



## Sustaining Peace in Bougainville PROJECT DOCUMENT

<b>Country: Papua New Guinea</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Sustaining Peace in Bougainville – Post Referendum Support <b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> TBA	
<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 UN Country Fund
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> December 2022 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 36 Months	
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations, followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):</b> Recipient Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</li> <li>- United Nations Women (UNW)</li> <li>- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).</li> </ul> Supporting agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).</li> <li>- International Organization for Migration (IOM).</li> </ul> <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> Papua New Guinea's National Parliament; Bougainville House of Representatives; National Government of Papua New Guinea; Autonomous Bougainville Government; National Research Institute; Bougainville Women's Federation; National Council of Women; Media Council of Papua New Guinea; Council of Churches; Bougainville Youth Federation; Peace Dividend Initiative (PDI); and the Peace and Conflict Studies Institute of Australia (PaCSIA).	
<b>Total PBF project budget* (by recipient organization starting with the Convening Agency):</b> <b>PNG UN Country Fund:</b> \$3,335,003 <b>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to the PBSO's approval and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.</b> <b>Breakdown to agencies (To be received through the PNG UN Country Fund):</b> <b>UNDP:</b> \$1,835,001 <b>UNFPA:</b> \$700,000 <b>UNWOMEN:</b> \$800,002 <b>Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):</b> complementary UNDP support to Bougainville Innovation Hubs and to PNG and AROB Parliamentary strengthening <b>TOTAL project budget:</b> \$3,335,003	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual 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.

Project budget tranche by recipient UN organisations		
<b>1st tranche:</b> PNG UN Country Fund: \$2,334,502 Breakdown to Agencies: UNDP: \$ 1,284,501 UN Women: \$ 560,001 UNFPA: \$490,000	<b>2nd tranche:</b> PNG Country Fund: \$1,000,501 Breakdown to Agencies: UNDP: \$550,500 UN Women: \$240,001 UNFPA: \$210,000	
<p><b>Brief project description:</b> Harnessing the UN's reputation as an impartial steward of Bougainville peace processes, the project aims to support leaders, parliamentarians, officials and communities in PNG, and especially the Autonomous Region in Bougainville, to further progress ongoing post-Referendum negotiations and related peace processes at the national and regional levels and to ensure that diverse community members' voices are included in those processes. The project will also support a number of peace-supporting economic development initiatives aimed at increasing opportunities for women and other marginalized groups to participate in the formal economy, targeting those communities which had been particularly affected by the consequences of the Bougainville conflict and in alignment with the existing Bougainville innovation hubs.</p>		
<p><b>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:</b></p> <p>The design of this Project draws on feedback from officials gathered during the dialogues (formal and informal) that the UN has been supporting with officials from the Governments of Papua New Guinea (GOPNG) and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB) over the least 3 years, during the previous phase of PBF support. In particular, the Project is supported by the PNG Secretary for the Department of Planning (For the Government of Papua New Guinea) and the Chief Secretary for the Government of Bougainville, both of whom have made clear to UN officials in their discussions that their Governments welcome the UN's ongoing support as they continue to work through the post-Referendum process. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) which had oversight over the last PBF Project comprised officials from both Governments. The PSC members have also provided strong endorsement for the UN's ongoing engagement in support of the peace process. As part of a new Parliamentary Support Project which began in July and September 2022, UNDP has also opportunistically discussed this Project Proposal with a small group MPs from both Bougainville and the National Parliament, whose buy-in remains critical for the remaining post-referendum processes ratification by the PNG National Parliament. In addition, feedback provided during the dialogues under the previous phase came from civil society representatives and human rights defenders, including the PNG Media Council, PNG Council of Churches, Bougainville Women's Federation and Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation in Bougainville, which also fed into this Project design. The UN Has also reached out to other development partners and donors who expressed interest, or invested in, previous UN actions in Bougainville, all of whom have indicated their support for the UN remaining engaged as supporters/facilitators of ongoing peace and post-referendum processes<sup>3</sup>. Stakeholders have almost universally identified the UN as the organisation of choice to keep the implementation of the BPA on track, during what is now regarded as a critical phase of peace -building efforts. This position has been validated by a 2022 Perception Survey undertaken during the last phase of the previous PBF project which found that Bougainvilleans credit the ABG and its development partners – the UN – with having progressed all three tenets of the BPA (i.e., autonomy, weapons disposal, and a constitutionally guaranteed referendum). The UN's work was recognised by partners as well as the people who participated in the survey as fundamental to facilitating dialogue, partnerships across multiple government and non-government stakeholders and progress towards a peaceful resolution of Bougainville's future political status.</p>		
<p><b>Project Gender Marker Score: 2</b> – The Project aims to ensure the voices and perspectives of women are included in all three outcome areas. In relation to Outcome 1, there are only a limited number of female senior officials available to participate; only 2 national women MPs, 5 Bougainville women MPs and the Bougainville female Chief Secretary. The UN will do its utmost to ensure their inclusion, as well as female representatives of civil society in any mediation, peacebuilding and negotiation activities. Outcome 2 involves community dialogues, which will aim to ensure gender balance in participation as well as integrating gender equality and women's empowerment issues into consultation agendas and resource materials. Outcome 3 involves local level economic livelihoods activities and will prioritise activities aimed at women's economic empowerment.</p>		

<sup>3</sup> The donors who have been consulted include the Australian and New Zealand High Commissions in Port Moresby, Embassy of Japan in Port Moresby. For PNG Government, consultations have been had with the secretary of the Department of national planning and monitoring. For the ABG, the chief secretary has been consulted at the technical level. The ABG ministers consulted at a high level include Minister for primary industries, minister for lands and physical planning and minister for education. The deputy speaker of the ABG house of representatives who is also the regional women member for Bougainville South along with the member for Mahari who won an open seat in the recent by-election. All three women MPs representing reserved women seats have also been consulted. Civil society members consulted include national NGO council of PNG, Bougainville women federation. In the private sector, the PNG business council has been consulted

**Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective (minimum of 80% of total budget going to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE))

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective (minimum of 30% of the total budget going to GEWE)

**Score 1** for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of the total budget going to GEWE)

The project budget will have about 1,576,179 allocated for GEWE from a total project budget of 3,335,003 (47.2%)

**Project risk marker score: 1**

0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

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

1.4 Political dialogue

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

4 - Peace

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

SDG 5 – Gender Equality.

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

SDG 17 – Partnerships.

**Type of submission:**

New project ☒

Project amendment ☐

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

Extension of duration: ☐ Additional duration in months:

Change of project outcome/ scope: ☐

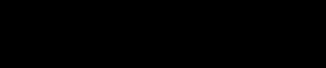
Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: ☐

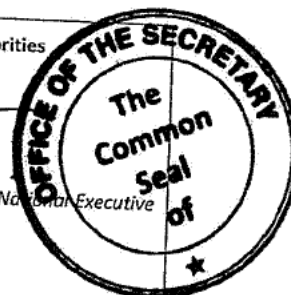
Additional PBF budget: ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization:

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p><b>Dir</b></p> <p>UNDP Resident Representative</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p> <p>6.12.2022</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p><b>Themba Kalua</b></p> <p>UN Women Country Representative</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p> <p>6.12.2022</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p><b>Marielle Sander</b></p> <p>UNFPA Representative</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p> <p>6/12/2022</p>	<p><b>Representatives of National Authorities</b></p> <p><b>Ambassador Ivan Pomaleu</b></p> <p>Secretary</p> <p>Department of Prime Minister and National Executive Council</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p><b>Mr. Shadrack Himata</b></p> <p>Chief Secretary</p> <p>Autonomous Bougainville Government</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p><b>Marielle Sander</b></p> <p>United Nations Resident Coordinator to Papua New Guinea a.i.</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p> <p>6/12/2022</p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p><b>Elizabeth Spehar</b></p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p> <p>09/12/2022</p>

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p> <p><b>Dirk Wagener</b>  <i>UNDP Resident Representative</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <p><b>Themba Kalua</b>  <i>UN Women Country Representative</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <p><b>Marielle Sander</b>  <i>UNFPA Representative</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Representatives of National Authorities</b></p> <p>  <b>Ambassador Ivan Pomaleu</b>  <i>Secretary</i>  <i>Department of Prime Minister and National Executive Council</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <p><b>Mr. Shadrack Himata</b>  <i>Chief Secretary</i>  <i>Autonomous Bougainville Government</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><b>Marielle Sander</b>  <i>United Nations Resident Coordinator to Papua New Guinea a.i.</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><b>Elizabeth Spehar</b>  <i>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>



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

### **a) A brief summary of conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project.**

#### Background context

The Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA) has three core pillars – weapons disposal, operationalising Bougainville’s new autonomy powers, and holding a referendum within 15 years of Bougainville’s 2005 Constitution which would provide guidance on whether the people wanted independence from PNG or some other form of governance. 11 December 2019 marked a historical moment for PNG-Bougainville relations and implementation of the BPA, with the announcement of the Bougainville Referendum result (hereafter ‘Referendum’). The Referendum, conducted with little incident, saw 97.7% of voters choosing independence from PNG. Special efforts were made in advance of the vote to ensure the inclusion of women voters and younger voters, and it appears that the referendum process was inclusive and genuinely representative of the people’s will, with the results widely and peacefully accepted. The breakdown of the Referendum results included: 3,043 votes for Greater Autonomy, 176,928 votes for Independence, and 1,096 informal votes. The Referendum process was widely acknowledged as credible, transparent and inclusive by various national and international observer group of which the Bougainville Referendum Commission took the lead with other agencies like International Federation for Electoral Systems, Australia and New Zealand along with the UN supporting the Bougainville Referendum Commission ( BRC).

In the lead up to the Referendum, a concerted effort was made across Bougainville to support the peace process, remove weapons from communities, and to reconcile those communities and groups divided by the conflict. The UN was closely involved in supporting these processes, through PBF funding. At the political level, the UN provided political support, operational support and high-level technical advice. PBF supported the initial phase of the dialogue between the two Governments through the support provided to the Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce (2019-2022 Resident Coordinator, at the request of the two parties, chaired the post-referendum consultation meetings that were held in May, June and December 2021.

The Joint Supervisory Body (JSB) is the main body (chaired by the ABG President and PNG Prime Minister with selected representatives from both governments) responsible for steering / driving the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. The post-referendum has been driven by the post-referendum consultation process. Some decisions may be officially made by the Executive branch and/or National Parliament, in line with the BPA’s requirements. JSB membership is determined by the PNG Prime Minister and ABG President. Successful JSB/meetings have yielded key resolutions which significantly lowered political tensions. The UN supported the work of the JSB during the previous PBF phase. The UN also supported the involvement of the former Prime Minister of Ireland Mr Bertie Ahern, a high level external moderator who was identified and requested by the two Governments.

At the community level, the UN also supported the implementation of constituency-level “Referendum Ready” declarations and pre-Referendum checklists, with the UN’s interventions specifically aimed at ensuring the inclusion of women and young people. Several reconciliations processes were conducted, including between: (i) churches in Bougainville (April 2019); (ii) veterans and Me’ekamui<sup>4</sup> (July 2019); and (iii) a symbolic reconciliation between Bougainville’s former combatants and members of PNG’s security forces (November 2019). (iv) women focused reconciliations initiatives. These reconciliations sought to address a range of concerns, for example, some factions were unhappy with the Referendum process, some were upset with the formation of ABG, and/or some argue that Bougainville is already an independent nation following the peace process. Reconciliation and dialogue processes also included women’s groups, whose engagement aimed to ensure discussions included specific post-conflict and peacebuilding issues from a women’s perspective, including the priorities of women peacebuilders and human rights defenders and war widows. This will include support targeted at economic development opportunities necessary to provide financial freedom, providing support to community groups and finally working with political leadership in having more women included at different levels of Government. All these efforts aimed to heal some of the ongoing divisions impacting communities within Bougainville, to build stability within the region and address long-term tensions that risk the ongoing peace.

Extensive investment in awareness campaigns from grassroots to the national level were made before, during and after the Referendum process to ensure an informed vote on the options presented. Enrolment and polling activities were used as opportunities to ensure the process was inclusive and well understood by different groups, with a special focus made to include women groups and young people. The past PBF engaged with the Bougainville Women’s Federation and Nazareth Rehabilitation Centre which are the two leading women’s NGOs in Bougainville and have strong networks with women across the region. Proactive efforts were made to include the various Me’ekamui groups (main cluster of outlier groups) (outlier groups are groups of former fighters who did not participate in the Bougainville Peace Agreement) in the process, with notable success, especially in the Panguna mine area. Nonetheless, two Me’ekamui groups (in Tonu and Kon’nou) have

<sup>4</sup> They are faction of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA)

remained outside the peace process and continue to access weapons, with some localized armed conflict in the constituency of Kon'nou during the Referendum process.

