors and awareness materials.
- Nationally, partnering with a local media company, Emtek, a 4-minute TV advert, a radio advert and a series of newspaper adverts have been produced explaining to all Papua New Guineans why Bougainville is having referendum, the options available and the post-referendum process. These have been promoted nationwide.
- In partnership with the National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs (NCOBA), ABG Bureau of Media and Communications and Department of Peace Agreement Implementation, the Project implemented a training for media on conflict

sensitive reporting techniques with provision of background and context information on Bougainville. More than 90% of the participants acknowledged a change in their understanding of the Bougainville peace process. Since the training, almost 50% of the participants have been seen in both print and visual media to be producing and publishing stories in regard to the Bougainville Peace Agreement and further participating in Bougainville-related events in their capacity as media personnel.

- The Joint Referendum Roadshow is an initiative of the Government of PNG and of the Autonomous Bougainville Government, supported by the United Nations, to: Disseminate key outcomes from the March and September JSB meetings– including the November 23, 2019 referendum date - and updates on the Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce discussions. The Joint Roadshow has covered all 13 districts of Bougainville, directly reaching over 18,000 people, with both local and national news, media and radio providing coverage to a wider audience

- Production of a 15-part Radio Drama in partnership with the Department of Community Development, Media Bureau, DPAI and NCOBA was launched on the 11 November.

Through the return of a Bougainville family from Port Moresby to Bougainville, the radio drama covers relevant topics such as identify, unity, reconciliation, missing persons, ex-combatants, trauma and the Peace Agreement (including the referendum).

**Outcome 3:** Weapons disposal is progressed as per the BPA through a joint ABG-GoPNG process whilst supporting factional unification and solutions to security concerns of outlier communities

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Working with the two governments, the Project has supported a comprehensive engagement of the major outlier group not signatory to the Peace Agreement; the Me'ekamui Panguna Group. This has contributed to one out of the three factions engaging in the weapons disposal process and joining the Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat (JWDS). On a larger scale, the support provided by the Project has contributed to the JWDS gaining progressive momentum towards achieving an inclusive weapons disposal process.

A Veterans Summit was conducted in Arawa (July 2019) bringing those veterans signatory to the BPA and non-BPA signatories (Me'ekamui) together to unite. The two groups met separately then combined into one summit at the Mary Queen of the Mountains Chapel to formally accept and sign the Mary Queen of the Mountains, Panguna Declaration. The Summit Declaration contained ten resolutions. The key resolution relating to weapons disposal decreed that BPS, in collaboration with veterans and community government chairmen, should collect, remove the working parts and store the firearms at Panguna.

The Project has supported four JWDS in 2019 co-chaired by the Prime Minister's Office and the Department of Peace Agreement Implementation. The meetings included a representative of the Me'ekamui, Moses Pipiro, which is one of the first government-owned initiative that this outlier faction is participating in. The Project has also noted an improvement in the level of engagement in the Weapons Disposal process by the Bougainville Police Service. This began with their formal participation in the JWDS early this year, resulting in an appreciable level of collaboration and cooperation between the police, and veterans and community government representatives at the ward level, and their continued support since then. The project

continues to work with them as part of the JWDS with the aim of the BPS taking full responsibility for weapons disposal verification and reporting, given that there is no provision for international verification.

319 weapons have been contained in Panguna and Buin. The number of firearms accounted for are: 74 contained in Buin; 244 reportedly contained in Panguna.

At the community level, the Project has conducted 19 community conversations known as Community Weapons Perception workshops, aimed at assessing the overall perception of safety and security in relation to the extent to which weapons disposal has been completed and corrective actions taken where necessary. To date, over 80% of wards in seven districts (Kieta, Wakunai, Buin, Bana, Siwai, Panguna and Torokina) have been covered and over 1,300 people (of which 30% are women).

Overall, the perception is such that while 5% of the communities covered feel their safety and security is threatened by presence of guns, over 26% think otherwise.

