

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



Sustaining Peace in Bougainville
PROJECT DOCUMENT (AS AMENDED IN 2019; AND COST EXTENSION IN 2020)
 Length : Max. 12 pages (plus cover page + annexes)

Country: Papua New Guinea		
Project Title: Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00111384 & 00111260		
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: PNG UN Country Fund	
Expected project commencement date ¹ : July 2018 Project duration in months ² : 24 Months + 18 Months Cost Extension = 42 Months (31 January 2022)		
List all direct project recipient organizations, followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Women (UNW), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: National Government of Papua New Guinea, Autonomous Bougainville Government, National Research Institute, Bougainville Women’s Federation. National Council of Women, Media Council of PNG, PNG Council of Churches. Bougainville Youth Federation and the Peace and Conflict Studies Institute of Australia (PaCSIA).		
Total PBF project budget* (by recipient organization starting with the Convening Agency): UNDP: \$ 3,358,000 + \$657,600 = \$4,015,600 UNW: \$321,000 + \$155,150 = \$476,150 UNFPA: \$321,000 + \$187,250 = \$508,250 (received through the PNG UN Country Fund) Total original PBF project budget: \$4,000,000 Total AMENDED PBF project budget: \$5,000,000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO’s approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i>		
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): none TOTAL project budget: \$5,000,000		
PBF 1st tranche (disbursed): UNDP: \$ 2,182,700 UNW: \$ 208,650 UNFPA \$208,650 TOTAL: \$2,600,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (disbursed): UNDP: \$1,175,300 UNW: \$112,350 UNFPA: \$112,350 TOTAL: \$1,400,000	PBF 3rd Tranche (new): UNDP: \$657,600 UNW: \$155,150 UNFPA: \$187,250 Total: \$1,000,000
One sentence of project description: The project will support the ongoing peacebuilding process to ensure that an enabling environment for a peaceful referendum in Bougainville is created, and the post		

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

referendum consultation outcome, whatever this may be, is one that is accepted by the people of Bougainville and of Papua New Guinea.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

A collaborative approach to the development of this project and the cost extension has been undertaken through consultation with both the National Government of PNG and the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG), alongside development partners, fellow UN departments and agencies including DPPA and PBSO which undertook a joint project planning mission in February 2018, and other key actors working within the peacebuilding space in Bougainville. **In March 2020 the UN conducted a lessons learned review of the project with key stakeholders in Buka, including ABG and NCOBA officials as well as civil society organisations and local peace builders. The findings from the review, coupled with an updated conflict analysis and donor mapping exercise for Bougainville, informed a prioritisation process, in partnership with ABG and National Government officials, in May 2020 to identify cost extension activities to sustain peace in Bougainville.**

Project Gender Marker Score: 2

- **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)

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: \$ 724,850+240,600=\$ 965,450 or 30%

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*):

2.3 Conflict Prevention Management

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

4 - Peace

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

5 – Gender Equality

16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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: 18 months to a total of 42 months (new end date: 31 January 2022)

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:

UN Agency	Additional Budget 2020 (USD)	New Total (USD)
UNDP	657,600	4,015,600
UNWomen	155,150	476,150
UNFPA	187,250	508,250
Total	1,000,000	5,000,000

Justification:

The Sustaining Peace in Bougainville project was designed in 2018 to focus on three outcomes. Outcome 1: Intergovernmental Dialogue; Outcome 2: Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA) Awareness and Outcome 3: Weapons Disposal.

Following 22 months of implementation of the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville project, and the peaceful and inclusive completion of the 2019 Bougainville Referendum, which had been the ultimate aim of the project, the project is requesting an-18 month cost extension with an additional USD1 million contribution from the PBF for a second phase of support. This second phase is designed to assist the two governments and the people of Bougainville and Papua New Guinea to continue to sustain peace and address potential tensions points during the post-referendum period.