The general positivity and unity experienced in the lead up, conduct and response to the result of the Referendum by the vast majority of Bougainvilleans highlighted the deep desire across Bougainville for people to have their say in the future political status of their region. This translated into ensuring the referendum process took place in a peaceful manner which allowed their voices to be heard and recorded through the region-wide vote. The conduct of the Referendum was described by many in Bougainville as a key step in broader reconciliation processes. The UN's investment contributed to the conduct of a peaceful, credible referendum process. The draft Evaluation of the PBF Sustaining Peace in Bougainville and the separate but complementary UNDP Post Referendum Projects (2018-2022) found that "the combined activities of the [Projects] were highly effective in enabling the conduct of a peaceful, free, conclusive and accepted referendum, with high levels of participation from across Bougainville society, including hard to reach factions."

Following the peaceful completion of the Referendum in 2019 Bougainville entered the post-Referendum period, which is still progressing. Post-Referendum negotiations are anticipated to take up to five years, with the conclusion of the process potentially slated to take place between 2025 and 2027. Since the vote, the GoPNG and Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) have signed three key agreements that were negotiated between the two Governments, namely the *Sharp Agreement*, the *Wabag Road Map* and the *Era Kone Covenant*. After three rounds of post-referendum consultations to date, the two governments have signed a covenant, named *Era Kone Covenant*, which covers the following: tabling of a joint report, decision by the National Parliament on the referendum, implementation by 2025 and 2027. The process and substance of the ratification is still under discussion. While these efforts indicate continuing momentum, the election period surrounding the new National Parliament elected in July/August 2022 intervened to divert attention from Bougainville matters. Much is required to ensure not only that dialogue continues, but that sensitive questions are carefully considered and managed to avoid conflict. These include not only the shape of Bougainville's future political status, but how best to achieve it.

#### Current conflict analysis

The post-Referendum period is a very sensitive time, with the PNG and Bougainville Governments seeking to find peaceful agreement on a way forward that will not result in conflict or political unrest for either jurisdiction. Public sentiment appears relatively positive, which is an important foundation on which both Governments can now build their responses. Between January and February 2022, a Perception Survey was commissioned through the previous PBF Project assessing view on progress towards peace, the presence of conflict, and crime and violence. The Perceptions Survey (interviewed 1,116 respondents in Bougainville of which 150 were in outlier areas) found that four out of five Bougainville residents were satisfied with the implementation of programs aimed at promoting peace in the region. The Perception Survey also showed that Bougainvilleans credit the region and its partners with having accomplished all three main tenets of the BPA (autonomy arrangement, weapons disposal, and a constitutionally guaranteed referendum). Responses on these measures are similar across gender and generational groups. Key observations were that:

- a. There is near universal agreement that the BPA was successful in achieving autonomy with the creation of the Autonomous Bougainville Government with its own Parliament.
- b. There is also near universal sentiment that the Referendum was successful in clearly expressing the intent for Bougainville's future political status.
- c. Four out of five respondents agree that communities have been successfully rid of military-grade weapons, including 49% who strongly agree.

While the Perceptions Survey provides a positive assessment of the overall public sentiment towards the referendum process, nonetheless, there remain several key risks to peace and stability that will need to be managed as the process moves forward:

- a. Post-Referendum political complexity: There remain major sensitivities about the outcome of the consultations between the two Government and whether a joint agreement will be presented to the national parliament. Ensuring inclusivity of ongoing processes is essential, which will require carefully managed, collaborative consultations, effective information management and awareness-raising on the processes and progress, and meaningful participation across Bougainville society. The UN as a trusted partner is positioned to provide impartial support to both Governments throughout the next rounds of negotiations, which are likely to be both complex and very sensitive, as the two Government's aim to agree on the future political status of Bougainville vis PNG. At this stage, the types of requests for support that will be made by both governments still need to be agreed, but support is likely to include an external moderator, technical advice on complex constitutional issues, and neutral secretarial support for the hosting of key meetings and working groups.
- b. Loss of institutional memory: Turnover rates of sitting MPs in PNG's elections are high; following the July 2022 election, more than one third of MPs are new to Parliament. The PNG National Parliament now has two women MPs, while Bougainville has five women MPs (four elected in the general election in 2020 and 1 elected through a bye-election in 2022). The recent turnover of national MPs means there has been a loss of knowledge and momentum; this Project will seek to rebuild and extend that knowledge, to ensure that MPs are well informed and have proper information on which to base their vote on ratification of the Referendum result, as required by the BPA. Bougainville Members of the

House of Representatives (BHOR) will also need to be educated on the negotiations and their outcomes, both because they will likely need to vote on implementing legislation and in their role as representatives of the people.

- c. Risks to social cohesion during negotiations: Lack of awareness of how the post-Referendum process will progress, what different steps are involved and the context of the discussions and the final agreements still pose a substantial risk. Now that the public has voted in favour of “independence”, expectations will need to be managed as to what that will actually look like in practice; there remains a serious risk that public expectations of what the post-Referendum result will look like will differ from the reality (in particular, in the context of economic sovereignty and prosperity). In the short term, expectations will also need to be managed regarding the consultation between governments and any joint agreements that will be made. Public perceptions of unreasonable delays in progressing agreements and/or misinformation about the contents of negotiations risks the possibility of negative sentiment and tensions, particularly in Bougainville but also in PNG where other provinces are watching the discussions with great interest.
- d. The protection and monitoring of Human Rights during the post-Referendum process is considered an important part of maintaining social stability as it is at all times but in particular during post-conflict transitional periods. The increased realisation of human rights is known to contribute to peace and stability in the post-conflict context. In the AROB specifically, a range of human rights concerns persist. For example, a consultation with human rights defenders (HRDs) / civil society by OHCHR and UNDP in May 2022 reflected that key concerns continue to include, but are not limited to, rape and other forms of gender-based violence; domestic violence; incest; violence against children; child neglect; children lacking access to education due to high fees and expenses; insufficient resources and engagement by police in enforcement of laws, including those on domestic and gender-based violence; and insufficient data on and resources for identification of and support to persons with disabilities. Access to justice was also seen as a concern and issues with access to health and education for individual’s resident in the atolls. In addition, the Kon’nou constituency has faced specific issues including low literacy rates; issues of electoral enrolment and thereby the right to participation; law and order issues including violence and substance abuse; “indecentcies” leading to destabilisation in relation to elections; a high school leaving rate at an early age; and human rights concerns related to security and law and order. In addition, it was reported that the continued presence on the streets of Buka of alleged perpetrators of violations in the past conflict leads to continued and potential instability. While some of these concerns are linked to the conflict and peace process, others might stem from weak institutions before, during, and after the conflict period along with other factors. However, as a strong civil society and HRDs are critical for informed decision making, evidence-based advocacy, and a perception of having the means to redress grievances irrespective of the outcome of the future political / peace process, continuing to strengthen civil society / HRDs in the AROB in relation to any and all human rights concerns highlighted remains vital. In the AROB, civil society / HRD groups are highly engaged and competent on key issues, especially in service provision. However, in many cases, there is a lack of resources and convening power, while technical knowledge could be strengthened. Some HRDs face risks to their physical safety and security as the result of their work. It is therefore critical to continue to support them and provide them with the technical tools to fulfil their institutional role as the AROB moves forward.
- e. Lack of livelihoods contributing to increased community tensions: A continued lack of economic opportunities risks breeding resentment and inflaming tensions during this critical post-Referendum period. If increasing political sovereignty is not accompanied by economic prosperity, experience in other post-conflict jurisdictions shows that a fragile peace can quickly unravel. There is a clear expectation that in the post-Referendum context, Bougainville people will be more economically prosperous and will have good livelihoods which bring in good revenue. However, there are very few formal employment opportunities within Bougainville, and even fewer opportunities for those in outlier communities. (The outlier communities have not been able to fully participate in the post peace process and have been educationally and socially distant from the major urban trade centres of Buka, Arawa and Buin.) This lack of opportunity is fuelling rent-seeking behaviour as a way of acquiring income, including illicit activities (stealing, gambling, sex trade). Reopening the Panguna Mine has already been mooted, but brings with it significant risks, considering the Mine’s role in triggering the previous conflict.

In a consultation by UN women with women in 2021, there was a strong demand for economic infrastructure and downstream processing facilities to add value to the already persistent attitude for income generating opportunities for women. Due to limited market opportunities, women’s efforts are not well compensated for by the outcome of their markets. Women have experienced major setbacks due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in most cases restricting women from exploring new opportunities for business or cash income opportunities. In preparation for the opportunities in agriculture, fisheries and tourism, capacity building on financial literacy for women is vital to enable more women to tap in to the economic growth for Bougainville To avoid an over-reliance on the mining sector as the primary option for future economic development in AROB, there is strong demand for investment in the agriculture sector, where 87% of the population work a livelihood cash crop (such as copra, cocoa, livestock, fisheries, and eco-tourism). Agriculture potentially offers more opportunities than mining and has lower barriers to participation. This support is critical to widening the economic base to activities that are rural and women centric. The effects of climate change leading to resettlement of displaced households and rising sale of traditional land are triggers of conflict that will need to be addressed in supporting livelihoods. While Bougainville is matrilineal, the South Bougainville is patrilineal and major concerns have been raised by women regarding selling of traditional land to people migrating into urban areas, limiting women’s access to productive resources. Although some work is being supported by other donors in this



space, progress has been slow. It will be important that the political work supported through this Project connects back to economic development approaches, to ensure that political outcomes are linked back to tangible economic opportunities for the public.

- f. **Outlier groups acting as spoilers:** There are two large outlier groups remaining outside the peace process, in Kon'nou and Tonu (both South Bougainville). Both pose potential challenges to unity within Bougainville; in the case of Kon'nou, conflict between factions led to 500 internally displaced people during the Referendum period. The project success will clearly depend on delivery of last mile services to communities including the outlier groups. The Bougainville innovation hubs has delivered training and educational outreach in Southern Bougainville and included engagement with participants coming from areas controlled by the outlier groups. The approach in delivery of services through the CG or other partnerships is essential to empowerment of communities living within the areas controlled by the outlier groups.
- b). **A brief description of how the project aligns with/supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks, how it ensures national ownership and how the project complements/builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.**

PBF has funded projects focused on peace and development in Bougainville since 2015. This was through three PBF projects delivered from 2015-2018, 2018-2020 and finally 2020 to 2022 (the last Project was implemented in the post Referendum environment). In addition, there was also a PBF funded Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative Project which was implemented from 2017-2019 and contributed to having vocal women leaders and youth who were able to participate in the referendum.

#### Relevant frameworks

Recognising the risks posed by the ongoing post-Referendum processes, it is important that UN continue its close collaboration with both Governments during this critical period by building on previous PBF projects. With the election of the new 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, it is anticipated that negotiations will re-commence in earnest, to address key outstanding issues. The importance of finalising those negotiations has been recognised explicitly by both Governments in the *Kone Era Covenant*, which was signed in April 2022 by PNG Prime Minister Marape and Bougainville President Toroama. The Covenant captures the agreement that in 2023 a Joint Report on the progress of consultations will be tabled in the National Parliament. Notably, the Covenant was signed only weeks before the PNG 2022 national elections were called. PM Marape was re-elected in August 2022 as PM, which brings some continuity to the commitments made. Chapter 1 of the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan (BSDP) is dedicated to Peace and Reconciliation and states that: "Maintaining peace needs a partnership approach within all Bougainville groups, with the national government stakeholders and with support from the international community."

The UN remains committed to supporting the Bougainville peace process. The Project will contribute to achieving Outcome 4 (promoting inclusive, governance, justice and peace) under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for PNG 2018-2022, which has been extended to 2023. The new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for PNG (2024-2028) is currently in the process of being drafted, it is expected that support to the Bougainville peace process will be retained as a priority. To that end, the next phase of UN support will continue to support a range of stakeholders in both Bougainville and at the national level to address a range of issues, including ongoing tensions between the long-standing aspirations of Bougainville and PNG Government's desire to maintain the unity of the country. Navigating the process will raise a range of challenges for PNG's sovereignty as it is currently constructed.

This Project has been designed to continue the UN's support for the work that the PNG and Bougainville Governments have been progressing for almost two decades, to bring peace and stability to their populations. Although the UN has been supporting these processes over many years, there has still been no final resolution; the peace that has been built remains at risk while the post-referendum process continues to be in play. This support is critical to channelling much needed resources but also highly specialised negotiation, mediation and peacebuilding expertise towards the partnerships and consensus-building necessary to advance the BPA. The flexibility that the PBF project provides will enable the UN in PNG to deliver nimble and relevant support to both Governments. This is a particularly critical time, as major decisions will likely be finally reached over the next few years, including submission of the referendum results to the PNG Parliament. Other projects currently underway in Bougainville (in particular, parliamentary support and economic empowerment) will complement the work under this PBF Project but their broader objectives cannot be risked by using them to directly fund this type of politically sensitive work, which requires very high level, carefully calibrated engagement that can be more easily adapted and ramped up or down, as needed.

