



PEACEBUILDING FUND
TEMPLATE 4.2 – JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PEACEBUILDING PRIORITY PLAN
Maximum length: 12 pages

Purpose: Strategic review of the implementation status of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE IN Papua New Guinea (country)
Year of reporting: 2017

Start date of PPP (PBSO approval letter): August 2015
Original end date of PPP: December 31, 2017
Current end date of PPP: December 31, 2017
Date of reporting: 2017

Approved by JSC Co-Chairs (names/positions):
Ambassador Isaac Lupari, Chief Secretary - Department of Prime Minister & NEC, (Deputy Secretary John Punde)

Mr. Joseph Nobetau, Chief Secretary - Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ABG Secretary James Tanis)

Mr. Roy Trivedy, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative

Signature Co-Chairs:

K. Turner

Date: 14/12/2017

[Signature]

[Signature]

NB: Note character restrictions within the fields in this report

PART 1 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS

1.1 Status of budget allocation and expenditure of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

Date of this financial estimate: December 2017

PPP Outcomes	PPP approved funds by outcome	PPP allocated funds by outcome (from MPTF to RUNOs)	PPP expended funds by outcome (RUNO financial delivery) ¹
Outcome 1... Relationship and trust between GoPNG and ABG are strengthened to contribute to effective implementation of autonomy arrangements and of the Agreement.	USD1,235,214	USD1,235,214	USD993,192 - 97% delivery rate
Outcome 2... People of Bougainville are empowered to make informed choices at the Bougainville referendum and to have increased confidence in the BPA process through access to more objective and accurate information and to fora for dialogue and debate on key buildig issues, both within communities and with their	USD1,131,264	USD1,131,264	USD884,516 - 92% delivery rate

¹ Preliminary figures only

political leaders.				
Outcome 3... Community social cohesion and security in Bougainville are strengthened through opportunities to deal with conflict related trauma effectively, and resolution of local disputes peacefully as well as through better access to information to access appropriate post-conflict services/support.	USD852,644	USD852,644	USD852,644	USD571,099 - 84% delivery rate
Outcome 4... Establishment of the PBF Secretariat and effective coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan results and the projects that support it.	USD496,096	USD496,096	USD496,096	USD414,460 - 84% delivery rate
Outcome 5...				
Outcome 6...				

1.2 Comments on the state of financial allocation and expenditure

Please comment on whether the rates of PPP financial allocation and expenditure are satisfactory. If they are not, provide reasons and rectifying measures.
The PPP financial allocation of US\$3,715,218 for 2017 with an expenditure of US\$2,863,267 at a delivery rate of 89.25% was satisfactory. Due to delays in key activities requiring joint government decision-making in 2017, 11% of the allocated funding will be expended through a PPP No-cost extension if granted by PBSO from 01 January to 30 April 2018.

PART 2 – RESULTS PROGRESS

2.1 Assessment of progress with regards to the PBF governance and oversight mechanisms in the country (including the Joint Steering Committee and the PBF Secretariat) and the set-up of the PBF support in the country (1000 characters max.)

The PPP has progressed significantly well in 2017 because the overall PBF governance and oversight mechanisms were well coordinated to function effectively adding value to the process chain. The implementation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan is well supported by six national staff, and two international consultants, all managed by a P4 Coordinator and a P3 Operations Manager. DPA also complements programme work through one dedicated PDA in Port Moresby and one liaison officer in Buka. The PDA and liaison officer provide substantive programme analysis that assists programme planning. The co-chairs of the JSC are briefed regularly on progress and challenges. On 28 November, 2017 a JSC meeting was convened in Port Moresby where key joint decisions were taken to continue PBF support to national government and ABG through a no-cost and costed extensions. This report was also cleared by the JSC.

2.2 Assessment of the current implementation status and results of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan

PPP Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Indicator baseline (B), target (T), progress (P)	Progress score: 1, 2 or 3 ²	Key results	Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures
Peacebuilding situation in the country and PPP Overall Vision				What is the overall peacebuilding situation in the country? What are the major developments since the previous year? How well is the PPP positioned to address the current critical conflict factors? What is the overall progress of the PPP? Is the PPP theory of change	If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures? (1500 characters max.)

² Provide a score for the overall progress under each Priority Plan outcome area as follows: (1) off-track; (2) on-track, with all outputs progressing as expected; (3) on-track with evidence of significant contribution to peacebuilding

		<p><i>working and how? If there was no PPP and PBF support, how would the situation be different now? What is the evidence for this assessment? Were there any unintended results (good or bad)?</i></p> <p>(2000 characters max.)</p> <p>The overall peacebuilding situation in PNG is favourable to the project although close monitoring of the situation remains an everyday job for the PBF and DPA. Progress under the PPP this year includes joint decisions and actions of the two governments on the key provisions of the BPA, especially on the referendum preparations, unifications and weapons disposal, as illustrated by signing of the Charter for establishment of the BRC and the meeting of the BRC Transitional Committee, paving the way for the operationalisation of the BRC; increased understanding on critical issues relating to</p>	<p>Progress was made in 2017 to implement the PPP albeit a number of fundamental challenges such as political sensitivities related to State Sovereignty in areas requiring strengthened dialogue and in relation to joint decision making on the implementation of the BPA; low absorptive capacity of the ABG agencies in relation to the support provided under the PBF, which has often resulted in very slow progress in the implementation of activities being supported; issues relating to the ongoing phase of administrative transition within the ABG, resulting in delays in the progress of supported activities; ensuring the joint implementation of joint resolutions of the Joint Supervisory Body (JSB) and overcoming difficulties in tracking the status of progress on the implementation of joint resolutions; need for greater inter-departmental collaboration within the ABG to overcome the lack of consistency and coherence in</p>
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		<p>community security and social cohesion, coupled with increased understanding on the referendum requirements, and increased dialogue between the two governments and factions on the ground, with outcomes of these dialogues being disseminated to the community level, contributed to MOUs on unification of factions; criteria for referendum-readiness developed and debated on the floor of parliament; increased interactions by ABG members, parliamentary committees, and key government agencies with their constituents, widening their reach, coverage and frequency in civic engagement, whilst furthering their people's level of understanding of the BPA and its provisions. The JSB of 14-15 December 2017 if convened, is a positive sign of National Government's continued commitment to upholding the BPA, including providing a platform for the two governments reaching consensus</p>	<p>disseminating accurate information intra-regionally and nationally under a whole of government approach. These challenges have been identified in the risk matrix and mitigations for each risk identified: Continuous creation of spaces for open dialogues and joint decision making; provision of technical support in critical areas such as political liaisons, referendum preparations, weapons disposal, capacity issues; maintaining constant updates on the PPP; provision of mechanism "LOA" to support whole-of-government approach.</p>
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<p>PPP Outcome 1 (250 characters max.) Relationship and trust between GoPNG and ABG are strengthened with a view to effective implementation of autonomy arrangements and of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Number of meetings of the Joint Supervisory Body on the Bougainville Peace Agreement with number of follow up action points.</p>	<p>(250 characters max per entry) B: Not regular, sometimes stalled, in 2013 met twice, in 2014 first meeting scheduled for June 2014. T: Quarterly meetings P: A JSB has been scheduled for 14-15 December 2017 with prior meetings of its</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>on key issues on the three pillars of the BPA. The PPP Theory of Change is still valid with the PPP strategically placed in progressing all the pillars of the BPA albeit slowly given the BPA requirement for joint government decisions and actions. So far, around 89% of the PPP has been implemented thus the request for a no-cost extension to fully complete its implementation. Without the PPP, there would have been very minimal progress on the BPA implementation.</p>	<p>If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures? (1000 characters max.) The project outputs have not progressed as fast as would have been expected, understandably so because it is political and a lot of decisions have to be made at the</p>
<p>PPP Outcome 1 (250 characters max.) Relationship and trust between GoPNG and ABG are strengthened with a view to effective implementation of autonomy arrangements and of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Number of meetings of the Joint Supervisory Body on the Bougainville Peace Agreement with number of follow up action points.</p>	<p>(250 characters max per entry) B: Not regular, sometimes stalled, in 2013 met twice, in 2014 first meeting scheduled for June 2014. T: Quarterly meetings P: A JSB has been scheduled for 14-15 December 2017 with prior meetings of its</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>on key issues on the three pillars of the BPA. The PPP Theory of Change is still valid with the PPP strategically placed in progressing all the pillars of the BPA albeit slowly given the BPA requirement for joint government decisions and actions. So far, around 89% of the PPP has been implemented thus the request for a no-cost extension to fully complete its implementation. Without the PPP, there would have been very minimal progress on the BPA implementation.</p>	<p>If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures? (1000 characters max.) The project outputs have not progressed as fast as would have been expected, understandably so because it is political and a lot of decisions have to be made at the</p>