#### **Outcome 4:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one**

**Progress summary:** (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

### **1.3 Cross-cutting issues**

<p><b><u>National ownership:</u></b> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>National Government's contribution to continued peace in Bougainville is demonstrated through its commitment to implementing the Bougainville Peace Agreement. The endorsement of the new Referendum date at the September Joint Supervisory Body meeting is a significant milestone. Government departments have highlighted their commitment by contributing resources such as finance and logistic arrangements to support joint activities. An example of this is the National Government's support towards the roadshow initiatives which saw the hiring of a helicopter to cover the two most remote, island districts of Bougainville, and the release of senior officers from NCOBA to Buka for extended periods to support development of materials encouraging peace, unity and social cohesion, jointly being produced by the ABG, GoPNG with support from the PBF, for example the radio drama.</p>
<p><b><u>Monitoring:</u></b> Is the project M&amp;E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>The Project uses a range of sources to measure progress. Key data sources such as official press releases and media reports, signed meeting minutes/public statements/reports/documents and Staff Back-to-Office reports are used to measure progress.</p>
<p><b><u>Evaluation:</u></b> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report.</p>	<p>An Evaluation is scheduled for the end of the project in mid-2020.</p>



<p>Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	
<p><b><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u></b> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) supported the Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce in kind through the deployment of a mediation expert from its Standby Team, Mediation Support Unit, who participated in all the seven meetings convened from January to October 2019. It also contributed to meet the logistics costs of the meetings of March of the Taskforce with a contribution of USD61,956, and the meetings of October with a second financial contribution of USD25,400.</p>
<p><b><u>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</u></b> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The UN has been one of very few development partners who has been able to break into the political sphere of influence regarding peace building in Bougainville. The support under the current programme as a whole greatly enhanced UN's continuity in this sphere. UN's work is greatly complemented by development partners like Australia and New Zealand.</p> <p>The project has also stimulated sufficient commitment from the PNG Council of Churches and it's ARoB counterpart to carry out further peacebuilding programmes at the grassroots level.</p> <p>The strong partnership the project has with the two governments can be seen in the contribution of the national government to the 3rd roadshow with over US\$30,000 towards the hiring of a helicopter to support the roadshow delegation to and fro the Bougainville islands.</p>
<p><b><u>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</u></b> What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>This Project has been designed to draw upon traditional, bottom up solutions to address the critical challenges Bougainville faces in a sustainable manner. By strengthening dialogue, awareness and weapons disposal across all tiers of government, and the involvement of a range of stakeholders including civil society, women's federations, youth groups and faith-based organisations through a well-established network of the PaCSIA, the Project is strengthening traditional, inclusive structures and networks that are locally owned and that can continue to operate after the project has phased out. By specifically targeting outlier factions, reconciliation efforts and progress towards unification the Project is also contributing to strengthening social cohesion. The Project is working with both government through the Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce to identify scenarios to maintain peace.</p>
<p><b><u>Risk taking:</u></b> Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Since a large portion of this Project is operating mainly in the political sphere, there are many risks attached to it including competing national government priorities, funding allocation from the national government to the BRC and a high turnover in the Autonomous Bougainville</p>