#### Lessons learned

In June 2022, an evaluation was undertaken of the previous phases of the *Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project*, as well as the separate and complementary UNDP *Post Referendum Support Project*. The draft findings have been used to inform the design of this Project. A summary of the most important lessons learned include:

- When PNG government politicians and technocrats have knowledge of the political process, there are fewer setbacks, though more knowledge does not automatically translate to a greater likelihood of agreement. Better awareness of the underlying issues and issues specific to Bougainville among stakeholders can strengthen the

foundation for openness and collaboration among critical stakeholders. However, awareness is low and exacerbated by high turnover of individuals in government.

- A rigid project design makes a political process difficult to achieve. A project designed to support an ever-evolving political process should be flexible enough to adapt to unforeseen circumstances.
- Bougainvilleans are highly focused on independence whether ready or not with a push for 'self-sufficiency' but insufficient attention to developing an overall vision for Bougainville socially, politically or economically.
- Alongside formal high-level dialogue, informal engagements are crucial to positive relationships and targeted exchanges can help generate solutions at a technical level.
- There is still very low awareness across ABG of comparative situations. There is high interest amongst Bougainville officials to learn from other contexts to inform debate about future scenarios for Bougainville.
- Factional unification and solutions to security concerns posed by outlier groups requires a better alignment with ABG led initiatives to increase support to factional groups and communities in Kon'ou and Tonu. It should be underlined that ABG must seize the opportunity to lead this process. There have been some efforts by the President to address concerns in both constituencies which would benefit from a stronger strategy.
- Importance of inclusive approach to having more women engaged at various levels while maintaining relationships with elected representatives
- Better alignment and resourcing between agencies to create a holistic and integrated approach to initiatives and activities across the lifecycle of the project
- For sustainability it is important to use the existing social and political structures of the Church and Community government representatives (male and female) as well as civil society networks.

In response to the Evaluation's findings, this phase of the Project will again work at multiple levels, most notably, between the two Governments and Parliaments of PNG and Bougainville, as well as also across the communities of Bougainville and via a public messaging campaign across PNG. The Evaluation made clear that the UN's political accompaniment of sensitive negotiations was valuable, and this support will be retained. At the community level, the evaluation indicated that there is still a need for community awareness raising, not only within AROB but also within PNG, as the people of PNG need to understand and be supportive of the final agreements that their own MPs within the National Parliament will be called on to debate, and eventually, to endorse. If the process is to remain peaceful across all of PNG, there will need to be proper education and awareness raising with all key stakeholders and the public, but this will also need to be flexibly, and responsibility rolled out.

#### Links to other projects and donor activities

All three outcomes under this Project have been designed to leverage and complement existing work being implemented by UN agencies. Under the first outcome, the Project will continue to support the partnerships between the two Governments and a range of stakeholders including women, youth and civil society to progress the work undertaken in the lead up to the signing of the *Era Kone Covenant* in April 2022. The work with women and youth will expand on previous efforts, such as the PBF funded Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative (GYPI) project. It will also coordinate with other activities being supported by bilateral donors, among them, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The Project will also use the opportunity of the election of the 11th Parliament of Papua New Guinea to ensure newly elected MPs are proactively informed and engaged to progress key agreements and prepare MPs for an anticipated vote on the future political status of Bougainville. UNDP's existing *Parliamentary Strengthening project* will support these efforts. Under Outcomes 2 and 3, the Project will also support longer-term peacebuilding efforts by supporting community cohesion, with Outcome 3 in particular seeking to leverage the UN's existing expertise and networks to support livelihoods activities. This work reflects the recognition by both Governments that economic development is a vital criterion for future stability across Bougainville. It will also allow the PBF to leverage efforts from the UN existing programmes in Bougainville, most notably, UNDP's trilateral programme with the ABG and the National Government, funded by the Government of Japan to deliver economic opportunity to women and youth. The innovation hubs will provide a platform for women entrepreneurs and groups to access resources related to business knowledge, registration, access to finance and other services. The hubs will also provide meeting spaces accessible to women enabling better cooperation and networking across the three regions of Bougainville. This Project will also leverage the knowledge and capacities developed through UN Women's work in the informal economy and promoting women's participation in leadership and decision making. Through the Markets Economy Recovery and Inclusion (MERI) and the Safe and Prosperous Districts (SPD) programmes, UN Women has worked with women to support better income security and reduce the incidence of violence within and around markets.

The Project will work closely with other development partners working in Bougainville to maximise the support provided and ensure coherence and harmonization. Australia's aid investment in Bougainville in the 2020/2021 financial year amounted to approximately US\$33 million (AU\$ 47.8 million) per year. Working through PNG national programmes in health, education, transport infrastructure, and law and justice, Australia also aims to build capacity within the ABG to improve its capacity to deliver services as it draws down powers under the BPA. New Zealand also has a substantial programme, which aims to strengthen policing through the *Bougainville Community Policing Programme* implemented by New Zealand's Police. Through the *Governance and Implementation Project*, Australia and New Zealand jointly support the ABG to build its capacity to govern, plan and deliver effective services, while promoting sustainable economic development.

The below mapping of UN programming in AROB highlights ongoing and existing programming that can be leveraged to support work under the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Phase 2 project.

Project Name (Duration)	Donor and Budget	Project Focus	Difference from / complementarity to current proposal	Lead UN Agency
Post-Referendum Support Project (June 2020 to December 2022)	Donors: Germany, UK, Ireland, NZ, Australia, DPPA  Budget US\$1.58 million	Support to the Bougainville post- Referendum process	This project complemented the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project funded by PBF (2020-2022). The project supported the Joint Secretariat progress post-Referendum consultations between PNG and ABG through technical advice, logistical support to meetings, contract management of an external moderator and support in the development of joint key messages.	UNDP
Parliamentary Strengthening Project in PNG and AROB	Donor: Australia Budget: \$1.1 million for 12 months commencing July 2022	Aims to work with PNG and AROB legislatures, to strengthen knowledge and capacities of MPs and staff, support work of committees and facilitate public outreach	Project can be harnessed to support effective liaison with both Parliaments to facilitate awareness raising with PNG and Bougainville Members of the legislature. It will also provide a potential entry point for engaging with any parliamentary committee which is eventually tasked by the PNG National Parliament with overseeing any aspects of the post- Referendum process.	UNDP
Sustaining peace through economic empowerment (Jan 2021- Dec 2022)	Donor: Government of Japan  Budget: \$2,842,181	Economic development and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This project has developed an entrepreneurial and innovation training and vcapability development programs focused on the deepening and widening the entrepreneurial base of the region by working with women, youth, high school students and others.</li> <li>Upto 300 women and youth have been trained in entrepreneurial and innovation programs.</li> <li>Further 50 existing businesses have been upskilled on industry opportunities, supply chain and exports</li> <li>20 entrepreneurs will be mentored through placements in existing businesses in Port Moresby and Lae</li> <li>Building of three innovation hubs in Arawa, Buka and Buin.</li> </ul>	UNDP
Women Make Change  (Jan 2019 - Dec 2022) *Phase 2 under development	Donor: DFAT; MFAT  Budget: \$5,116,889USD	Women's political participation and leadership	This programme has earmarked funding for supporting capacity-building of female politicians in Bougainville, including Community Government Chairs. Complimenting economic development plans that involve local government in this proposal.	UN Women

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

### a) Description of the project content

The overall objective of the UN's support is to continue facilitating mutual and collaborative partnerships between the Government of Papua New Guinea and the Autonomous Bougainville Government to:

- Peacefully progress the implementation of post-Referendum priorities as determined by the two Governments.
- Support communities across PNG and Bougainville to understand and buy-into the outcomes of the post-Referendum negotiations and their implementation to support ongoing peace and inclusive sustainable development across PNG and Bougainville.

Building upon the successes of previous phases of UN support, this new phase of the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project will focus on achieving three outcomes:

- i. Outcome 1: Continued political dialogue between the two Governments and the two Parliaments, ensuring decisions on BPA implementation and post-Referendum are progressed. The UN will support inclusive dialogues between the PNG and Bougainville Governments and Parliaments, with issues related to gender equality and human rights integrated throughout agendas and technical advice provided, and women's agenda and priorities included whenever possible. This outcome will be led by UNDP.
- ii. Outcome 2: Interlinked community dialogues and high-level communication strategy to enable participation of Bougainville women, men, youth, and other key groups in BPA and post-referendum processes at all levels. Previous awareness-raising focused on supporting the public to understand the Referendum's purpose and the question being asked. The current post-Referendum process is much more complicated, with leaders and officials called on to agree and design complex post-Referendum implementation arrangements. It will be important to ensure that the people of PNG and Bougainville understand these processes, so that there is community support for final agreements. The public need to have access to objective and accurate information to help them understand what is being negotiated and any final agreements and need channels for advocacy and dialogue on key post-referendum issues including in relation to human rights and gender equality. Strengthening of civil society / human rights defenders will be a key part of this work, as they have tended to lead advocacy efforts towards government officials and act as effective intermediaries between communities and governments. This outcome will be led by UNFPA with support from UNDP, OHCHR and IOM.
- iii. Outcome 3: Peace-supporting businesses are established in collaboration with local governments to address spoilers of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. This work will strengthen community cohesion and buy in to the broader political elements of the post-referendum process by supporting the development of livelihoods' opportunities, recognising that economic development is critical for the future stability of Bougainville. This outcome will be led by UN Women. This outcome will focus on promoting local economic development (LED) in conflict-prone/fragile communities in South Bougainville by working with communities to identify market opportunities that link to the drivers of conflict.<sup>5</sup> This approach provides a peacebuilding strategy that seeks to disrupt cycles of violence through socially and materially incentivising non-violent alternatives that promote conflict resolution, positive social identities and status, in conjunction with material gain. In addition, this approach will provide an economic incentive for outlier and conflict-prone communities to connect into regional economic processes, which will serve as an entry point for these communities to be brought into the post-referendum process through awareness-raising activities.

b) **Project result framework (see Annex B)**

See annex B.

c) **Project-level 'theory of change'**

The Project aims to support inclusive, peaceful post-Referendum processes, which will facilitate consensus-building and the inclusion of diverse voices, especially those of women and young people, and reduce possible tensions. The Project will enhance the ability of both the PNG and Bougainville Governments to build confidence, foster trust and strengthen cooperation by linking high-level political dialogue with local level community awareness and supporting local economies to generate peace dividends in fragile communities. At the same time, the Project will invest in economic development activities that will connect the political agenda to the economic imperatives of ordinary people.

Integrated across the entire Project is a commitment to meaningful inclusion of marginalised voices and "do no harm" principles, with a view to ensuring that the Project helps partners to progress their own goals while ensuring Bougainville and PNG remain peaceful and stable. The Project will work to address grievances of outlier groups that continue to criticise the post-referendum process, including veterans' groups. Through strengthening of targeted human rights defenders and CSO to raise concerns in a credible manner and through key channels, the Project will also support the realisation of the rights to participation and inclusion, while providing a strengthened basis for addressing other key concerns articulated by CSO / HRD including access to justice and other services, gender-based violence, child protection, rights of persons with disabilities, accountability for past human rights violations, and others, at the political and community levels that may trigger violence/instability.

The theory of change for this Project proposes that:

IF political dialogue between the two Governments and within the PNG and Bougainville Parliaments is inclusive, gender-sensitive, human rights aware and consensus-based and enables political agreement to be reached on post-Referendum outcomes; and

<sup>5</sup> Market development involves understanding how a local market functions, and who the major actors and institutions are that shape it. This market analysis outlines strengths, opportunities and challenges that aid in identifying potential interventions to address the challenges and create value and a profitable opportunity for poor market players. Joint conflict-market assessments are essential for the success of the implementation of LED strategies as they serve to highlight the overlap between conflict and market actors and help illustrate how power dynamics impact both the conflict and market context. This combined analysis will assist in identifying viable interventions that promote equitable growth whilst mitigating or preventing conflict.

IF understanding of the BPA, referendum result and post-referendum issues is increased in Bougainville and across PNG through community-led processes that are inclusive, open, and peaceful, with efforts to include women, youth, and marginalised groups; and

IF community voices and expectations and political dialogues inform each other and promote a norm of inclusive and peaceful participation across communities and regions while mitigating the potential for conflict and social unrest; and

IF livelihoods opportunities, targeted at communities in the zones of armed outlier groups, are piloted and learned from to inform the political negotiations and to demonstrate the potential for future economic development in Bougainville.