	<p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Agreement on "scale for questions" as outlined in the Autonomy Review 2013.</p>	<p>JTT. B: Existence of a series of unresolved questions with regards to BPA and implementation of autonomous arrangements. T: Discussion of an agreement on the issues by the two Governments P: A ToR for the Autonomy Review has been jointly developed. Progress on the conduct of the Autonomy Review is however dependent on the conduct of Bougainville Constitutional Review. B: Idea for the committee but no committee established limited exchange between the</p>	<p>PPP Outcome. Progress in Referendum preparations and weapons disposal, as illustrated by the establishment of the BRC, the deployment of the Weapons Disposal Expert, the approved Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA supported the ABG members, parliamentary committees, and key government agencies in widening their reach, coverage and frequency in civic engagement, whilst furthering the people's level of understanding of the BPA and its provisions. The development of a joint Weapons Disposal Strategy and UN provided technical support towards the strategy's implementation was a significant milestone covered. TOR for the autonomy review developed for work to commence in Q1 of 2018 is some progress.</p>	<p>top echelons of both governments. The meetings of the dispute resolution body, the JSB, have not been held in the first 3 quarters of 2017, due to competing priorities of both governments, including the 2017 national elections, APEC and technical capacity issues on the part of the ABG and NCOBA in convening meetings including follow ups. These have been addressed through the placement of a UNDP/DPA Liaison Officer based in Bougainville to work with both Governments to ensure effective and consistent liaison and high level political decision-making meetings related to BPA implementation. With lack of substantive progress in implementing and following up on resolutions and action points agreed upon in key joint meetings, tracking tools were developed by UNDP to assist with implementation progress tracking.</p>
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	an inter-parliamentary committee between ABG and GoPNG parliaments.	two parliaments and their parliamentarians T: Committee established and at least regular meetings twice a year. P: MOU on a partnership arrangement between the national Parliament and the BHOR has been drafted		
I. Strengthening partnership and political dialogue between GoPNG and ABG. [August 2015]				
List of Outcome 1 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page): PPP Outcome 2 (250 characters max.) People of Bougainville are empowered to make informed choices at the Bougainville referendum and to have increased confidence in the	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Number of political factions signing up to MOUs with ABG and ABG Meeting its commitments.	(250 characters max per entry) 3 B: No faction has signed up to be part of political discussions. T: At least all 5 key factions, including Meekamui, are part of the political discussions on the	(1000 characters max.) With 27% of the population now having a very clear understanding of the BPA provisions, the onus is on the mechanisms currently being supported to continue to drive this information dissemination to ensure at least 50% of the total	(1000 characters max.) Greater knowledge is a basis for critical assessment of progress. This is being seen with low number of people expressing clear and in-depth understanding of the BPA, and confidence in the BHOR in effectively performing its functions. Greater inter-