The interventions for this cost extension were designed through a prioritisation process following an update of the Bougainville Conflict Analysis and a Lessons Learned Workshop conducted with key stakeholders in Bougainville in March 2020. The updated Bougainville Conflict Analysis and Lessons Learned workshop, identified the below key challenges to peace going forward:

1. Post-Referendum Process risks including the legitimacy of the consulting group by the population at large, inclusive participation and opportunities to input into the process, the management of information and awareness on the process and progress.
2. Remaining outlier groups in Kon’nou and Tonu and their participation in the peace process.
3. Influence of resource extraction and sustainable livelihoods for families. In the absence of livelihood opportunities for most people, Bougainville is unable to move forward.
4. Loss of institutional memory due to high turnover rates in PNG elections leading to a loss of knowledge and momentum moving into the post referendum period – for both the Bougainville House of Representatives (2020 ABG elections) and National Parliament (2022 National Elections).
5. Communal violence anti-social behaviour due to lack of awareness and understanding of the BPA, post referendum process and opportunity to participate amongst certain groups.

Based on findings from the CA, LL Report the three outcomes will be slightly revised in the extension period, as follows:

- **Outcome 1:** Enhanced political dialogue between the two Governments and the two Parliaments, ensuring decisions around BPA implementation and the *Post* referendum are progressed jointly;
- **Outcome 2:** Increased dialogue and awareness on the BPA and *post-referendum* issues, ensuring that both the population in Bougainville is informed and feels included in the process;
- **Outcome 3:** Strengthened unification of outlier communities into the peace architecture and post-referendum dialogue

The outcomes will be achieved through interventions with key government institutions with responsibilities for BPA implementation and coordination; and key stakeholders and potentially marginalized groups (Women, youth, Faith Based Organizations, Veterans). Interventions will include various types of consultations and dialogues; targeted Quick Impact Projects in outlier; conflict management and leadership development; and support with the preparation of an economic summit to reflect on and enable peace dividend opportunities especially for veterans and outlying communities.

The cost extension phase has been designed to closely complement and collaborate with the UNDP's 'Post Referendum Support Project'. Where the Post Referendum Support Project will target its support to the joint consultations and the ratification process through the operationalisation of the joint secretariat and technical support to the working groups, this PBF-funded project will complement this by ensuring marginal groups are empowered to participate in the consultations and in the decisions, and that those remaining groups outside of the peace agreement are supported to join, in an environment where Human Rights are upheld. Given the complementarities of the two projects an annex has been prepared, presenting a joint budget table and identifying the activities funded through each project. In addition, budget savings have been made through coordination and collaboration with the UNDP Post Referendum Support Project whereby staff positions and office costs will be shared. The cost extension phase also continues some of the important work previously undertaken by the separate PBF GYPI project which ended in December 2019 which supported additional capacity building and involvement of youth and women groups in the referendum process.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s) ³	Representatives of National Authorities
<p>Dirk Wagener <i>UNDP</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p>Susan Ferguson <i>UN Women</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p>Dirk Wagener <i>OIC UNFPA</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Hon Sir Puka Temu <i>National Minister for Bougainville Affairs</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p>Hon Albert Punghau <i>Minister for Post-Referendum Consultation and Dialogue</i> <i>Autonomous Bougainville Government</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Gianluca Rampolla <i>United Nations Resident Coordinator to Papua New Guinea</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco <i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>

³ Please include signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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.

Sitting just six degrees south of the Equator, straddling the Pacific Ocean and the Solomon Sea, the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB) of Papua New Guinea (PNG) now finds itself at a critical juncture for a peaceful future. With the region laying the foundations to hold a referendum in 2019 that will ultimately determine its political future, the population of the AROB desires the information needed to enable them to make an informed decision.

With an estimated population of over 300,000 people, speaking 28 languages, in 33 constituencies stretching from the atolls and islands to the mountains that dominate the centre of the mainland, Bougainville is a very diverse region.

In 2001, the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA) was signed between the National Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) and leaders representing the people of Bougainville. The BPA marked the end of a decade-long violent civil conflict in which between 15,000 to 20,000 men and women died and many more were left without family or access to basic services and infrastructure. Many were severely traumatised.