	<p>Government and national government public sector with numerous challenges around institutional memory and manpower issues. Constant dialogue and immediate reliable support for facilitation of these dialogues and further implementation of action plans by the Project are key successful mitigation strategies that are being applied to mitigate these risks. Working collaboratively with the local government departments and non-government partners has helped mitigate risks, as and when they arise.</p>
<p><b>Gender equality:</b> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The Project is a Gender Marker 2 project. The Transitions Dialogues Project is a series of community level dialogues that have reached over 15,000 participants, of which 7,047 were women. This has been implemented through a network of 106 community facilitators of which 46 are women, trained and equipped with awareness and dialogue tools such as projectors and awareness material. In addition, the Radio Drama was produced in partnership with the Bougainville Women's Federation and UNWomen, which has ensured the championing of key gender issues in the 15 episode drama. The Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce expanded its membership to include two women's representatives through effective advocacy by the Project and in partnership with the PBF Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative Project.</p>
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>An ongoing issue that the Project keeps facing is that despite technical support from this Project and other development partners, government departments on both sides responsible for coordinating and implementing the Bougainville Peace Agreement continue to face capacity challenges to coordinate and implement their mandates. Where there is capacity, there is the issue of limited funding available to execute their mandates. With the precarious economic climate in PNG since the inception of the Project, this meant that work was progressed, but the progress may not be on par with set project schedules thereby affecting the Project's performance against its set targets.</p>

**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT:** *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> Enhanced political dialogue between the two Governments and the two Parliaments ensures decisions around BPA implementation and referendum are progressed jointly	Indicator 1.1 Number of joint communiques on BPA or referendum process issued by the two governments	1 (2017)	4 over 2 years	2 JSB meetings so far, 1 in March 2019 and the latest in September 2019.		
	Indicator 1.2 Evidence of joint decisions by two Government on referendum questions, voter eligibility and appointment of chair for the BRC	Referendum questions, voter eligibility and BRC chair not agreed (2017)	Referendum questions, voter eligibility and BRC chair agreed	1.Referendum question agreed: "Do you agree for Bougainville to have: 1. Greater Autonomy 2. Independence". 2.Chair to the BRC confirmed, with Berthie Ahern, former Ireland Prime Minister. 3.Referendum date		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
				set at November 23, 2019		
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 JSB meets regularly and its resolutions are implemented jointly by the two governments	Indicator 1.1.1 Frequency of JSB meetings and joint resolutions on the BRC and arrangements for the referendum	1 JSB in 2017 and 2 in 2018	4 over 2 years	2 JSB meetings in 2019, one in March and the other in September		
	Indicator 1.1.2 Proportion of joint JSB resolutions implemented by both GoPNG and ABG	10% implementation rate (TBC)	40% implementation of all JSB Resolutions made in 2019 and 2020	JSB of March 2019 saw 14 resolutions made. Out of the 14 resolutions, 10 are related to the work of the project and the support the project can provide. Out of these 10 resolutions, 7 have been significantly progressed, putting		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
				the implementation rate at 70%.		
Output 1.2 The two parliaments make joint decisions on the BPA and referendum processes, including on post-referendum	Indicator 1.2.1 Parliamentary Partnership Agreement signed between the National Parliament and the BHOR for cooperation and collaboration	0	1	A Parliamentary Partnership Agreement has been signed between the National Parliament and the Bougainville House of Representatives in September 2019		
	Indicator 1.2.2					
Output 1.3 Key government institutions with responsibilities for BPA implementation and	Indicator 1.3.1 NCOBA establishes a permanent presence in the AROB to facilitate the implementation of the BPA	No permanent presence in AROB	NCOBA has a presence in AROB	NCOBA has opened an office in Arawa. The project has supported the setting up of the office		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
coordination between the two governments are enabled to implement their functions effectively	Indicator 1.3.2					
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
<b>Outcome 2</b> Increased dialogue and awareness on the BPA, referendum and post-referendum issues ensuring that both the population in and outside	Indicator 2.1 Increase in the proportion of women and youth with a sufficient understanding of the referendum	General population: 26% (2017 internal monitoring)	15% increase	29% increase		
	Indicator 2.2 Improved understanding of BPA and its pillars by the wider Bougainville	General population: 27% (2017 internal monitoring)	23% increase	28% increase		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
of Bougainville is informed, and is and feels, included in the process	population					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Both governments agree on joint messages on the BPA, including referendum, and facilitate their dissemination	Indicator 2.1.1 Bi-monthly meetings convened by both governments through the BRC Transitional Committee to discuss key messages and their dissemination	1 meeting convened through the BRC transitional committee	All Key messages agreed by the BRC	The BRC has been on time with development and dissemination of key messages following each new information endorsed		The BRC Transitional Committee does not exist anymore since the operationalization of the Bougainville Referendum Commission in 2018, therefore this Committee has not met in 2019.
	Indicator 2.1.2 Referendum awareness sessions were conducted jointly by the two	13 districts		13 districts covered reaching an estimated population of 18,000		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	governments in the 13 districts of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville					
Output 2.2 Innovative and community led dialogues about a peaceful future for Bougainville	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of awareness sessions conducted by the Department of Community Government at the district level	0	13	Over 20 sessions have been held through 5 Joint Roadshows. The ABG Community Government structure is used to coordinate the roadshow in each location in the region.		
	Indicator 2.2.2 Number of radio dramas on the BPA produced and aired across Bougainville and Papua New Guinea	1 Radio Drama was produced in 2018 however stakeholder review recommended a revision	1	A radio drama of 15 episodes launched in November 2019		