<p>BPA process through access to more objective and accurate information and to fora for dialogue and debate key issues.</p>	<p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Participation of women and youth in dedicated fora on peacebuilding with their views shared with ABG parliament and inter-parliamentary committees.</p>	<p>peace process and the political future of Bougainville. P: The May 17, 2017 Roreinang Declaration and the MOU on unification of factions within the Meekamui and ex-combatants party to the BPA B: 16% of women and youth share peacebuilding views shared with ABG parliament and inter-parliamentary committees T: At least 75% of women and youth share peacebuilding views with ABG-parliament and inter-parliamentary committees P: 65% of population including women and youths surveyed by</p>		<p>population of Bougainville are well informed on the BPA, particularly the referendum, to ensure well-informed choices at the referendum. The awareness messages coupled with the call to unite and work together towards the referendum target date of June 15, 2019 have resulted in key factions unifying in a May 17, 2017 Roreinang Unification ceremony amongst key factions within the Meekamui, and the ex-combatants. Support to knowledge building on the BPA within Bougainville has been significantly progressed with support to the Department of Peace Agreement Implementation and the Bureau for Public Affairs, Media and Communication, through a Letter of Agreement.</p>	<p>departmental collaboration was identified as needed within ABG to overcome lack of consistency and jointness in efforts to develop and disseminate accurate information regionally under a whole-of-government approach. This also concerns an Across-Outcomes approach, ensuring that efforts within any one project positively impacts all the other projects. This indicated that effective civic engagement had to be consistent and frequent with standard messages disseminated to the communities regardless of the medium of communication and source of information. The LOA tried to address these and so far has been very effective in ensuring collaboration across departments as well as interparliamentary and constituency referendum committees.</p>
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	<p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) Level of understanding and confidence of BPA provisions by the Bougainville population and political leaders.</p>	<p>APR 2017, had their peacebuilding views shared with ABG parliament and inter-parliamentary committees</p> <p>B: 17% of the Bougainville population have understanding and confidence of the BPA provisions</p> <p>T: At least 75% of the Bougainville population have understanding and confidence of the BPA provisions.</p> <p>P: 27% of population surveyed by APR reflected articulated and in-depth understanding of the BPA provisions, and a high 57% having confidence in the BPA. An elite survey for the political</p>			
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	leaders is yet to be conducted.				
<p>List of Outcome 2 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::</p> <p>PPP Outcome 3 (250 characters max.)</p> <p>Community social cohesion and security Bougainville strengthened through opportunities to deal with conflict-related trauma effectively, and resolution of local disputes peacefully as well as through better access to appropriate information.</p>		<p>Support knowledge-building and understanding of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. [August 2015]</p>			
<p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.)</p> <p>Level of understanding of services available for conflict related trauma issues</p>	<p>(250 characters max per entry)</p> <p>B: 25% of the Bougainville population understand services available for conflict related trauma</p> <p>T: 50% reduction from the baselines to the last year of Priority Plan, Bougainville Report on Family and Sexual Health. (P4P)</p> <p>P: 40% of the Bougainville population surveyed by APR 2017 are aware of services available for conflict-related trauma</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>(1000 characters max.)</p> <p>Through strengthening of the existing systems providing the much-needed trauma counselling services in the region, community social cohesion and security should improve overtime. There is a huge leap from 25% of clients of these services expressing satisfaction in the services received in 2016, to 84% in 2017. Behavioural change will take place over time due to interventions of the PPP and its projects.</p>	<p>(1000 characters max.)</p> <p>More awareness and educational sessions on how to identify signs and symptoms of conflict-related trauma, fighting off stigma and discrimination continues to be important. Deployed counsellors are spearheading the campaign surrounding conflict-related trauma and other issues requiring psycho-social support, including what services are available and where to access them. With sustained advocacy through PBF support, the number of people accessing these trauma counselling services and rating them as satisfactory in terms of accessibility, availability of workers and specific services</p>	

	<p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Level of access to healing services by population who needs it</p>	<p>B: 8% of the Bougainville population have actually accessed the trauma services with 22% perceiving they have easy access to these services T: At least 25% improvement P: 9% of the Bougainville population surveyed by APR 2017 have actually accessed the trauma services, even though 30% of the population surveyed perceived they can easily access these services</p>		<p>provided, including their quality, is gradually improving especially with early detection and engagement. This is contributing to strengthening social cohesion in communities.</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) Level of satisfaction by the population who access healing trauma services</p>	<p>B: 25% of Bougainvilleans who access trauma healing services reported quite satisfied accessing trauma services</p>		

	services.	T: At least 50% improvement P: APR 2017 found 84% of the total population accessing existing services on trauma healing and counselling expressed satisfaction with the quality and accessibility of the services received.	
List of Outcome 3 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::	Promoting security and social cohesion in Bougainville. [August 2015]		
PPP Outcome 4 (250 characters max.) Effective coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the Priority Plan results and the	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) JSC Annual Report submitted within 7 days of the deadline Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Quality of JSC Annual	2 B: 1 JSC Report Submitted in Dec 2015 T: All JSC Report submitted at least 3 days of the deadline P: 1 JSC Report submitted in Dec 2015. B: Rated acceptable	(1000 characters max.) The PBF Secretariat established in 2015, has been providing effective coordination, monitoring and reporting on the results of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) and its PRF projects to the two governments through the Joint Steering Committee (JSC), to the CO
			(1000 characters max.) Trained Data collectors' effort in providing M&E and reporting back to the secretariat on a timely basis has been slow. This is understandable since M&E is a newly-introduced management tool to the ABG partners. This is still being conceptualized by most partners, and closely monitored

<p>projects that support it.</p>	<p>Reports rated “acceptable” by PBSO review team</p> <p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) Key partners (e.g. RUNOs as well as non-UN stakeholders) satisfied with level and timeliness of PBSO communication and coordination</p>	<p>T: All JSC reports rated acceptable by PBSO. P: 1 JSC report yet to be rated by PBSO. B: Information such as PPP & M&E Plan provided to RUNOs. T: All RUNOs are satisfied with level and timeliness of PBSO communication and coordination. P: All staff expressed some level of satisfaction with coordination.</p>	<p>through the Bougainville Task Team (BTT), and to PBSO through the mid and annual reports. The furnishing of this report and the other 3 PRFs are work of the secretariat, including the convening of the Joint Technical Committee (JTC) and JSC meetings. The Secretariat hired the services of a research consortium Anglo Pacific Research (APR) in 2016 to do a baseline survey for the implementation of the priority plan projects. The results of the PBF intervention were quite encouraging especially in the light of the the recommendations of the Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) of 2013. To build on this APR was again contracted to do a second perception survey.</p>	<p>and guided by UNDP so that M&E is well-integrated into the ABG's activity design and implementation in governance generally and not only for the benefit of the project .</p>
<p>List of Outcome 4 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::</p>	<p>Support to PBF Coordination and monitoring in PNG [July 2015].</p>			<p>(1000 characters max.)</p>
<p>PPP Outcome 5</p>	<p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.)</p>	<p>(250 characters max per entry)</p>	<p>select one</p>	<p>(1000 characters max.)</p>

(250 characters max.)	Indicator 2: (250 characters max.)	Indicator 3: (250 characters max.)	B: T: P: B: T: P: B: T: P:				
List of Outcome 5 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::							
PPP Outcome 6 (250 characters max.)	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.)	Indicator 2: (250 characters max.)	Indicator 3: (250 characters max.)	(250 characters max per entry) B: T: P: B: T: P: B: T: P:	select one	(1000 characters max.)	(1000 characters max.)
List of Outcome 6 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O							

Gateway page)::