Women and youth, who make up approximately 67 percent of the population in Bougainville, represent a significant proportion of the electorate, and effective engagement of these two groups during implementation of the BPA is critical to sustaining peace in Bougainville. Women and children were among the most affected during the hostilities, which left long-term legacy consequences that some continue to grapple with. In addition, post-conflict reconstruction interventions in the AROB have not adequately addressed human rights violations from the conflict, contributing to continued social fragmentation. Decision-making political structures remain dominated by men, even though the vast majority of communities in Bougainville are traditionally matrilineal. Notwithstanding, women continue to play a vital role in the peace process. Through the referendum ready concept adopted by the Bougainville House of Representatives (BHoR), women representatives have been involved in reaching out to their constituents. This activity also involves the Community Governments, in which there are 24 elected women under the legislative requirement in which 50 percent of those elected are women. At least two members have been reserved for women at the Bougainville Referendum Commission (BRC). Women's participation in the political process, however, remains low, therefore there remains a need to work with both governments to ensure that women are actively engaged in the decision-making process. This project will contribute to enhancing the role of women throughout the political dialogue process, including at the Joint Supervisory Body (JSB; **as of March 2020, known as the JCB: Joint Consultation Body**), meetings where the role of women has been neglected.

The engine for the peace process in Bougainville is the BPA. It has three inter-linked pillars: (i) autonomy, (ii) weapons disposal, and (iii) referendum.

The Agreement provides for an Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) operating under a home-grown Bougainville Constitution with a right to assume increasing control over a wide range of powers, functions, personnel, and resources based on guarantees contained in the National Constitution. Since its establishment, powers and functions, even if limited, have been drawn down to ABG from the National Government. However, as highlighted by the first

Joint Review of Bougainville's Autonomy Arrangement's conducted by the GoPNG and the ABG (2013), the meaning of autonomy, its implications, and the desired benefits for both PNG and Bougainville are not well understood. More importantly, there is little genuine understanding or acceptance as to what autonomy is. Nor is there an explicit vision of what it might bring, or not bring to Bougainville.

The BPA established that a weapons disposal exercise would be completed before the first general elections of the ABG, conducted in May 2005. This was successfully accomplished with the support of the United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville. Recently, the two governments decided that a new exercise should be undertaken to ensure that a conducive environment for a credible referendum process is established.

The BPA provides for the right, guaranteed in the National Constitution, for a referendum on Bougainville's future political status. Article 310 of the BPA stipulates that "the choices available in the referendum will include a separate independence for Bougainville". Article 312(a) of the BPA stipulates that the referendum will be held no sooner than 10 years (2015), and in any case no later than 15 years (2020), after the election of the first ABG (2005). The outcome of the referendum will be subject to ratification by the National Parliament. A target date of 15 June 2019 has been set for the referendum by PNG's Prime Minister and Bougainville's President, at the JSB meeting of May 2016. More than a decade after the election of the first ABG, the progress of the AROB towards political, economic and social normality is still slow. The combination of persisting trauma and societal fragmentation, ongoing issues of insecurity, excessive consumption of alcohol and other substances by some, high rates of unemployment and violence against women, a 'lost' generation without formal education, and a still young and inexperienced autonomous administration are among the complex challenges facing the region. The *Bougainville Audience Study* of 2017 found that 83 percent of those surveyed did not feel they were receiving enough information on topics related to the BPA. The 2017 *UN PBF Interim Survey* found that BPA awareness was much lower among female respondents (20 percent) than male respondents (37 percent).

A Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) conducted between 2013 and 2014 constituted the basis for the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) that framed the previous Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) intervention in Bougainville (2015-2018). That document identified a number of root causes of conflict, including culture and identity and unequal distribution of benefits and costs related to resources, internal jealousies and disputes and leadership rivalries. Among others, main findings included: (i) Bougainville was not a post-conflict society, as the historical drivers of conflict still remain; (ii) Efforts in promoting good governance have been weak; (iii) Debate and dialogue surrounding alternative visions for the future of Bougainville was absent, including possible risk scenarios related to the referendum; (iv) Resistance to 'Outsiders' because of a perceived threat to Bougainville's resources, culture and identity.