THEN political leaders will be encouraged to support a peaceful, lawful conclusion to the post-referendum process; and

THEN communities and the public will support the outcomes that are agreed regarding the post-Referendum process; and

WHICH will enable the referendum outcome and post-referendum agreements to be implemented in a peaceful, participatory, inclusive and transparent manner that is likely to be accepted by all key stakeholders.

WHICH will enable PNG and Bougainville to peacefully move forward and drive sustainable, inclusive, and peaceful development for their communities.

d) **Project implementation strategy**

**Outcome 1: Continued political dialogue facilitated between the two Governments and the two Parliaments, ensuring decisions on BPA implementation and post-Referendum are progressed.**

With the Referendum now complete, the post-Referendum process underway and the 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament of PNG inaugurated on 9 August 2022, it is crucial for the UN to maintain its support to the post-Referendum political processes necessary to complete implementation of the BPA. UNDP will lead in delivering these activities, by providing support not only to the executive branch which has been leading negotiations to date, but also to the legislatures of both jurisdictions whose support for any agreement is critical. In particular, the PNG Parliament will be required to vote on measures to respond to the post-Referendum process and must therefore be actively engaged. UNDP's efforts will be implemented in close collaboration with the DPPA Liaison Officer and the UN Resident Coordinator who can use their trusted convening powers to help bring stakeholders together, address bottlenecks, and strengthen dialogue.

*Outcome Interlinkages: Dialogues supported under Outcome 2 will directly feed back into the discussions being had at the political level, with dialogue summaries being synthesised and shared with facilitators and officials, as appropriate. Lessons learned from economic activities piloted in Outcome 3 serve to reinforce the feelings of progress that will be regularly communicated via press releases and other statements which update the public on progress with post-referendum negotiations.*

**Output 1.1: Joint Supervisory Body meets regularly and makes joint agreement on post-referendum processes with resolutions implemented jointly by the two parliaments and their Governments, as required**

The Joint Supervisory Body (JSB) is the main body responsible for steering / driving the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. It comprises of leaders chosen by the PM and AROB President. The very small number of women parliamentarians (and therefore Cabinet Ministers) and women senior officials previously made gender balance difficult within the JSB difficult. Additional efforts will be undertaken by including women leaders in business, the professions, academia to make the shortfall from the political representation. While there are 5 women parliamentarians in Bougainville, there is also need to engage more women from the communities groups.

The JSB is supported by officials and other experts, who provide advice and information to enable informed decision-making. To enable the effective operations of the JSB and related processes, the Project will provide technical advisory support to both Governments, as well as operational support as needed. Upon request from the GOPNG and ABG, the UN will provide support for a high-level facilitator (as was done during the previous phase) and will recruit specific technical experts (e.g., on constitutional matters, economic development issues, international affairs issues) to provide advice to help inform agreements on critical issues. Support for critical meetings to resolve bottlenecks and discuss complex issues will be prioritised. Video conference equipment has already been made available to both Governments to reduce travel costs, although one of the lessons learned from the last phase is that face to face meetings are crucial to build trust and to ensure implementation of the peace agreement progresses.

In order to ensure women's issues are adequately reflected in the high-level post-referendum processes, UN Women will continue to support regular meetings of the Women, Peace and Security Working Group (under a separately funded governance programme), which is co-chaired by the Bougainville Women's Federation and the ABG Department for Community Development. It was because of support provided by UN Women under a previous GYPI project that two female civil society leaders were included in the Joint-Supervisory Body. UN Women works closely with the WPS WG to develop briefing notes and position papers for members of the WPS WG to use when they arrange advocacy meetings with MBHORS. These position papers/briefing notes will continue to be provided to key politicians involved in the post-referendum discussions to ensure women's issues are well-represented. Unfortunately, the National Council of Women, which is the body that could be utilised for this purpose for the rest of PNG, is not functional. However, UN Women is continuing

discussions with key government partners to find ways to strengthen the National Council of Women (under a separately funded programme).

Key activities will include:

- Supporting the Resident Coordinator and DPPA Liaison Officer to progress the mediation and consultation processes on the BPA and the post-referendum process.
- Supporting the convening of meetings and other fora to facilitate dialogue between the Government of PNG and ABG on key post-Referendum issues.
- At the request of both Governments, supporting efforts to implement the decisions made during the post-referendum consultation process in relation to the transfer of powers from GOPNG to the ABG.
- At the request of both Governments, and in close coordination with DPPA and the Mediation Support Unit:
  - Recruiting short-term technical expertise (on social, parliamentary, constitutional, economic or governance issues) as necessary, to provide complex advice, undertake research or produce papers.
  - Providing technical advice and other support to JSB meetings and to key government institutions with responsibilities for BPA and post-referendum implementation processes, including negotiating the text of final agreements and other related political outcomes.
  - Highlighting and supporting women's participation in decision making, by working closely with ABG and GoPNG female politicians and women-led civil society, in partnership with UN Women, to identify and create opportunities for their meaningful engagement in post-referendum decision-making processes.
  - In partnership with UN Women and UNFPA, support outreach to women in mainland PNG to raise awareness on the negotiation process by working closely with female politicians and women-led civil society

***Output 1.2: Members of Parliament in both PNG and Bougainville capacitated to make informed decisions in relation to post-referendum processes and documentation***

Work under this outcome will also extend to support the elected members of both the National Parliament and Bougainville House of Representatives to participate in the post-Referendum processes in an informed, positive manner. In particular, the newly elected members of the National Parliament will be targeted with specific education and awareness raising activities, as they will eventually be called upon to pass legislation implementing agreements made between political leaders. As indicated by the Clerk to senior UNDP officials, the National Parliament will reinstate a Bipartisan Committee on Bougainville Affairs which will need to be supported at some point in the process. The project will leverage the new UNDP Parliamentary Support Project to foster information exchanges, capacity building of MPs and Committee Chairs generally, while this PBF Project will be used to ensure politically sensitive technical advice is provided to MPs which is aligned with all the other elements of this Project and the UN's broader approach to peacebuilding in the post-Referendum context.

The Project will work with both parliaments and governments to ensure women are actively engaged in the political decision-making and political dialogue processes. Two women have been elected to the National Parliament and there are now five women MPs in the Bougainville House of Representatives; efforts will be made to work with both Governments to encourage their inclusion in key processes and meetings. Additionally, other avenues will need to be explored to ensure that women's voices are properly heard at the highest levels of decision-making, for example, by supporting the Bipartisan Committee to hold public hearings that will enable women (and other groups) to make submissions and have their voices heard. Support to monitoring of the implementation of the BPA by the two parliaments will also be supported, as possible, including through inter parliamentary dialogue, awareness-raising and training.

Key activities include:

- Undertake awareness sessions for the newly elected national MPs on the post-Referendum process including the *Enga Road Map* and *Era Kone Covenant*.
- Supporting inter-parliamentary dialogue between the National Parliament and Bougainville House of Representatives, including by proactively engaging women MPs in both Parliaments.
- Support the Bipartisan Committee on Bougainville Affairs, including by training Members, supporting inter-parliamentary dialogues, supporting public hearings and for report writing.
- Supporting women MPs and other women leaders with capacity building and information to be active participants in the dialogues and other related activities.

Criteria for success will include:

- a. Key stakeholders reach joint agreement on post-Referendum issues and resolutions are implemented jointly by the two Governments.
- b. Members of the National Parliament and Bougainville House of Representatives understand key decisions made by leaders, and use their law-making and committee oversight processes to support post-Referendum processes.
- c. Women MPs, and other women leaders as appropriate, contribute to meaningful debate in key forums and dialogues.

**Outcome 2: Interlinked community dialogues and high-level communication strategy enables informed participation of Bougainville women, men, youth, and other key groups in post-Referendum processes at all levels**

This outcome will be implemented by UNFPA, in collaboration with OHCHR, IOM and UN Women, working with partners within both Governments and a range of civil society groups, human rights defenders and community bodies, as well as the public directly. Under this outcome, the Project will work with communities and with the media to ensure that the public in PNG and in Bougainville understand the post-Referendum processes and negotiations and feel part of the final outcomes that are agreed. In addition to supporting a media and communications package, this outcome will focus heavily on implementing community-facilitated dialogues which have three objectives: (i) enabling information sharing regarding the post-Referendum processes underway, (ii) supporting communities to develop and commit to a shared vision of a peaceful future for Bougainville and (iii) supporting the participation of Bougainville communities in the post-Referendum context by linking community dialogues with high-level political processes to ensure their priorities inform ongoing discussions. <sup>[60]</sup>

*Outcome Interlinkages: Improved human rights monitoring and advocacy capacities of civil society / human rights defenders might support the addressing of human rights concerns identified under outcomes 1 and 3 such as sorcery accusation-related violence and issues facing displaced populations, together with the existing interventions proposed. In addition, the strengthened right to participation through the increased effectiveness of civil society would contribute to the enhancement of public confidence in AROB and other institutions, contributing to the enabling of the progression of dialogue and enhanced economic stability / livelihood opportunities.*

**Output 2.1: Participatory community-led dialogues about the BPA and a peaceful future for Bougainville are facilitated throughout the region and Papua New Guinea:**

To facilitate effective public participation, civil society and HRDs must be engaged as active representatives of their communities, including marginalised and disadvantaged groups, with specific experience and expertise in raising the voices of these people, advancing issues, and ensuring they are brought to the attention of decision-makers in a timely and effective manner. This includes understanding the human rights information-gathering and analysis process, to ensure a solid evidence base for advocacy and avoid the spread of misinformation. These activities will enable the dialogue between Governments and communities to continue after the conclusion of the Project and to shape the future of the AROB in terms of having a high realisation of the right to participation, a prevailing culture of consultation and exchange of ideas, a high ability to be resilient and responsive to diverging views, and thereby a more stable society. Analysis indicates that information about the post-Referendum process will be needed as a first step, but to facilitate meaningful public participation it is just as important for communities to develop their own, joint visions about what a peaceful and prosperous community will look like in the future, and the role they can play in achieving that vision. This requires an inductive rather than a didactic approach to engaging communities. Through this outcome, storytelling, community dialogue, use of innovative technology, theatre and art will be used to tell the peacebuilding story, increase awareness and understanding of the BPA and the Referendum.

Moving beyond vision setting, community dialogues will also provide space for communities to articulate and advocate for a shared vision of AROB including identification of key issues, concerns and grievances regarding the post-referendum reality. A meta-analysis of each community dialogue will be done on a quarterly basis to document emerging trends and advocacy priorities. These will be fed into dialogue with governments with their responses integrated into subsequent rounds of community dialogues. In this way, it will be an iterative process over the lifetime of the project linking the community through high-level political dialogues for participation and engagement in post-referendum processes. Complementing this will be training and capacity-strengthening for civil society / human rights defenders to gather information and raise key human rights concerns, including about inclusiveness of the process, through various AROB, PNG, and international channels. The community dialogues will be led by Peace and Conflict Studies Institute of Australia (PaCSIA) as well as the Bougainville Youth Federation for balanced coverage of women, men and youth. The Transition Dialogues partnership with PaCSIA commenced with PBF direct funding and reached over <sup>[61]</sup> This work has established a programmatic infrastructure with broad coverage across Bougainville which will be utilised in the next phase. This includes 106 community facilitators of which 46 are women. The success of these community dialogues and validation of this approach serves as the basis for the next phase of programming, where community dialogues will move from information sharing to community-led vision setting and advocacy in post-referendum processes. This will be complemented by specific support through training and technical advice to civil society / human rights defenders to gather information on key human rights issues, as identified by them, and use a range of channels to raise key issues of concern with AROB stakeholders, particularly Government, thereby supporting an ongoing dialogue.

Already, through UNDP's Post Referendum Process Project (2019-2022), substantial support was provided to the Joint Post-Referendum Communication Working Group, which facilitated the national dissemination of joint approved messages, including national adverts. This work will need to continue, with the Communication Working Group shifting its focus from the Referendum process and question to build understanding of the post-Referendum negotiations, key issues under discussion and key decisions. Information sharing will continue based on agreed joint key messages. Complementing community dialogues, UNFPA will work with ABG and independent media in Bougainville and PNG to develop a clear communication package on the post-Referendum process which prioritises objective, accurate and user-friendly content

including technical support for journalists. This media package will draw on emerging themes and issues from community dialogues which will again contribute to multi-directional communication across the project.