2.3 Assessment of Priority Plan coherence, risk, catalytic effects, value for money and other cross-cutting questions

<p><u>Coherence/ coordination:</u> Did the PPP contribute to better coherence and coordination of UN and/or Development Partner support in peacebuilding in the country? How?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>Yes. The PPP contributed to better coherence and coordination of the UN and Development Partners' support to peacebuilding in the country. With capacity issues related to peacebuilding coordinating mechanism in the country, the PPP has acted in this capacity to assist with facilitating political dialogues to improve relationship and trust between the two governments. It has also supported mechanisms for the development and dissemination of joint messages on the BPA, and accelerated progress towards community security and social cohesion in Bougainville in light of the upcoming referendum with target date set for 15 June 2019.</p>
<p><u>Value for money:</u> Did the PPP provide value for money, that is, is the level of outcomes proportionate to the level of investment? What is the evidence?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>Yes. The PPP financial investment of US\$7.3 million expended in a highly difficult implementing environment of Political sensitivities and State Sovereignty did make an impact and provided value for money. It promoted and strengthened political dialogue in relation to joint decision making on the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement; PBF bolstered absorptive capacity of Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) institutions that had low capacities to utilise PBF support which resulted in very slow progress in the implementation of some activities being supported; The fund provided the vehicle for more constructive political engagements between the GoPNG and ABG. It also promoted unification of ex-combatant factions within Bougainville which is a key requirement for peacebuilding especially in the wake of the upcoming referendum</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects:</u> Did the PPP achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/ accelerate peace relevant processes? How?</p>	<p>The catalytic effects spurred by the PPP include the signing of the Roreinang Declaration of unification by former fighters of the BRA, Meekamai, Twin Kingdom and BRP in Arawa on 17 May this year. The Letter of Agreement with BHOR enabled all members of the constituencies in Bougainville to conduct weapons disposal, BPA and referendum awareness advocacies at their respective constituencies and be given the opportunity to have civic engagement and for their people's views to be heard. UN/ BHOR partnership saw BHOR commit counter-funding towards establishment of a BHOR ICT Resource Centre, to provide parliamentarians a contemporary facility, and to upscale their engagement with their constituencies. Through one of the PPP projects the ABG will commit some funds in co partnership with UNDP/UNFPA to fund the</p>

<p>(1000 characters max.)</p> <p><u>Risk taking/ innovation:</u> Did the PPP support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>youth integrated resource centres. The UN referendum support project that will mobilise about \$15 M is an offshoot of the PPP</p> <p>The Letter of Agreement was an innovation and risk worth taking by UNDP in implementing this politically sensitive PPP. With the ABG government's existing challenges in effectively implementing its finance and audit systems, UNDP engaged in this partnership with the Bougainville House of Representatives and other key government institutions, investing almost US\$500,000 to enable BPA and referendum information dissemination by BHOR members to achieve three things: 1. to inform their constituencies on the BPA and referendum, 2. for civic engagement and feedback from the communities and 3. Building institutional capacities for referendum message content development. This risk taken is improving the ABG financial management system through financial accountability and reporting especially for beneficiary institutions of the LOA.</p>
<p><u>Gender sensitivity and responsiveness:</u> How is the Priority Plan taking into account gender considerations and promoting gender equity/women's empowerment? What is the estimate of the proportion of funds being spent directly on gender equity and women's empowerment? Are any measures being taken to strengthen the gender focus of the Priority Plan?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>The empowerment of women is crosscutting in this PPP, with all interventions designed to promote and increase women participation in the decision-making processes surrounding BPA and its implementation. Under the LOA alone, a total of US\$212,688 out of the total US\$455,964 was earmarked for women empowerment activities across Bougainville.</p>
<p><u>PBF/PBC synergy:</u> For countries on the PBC agenda,</p>	

<p>how did the PPP promote the synergy between PBF support and PBC engagement? Did the PPP support the PBC to achieve its commitments in the country? (1000 characters max.)</p>	
<p><u>Any additional comments:</u> (1000 characters max.)</p>	

PART 3: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

3.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the PPP. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the PPP or the PPP processes and management.

<p>Lesson 1 (1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>The project being highly political, required consistent liaising and negotiations with key government officials to avoid deferrals and delays risking the completion of key project activities. The turn-around time for the governments' responses to key peacebuilding issues is also another factor that significantly affected implementation progress. If personnel were deployed in strategic offices of both governments to play a liaising role, at the inception of the project this would have greatly helped with enhancing the current rate of progress</p>
<p>Lesson 2 (1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>Joint Committees play a big role in advancing the project's outputs and as such should be given more focus and opportunities for capacity building in relation to the BPA provisions including exposure to similar scenarios outside of Bougainville and PNG, to ensure they are kept motivated to carry out their functions effectively and in a timely manner.</p>
<p>Lesson 3 (1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>Monitoring support in terms of tracking key action points and resolutions jointly agreed upon by the two governments at high level meetings was often marred by lack of will and capacity to do so over protracted periods of time. Checks-and-balances on the status of each key resolution/action items at regular intervals may have assisted in progressing the action</p>

	items for their completion within agreed timeframes. The negative contribution of this lack of follow up on decisions on the implementation of the Priority Plan is quite apparent hence the request for the no cost extension.
Lesson 4 (1000 characters max.)	
Lesson 5 (1000 characters max.)	

3.2 Success story

Provide one success story from the PPP implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter. Please include key facts and figures and any citations.

(3000 characters max.)

Peacebuilding crucial in lead-up to Bougainville referendum
 Nick Turner (May 19, 2017)

“The way I look at the referendum is quite simple; we either win together, or we lose together. We cannot squander the one opportunity that we do have, so we must ensure that we are fully prepared,” said James Tanis, former President of the Autonomous Bougainville Government. Keeping the interest of the community alive and fostering a culture of peace and unity will be vital in the lead up to the Bougainville referendum in 2019. Working closely with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) is looking to ensure that the people of Bougainville know exactly what it is they will be voting for. The referendum is a key requirement of the 2001 peace agreement that ended a decade-long armed conflict between Bougainville and PNG. Mr Tanis, now Secretary of the Department of Peace Agreement Implementation, said that improving people’s knowledge of the referendum process is a mammoth task. “People are interested to know the basics, such as when it is going to happen as well as an assurance that it is actually going to happen,” he said. Establishing a good relationship with the National Government of Papua New Guinea is also of vital importance, regardless of whether Bougainvilleans decide to vote the way of independence from PNG, or not. “Whatever the result may be when the referendum occurs, we need to reach agreements at every step along the way,” Mr Tanis said. Weapons disposal, unification and referendum awareness are the three pillars of UNDP’s work in the province, and achieving success across these pillars directly with the people of

Bougainville is a major focus of this work. “UNDP has been our lifeline. They have been able to fill the gaps that other donors are unable to cover,” said Mr Tanis. “As a government, we request UNDP to be one step ahead of the game. They always have been, and I have no doubt they always will,” he added. A referendum, and the issue of independence is not something new to the people of Bougainville, with the first incarnation of referendum discussion dating back to 1969. While it is a familiar issue, it’s one that requires a great deal of work to see that peace and harmony is maintained throughout the province, and awareness of the referendum process of known. “When you ask a question to Bougainvilleans, if they see that you are looking for an answer than they will give you the answer that you want to hear. So I actually think that knowledge of the referendum is much greater than what people may think,” Mr Tanis said.