In terms of capacities for peace, the PDA also emphasised the importance of local-level and community governance processes. The analysis found that peace and security committees at the community level can be effective if they are nurtured, and not imposed upon their respective communities. In addition to this, the analysis determined that women lost their prominence in Bougainvillean society following the crisis, and they must reunite in order to regain the support of men within Bougainville, and that engaging with the region's 'lost generation', or those who grew up during the crisis, will be vital, as they represent the future of Bougainville.

Although progress in addressing the main issues that remain critical for the stability of the region has been slower than various stakeholders would desire, some progress has been achieved in terms of political dialogue between the GoPNG and ABG, under the JSB (now referred to as JCB) established through the BPA. This included, not only the adoption in May 2016 of the target date for the referendum (June 2019), but also a decision to establish an independent administrative authority (the BRC) to organise and carry out the referendum on behalf of the respective electoral authorities (the PNG Electoral Commission and the Bougainville Electoral Commission). Since the earliest days, the UN has played a critical role in advancing the implementation of the BPA, including by facilitating dialogue between the two governments, and technical assistance to the electoral bodies and Parliaments, and has now been requested to provide support to the second autonomy review.

Update to the Conflict Analysis for Cost Extension period 2020-2021:

The 11th of December 2019 marked a historical moment for PNG - Bougainville relations, and implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA), with the announcement of the Bougainville Referendum (hereafter “referendum”) result of 97.7 per cent of voters choosing Independence from PNG. The breakdown of the referendum results includes: 3,043 votes for Greater Autonomy, 176,928 votes for Independence and 1,096 informal ballot papers. The referendum process was widely acknowledged as credible, transparent and inclusive by the various national and international observer groups.

In the lead up to the referendum, a large concerted effort was made across Bougainville to support the peace process, remove weapons from communities, and (for those divided by the conflict) to reconcile. Instruments such as the constituency level Referendum Ready Decelerations, referendum checklists, and the Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat, were used to guide local level interventions. Key reconciliations involving the Churches in Bougainville (April 2019), Veterans and Me’ekamui (July 2019; more below) and a symbolic reconciliation between former Bougainvillean combatants and members of PNG's security forces (November 2019), all supported further integration and unification. Such initiatives also supported Me’ekamui factions from across Bougainville, but in and around Panguna mine, where the crisis started, to come into the peace architecture and remove weapons from their communities and partake in the referendum.

Extensive investment in awareness campaigns from grass roots to national television adverts, and enrolment and polling opportunities, was made to ensure the process was inclusive and understood. Continued efforts were made to include the various Me’ekamui groups (main cluster of outlier groups) in the process. This was particularly successful with many of the Me’ekamui factions across Bougainville, especially in the Panguna area, where Moses Pipiro (General of the Me’ekamui Defence Force), advocated strongly for Me’ekamui participation in the referendum. However, two Me’ekamui groups, in Tonu (led by Noah Musingku) and Kon’nou (led by Damien Koike), remained outside of the process. It is alleged that both leaders approved for their followers to participate in the referendum, with Musingku himself expressing an interest to vote, however, this support came late into the process, when the enrolment process had been completed and clear messaging had not been provided across followers. These two groups remain outside the peace process and continue to have access to weapons. Which was evidenced with localized armed conflict escalating in the constituency of Kon’nou in south Bougainville in the lead up and conduct of the referendum, resulting in six deaths and 479 displaced persons (191 in care centre, 288 in local villages). The rise in tensions

was a combination of ongoing cyclical retaliations between factions in Kon'nou and resulted in many families seeking refuge outside their communities.