Key activities will include:

- Partnering with PaCSIA and Bougainville Youth Federation and Bougainville Women Federation [J22] [AA3] to implement community and youth-led dialogues as mechanisms for information sharing, collective vision setting, and joint discussion and advocacy on key concerns, issues, and trends in post-referendum context. Community discussions will evolve over the lifetime of the project informed by political developments including responses to their shared concerns and issues. The community discussion will occur in three main networks, via PACIA community mobilizers, the District youth association their affiliates.
- As a complement to the community-led dialogues, supporting civil society / human rights defenders to use a range of channels and carry out evidence-based advocacy with duty-bearers, through training on human rights monitoring and advocacy, technical advice, and support to improved network building
- Quarterly meta-analysis of community dialogues will document emerging trends and leading concerns, issues, and challenges. This information will be used to iteratively develop and share communication materials (previous activity) as well as be fed into high-level political processes supported under Outcome 1.
- Providing technical support and funding to the ABG Media Bureau and independent media in Bougainville and PNG to develop a communication package on the post-Referendum process which prioritizes objective, accurate, and user-friendly content including work with journalists and relevant media actors. The communications package will draw on emerging trends and data as well as communication products generated through community dialogues.
- Supporting the organization of constructive messaging on key post-referendum issues of importance (e.g., a drawdown of powers by ABG from GOPNG, updating the constitutional Bill of Rights, retaining reserved seats for women, etc) through existing and new mechanisms (such as town halls for Bougainville House of Representative members to meet and respond to queries from the people, school debates, churches, etc).

Criteria for success will include:

- a) Key messages on the post-Referendum process are objectively delivered to PNG and Bougainville communities through a cohesive communication package utilizing various mechanisms in PNG and Bougainville.
- b) Women, youth, and communities in Bougainville have access to information and can contribute through their elected representatives and officials.
- c) Improved feelings of trust between communities and officials/leaders through the setting of shared vision/s and increased participation in government political processes.
- d) Civil society / human rights defenders have the expertise and confidence to engage in evidence-based advocacy and interactions with political leaders and duty-bearers on key issues of concern.
- e) Access and engagement of the outlier faction youth leaders in the community dialogue and further engagement in specialist training on Self-management, leadership, and conflict resolution and follow-on mentoring of the cohorts of your leaders that were engagement in the previous trainings.

**Outcome 3: Peace-supporting businesses are established in collaboration with local governments to address spoilers of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.**

This outcome will be implemented in collaboration with the ABG Department of Community Government and the PNG Department of Community Development, Department of Commerce, Trade and Industry and Department of Post-Referendum Consultation and Dialogue. It will be led by UN Women who will coordinate project activities with other programming interventions in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville implemented by UNDP and UNFPA. This outcome area will also provide an entry point for the dissemination of communications materials produced under Outcome 2, linking conflict-prone communities to the high-level political dialogue being supported under Outcome 1 of this project.

This outcome has two key outputs. The first will focus on addressing limited economic opportunities in economically marginalised communities (due to lack of relative infrastructure, governance or the presence of BRA factions) as a key source of tension. This will be done by focusing specifically on outlier communities not typically engaged in economic interventions by development partners, serving as an entry point for their future involvement in UNDP and DFAT Bougainville Partnership's economic initiatives. Furthermore, as a point of divergence from prior and ongoing economic interventions in Bougainville, this approach provides a peacebuilding strategy that seeks to disrupt cycles of violence through socially and materially incentivising non-violent alternatives that promote conflict resolution, positive social identities and status, in conjunction with material gain. The second output will engage local governments in Bougainville, to strengthen their abilities to facilitate rather than block entrepreneurial activity through uninformed regulatory or other governance activity. UN Women is currently working at the national level to support GOPNG to develop a revised National Policy for the Informal Economy. Through this Project, UN Women will support AROB Community Governments to develop their own localised policy frameworks to complement the pilots under output 3.1 with a special focus on ensuring such policies are adapted to the challenges of post-conflict communities in Bougainville and ensure all stakeholders have a voice in local economic



development, that the rights of all groups are respected, and that conflict over regulatory enforcement is avoided. Strengthening the role of Community Governments in the three target communities is an important step in connecting these communities into the post-referendum process led by the ABG. By way of their proximity to the community, Community Governments benefit from greater levels of trust than the ABG and may help to assist in brokering a closer relationship between the community and the ABG, and therefore the Bougainville Peace Agreement.

These interventions will adopt a 'do no harm' approach by bringing together women, youth, veterans and Community Governments as joint participants in local economic development. Given the patriarchal norms and volatile nature of the communities in which the interventions will be implemented, the peace-supporting businesses incubated will not focus solely on women, which could place them in harm's way. Instead, beneficiaries will be supported to create inclusive, gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive local economic development strategies, which will connect back to localised Community Government strategies and the BSDP-2<sup>6</sup>. UN Women will ensure women, including young women, are provided adequate space to participate as equals in decision-making processes related to all activities under this intervention. As part of this approach, gender-sensitization will also be mainstreamed across all activities. Given the short-term focus of this project, UN Women will utilise this project to pilot these interventions, generating a project baseline and data to catalyse longer-term funding.

*Outcome interlinkages: By working closely with Community Governments (CGs), the Project will bolster their role as the bridge connecting communities with the ABG. Community Governments in the three target communities will be supported to disseminate joint Government key messaging on the post-referendum consultation process, linking to Outcomes 1 and 2. In particular, female Community Government Chairs will be supported to actively engage in the post-referendum process via Outcome 1. Given the peacebuilding challenges in the target communities under Outcome 3, community dialogues carried out under Outcome 2 will be critical to ensuring the whole community has a voice and ability to influence the post-referendum process. UNFPA will assist in identifying young people who have been engaged in previous programming in Bougainville, in Konnou and Tonu, to leverage past capacity-building.*

**Output 3.1: Engaging conflict-prone communities in inclusive, local economic development supports the continued implementation of an inclusive Bougainville Peace Agreement.**

Under this output, UN Women will support partners to identify and implement small-scale, locally driven peace-supporting investments that help establish livelihoods and reduce the risk of tensions arising due to feelings of economic exclusion and a perceived failure of the post-referendum process to bring tangible economic benefits to ordinary people. During prior political dialogues, the Core Group of Veterans have requested support to identify economic opportunities for former combatants and outlier groups specifically. However, this approach risks further exacerbating existing divisions between former combatants and community members, who feel 'veteran' and 'ex-combatant' identities contribute to ongoing crisis-related divisions. There is a strong desire from communities dealing with crisis-related factionalism to work jointly with veterans to heal these divisions. For veterans, who did not benefit from reintegration efforts, economic opportunities are a critical component of their successful reintegration into the community and ability to relinquish their ties to former militarised groups. Some concerns have been raised regarding young people's (primarily young men) alignment with specific factions, valorisation of veteran leaders and access to weapons as a potential spoiler for peace, further emphasising the importance of addressing these divisions holistically. As such, this outcome will focus on inclusive, local economies that promote the meaningful engagement of women, youth and former combatants as a means to contribute to ongoing peace and reconciliation efforts by connecting post-referendum processes to tangible economic dividends.

This output will focus on promoting local economic development (LED) in conflict-prone/fragile communities in South Bougainville by working with communities to identify market opportunities that link to the drivers of conflict.<sup>7</sup> UN Women will work closely with the Peace Dividend Initiative (PDI) to support communities in conflict-prone areas in creating local economic development strategies and promoting rural entrepreneurship. To do so, PDI will develop an entrepreneurship training programme, also functioning as a low-tech networking platform, allowing targeted groups to master basic financial, production and marketing skills to empower them as potential entrepreneurs. Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) ideas will be incubated to unlock business opportunities for local communities, with particular emphasis on the inclusion of women, youth and former combatants. PDI will focus specifically on accelerating and growing pilot SMEs, targeting rural areas operating in one or several of these sectors: (i) Sustainable Eco-Tourism, including contributing to developing a community and country narrative for foreign visitors; (ii) Sustainable agriculture, focusing on high-value export crops which

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<sup>6</sup> The Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2 was under development at the time of proposal writing. However, this project output has been developed and informed by the BDSP-1 and will continue to ensure this work is aligned with BDSP-2 once it has been finalised by the ABG.

<sup>7</sup> Market development involves understanding how a local market functions, and who the major actors and institutions are that shape it. This market analysis outlines strengths, opportunities and challenges that aid in identifying potential interventions to address the challenges and create value and a profitable opportunity for poor market players. Joint conflict-market assessments are essential for the success of the implementation of LED strategies as they serve to highlight the overlap between conflict and market actors and help illustrate how power dynamics impact both the conflict and market context. This combined analysis will assist in identifying viable interventions that promote equitable growth whilst mitigating or preventing conflict.

can be transformed locally. The focus of the SMEs will, however, be heavily informed by the conflict-market assessments conducted with and by the communities to create local economic development strategies that identify existing resources and opportunities that can be built upon to generate sustainable economic activities. These sectors have been specifically chosen for their high impact on the livelihoods of targeted communities and broader value chains, as well as their ability to serve local markets by addressing local economic needs, with potential for global export. The acceleration of these pilot SMEs will include a strong focus on developing their inclusive practices and business governance, notably towards rural women, youth and former combatants. SMEs will also be supported to explore international partnerships and connections to global markets. This will be aligned to existing resources including the Bougainville innovation hubs and will build on available resources, participants that have already been trained and finally on learnings and lessons from existing Bougainville SMEs like DJ organics and others who have scaled to a new markets and opportunities. This acceleration will be accompanied by community-based dialogues to ensure these ventures remain peace-supporting as they grow. SMEs supported through the project will report against quantitative and qualitative peace-supporting, context-specific criteria, measuring business performance as well as social cohesion, inclusion and reintegration. This peace-supporting reporting framework will be developed for SMEs based on the joint conflict-market assessments completed in partnership with pilot communities. These criteria will be offered as a public good for other SMEs in Papua New Guinea, particularly those in conflict-affected communities. The objective of these pilots will be to: (i) demonstrate that new sectors are sources of opportunity; (ii) engage targeted communities in non-mining activities; (iii) develop entrepreneurial skills among targeted communities; (iv) strengthen the role of Community Government in local economic development (see Output 3.2); and replicate the model whenever applicable and possible.

The activities under this outcome area will complement UNDP's ongoing construction of innovation hubs to support entrepreneurship in Bougainville, which are separately funded by the Government of Japan. The aim of the innovation hubs is to develop and grow an entrepreneurial ecosystem that will enable women, youth and other members of the community to access: education and training, resources for access to capital, business formation and an incubator for selected entrepreneurs interested in growing their start-ups. The innovation hubs will be closely aligned to the needs of the local communities in each of the locations in Buka, Arawa and Buin. SMEs piloted via this project will be connected into the UNDP innovation hubs for further incubation and development, drawing on the additional resources and networks provided by the hubs. The UNDP innovation hubs are being built in Buka, Arawa and Buin. Three locations in the districts of Bana, Buin and Siwai have been chosen for implementation of proposed pilots. These locations have been selected due to protracted conflict, community division, and heightened levels of sorcery accusation-related violence (SARV), which have resulted in intermittent secondary displacement of community members. The proposed sites are indicated in the Table below, however final verification of project sites will be done as part of the project inception, given that this outcome area and intervention are new to the Sustaining Peace project. This will ensure complementarity with other services and programming, as well as accessibility of communities affected by conflict in the proposed locations.

District	Community Government	Catchment	Targeting
Buin	Konnou	Population affected by Konnou conflict	Former combatants, Women, Youth, Community Government Reps
Siwai	Motuna/ Huyono (Tonu)	Population affected by Tonu conflict	Former combatants, Women, Youth, Community Government Reps
Bana	Bolave	Population affected by sorcery accusation-related violence and extended community divisions.	Former combatants, Women, Youth, Community Government Reps

Konnou and Tonu conflicts - Konnou and Tonu remain outside the Bougainville Peace Agreement, posing significant risks to Bougainville's stable political future. The Me'ekamui faction in Konnou led by Damien Koike and the Me'ekamui faction in Tonu led by Noah Musingku have not joined the peace process. During the referendum, armed conflict escalated in the constituency leading to the six deaths and the displacement of 479 people (191 in care centres, 288 in local villages). The rise in tensions was the result of ongoing cyclical retaliations between factions in Konnou. Following the 2020 ABG election, there remains little high-level support to work with the remaining outlying groups and bring them into the peace architecture, except from local peacebuilders supported by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (assisted by Conciliation Resources).

Lack of economic opportunities in outlier communities continues to breed resentment and contribute to tensions. There are few formal employment opportunities within Bougainville, and even fewer opportunities for those in outlier communities. Recent, local reports have described an increase in rent-seeking behaviour through intimidation, harassment and violence by members of the Me'ekamui factions against the local population. There is a strong demand across factions, and veterans, for investment in the non-mining sector.