UNDP’s work across Bougainville is being greatly assisted and supported by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. Since 2015, the fund has constituted an essential component of the enhanced UN architecture to provide for a more sustained engagement in support of countries emerging from conflict.



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office



PEACEBUILDING FUND

TEMPLATE 4.2 – JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PEACEBUILDING PRIORITY PLAN

Maximum length: 12 pages

Purpose: Strategic review of the implementation status of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE IN Papua New Guinea (country)
Year of reporting: 2017

Start date of PPP (PBSO approval letter): August 2015

Original end date of PPP: December 31, 2017

Current end date of PPP: December 31, 2017

Date of reporting: 2017

Approved by JSC Co-Chairs (names/positions):

Ambassador Isaac Lupari, Chief Secretary - Department of Prime Minister & NEC, (Deputy Secretary John Punde)

Mr. Joseph Nobetau, Chief Secretary - Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ABG Secretary James Tanis)

Mr. Roy Trivedy, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative

Signature Co-Chairs: _____

Date: _____

NB: Note character restrictions within the fields in this report

PART 1 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS

1.1 Status of budget allocation and expenditure of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

Date of this financial estimate: December 2017

PPP Outcomes	PPP approved funds by outcome	PPP allocated funds by outcome (from MPTF to RUNOs)	PPP expended funds by outcome (RUNO financial delivery) ¹
Outcome 1... Relationship and trust between GoPNG and ABG are strengthened to contribute to effective implementation of autonomy arrangements and of the Agreement.	USD1,235,214	USD1,235,214	USD993,192 - 97% delivery rate
Outcome 2... People of Bougainville are empowered to make informed choices at the Bougainville referendum and to have increased confidence in the BPA process through access to more objective and accurate information and to fora for dialogue and debate on key building issues, both within communities and with their	USD1,131,264	!!FORMTEXT USD1,131,264	USD884,516 - 92% delivery rate

¹ Preliminary figures only

political leaders.				
Outcome 3... Community social cohesion and security in Bougainville are strengthened through opportunities to deal with conflict related trauma effectively, and resolution of local disputes peacefully as well as through better access to information to access appropriate post-conflict services/support.	USD852,644	USD852,644	USD852,644	USD571,099 - 84% delivery rate
Outcome 4... Establishment of the PBF Secretariat and effective coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan results and the projects that support it.	USD496,096	USD496,096	USD496,096	USD414,460 - 84% delivery rate
Outcome 5...				
Outcome 6...				

1.2 Comments on the state of financial allocation and expenditure

Please comment on whether the rates of PPP financial allocation and expenditure are satisfactory. If they are not, provide reasons and rectifying measures. The PPP financial allocation of US\$3,715,218 for 2017 with an expenditure of US\$2,863,267 at a delivery rate of 89.25% was satisfactory. Due to delays in key activities requiring joint government decision-making in 2017, 11% of the allocated funding will be expended through a PPP No-cost extension if granted by PBSO from 01 January to 30 April 2018.

PART 2 – RESULTS PROGRESS

2.1 Assessment of progress with regards to the PBF governance and oversight mechanisms in the country (including the Joint Steering Committee and the PBF Secretariat) and the set-up of the PBF support in the country (1000 characters max.)

The PPP has progressed significantly well in 2017 because the overall PBF governance and oversight mechanisms were well coordinated to function effectively adding value to the process chain. The implementation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan is well supported by six national staff, and two international consultants, all managed by a P4 Coordinator and a P3 Operations Manager. DPA also complements programmatic work through one dedicated PDA in Port Moresby and one liaison officer in Buka. The PDA and liaison officer provide substantive political analysis that assists programme planning. The co-chairs of the JSC are briefed regularly on progress and challenges. On 28 November, 2017 a JSC meeting was convened in Port Moresby where key joint decisions were taken to continue PBF support to national government and ABG through a no-cost and costed extensions. This report was also cleared by the JSC.

2.2 Assessment of the current implementation status and results of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan

PPP Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Indicator baseline (B), target (T), progress (P)	Progress score: 1, 2 or 3 ²	Key results	Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures
Peacebuilding situation in the country and PPP Overall Vision				What is the overall peacebuilding situation in the country? What are the major developments since the previous year? How well is the PPP positioned to address the current critical conflict factors? What is the overall progress of the PPP? Is the PPP theory of change	If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures? (1500 characters max.)

² Provide a score for the overall progress under each Priority Plan outcome area as follows: (1) off-track; (2) on-track, with all outputs progressing as expected; (3) on-track with evidence of significant contribution to peacebuilding

	<p><i>working and how? If there was no PPP and PBF support, how would the situation be different now? What is the evidence for this assessment? Were there any unintended results (good or bad)?</i></p> <p>(2000 characters max.)</p> <p>The overall peacebuilding situation in PNG is favourable to the project although close monitoring of the situation remains an everyday job for the PBF and DPA. Progress under the PPP this year includes joint decisions and actions of the two governments on the key provisions of the BPA, especially on the referendum preparations, unifications and weapons disposal, as illustrated by signing of the Charter for establishment of the BRC and the meeting of the BRC Transitional Committee, paving the way for the operationalisation of the BRC; increased understanding on critical issues relating to</p>	<p>Progress was made in 2017 to implement the PPP albeit a number of fundamental challenges such as political sensitivities related to State Sovereignty in areas requiring strengthened dialogue and in relation to joint decision making on the implementation of the BPA; low absorptive capacity of the ABG agencies in relation to the support provided under the PBF, which has often resulted in very slow progress in the implementation of activities being supported; issues relating to the ongoing phase of administrative transition within the ABG, resulting in delays in the progress of supported activities; ensuring the joint implementation of joint resolutions of the Joint Supervisory Body (JSB) and overcoming difficulties in tracking the status of progress on the implementation of joint resolutions; need for greater inter-departmental collaboration within the ABG to overcome the lack of consistency and coherence in</p>
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		<p>community security and social cohesion, coupled with increased understanding on the referendum requirements, and increased dialogue between the two governments and factions on the ground, with outcomes of these dialogues being disseminated to the community level, contributed to MOUs on unification of factions; criteria for referendum-readiness developed and debated on the floor of parliament; increased interactions by ABG members, parliamentary committees, and key government agencies with their constituents, widening their reach, coverage and frequency in civic engagement, whilst furthering their people's level of understanding of the BPA and its provisions. The JSB of 14-15 December 2017 if convened, is a positive sign of National Government's continued commitment to upholding the BPA, including providing a platform for the two governments reaching consensus</p>	<p>disseminating accurate information intra-regionally and nationally under a whole of government approach. These challenges have been identified in the risk matrix and mitigations for each risk identified: Continuous creation of spaces for open dialogues and joint decision making; provision of technical support in critical areas such as political liaisons, referendum preparations, weapons disposal, capacity issues; maintaining constant updates on the PPP; provision of mechanism "LOA" to support whole-of-government approach.</p>
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	<p>on key issues on the three pillars of the BPA. The PPP Theory of Change is still valid with the PPP strategically placed in progressing all the pillars of the BPA albeit slowly given the BPA requirement for joint government decisions and actions. So far, around 89% of the PPP has been implemented thus the request for a no-cost extension to fully complete its implementation. Without the PPP, there would have been very minimal progress on the BPA implementation.</p>		<p>on key issues on the three pillars of the BPA. The PPP Theory of Change is still valid with the PPP strategically placed in progressing all the pillars of the BPA albeit slowly given the BPA requirement for joint government decisions and actions. So far, around 89% of the PPP has been implemented thus the request for a no-cost extension to fully complete its implementation. Without the PPP, there would have been very minimal progress on the BPA implementation.</p>
<p>PPP Outcome 1 (250 characters max.) Relationship and trust between GoPNG and ABG are strengthened with a view to effective implementation of autonomy arrangements and of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Number of meetings of the Joint Supervisory Body on the Bougainville Peace Agreement with number of follow up action points.</p>	<p>(250 characters max per entry) B: Not regular, sometimes stalled, in 2013 met twice, in 2014 first meeting scheduled for June 2014. T: Quarterly meetings P: A JSB has been scheduled for 14-15 December 2017 with prior meetings of its</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures? (1000 characters max.) The project outputs have not progressed as fast as would have been expected, understandably so because it is political and a lot of decisions have to be made at the</p>	<p>Which results have been achieved under this outcome, beyond the individual project outputs? How are they contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers identified under this outcome? What is the evidence for this? Were there any unintended results (good or bad)? (1000 characters max.) Relationship and trust between the two governments have significantly improved under this</p>		