	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
		to the episodes				
Output 2.3 BPA dialogue and referendum awareness raising increases within Papua New Guinea	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2 Media practitioners have an increased awareness and knowledge of the BPA and referendum process	0	2 trainings with trainees demonstrating improvement in knowledge on BPA and referendum issues	1 Media Dialogue 90% of the participants showed a change in level of BPA knowledge		
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					
<b>Outcome 3</b> Weapons disposal is progressed as per the BPA through a joint ABG-GoPNG process	Indicator 3.1 Weapons disposal process completed, and a safe and secure environment provided for conduct of the Bougainville	Few weapons collected through the referendum ready concept of parliament	Weapons collected from all 33 constituencies of Bougainville	319 weapons in containment in Panguna and Buin from multiple constituencies		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
whilst supporting factional unification and solutions to security concerns of outlier communities	referendum					
	Indicator 3.2 Outlier factions accepting and cooperating in the weapons disposal process	3 outlier factions are still not part of the peace process and did not sign the BPA (2017)	3 remaining outlier factions participating in the weapons disposal process	1 outlier faction (the largest outlying faction) is now fully part of the process.		
	Indicator 3.3 All communities around the last factions become part of the weapons disposal process and benefitting from reintegration	No community-based approach has been undertaken to collect weapons from communities in Bougainville	A community approach implemented to collect weapons in Bougainville led by the ABG	A 4-phased weapons disposal plan which has a community led approach is in existence.		
Output 3.1 In partnership with DPAI,	Indicator 3.1.1 The two governments agree through a JSB	0	1	The JSB of March 01, 2019 resolved that a national reconciliation be		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
implementation of the recommendations of the weapons disposal report by the UN, including support to the set up and operation of a Joint Secretariat;	resolution on the political conditions for the successful collection of weapons			staged before the referendum between PNG and Bougainville. A “pre-national reconciliation ceremony” was conducted in East New Britain Province involving former PNG Security Forces and ex-combatants from Bougainville		
identification of remaining weapons and monitoring of collection	Indicator 3.1.2 Level of knowledge gained by CSOs, CBOs, Community Governments, women, youth and churches on weapons disposal as a key pillar of the BPA and of	General: 43% confident in weapons disposal process (2017 ARB Interim Perception Survey Report)	40% implementation of all JSB Resolutions made in 2019 and 2020	Over 80% of wards in seven districts (Kieta, Wakunai, Buin, Bana, Siwai, Panguna and Torokina) have been covered with perception workshops. Overall, perception		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	arms collection processes			is such that while 5% of the communities covered feel their safety and security is threatened by presence of guns, over 26% think otherwise		
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					
	Indicator 4.4.2					

## PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

### 2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: 2 Tranches for this project with both received

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far: US\$2,744,176.82

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit):

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date:

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress (**expenditures/ commitments to date**), using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.