Bolave SARV and community division - Bolave (Biros and Sovele) has been the district most affected by sorcery accusation-related violence. Many of the killings have been carried out by young men under the protection of veterans, often targeting those whose non-traditional wealth or status has elicited community jealousy. Bolave also borders Panguna district, representing a strategic entry point for promoting community resilience through local economic development given talks on reopening the Panguna mine and the potential for rising disagreements.

Key activities that will be rolled out in select pilot communities include:

- Undertaking participatory, gender-responsive joint conflict and market assessments.
- Action-based creation of Local Economic Development (LED) strategies led by community stakeholders (women, youth and former combatants) in collaboration with Community Government (see output 3.2 below).
- Peace-supporting businesses are established and piloted in three rural communities, with particular emphasis on women's equitable participation and leadership.

***Output 3.2: Strengthen the capacity of Community Governments to promote social cohesion and local economic development***

Community Governments (CG) have an increasingly important role to play in Bougainville, if they can demonstrate their value. They can be a critical connector between the public and the ABG and can be useful in identifying and managing potential local conflicts early and effectively. The involvement of CGs in this Project is critical for several reasons. Firstly, CGs are currently, and for the first time, chaired by women representatives (45 of 47 CGs are led by women). There has been some high-level political discussion in Bougainville to remove the measures in the Community Government Act that legislate equal representation of men and women. As such, female CG Chairs are under increased scrutiny, and there is a feeling that existing gender-responsive measures could be revoked if female Chairs are not able to perform effectively. By engaging CGs in the creation of local economic development strategies and in linking local economic development to broader ABG policy, female Chairs could point to the role they played in the success of the projects and bringing economic opportunities into the community. Secondly, some veterans have expressed their mistrust in the ABG and a desire for CG representatives to be better supported. By working closely with CGs, the Project will bolster their role as the bridge connecting communities with the ABG. Research also demonstrates the importance of 'deep' economic interactions in strengthening relationships between groups that are perceived to be adversarial. As such, the establishment of CG-supported LED-initiatives with former combatants could serve to enhance trust and bridge relations between outlier groups and the ABG. Lastly, strengthening Community Government linkages to the ABG, enhancing their capacity to perform effectively and support local service delivery, and developing local peace strategies are all key priorities of the ABG as outlined in the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018-2022.

As a general rule, local governments are responsible for implementing regulatory frameworks and are best placed to develop local incentives for appropriate development, in partnership with the informal sector. In Bougainville, Community Governments have the delegated responsibility, as per the Community Government Act (2016), to establish rules for peace, order and good government to promote self-sufficiency and sustainability in their area (see Division 5, sub-division 1, section 22 for more information on the functions and powers of Community Governments in Bougainville). Working with the Community Governments in each community and linking them to the ABG, as a larger government institution that engages in and influences markets, is critical to achieving greater scale and sustainability. This outcome aligns with the ABG's economic policies, which emphasise agriculture, forestry, minerals and marine resource exploitation within a simple commodity mode of production. The policy, as well as Bougainville's Strategic Development Plan (2018-2022), emphasises the role of catalytic projects to stimulate SMEs, and the importance of participatory, bottom-up planning and information sharing to engage communities in economic development. The ABG's economic development plan is focused on increasing opportunities for local SMEs, whilst also making Bougainville an attractive location for investment, skills and technology. At the heart of this plan is growing local SME capabilities through targeted initiatives that increase their integration into national and global value chains.

As newly elected representatives, Community Government Chairs and Deputy Chairs in the pilot communities under Output 3.1 will receive training on key ABG economic development policies, strategies and institutional frameworks to better understand how to connect local economic development to these broader processes (including the ABG Economic Forum). UN Women will work closely with key ABG Departments (i.e. the Department of Commerce, Trade and Industry) to deliver these trainings. The target Community Governments will also be supported to develop local processes and facilities that align with ABG policy and strategy, to support and monitor local economic development. In doing so, Community Governments will play a critical role in empowering the pilot SMEs to better understand the true nature of demand and the requirements and risks to meet it, with the power to improve their production and increase their income. Given the fragile nature of communities in which this intervention will be piloted in, Community Governments will also learn how to develop conflict-sensitive local economic development plans that identify and draw on sustainable resources which can already be found within the community (i.e., pre-existing natural and human resources, carbon credits, etc.).

Key activities will be rolled out in selected pilot communities, and include:

- a. Improve CG conflict-sensitive planning and resourcing<sup>8</sup> for sustainable development that aligns with the upcoming BSDP-2.
- b. Assist CG to establish processes and facilities to support and monitor LED-related initiatives.
- c. Support CG to disseminate joint Government key messaging on the post-referendum consultation process.

Outcome 3 c criteria for success will include:

- d. Increased participation of women, youth and former combatants in non-mining income generation initiatives.
- e. CGs have demonstrated a strengthened understanding of their role in supporting LED-related initiatives by establishing processes that facilitate LED.
- f. There is greater recognition amongst pilot communities of the role and value of CGs in supporting LED
- g. Improved perceptions of security and [economic] well-being among community members, in particular women, in conflict-prone communities.
- h. Fewer incidents of crime and violence reported in targeted communities as a result of reduced economic grievances.
- i. CGs have stronger connections back to the ABG because of their engagement in community messaging campaigns.

#### e) Project beneficiary and geographic targeting

The Project will provide targeted support to key ABG and national Government partners to strengthen their capacities to effectively coordinate and implement the BPA and peacefully progress post-Referendum processes. These agencies include, but are not limited to, the: PNG Prime Minister, President of AROB, Ministers of both Governments, the National Parliament, Bougainville House of Representatives, National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs, PNG Department of Community Development, ABG Department of Community Government and PNG Department of Economic Development. The Project will also build the capacities of key CSOs, including the Bougainville Women's Federation, the Bougainville Youth Federation, Human Right Defenders and local peace builders. Representative civil society networks will be engaged as appropriate. Individuals will be nominated to represent groups in dialogue opportunities with the consultation teams and will be supported to gather inputs for consultation and relay feedback to their respective groups.

Beneficiaries	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3
Direct	6,000	15,000	12,000
Indirect	300,000	300,000	300,000

As the project is a peace implementation and roll out with a focus on political settlement, the direct beneficiaries are not the economic related but encompass the entire population of Bougainville. This is the reason that both direct and indirect beneficiaries are the same. The economic beneficiaries under outcome 3 is relevant to the three pilot communities as direct beneficiaries.

The geographic targeting of the Project covers both Bougainville intensively, but also PNG, in terms of the communication and messaging work supporting under Outcome 2.

#### f) Project management and coordination

##### a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners –

The recipient organisations for this project (RUNOs) will be UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA. UNOHCHR and IOM will act as additional implementing partners under UN2UN agreements.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
<b>Convening Organization: UNDP</b>	USD 18.5 million in PNG country office	EU, US, Global Environmental Facility, Japan, Australia and others	Buka, Wewak, Mendi and Port Moresby (POM)	Buka – 3 staff	Economic development specialist (Buka) Parliamentary specialist (POM)
<b>Implementing partners:</b>					

<sup>8</sup> Resourcing refers to local natural and human resources, not solely financial, that are identified through community-led, participatory market assessments.

<b>Recipient Organization:</b> UNFPA	USD 6.7 mil in PNG country office	Australia	Port Moresby		Gender specialist
Implementing partners:					
<b>Recipient Organization:</b> UN Women	USD 15.6 mil in PNG country office	Australia, Japan, New Zealand, EU and PBF	Buka, Port Moresby	Buka – 1 staff	Economic livelihoods specialist (POM)
Implementing partners:					

The Governments of Papua New Guinea and Bougainville will work in close partnership with UN agencies. Activities will be delivered with various institutions of both Governments such as the National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs (NCOBA), the Office of the heads of both Governments, the Department of Prime Minister, and the National Executive Council (NEC), the Office of the President of the ABG and the BEC, and key interlocutors in Bougainville such as the DPAI, the Bougainville House of Representatives and the BPA Monitoring Committee. Under Outcome 2, Civil Society and Faith-based Organisations will also be involved in implementation, e.g., the Bougainville Women's Federation, Bougainville Youth Federation, Leitana Nehan, and Nazareth Rehabilitation Centre, among others. PaCSIA will be one the implementing partners under this outcome. Under Outcome 3, the Peace Dividend Initiative will be engaged to support the SME incubation component.

**b) Project management and coordination:**

This project will be directly implemented by UNDP Papua New Guinea as the Administrative Agency and will have as main UNFPA as main partner and OHCHR and IOM as technical partners (Outcome 2) and UN Women (Outcome 3). Agencies will jointly plan and programme activities through a joint workplan and a joint M&E plan to ensure all necessary economies of scale are pursued. This will save time and transaction costs over the life of the project.

UN Agencies will continue to work very closely with the Resident Coordinator and his/her office, and the political work of this project will be overseen by and closely coordinated with the DPPA Liaison Officer and the Peace and Development Advisor Team. This will ensure development dividends support political engagement and facilitate opportunities to demonstrate the importance of opening opportunities for greater livelihoods, particularly for the most vulnerable. The DPPA Liaison Officer and PDA will continue to support and help orient the PBF programming with regards to politically sensitive issues and/or interventions. The DPPA Liaison Officer will also lead on the annual strategic report of the peacebuilding situation in the country to be submitted to the PBF Joint Steering Committee and PBSO by end of December each year, with inputs from the project team as needed.

Each UN agency will implement its components in close collaboration and partnership with other agencies but have a high level of autonomy on outcome level that is monitored through a joint appointment of project coordinator and monthly and quarterly meetings. Project staff will include:

- A Project Coordinator (I-PSA 10/11) who will be engaged by UNDP and report directly to UNDP's Deputy Resident Representative or their designate and will work closely with the DPPA Political Liaison Officer in Bougainville. The Project Coordinator will be an economic, governance, social and development professional who will also be programme specialist managing overall project milestones. The position will support all participating UN agencies on a model like that adopted under the *UN Highlands Joint Programme* and the *UN-EU Spotlight Initiative*. The Project Coordinator will further ensure Project Steering Committee meetings are held twice a year and at a minimum once a year.
- Two nationally engaged support staff engaged by UNDP, a NPSA 9 and a NPSA 6, who will support the Project Coordinator. Both will assist agencies deliver on reporting requirements, monitoring and evaluation, support administration and oversee common services. This project team will ensure both Governments are regularly consulted.
- UNFPA will engage a national officer dedicated to the project to work on outcome 2
- UN Women will employ an International Project Manager with expertise on WPS (IPSA10) and Programme Assistant (G3) to be based in Buka to support and oversee the implementation of UN Women-led programme activities in Bougainville. The Project manager will liaise closely with the Project Coordinator to share programme updates and identify continued areas for collaboration.
- Agency staff recruited under the project while reporting directly to their agencies will also have an indirect reporting to the project coordinator to ensure coherence and complementarity of the initiatives across the outcomes. While weekly meetings will be organised in Buka for the project staff, there will be a monthly coordination meeting will be organised to maintain continued alignment to the project goals.

- A Monitoring and Evaluation officer, drawn from UNDP's Programme Support Unit in Port Moresby will assist monitoring and evaluation for this project and assist the Project Coordinator and other participating agencies to meet reporting requirements.
- The Project will assess the benefits and options of contracting expert technical, independent support as required.

UNDP will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) to assist with the reporting, monitoring against budget and outcomes, evaluations and milestones monitoring.

The project will be delivered from UNDP's office in Buka, Bougainville.

#### c) Project Board

The UN Resident Coordinator will provide overall strategic guidance on implementation of various aspects of the project to ensure that activities are guided by rigorous technical expertise, political analysis, coherence, collaboration and coordination in providing support to GOPNG and ABG. This level of coordination is important to minimise possible duplication of activities.

A Project Board will be established which will provide oversight for the Project. The Project Board will be chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator. On the Government partners side, i, the Project Board will have one representative from the PNG National Government, represented by the Secretary to the Department of PMNEC and one from the ABG Government, represented by the Chief Secretary. On the supplier side, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, IOM and OHCHR will all be represented.

The project board may change the composition of its membership from time to time. All such decisions will be agreed by consensus of the Project Board and recorded in writing. The project board may, from time to time, invite individuals and/or organizations not serving Board members, to participate in meetings as and when required. All such invitations will be made in writing.

The Project board will meet at a minimum once a year or at period and frequency to be decided at the initial meeting of the board that will be held within three months of approval of the project. The Project Board will be supported by a secretariat resourced by UNDP that will provide the agenda, secretarial services and drafting of board agenda and meeting minutes.