	<p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Agreement on "scale questions" as outlined in the Autonomy Review 2013.</p>	<p>JTT. B: Existence of a series of unresolved questions with regards to BPA and implementation of autonomous arrangements. T: Discussion of an agreement on the issues by the two Governments P: A ToR for the Autonomy Review has been jointly developed. Progress on the conduct of the Autonomy Review is however dependent on the conduct of Bougainville Constitutional Review. B: Idea for the committee but no committee established limited exchange between the</p>	<p>PPP Outcome. Progress in Referendum preparations and weapons disposal, as illustrated by the establishment of the BRC, the deployment of the Weapons Disposal Expert, the approved Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA supported the ABG members, parliamentary committees, and key government agencies in widening their reach, coverage and frequency in civic engagement, whilst furthering the people's level of understanding of the BPA and its provisions. The development of a joint Weapons Disposal Strategy and UN provided technical support towards the strategy's implementation was a significant milestone covered. TOR for the autonomy review developed for work to commence in Q1 of 2018 is some progress.</p>	<p>top echelons of both governments. The meetings of the dispute resolution body, the JSB, have not been held in the first 3 quarters of 2017, due to competing priorities of both governments, including the 2017 national elections, APEC and technical capacity issues on the part of the ABG and NCOBA in convening meetings including follow ups. These have been addressed through the placement of a UNDP/DPA Liaison Officer based in Bougainville to work with both Governments to ensure effective and consistent liaison and high level political decision-making meetings related to BPA implementation. With lack of substantive progress in implementing and following up on resolutions and action points agreed upon in key joint meetings, tracking tools were developed by UNDP to assist with implementation progress tracking.</p>
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	an inter-parliamentary committee between ABG and GoPNG parliaments.	two parliaments and their parliamentarians T: Committee established and at least regular meetings twice a year. P: MOU on a partnership arrangement between the national Parliament and the BHOR has been drafted		
List of Outcome 1 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page):	1. Strengthening partnership and political dialogue between GoPNG and ABG. [August 2015]			
PPP Outcome 2 (250 characters max.) People of Bougainville are empowered to make informed choices at the Bougainville referendum and to have increased confidence in the	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Number of political factions signing up to MOUs with ABG and ABG Meeting its commitments.	(250 characters max per entry) 3 B: No faction has signed up to be part of political discussions. T: At least all 5 key factions, including Meekamui, are part of the political discussions on the	(1000 characters max.) With 27% of the population now having a very clear understanding of the BPA provisions, the onus is on the mechanisms currently being supported to continue to drive this information dissemination to ensure at least 50% of the total	(1000 characters max.) Greater knowledge is a basis for critical assessment of progress. This is being seen with low number of people expressing clear and in-depth understanding of the BPA, and confidence in the BHOR in effectively performing its functions. Greater inter-

<p>BPA process through access to more objective and accurate information and to fora for dialogue and debate key issues.</p>	<p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Participation of women and youth in dedicated fora on peacebuilding with their views shared with ABG parliament and inter-parliamentary committees.</p>	<p>peace process and the political future of Bougainville. P: The May 17, 2017 Roreinang Declaration and the MOU on unification of factions within the Meekamui and ex-combatants party to the BPA B: 16% of women and youth share peacebuilding views shared with ABG parliament and inter-parliamentary committees T: At least 75% of women and youth share peacebuilding views with ABG-parliament and inter-parliamentary committees P: 65% of population including women and youths surveyed by</p>	<p>population of Bougainville are well informed on the BPA, particularly the referendum, to ensure well-informed choices at the referendum. The awareness messages coupled with the call to unite and work together towards the referendum target date of June 15, 2019 have resulted in key factions unifying in a May 17, 2017 Roreinang Unification ceremony amongst key factions within the Meekamui, and the ex-combatants. Support to knowledge building on the BPA within Bougainville has been significantly progressed with support to the Department of Peace Agreement Implementation and the Bureau for Public Affairs, Media and Communication, through a Letter of Agreement.</p>	<p>departmental collaboration was identified as needed within ABG to overcome lack of consistency and jointness in efforts to develop and disseminate accurate information regionally under a whole-of-government approach. This also concerns an Across-Outcomes approach, ensuring that efforts within any one project positively impacts all the other projects. This indicated that effective civic engagement had to be consistent and frequent with standard messages disseminated to the communities regardless of the medium of communication and source of information. The LOA tried to address these and so far has been very effective in ensuring collaboration across departments as well as interparliamentary and constituency referendum committees.</p>
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	<p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) Level of understanding and confidence of BPA provisions by the Bougainville population and political leaders.</p>	<p>APR 2017, had their peacebuilding views shared with ABG parliament and inter-parliamentary committees</p> <p>B: 17% of the Bougainville population have understanding and confidence of the BPA provisions</p> <p>T: At least 75% of the Bougainville population have understanding and confidence of the BPA provisions.</p> <p>P: 27% of population surveyed by APR reflected well-articulated and in-depth understanding of the BPA provisions, and a high 57% having confidence in the BPA. An elite survey for the political</p>			
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<p>List of Outcome 2 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::</p> <p>PPP Outcome 3 (250 characters max.) Community social cohesion and security in Bougainville strengthened through opportunities to deal with conflict-related trauma effectively, and resolution of local disputes peacefully as well as through better access to appropriate information.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Level of understanding of services available for conflict related trauma issues</p>	<p>(250 characters max per entry) 3 B: 25% of the Bougainville population understand services available for conflict related trauma T: 50% reduction from the baselines to the last year of Priority Plan, Bougainville Report on Family and Sexual Health. (P4P) P: 40% of the Bougainville population surveyed by APR 2017 are aware of services available for conflict-related trauma</p>	<p>(1000 characters max.) Through strengthening of the existing systems providing the much-needed trauma counselling services in the region, community social cohesion and security should improve overtime. There is a huge leap from 25% of clients of these services expressing satisfaction in the services received in 2016, to 84% in 2017. Behavioural change will take place over time due to interventions of the PPP and its projects.</p>	<p>(1000 characters max.) More awareness and educational sessions on how to identify signs and symptoms of conflict-related trauma, fighting off stigma and discrimination continues to be important. Deployed counsellors are spearheading the campaign surrounding conflict-related trauma and other issues requiring psycho-social support, including what services are available and where to access them. With sustained advocacy through PBF support, the number of people accessing these trauma counselling services and rating them as satisfactory in terms of accessibility, availability of workers and specific services</p>	<p>leaders is yet to be conducted.</p>		
<p>List of Outcome 2 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::</p> <p>Support knowledge-building and understanding of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. [August 2015]</p>							