Nonetheless, the positivity and unity experienced in the lead up, conduct and response to the result of the referendum by the vast majority of Bougainvilleans highlights what can be achieved by working together through an inclusive, informed process. The conduct of the referendum itself was described by many in Bougainville as a key step in the healing process.

The first phase of this project played a key role in supporting a successful, peaceful referendum via creating an enabling environment for the referendum to take place. The project supported critical JSB (now JCB meetings), where key referendum related resolutions were passed including formation of the Bougainville Referendum Commission, the appointment of an international Chair, and allocation of a budget for the referendum to take place. The project also supported development and dissemination of joint key messages through a plethora of channels (community facilitators, roadshows, national adverts, artists networks, women's networks and youth networks among others), as well as creating an environment for further detail of the two referendum options to be worked through. In addition, through partnering with the Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat, the Core Group and Department of Peace Agreement and Implementation, the project facilitated the removal of over 319 weapons from communities, and continued to help build relations between the ABG and the Panguna Me'ekamui, which endorsed their participation in the referendum.

In March 2020, to support development of the phase two of this project, the UN updated its Conflict Analysis for Bougainville as well as conducted a lessons learned workshop on the phase one of the project. The Conflict Analysis and the Lessons Learned report identified the key risks to peace going forward as:

1. **Post-Referendum Process:** including the legitimacy of the consulting group by the population, the management of information, awareness on the process and progress, the importance of inclusion; with a broad spectrum of meaningful participation across Bougainville society.
2. **Outlier groups:** There are two large outlier groups remaining in Kon'nou and Tonu (both South Bougainville). Both remain a key issue in preventing Bougainville move forward in a united manner and in the case of Kon'nou the outlier group was responsible for 500 internally displaced people during the referendum period.
3. **Influence of resource extraction and Sustainable livelihoods for families:** in the absence of livelihood opportunities for most people to engage in, Bougainville will remain constrained. This was also identified in the 2018 PDA review workshop, that there remains strong demand for investment in the non-mining sector, where most Bougainvilleans get their livelihood, as a way of developing the weak economic base of the region.
4. **Loss of institutional memory:** Turnover rates of sitting MPs in PNG elections are high. Turnover could lead to a loss of knowledge and momentum during the post referendum period – in both the Bougainville House of Representatives (2020 ABG elections) and National Parliament (2022 National Elections) – leading to a build-up in community frustration.

5. **Communal violence and social cohesion:** The lack of awareness and understanding of the BPA and post referendum process due to illiteracy is a major driver of a negative mentality and disconnect. The protection and monitoring of Human Rights during the post referendum process is considered an important part of maintaining social stability. Anecdotally, following the referendum result there have been incidence of discrimination reported by Bougainvillean's living in PNG and Papua New Guineans living in Bougainville.

Following the successful completion of the referendum, Bougainville is entering the post-referendum process in an environment where these complex risks will likely contribute to key challenges to sustaining peace in Bougainville going forward. Phase two of the project is designed to partner with a range of stakeholders to address these key risks to sustained peace.

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.

The project has been designed in a way to complement other support to the referendum in Bougainville. For the first phase, the project worked closely with a separate PBF funded Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative (GYPI) project in Bougainville implemented over a period of 24 months, between 2017-2019. With a budget of US\$2 million this project focused on two outcomes: (1) ABG Institutions are increasingly accountable to women and youth for a free and fair referendum and; (2) Women and youth effectively participate in delivering a violence free referendum in ABG. Under the project, UN Women, UNFPA and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) worked to strengthen responsible institutions and support them to include women and youth in the referendum process; ensured that more women and youth in all levels of leadership are equipped to engage and lead awareness and dialogue around the referendum; supported the strengthening of women, youth and civil society networks that can strengthen awareness and dialogue about the referendum and trained CSOs to monitor human rights violations. *At the time of writing, the GYPI project is conducting its final evaluation. Any lessons from the evaluation on how UN support to women and youth can be bettered and further optimised, will be used to inform the design of relevant activities by the three UN agencies in the cost extension. Particularly in the areas how women and youth can be empowered to participate in the post referendum process.*

Moreover, to ensure continuity of successful elements of the GYPI project, the cost extension will enable UNWomen and UNFPA to continue to build the capacity of the relevant ABG institutions and work at the community level to empower and engage women and youth. In addition, considering the lessons learned from the GYPI, and following stakeholder discussions, it was agreed that UNDP will partner with OHCHR to support the upholding and protection of Human Rights during post referendum period.