Agency (Department)	Role
UN PNG Resident Coordinator	Chair / executive
Secretary, PNG Department of Prime Minister and National Executive Council or his nominee	Partner
ABG Chief Secretary or his representative	Partner
UNDP PNG Country Office Resident Representative	Supplier
UN Women PNG Country Office Representative	Supplier
UNFPA PNG Country Office Representative	Supplier

#### d) Risk management

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy and Responsible Parties
Lack of will to progress BPA and post-Referendum due to high turnover of MPs in the PNG National Parliament and shifting National Government priorities.	Medium	High	Regular risk assessment conducted by the UN team and engagement with both Governments on key activities that need to be progressed to make this project effective. Use the UNDP Parliamentary Support project to work through the Clerks of the two Parliaments to engage MPs proactively.
Lack of will and institutional memory to progress BPA and post-Referendum activities due to changes in leadership both political and at the bureaucratic levels.	High	High	Being flexible and responsive to these changes and quick to build relationships and provide briefings with new leaders.
Slower than usual progress of the ongoing negotiations between the two Governments, specially as the negotiations advance to 2025 and beyond.	Medium	High	Hold regular meetings with the National Govt Secretary and ABG Chief Secretary to share risk analysis on bottlenecks to project implementation, inclusive of facilitation of JSB meetings to address concerns of trust. Proactively engage with trusted external partners to relief any gaps in trust and momentum.

Limited access to quality information and informed political discourse at community levels.	Medium	High	Strengthened engagement throughout PNG including Bougainville on BPA awareness, including the use of communication's tools, media and arts. Use the UNDP Innovation Hubs to support engagement and capacity building initiatives that facilitate private sector engagement.
Lack of substantive engagement with women and young people due to entrenched unequal social norms.	Medium	High	Specific effort made under Outcome 1 to include women's voices in negotiations + specific funds allocated to engage women and young people in Output 2 through community level dialogues. Output 3 is heavily directed at engaging women. Impact carefully monitored throughout the lifespan of the project to ensure women and young people are engaged. Making sure women supported under outcome 3 and youth under outcome 2 have the voice and wherewithal to raise their concerns and full participate in the negotiation phase.
Increased incidents of violence during the implementation of the project.	Medium	High	Use existing early warning/early response systems to detect and mitigate violence where possible.
Capacity limitation of partners to engage including the various ABG departments may affect project implementation.	Medium	Medium	Capacity assessment and reinforcement of Implementing Partners to support projects. Inclusion and engagement of partners in various project activities to build their capacity. Use the UNDP Innovation Hubs to support engagement and capacity building initiatives.
Inability to develop or seed sustained economic dividends due to difficult operating environment, lack of infrastructure and perception of risk	Medium	Medium	Continued discussion with ABG on implementation of economic development initiatives that are sustainable, scalable and relevant for the Bougainville economy.
Safety of all project staff including non-Bougainvilleans.	Low	High	Put in place internal Security Measures and capacity. Orient staff on these measures.

**e) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)**

The project will be supported by the UNDP Programme Support Unit with Monitoring and Evaluation that draws upon lessons learned from previous PBF programming in Bougainville, as well as being one that responds to the PBF Global Performance Management Plan and aligned to the next PNG UNDAF 2022–2026.

The project's Results Framework sets out the indicators at all levels of the project's results hierarchy, and the subsequent plan to collect data for each of the respective indicators. The data captured will be a mixture of quantitative and qualitative, including some proxy indicators where indicators of change cannot be measured directly. Data will be disaggregated by gender, and age where possible, and by location. The project will have a monitoring and evaluation budget of 5% to cover baseline data gathering, community-based monitoring, data quality audit exercises, end line data gathering, monitoring missions by project staff and by PBSO.

The project will harness technology, economic data and outreach to develop realistic and actionable parameters that are relevant to the outcomes proposed under this project. This will be through surveys, interviews, expert meetings and community forums that will together develop and form a robust data point to assist with the implementation of the project. UNDP has previously published the first Bougainville Socioeconomic Baseline Survey and subsequent perception survey and transition dialogues (UNFPA). Together these mechanisms have enabled development of multi perspectives of the underlying strengths and issues in the region.

The project will also have evaluation undertaken independently at the conclusion of the project. The evaluation will be conducted consistent with UNDP's and OECD DAC rules and requirements. The evaluation budget will be \$70,000.

UNDP is the lead agency for this project and is responsible for setting aside appropriate funds for the conduct of a joint evaluation following the United Nations Evaluation Group norms and standards. UNDP will be responsible for managing the evaluation, partner agencies (UN Women and UNFPA) and technical partners (OHCHR and IOM) would be informed on the evaluation process, invited to participate in the evaluation reference group, and any evaluation report would be submitted to all partners for their documentation.

Monitoring activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected action	Budget
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	35,000
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	25,000
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	0
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	20,000
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	10,000
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		15,429.76
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project.  In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least once a year	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	12,000
	Final Project Assessments and external evaluation			70,000
			<b>Total</b>	<b>187,429.76</b>

f) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

Building upon successes and achievements of the project in previous phases, this Project aims to assist the PNG and Bougainville Governments to implement their own commitments, under the BPA and in subsequent political agreements, to shepherd forward a peaceful conclusion to the post-referendum process. This support is not intended to be sustainable, in that the JSB which will be supported under Outcome 1 is expected to be disbanded at some point in the future, when



each Government moves forward with implementing the agreements and strengthening their own governance and implementation arrangements. The work with MPs under Outcome 1 will also not be sustainable under this Project. This Project will engage MPs as key decision-makers in the post-Referendum process, whereas the UNDP Parliamentary Strengthening Project will work to strengthen parliamentary capacities more sustainably. Activities under Outcome 1 are time-bound, designed to create an enabling environment for a peaceful post referendum in Bougainville, and to ensure that the outcomes from the post referendum consultations are accepted by the people of Bougainville and of PNG.

For Outcome 2, the project aims not only to enhance dialogue and ensure that the post-referendum process supports the right to participation, but to provide civil society (among others) with the tools to continue a productive dialogue with authorities and other duty-bearers on key issues of concern following the conclusion of the project. Civil society members will be supported to have a voice and capacity to better raise grassroots issues. This overall would potentially contribute to the development of an enhanced environment for the promotion and protection of human rights, furthering stability and enabling continued support to the right to participation following the conclusion of the project and looking forward beyond support from the UN.

For Outcome 3, efforts will be made to engage other development partners early on, to showcase the value of the pilots and attract additional funding for further rollout. Work under Outcome 3 is intended to be picked up over time, with the three pilots intended to be used as an opportunity to role model good practice that could then be supported by other donors and/or the ABG. In that context, the Project is aligned with the existing Bougainville Strategic Development Plan, including the chapter on Peace but also on Economic Development. Aligning the PBF activities with Bougainville's own Strategic Development Plan ensures that activities are likely to be continued by the ABG at the end of the project.

This project will also be used to identify other development needs where the UN system has a comparative advantage to the ABG and the people of Bougainville. By pooling the experience of UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, OHCHR, IOM from operating in Bougainville, the UN will formulate proposals, strategies and mobilise resources to support Bougainville's future development through traditional UN agency partnerships. The project will develop robust and topical communication products that both align with the outcomes but also recognise and acknowledge the role of UN and PBF and advancing political dialogue in Bougainville.

#### **i. Project budget**

Agencies are asked to prepare a budget, in excel, within the allocation presented below:

**UNDP:** \$1,835,000.89

**UNFPA:** \$700,000.42

**UNWOMEN:** \$800,001.67

Staffing costs identified under the project are greater than 20% due to several reasons including:

- Buka in Bougainville is classified as hardship station E, the lowest ranked under the international civil service commission classification. This classification has an impact on staff salaries, allowances and travel costs
- Reduced use of external staffing to have on the ground presence as a form of commitment and continuity from UN agencies to the Autonomous Bougainville Government
- Based on lessons learned from previous PBF-funded projects in Bougainville, it is critical to have individuals on staff contracts based in Bougainville who are dedicated solely to PBF projects. These individuals are also able to access UN administrative tools, including Atlas/RMS, which is essential to the effective management of any project.

The project will use a variety of external consultants for both technical and operational requirements in order achieve the stated aims of the project. These external experts and consultants will include:

- External moderator
- Constitutional and governance experts
- Peace and development experts
- Communication and dialogue consultants
- Economic development experts – including SME and cooperatives societies

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

The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund (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 (RUNOs), 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 based on the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

#### **AA Functions**

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned.
- Consolidate 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.
- 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); and
- 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 15 June.
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November.
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project.
- 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.
- 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://mptf.undp.org>).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Reporting:**

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June.
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November.
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project.
- 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.
- 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; and
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

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

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

### **Public Disclosure.**

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

### **Final Project Audit for NUNO projects**

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget. If this is not the case, a budgetary revision, to include such costs, must be provided by submitting the Project Budget Revision and No-Cost Extension form

### **As part of the PBSO and MPTF-O review of the project document, PBSO will obtain and consider the following:**

- Annual report of the Recipient Organization.
- Audited Financial Statements for the last three years.
- Proof of previous funding by the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF.
- A letter from RO's external auditor stating that the RO has the requisite financial systems, internal controls and capacity to manage project funds. At the time of submission, the auditor must also provide membership of a national or regional audit association.
- Be registered as a non-profit, tax exempt organization (in both, the country where headquarter is located and in country of implementation).

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Continued political dialogue facilitated between the two Governments and the two Parliaments, ensuring decisions on BPA implementation and post-Referendum are progressed.		Outcome Indicator 1 a: Number of joint communiqués on BPA or post-referendum process issued by the two governments  Baseline: Enga Road Map and Era Kone Agreement Target: 2 more over next 2 years  Outcome Indicator 1b: Actual transfer of powers delegated from PNG to ABG as per the agreements signed by both parties  Baseline: existing delegated powers Target: TBC (dependent on content of agreed powers)	Joint Technical Team meetings and JSB resolutions  Public statements and notices by both the national government and ABG  Implementation of agreements through number of drawdowns and other regulatory processes.	Meetings convened Statements released
		Outcome Indicator 1c: Level of partnership between the National Parliament and BHOR on post-referendum arrangements reflected in joint meetings and work of the National Parliament Bougainville Committee  Baseline: Parliamentary Partnerships Agreement signed by NP and BHOR Target: NP and BHOR officials meet at least twice a year to discuss post-referendum issues	Meeting records Joint statements	Meetings convened Statements released
	Output 1.1: Joint Supervisory Body meets regularly and makes joint agreement on post-referendum processes with resolutions implemented jointly by the two parliaments and their Governments, as required	Output Indicator 1.1.1: Frequency of JSB meetings and joint resolutions on post-referendum arrangements  Baseline: 4 meetings JSB held since March 2021 (post-referendum) Target: At least 4 JSB meetings over 2 years to progress post-referendum arrangements	JSB Resolutions Mission reports Media reports Ad hoc	JSB meetings convened Minutes and resolutions produced