<p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Level of access to trauma healing services by population who needs it</p>	<p>B: 8% of the Bougainville population have actually accessed the trauma services with 22% perceiving they have easy access to these services T: At least 25% improvement P: 9% of the Bougainville population surveyed by APR 2017 have actually accessed the trauma services, even though 30% of the population surveyed perceived they can easily access these services</p>	<p>provided, including their quality, is gradually improving especially with early detection and engagement. This is contributing to strengthening social cohesion in communities.</p>
<p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) Level of satisfaction by the population who access trauma healing</p>	<p>B: 25% of Bougainvilleans who access trauma healing services have reported quite satisfied accessing trauma services</p>	

	<p>services.</p>	<p>T: At least 50% improvement P: APR 2017 found 84% of the total population accessing existing services on trauma healing and counselling expressed satisfaction with the quality and accessibility of the services received.</p>	
<p>List of Outcome 3 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::</p>	<p>Promoting security and social cohesion in Bougainville. [August 2015]</p>		
<p>PPP Outcome 4 (250 characters max.) Effective coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the Priority Plan results and the</p>	<p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) JSC Annual Report submitted within 7 days of the deadline</p> <p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Quality of JSC Annual</p>	<p>(250 characters max per entry) 2 B: 1 JSC Report Submitted in Dec 2015 T: All JSC Report submitted at least 3 days of the deadline P: 1 JSC Report submitted in Dec 2015. B: Rated acceptable</p>	<p>(1000 characters max.) The PBF Secretariat established in 2015, has been providing effective coordination, monitoring and reporting on the results of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) and its PRF projects to the two governments through the Joint Steering Committee (JSC), to the CO</p>
			<p>(1000 characters max.) Trained Data collectors' effort in providing M&E and reporting back to the secretariat on a timely basis has been slow. This is understandable since M&E is a newly-introduced management tool to the ABG partners. This is still being conceptualized by most partners, and closely monitored</p>

<p>projects that support it.</p>	<p>Reports rated “acceptable” by PBSO review team</p> <p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) Key partners (e.g. RUNOS as well as non-UN stakeholders) satisfied with level and timeliness of PBSO communication and coordination</p>	<p>T: All JSC reports rated acceptable by PBSO. P: 1 JSC report yet to be rated by PBSO. B: Information such as PPP & M&E Plan provided to RUNOs. T: All RUNOs are satisfied with level and timeliness of PBSO communication and coordination. P: All staff expressed some level of satisfaction with coordination.</p>		<p>through the Bougainville Task Team (BTT), and to PBSO through the mid and annual reports. The furnishing of this report and the other 3 PRFs are work of the secretariat, including the convening of the Joint Technical Committee (JTC) and JSC meetings. The Secretariat hired the services of a research consortium Anglo Pacific Research (APR) in 2016 to do a baseline survey for the implementation of the priority plan projects. The results of the PBF intervention were quite encouraging especially in the light of the the recommendations of the Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) of 2013. To build on this APR was again contracted to do a second perception survey.</p>	<p>and guided by UNDP so that M&E is well-integrated into the ABG's activity design and implementation in governance generally and not only for the benefit of the project .</p>
<p>List of Outcome 4 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::</p>	<p>Support to PBF Coordinationa and monitoring in PNG [July 2015].</p>				
<p>PPP Outcome 5</p>	<p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.)</p>	<p>(250 characters max per entry)</p>	<p>select one</p>	<p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>(1000 characters max.)</p>

(250 characters max.)	<p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.)</p> <p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.)</p>	<p>B: T: P: B: T: P: B: T: P:</p>			
<p>List of Outcome 5 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::</p>					
<p>PPP Outcome 6 (250 characters max.)</p>	<p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.)</p> <p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.)</p> <p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.)</p>	<p>(250 characters max per entry)</p> <p>B: T: P: B: T: P: B: T: P:</p>	select one	(1000 characters max.)	(1000 characters max.)
<p>List of Outcome 6 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O</p>					

Gateway page)::