Prior to the referendum UNDP mobilised US\$6 million to directly support the technical conduct of the Referendum (the Bougainville Referendum Support Project - BRSP) from donors including Australia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the UN's DPPA. The UNDP BRSP project was designed to complement the existing PBF support. Following the announcement of the referendum result the Minister for Bougainville Affairs and the Minister for Post-Referendum Dialogue and Consultation declared that the National Government (GoPNG) and the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG)

welcomed the international community, in particular the UN, to extend its support for the referendum into the post-referendum period. UNDP has developed a proposal to mobilize USD1.7 million to directly support the Post Referendum Support Project, which was endorsed by the Steering Committee in June 2020. To date, USD115,000 has been mobilized from the UK, USD110,000 from Ireland, and USD250,000 from the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and Germany. Additional interest has been expressed by Germany (to provide further support) and Switzerland to contribute.

The Post Referendum Support Project is specifically designed to assist the Joint Secretariat progress the Post Referendum Consultations between the National Government and the ABG. In particular, via provision of technical advice, logistical support to regular meetings, full functioning of the Joint Secretariat, the contract management of an external moderator and support in the development of joint key messages. The support to the conduct of the post referendum process through the Post Referendum Support Project is, however, only one of the elements of a holistic approach to laying the foundations for durable peace in Bougainville. This requires continued support and facilitation of inclusive dialogue, increased awareness and understanding of the BPA and the post referendum process, as well as unification of the remaining outlier groups. These are the needs supported by the PBF second phase

Due to the interconnectedness of this project and the Post Referendum Support Project, and to ensure optimum coordination and collaboration, the two projects will be presented together as part of an umbrella post referendum programme. The joint budget of this is presented in the annex for easier visualisation of complementarity.

In consultation with the PNG Government and the ABG, Australia's aid to Bougainville (up to AUS\$50 million 2017-2018) is supporting stability by strengthening governance and service delivery, promoting social cohesion and private sector-driven economic growth, and empowering women and youth. Working through PNG national programmes in health, education, transport infrastructure, and law and justice, Australia aims to build capacity within the ABG to improve its capacity to deliver services.

New Zealand helps to strengthen policing through the Bougainville Community Policing Programme implemented by New Zealand Police. Through the Governance and Implementation Project, jointly funded with Australia, New Zealand supports ABG to build capacity to govern, plan and deliver effective services, and promote sustainable economic development.

The project will engage development partners to ensure that service delivery dividends are part of building a better future in Bougainville.

The project will contribute to achieving Outcome 4 (Peace) under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for PNG 2018-2022. The project will also contribute towards outcomes under both the Government of Papua New Guinea's Vision 2050 and National Strategy for Responsible, Sustainable Development in PNG (StaRS), as well as the ABG Bougainville Strategic Development Plan (2018-2022).

Challenges and opportunities experienced and identified throughout the implementation of the first phase of the project (2018-2020) were considered when designing this phase of the project. Two such examples are: i) On awareness, embracing the Melanesian way and using more traditional means of communication such as storytelling and community dialogue, with these being more effective than traditional communication methods; and ii) focusing efforts on the

remaining outlier groups and **identifying sustainable, inclusive economic opportunities to involve them in.**

An inclusive consultation process was undertaken for the design of this project, and **for the cost extension**, which included the GoPNG, namely the Department of Prime Minister, Minister for Bougainville Affairs and the National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs (NCOBA), the ABG, including the President, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, the Minister for Peace Agreement Implementation, Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Justice, Chief Secretary, Deputy Chief Secretary for Strategic Planning, Deputy Chief Secretary for Operations, DPAI, Department for Community Government (DCG), Bougainville Police Service, Bureau of Public Affairs, Media and Communications (BPAMC), Members of the Veterans North and South Bougainville. Development partners were also consulted, including Australia, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States of America, Asian Development Bank, European Union, and World Bank. The consultation process was also undertaken with community elders, Bougainville Revolutionary Army, outlier ex-combatant groups and factional representatives, with discussions focusing on weapons disposal and unification.