<p><b>List of activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical advice and other support to JSB meetings and to key government institutions with responsibilities for BPA implementation and coordination between the two Govts to implement functions effectively.</li> <li>• Support the convening of meetings and other fora to facilitate dialogue on key priorities of the post-Referendum process.</li> <li>• Support the RC and DPP LO to progress mediation &amp; consultation process</li> <li>• Support joint efforts to implement the decisions of the post-referendum consultation process, including transfer of powers</li> <li>• Recruit short-term technical expertise as necessary, to provide complex advice, undertake research or produce papers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.1.2:</b> Number of women leaders participating in major meetings (JSB, BHOR, National Parliament) to discuss post-referendum issues</p> <p>Baseline: Only 1 woman participating in JSB meetings + no women MPs or senior Secretaries in GOPNG structures able to participate Women representation as committee chairs or deputy chairs</p> <p>Target: At least 2 women from each Govt participating in all high-level meetings + women officials engaging technical level.</p>	<p>Mission reports Meeting minutes Media reports</p>	<p>Women participate selected and capacitated to participate in key meetings</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2: Members of Parliament in both PNG and Bougainville capacitated to make informed decisions in relation to post-referendum processes and documentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake awareness sessions for the newly elected national MPs on the post-Referendum process including the Enga Road Map and Era Kone Covenant.</li> <li>• Supporting inter-parliamentary dialogue between the National Parliament and Bougainville House of Representatives, including by proactively engaging women MPs in both Parliaments; including by supporting any relevant parliamentary committees responsible for Bougainville matters.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.2.1:</b> Senior parliamentary leaders agree activities for implementation under Parliamentary Partnership Agreement signed by National Parliament and BHOR in 2018</p> <p>Baseline: Agreement in place and first meeting held with new National Parliament In August 2022</p> <p>Target: Two Speakers issue at least 2 official statements under PPA and/or produce action plans for implementation</p>	<p>Agreement Official Statements Media reports</p>	<p>Meetings held Statements released</p>
	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.2.2:</b> Frequency of meetings with National MPs and/or the relevant Bougainville Parliamentary Committee to discuss post-referendum ratification processes</p> <p>Baseline: Formation of Parliamentary Committees in BHoR and PNG Parliament</p> <p>Target: 1 Bougainville committee within the PNG national parliament. Two committee on Governance and peace and women focused on Bougainville BHOR.</p>	<p>MP meeting Minutes Committee Minutes and/or reports</p>	<p>Meetings held Statements released Reports produced</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the Bipartisan Committee on Bougainville Affairs, including by training Members, supporting inter-parliamentary dialogues, supporting public hearings and for report writing.</li> <li>Supporting women MPs and other women leaders with capacity building and information to be active participants in the dialogues and other related activities.</li> </ul>			
Outcome 2: Continued dialogue and awareness raising on the BPA and post-Referendum issues, ensuring that both the population in and outside of Bougainville is well informed and feels included in the process.		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a: Increase in the proportion of population across AROB and PNG (disaggregated) with a sufficient understanding of post-referendum processes and critical issues</p> <p>Baseline: 2022 = TBC Target: TBC</p> <p>Target: 25% increase in the proportion of people with sufficient understanding of the post-referendum processes and critical issues, with at least 45% of that increase amongst women and young people</p> <p>Output indicator 2 b: incorporation of community feedback into the high-level decision-making arrangements</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Two inputs/ideas generated through community feedback or awareness initiatives are accepted by authorities</p>	Media reports Survey data	Awareness raising forums convened, with specific youth and women engagement
	<p>Output 2.1: Participatory community-led dialogues about the BPA and a peaceful future for Bougainville are facilitated throughout the region and Papua New Guinea:</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of people across AROB and PNG reached through media campaigns on the post-referendum process. Breakdown by region, gender and age.</p> <p>Baseline: 2022 = TBC Target: TBC</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of people participating in awareness-raising and dialogues held across the 3 regions of AROB on key political issues, disaggregated by sex and age.</p>	Media reporting Copies of media packages produced (radio, PSAs, newspaper articles etc)	Media information produced a disseminated
			Mission reports	Activities implemented

	<p>- Providing technical support and funding to the ABG Media Bureau and independent media in Bougainville and PNG to develop a clear communication package on the post-Referendum process which prioritises objective, accurate and user-friendly content including work with journalists and relevant media actors. The communications package will draw on emerging trends and data as well as communication products generated through community dialogues.</p> <p>- Partnering with PaCSIA and Bougainville Youth Federation for community and youth-led dialogues as mechanism for information sharing, collective vision setting and joint discussion and advocacy on key concerns, issues and trends in post-referendum context. Quarterly meta-analysis of community dialogues will document emerging trends and leading concerns, issues and challenges. This information will be used to iteratively develop and share communication materials (previous activity) as well as be fed into high-level political processes supported under Outcome One. Community discussions will evolve over the lifetime of the project informed by political developments including responses to their shared concerns and issues.</p>	Baseline: 2022 = TBC Target: TBC	Reports and photos from sessions Media reporting	
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number people engaged in post-referendum awareness sessions staged outside of Bougainville, disaggregated by sex and age  Baseline: 2022 = TBC Target: TBC	Mission reports Reports and photos from dialogues Media reporting	Forums convened
		Output Indicator 2.2.4: Number of human rights defenders trained to voice issues at community and through the different forums.  Baseline 2022: TBC Target: TBC	Media reports Reports and photos from sessions Mission reports	Awareness activities conducted

	<p>- Supporting the organization of constructive messaging on peacebuilding and key issues of importance for communities (including displacement affected communities) through existing and new mechanisms (such as youth parliaments, town halls for Bougainville House of Representative members to meet and respond to queries from the people, school debates, churches etc).</p> <p>- As a complement to the community-led dialogues, supporting civil society / human rights defenders to use a range of channels and carry out evidence-based advocacy with duty-bearers, through training on human rights monitoring and advocacy, technical advice, and support to improved network building</p>				
Outcome 3: Community-driven, inclusive economic development promotes social cohesion and strengthens community resilience for peace.		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a: ABG and Community Governments effectively pilot community-based economic livelihood activities capable of scaling up.</p> <p>Baseline: Limited engagement between ABG and Community Governments in target locations.</p> <p>Target: ABG and Community Government representatives from target locations meet at least 9 times to agree on and review LED strategies in target locations.</p>	<p>Meeting minutes</p> <p>Official statements</p> <p>Activity reports</p> <p>Evaluation report</p>	Livelihoods programs piloted	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b: Community Governments in pilot communities demonstrate an increased understanding of conflict-sensitive planning and resourcing for sustainable development.</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined by baseline assessment.</p>	<p>Baseline Assessment</p> <p>Pre-/Post-Training Questionnaires</p> <p>Focus group discussions</p>	Community Governments inputting in design and oversight of economic livelihoods activities	



		Target: 70% of Community Government representatives in 3 pilot communities demonstrate an increased understanding of conflict-sensitive planning and resourcing for sustainable development.	End of project evaluation Conflict-sensitive Community Government plans (where relevant)	
	Output 3.1: Engaging conflict-prone communities in inclusive, local economic development supports the continued implementation of an Inclusive Bougainville Peace Agreement.  List of activities under this Output: • Undertaking participatory, gender-responsive joint conflict and market assessments in pilot communities. • Action-based creation of Local Economic Development (LED) strategies led by community stakeholders (women, youth and former combatants) in collaboration with Community Government. • Peace-supporting businesses supported through low-tech and decentralized rural entrepreneurship hubs targeting rural communities, with particular emphasis on women's equitable participation and leadership.	Output Indicator 3.2.1a: Joint conflict and market assessments in pilot communities are used by the ABG, Community Government and Community stakeholders to co-design LED strategies.  Baseline: Limited economic analysis completed on how to most effectively drive resilient LED activities that can promote social cohesion. Target: 3 conflict-sensitive, gender-responsive LED strategies are developed in collaboration with the ABG.  Output Indicator 3.2.1b: LED strategies are used to identify and incubate peace-supporting businesses in three target locations.  Baseline: No peace-supporting businesses in the target locations based on conflict-sensitive, gender-responsive LED strategies. Target: 3 peace-supporting businesses identified and incubated with a specific focus on engaging women, youth and veterans in target locations.	Conflict-Market assessment reports  Conflict-sensitive, gender-responsive LED strategies	Market assessment consultatively undertaken, and reports completed
		Output Indicator 3.2.1a: Community Governments in pilot communities actively engaging in the dissemination of information related to the post-referendum process  Baseline: CGs elected in late 2021 and local representatives sworn in in early 2022, thus have had limited involvement in post-referendum activities. Target: 70% of CG officials in 3 pilot communities actively sharing accurate information on the post-referendum process.	Activity reports from pilot activities  Evaluation report from pilots  IPA registration	LED pilot activities implemented
	Output 3.2: Strengthen the capacity of Community Governments to promote social cohesion and local economic development.  List of activities under this Output: • Improve CGs conflict-sensitive planning and resourcing for sustainable development. • Support CGs to disseminate joint Government key messaging on the		Reports of CG relevant activities  Baseline and evaluation data on awareness levels among project beneficiaries in 3 pilot communities.	Training delivered for CGs on planning and resourcing

	post-referendum consultation process. • Assist the CGs to establish processes and facilities to support and monitor LED-related initiatives.		Output Indicator 3.2.1b : Community Governments have an ability to initiate and support organic business growth initiatives like local cooperatives and partnerships necessary to advance economic needs at the CG level. .  Baseline: CGs elected in late 2021 and local representatives sworn in in early 2022, thus have had limited understanding of how to connect LED to broader ABG economic development policy and processes. Target: 70% of Community Government representatives in target locations demonstrate an increased understanding of the role of regulatory frameworks, processes and facilities in connecting LED to broader ABG processes. Output indicator 3.2.1 c: Proportion of community governments who develop local processes and facilities to support women and youth livelihoods. Target: Atleast 50% of target community Government adapt local processes or facilities to ease business for women or youth.	Media reports	Community Governments support the formalisation of LED-Initiatives.
			Community Government reports Pre/post-training questionnaire Focus Group Discussions Activity reports Media reports		

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Planning		Yes No		Comment
			Yes	No	
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline			Yes		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission				No	TBC. Draft ToR ready
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline			Yes		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.			Yes		Included in page 2 footnote and across the different outcomes.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?			Yes		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.			Yes		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?				No	No agreements signed, but technical and policy discussions on the project Has been made with Government of PNG and ABG
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?			Yes		The three UN agencies and two associate UN agencies are jointly collaborating. The project builds on previous PBF project to sustain the negotiations between ABG and Government of PNG
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?				N/A	
<b>Gender</b>					
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?			Yes		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?			Yes		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?				No	TBC, But outcome 3 is largely focused on women and livelihoods.
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?			Yes		

**Annex D: Budget**  
Attached document

## **Annex E: One PNG Country Trust Fund Payment Process**

Summary of the process for PBF using the PNG UN Country Trust Fund for the project “Sustaining Peace in Bougainville – Post Referendum Support” with a total budget of \$3,335,003 over 36 months

At the request of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) will use the PNG UN Country Fund to channel the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) funds for the project “Sustaining Peace in Bougainville – Post Referendum Support”, which will be implemented over 36 months by UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA with their partners, with a total budget of \$3,335,003. The project is expected to commence in November 2022, with the actual start date bring the transfer of PBF funds.

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF-O), which is the Administrative Agent for both the PBF and the PNG UN Country Trust Fund, confirms that no additional fee will be charged from PBF for the use of the PNG UN Country Fund for this project.

All parties have agreed that the PBF funds will be ear-marked specifically for the PBF project with a new project created under the PNG UN Country Trust Fund, under its Outcome 4 “Peace”. As such, the PBF funds will not be co-mingled with other funds under Outcome 4. The three UN organizations receiving funds directly under this project as designated Recipient UN Organizations (that is UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA) will receive funds directly from the Administrative Agent, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, in accordance with the budget specified on the project document and through two tranches and will be responsible for implementing activities in the project.

The transfer of funds for the project will follow the usual PBSO processes and require:

1. The provision of the signed PBF project document from PBSO to MPTF-O, following the project approval by PBSO
2. The signed PBF transfer request form from PBSO to MPTF-O requesting movement of funds from the PBF to the PNG One Fund (subject to any PBSO conditions on the release of the project funds for the first or second tranche, in line with the PBF Guidelines)
3. Instruction from the UN Resident Coordinator on behalf of the PNG One Fund Steering Committee to transfer PBF funds to the project, in compliance with the PNG One Fund Terms of Reference.

The project agrees to provide PBSO with progress reports using PBF templates and reporting calendar (by uploading the report onto the MPTF Office Gateway) on 15 June and 15 November every year and the final project report no later than three months following operational closure of the project. These reports will report specifically on the PBF project and the project result framework. The project also agrees to abide by the PBF Guidelines and PBSO reporting requests.

In the case the project on the PNG Trust Fund remains open once the PBF funds have been used and the activities covered by the PBF funds have been completed, the project annual report covering the above-mentioned activities will be submitted to the PBSO and the project can be operationally closed on the PBF.

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	UNDP	UN Women	UNFPA	Totals
1. Staff and other	\$ 571,236.25	\$ 248,484.97	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 939,721.22
2. Supplies,	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,205.60	\$ 85,205.60
3. Equipment,	\$ 72,093.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 20,000.40	\$ 96,593.40
4. Contractual	\$ 834,003.00	\$ 128,500.00	\$ 389,000.00	\$ 1,351,503.00
5. Travel	\$ 91,953.85	\$ 41,515.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 178,468.85
6. Transfers and	\$ -	\$ 256,670.00	\$ -	\$ 256,670.00
7. General Operating	\$ 90,668.00	\$ 52,995.14	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 208,663.14
Sub-Total	\$ 1,714,954.10	\$ 747,665.11	\$ 654,206.00	\$ 3,116,825.21
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 120,046.79	\$ 52,336.56	\$ 45,794.42	\$ 218,177.76
Total	\$ 1,835,000.89	\$ 800,001.67	\$ 700,000.42	\$ 3,335,002.97

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	UNDP	UN Women	UNFPA	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 1,284,500.62	\$ 560,001.17	\$ 490,000.29	\$ 2,334,502.08	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 550,500.27	\$ 240,000.50	\$ 210,000.13	\$ 1,000,500.89	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
TOTAL	\$ 1,835,000.89	\$ 800,001.67	\$ 700,000.42	\$ 3,335,002.97	