2.3 Assessment of Priority Plan coherence, risk, catalytic effects, value for money and other cross-cutting questions

<p><u>Coherence/ coordination:</u> Did the PPP contribute to better coherence and coordination of UN and/or Development Partner support in peacebuilding in the country? How?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>Yes. The PPP contributed to better coherence and coordination of the UN and Development Partners' support to peacebuilding in the country. With capacity issues related to peacebuilding coordinating mechanism in the country, the PPP has acted in this capacity to assist with facilitating political dialogues to improve relationship and trust between the two governments. It has also supported mechanisms for the development and dissemination of joint messages on the BPA, and accelerated progress towards community security and social cohesion in Bougainville in light of the upcoming referendum with target date set for 15 June 2019.</p>
<p><u>Value for money:</u> Did the PPP provide value for money, that is, is the level of outcomes proportionate to the level of investment? What is the evidence?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>Yes. The PPP financial investment of US\$7.3 million expended in a highly difficult implementing environment of Political sensitivities and State Sovereignty did make an impact and provided value for money. It promoted and strengthened political dialogue in relation to joint decision making on the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement; PBF bolstered absorptive capacity of Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) institutions that had low capacities to utilise PBF support which resulted in very slow progress in the implementation of some activities being supported; The fund provided the vehicle for more constructive political engagements between the GoPNG and ABG. It also promoted unification of ex-combatant factions within Bougainville which is a key requirement for peacebuilding especially in the wake of the upcoming referendum</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects:</u> Did the PPP achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/ accelerate peace relevant processes? How?</p>	<p>The catalytic effects spurred by the PPP include the signing of the Roreinang Declaration of unification by former fighters of the BRA, Meekamui, Twin Kingdom and BRP in Arawa on 17 May this year. The Letter of Agreement with BHOR enabled all members of the constituencies in Bougainville to conduct weapons disposal, BPA and referendum awareness advocacies at their respective constituencies and be given the opportunity to have civic engagement and for their people's views to be heard. UN/ BHOR partnership saw BHOR commit counter-funding towards establishment of a BHOR ICT Resource Centre, to provide parliamentarians a contemporary facility, and to upscale their engagement with their constituencies. Through one of the PPP projects the ABG will commit some funds in co partnership with UNDP/UNFPA to fund the</p>

<p>(1000 characters max.)</p> <p>Risk taking/ innovation: Did the PPP support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>youth integrated resource centres. The UN referendum support project that will mobilise about \$15 M is an offshoot of the PPP</p> <p>The Letter of Agreement was an innovation and risk worth taking by UNDP in implementing this politically sensitive PPP. With the ABG government's existing challenges in effectively implementing its finance and audit systems, UNDP engaged in this partnership with the Bougainville House of Representatives and other key government institutions, investing almost US\$500,000 to enable BPA and referendum information dissemination by BHOR members to achieve three things: 1. to inform their constituencies on the BPA and referendum, 2. for civic engagement and feedback from the communities and 3. Building institutional capacities for referendum message content development. This risk taken is improving the ABG financial management system through financial accountability and reporting especially for beneficiary institutions of the LOA.</p>
<p>Gender sensitivity and responsiveness: How is the Priority Plan taking into account gender considerations and promoting gender equity/women's empowerment? What is the estimate of the proportion of funds being spent directly on gender equity and women's empowerment? Are any measures being taken to strengthen the gender focus of the Priority Plan?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>The empowerment of women is crosscutting in this PPP, with all interventions designed to promote and increase women participation in the decision-making processes surrounding BPA and its implementation. Under the LOA alone, a total of US\$212,688 out of the total US\$455,964 was earmarked for women empowerment activities across Bougainville.</p>
<p>PBF/PBC synergy: For countries on the PBC agenda,</p>	

<p>how did the PPP promote the synergy between PBF support and PBC engagement? Did the PPP support the PBC to achieve its commitments in the country? (1000 characters max.)</p>	
<p><u>Any additional comments:</u> (1000 characters max.)</p>	

PART 3: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

3.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the PPP. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the PPP or the PPP processes and management.

<p>Lesson 1 (1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>The project being highly political, required consistent liaising and negotiations with key government officials to avoid deferrals and delays risking the completion of key project activities. The turn-around time for the governments' responses to key peacebuilding issues is also another factor that significantly affected implementation progress. If personnel were deployed in strategic offices of both governments to play a liaising role, at the inception of the project this would have greatly helped with enhancing the current rate of progress</p>
<p>Lesson 2 (1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>Joint Committees play a big role in advancing the project's outputs and as such should be given more focus and opportunities for capacity building in relation to the BPA provisions including exposure to similar scenarios outside of Bougainville and PNG, to ensure they are kept motivated to carry out their functions effectively and in a timely manner.</p>
<p>Lesson 3 (1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>Monitoring support in terms of tracking key action points and resolutions jointly agreed upon by the two governments at high level meetings was often marred by lack of will and capacity to do so over protracted periods of time. Checks-and-balances on the status of each key resolution/action items at regular intervals may have assisted in progressing the action</p>

	items for their completion within agreed timeframes. The negative contribution of this lack of follow up on decisions on the implementation of the Priority Plan is quite apparent hence the request for the no cost extension.
Lesson 4 (1000 characters max.)	
Lesson 5 (1000 characters max.)	

3.2 Success story

Provide one success story from the PPP implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter. Please include key facts and figures and any citations.

(3000 characters max.)

Peacebuilding crucial in lead-up to Bougainville referendum
Nick Turner (May 19, 2017)

“The way I look at the referendum is quite simple; we either win together, or we lose together. We cannot squander the one opportunity that we do have, so we must ensure that we are fully prepared,” said James Tanis, former President of the Autonomous Bougainville Government. Keeping the interest of the community alive and fostering a culture of peace and unity will be vital in the lead up to the Bougainville referendum in 2019. Working closely with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) is looking to ensure that the people of Bougainville know exactly what it is they will be voting for. The referendum is a key requirement of the 2001 peace agreement that ended a decade-long armed conflict between Bougainville and PNG. Mr Tanis, now Secretary of the Department of Peace Agreement Implementation, said that improving people’s knowledge of the referendum process is a mammoth task. “People are interested to know the basics, such as when it is going to happen as well as an assurance that it is actually going to happen,” he said. Establishing a good relationship with the National Government of Papua New Guinea is also of vital importance, regardless of whether Bougainvilleans decide to vote the way of independence from PNG, or not. “Whatever the result may be when the referendum occurs, we need to reach agreements at every step along the way,” Mr Tanis said. Weapons disposal, unification and referendum awareness are the three pillars of UNDP’s work in the province, and achieving success across these pillars directly with the people of

Bougainville is a major focus of this work. “UNDP has been our lifeline. They have been able to fill the gaps that other donors are unable to cover,” said Mr Tanis. “As a government, we request UNDP to be one step ahead of the game. They always have been, and I have no doubt they always will,” he added. A referendum, and the issue of independence is not something new to the people of Bougainville, with the first incarnation of referendum discussion dating back to 1969. While it is a familiar issue, it’s one that requires a great deal of work to see that peace and harmony is maintained throughout the province, and awareness of the referendum process of known. “When you ask a question to Bougainvilleans, if they see that you are looking for an answer than they will give you the answer that you want to hear. So I actually think that knowledge of the referendum is much greater than what people may think,” Mr Tanis said.

UNDP’s work across Bougainville is being greatly assisted and supported by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. Since 2015, the fund has constituted an essential component of the enhanced UN architecture to provide for a more sustained engagement in support of countries emerging from conflict.