In addition UNDP, UNFPA and UNWomen held a one-day Lessons Learned Workshop in March 2020 in Buka Town to evaluate and assess the overall performance of the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville (SPB) Project, especially in relation to meeting its objectives, future scanning of key risks to sustained peace in a post referendum environment and how best the project can assist in addressing these. The workshop was attended by more than 28 participants (50:50 male/female), from across key stakeholders in Bougainville and Papua New Guinea, including representatives of the two governments, youth and women's networks and local peace builders. The recommendations from the workshop informed the design of phase two of the project. In particular the need for continued and regular support to dialogue among many different levels of government and across many different groups (particularly, women, youth, veterans and church groups) in order to continue to build relationships of trust and shared confidence in resolving bottlenecks.

During this process, various actors highlighted the critical role played by the UN in supporting the relation and dialogue between the two governments with a view to advancing the implementation of the BPA.

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

a) Description of the project content

Building upon the implementation of the first phase of PBF support towards an enabling environment for the upcoming referendum, the current project will continue to provide support towards inter-governmental dialogue between the GoPNG and the ABG, further progressing implementation of the BPA **and the post referendum process in an inclusive way.** Resources will be used to ensure that work at the community level uses a participatory process through storytelling and traditional means of communication and supporting community-level dialogue and consultations on the peace building process. Finally, it will assist both governments in establishing a joint process for the disposal of weapons, community reinsertion programmes targeting localities with outlying factions, and reunification of factional groups.

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

c) **Project-level ‘theory of change’**

IF political dialogue between the two governments takes place and leads to key decisions around the BPA and the referendum being jointly adopted, if awareness and understanding of the BPA and referendum and post-referendum issues are increased both in Bougainville and in PNG as a whole through community led processes, and if the disposal of weapons and reunification of factional groups take place as part of those community led processes, **THEN** the BPA will be implemented in a participatory, inclusive and transparent manner, and the referendum **and post referendum consultation outcome** is likely to be accepted by all key stakeholders, paving the way for long term stability.

d) **Project implementation strategy**

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

Progress on implementation of the BPA has been slow, but steady. **The successful conduct of the referendum, as enshrined in the BPA and in the Constitution of PNG, was completed on the 11 December 2019.** The political relationship between the GoPNG and ABG is complex but encouraging, **Successful JSB/JCB meetings have yielded key resolutions which significantly lowered political tensions over payments and other issues related to the conduct of the referendum.** This relationship has progressed further under Prime Minister Marape who supported the conduct of the referendum, releasing the required funding to the BRC, and engaged closer with Bougainville including hold a cabinet meeting and addressing the BHOR in September 2019.

At this now critical juncture of the peacebuilding process, **with the referendum completed and the post referendum process beginning, this outcome will enable the UN to maintain its support to the Bougainville peace process, continuing with timely and coordinated technical and logistical assistance to the key government departments.** Women’s participation in high level meetings remains low, therefore the project will work with both governments to ensure that women are actively engaged in the political decision-making and the political dialogue processes. The project will provide technical and financial support to both governments **following the standard operating procedures for project support shared with the Chief Secretaries’ offices** with a view to furthering the implementation of the BPA to ensure that an acceptable outcome is achieved. With limited resources, not all requests can be accommodated. Although video conference equipment has been made available to both governments to provide a medium through which meetings can be conducted as well as to reduce travel costs, one of the lessons learned of the previous project is that face to face meetings are crucial to build trust and to ensure that the implementation of the peace agreement progresses. Therefore, in discussion with the **concerned departments, in close consultation with the Director for NCOBA and Secretary of Department Post Referendum Consultation and Dialogue,** support for critical meetings and the resolution of bottlenecks will be prioritised. Frequent ad hoc requests will not be possible. Meetings via tele-conference, that begun following the March 2020 emergency orders in response to COVID-19, will also be used to reduce costs. Support to monitoring of the implementation of the BPA by the two parliaments, including interparliamentary dialogue,

as well as awareness and training on critical aspects of the Agreement, such as good governance, will also be facilitated by the project.

Following the JSB meeting of May 2016, where the two governments endorsed moving forward with a second joint review of Bougainville's autonomy arrangements, in 2018, at the request of the two governments, the Project engaged a team of experts to conduct the second review of Bougainville's autonomy arrangements. A workshop was held in January 2019 for representatives of both governments, to examine the recommendations from the four reports (financial arrangements; the Bougainville public services and other aspects of public sector administration in Bougainville; technical and legal aspects; and good governance). This led to the adoption of 37 recommendations which were agreed to by the two governments at the JSB (now JCB) meeting of March 2019.

The Second Autonomy Review of the ABG, identified that since 2005 the BHOR is increasingly inclusive, engaging citizens routinely and starting to show signs of oversight capacity. The review commended the formation of the ABG Community Government structures (co-chaired by a man and a women), and where resources and capacity building have been effectively deployed, there are signs that ABG has been able to build its capacity to deliver services (e.g. Education). However, a continued lack of communication and coordination between the two governments is noticeable at the political level with capacity issues, and gaps in communication, planning and decision making remaining. Therefore, at the political level there is value in external support to build a more collaborative approach and assist with technical inputs to the post referendum work that is required in the coming years (and beyond).

This outcome will be implemented in close partnership with the range of institutions, departments and other key actors working to advance the peace process in Bougainville. This will include, among others, the Offices of both Chief Secretaries, NCOBA, DPAI (now Department of Post-Referendum Consultation and Dialogue) as well as both parliaments.

Key outputs for the attainment of Outcome 1 in this project will be:

- (i) The two parliaments make joint decisions on the BPA and referendum processes, including on the post-referendum period in close consultations with women and youth focused civil society organisations.
- (ii) Key government institutions with responsibilities for BPA implementation and coordination between the two governments are enabled to implement their functions effectively.
- (iii) Bougainville youth, women, veterans and church leaders are supported to provide inputs into the post-referendum consultations and conduct post-referendum dialogues within their associations.

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

Now the referendum is completed, and the formal post referendum consultation is commencing, ensuring that the population is adequately informed about the decisions that are being taken on the region's political future is vital. This outcome is critical for safety and security in the region, with the population looking to engage in dialogue and the BPA implementation, while at the same time increasing their participation in the civic space.

The Post Referendum Process Project is designed to support the Joint Secretariat and the joint consultations, as well as assist in the development and national dissemination of joint approved messages, including national adverts. This phase of the project will focus specifically on supporting granular awareness activities on the post referendum process and progress, and Peace Agreement through key groups: Women, Youth, Churches, Veterans and Communities to empower them to participate in the process. To achieve this, community facilitated dialogues will be conducted based on agreed joint key messages. Opportunities will be provided for communities to hear directly from their political leaders and the Co-chairs of the Post Referendum Joint Consultation team via roadshows/ Town halls. Intervention at this level will provide a key barometer of sentiment on the ground, help address information gaps and frequently asked questions and builds on the success of the two initiatives in the first phase.

The Transitions Dialogues partnership with PaCSIA, that started under phase one of this project, has reached over 15,000 participants, of which 7,047 were women, to date. This has been implemented through a network of 106 community facilitators of which 46 are women, trained and equipped with awareness and dialogue tools such as projectors and awareness materials. In addition, the Joint Referendum Roadshow was an initiative of the Government of PNG and of the Autonomous Bougainville Government, supported by the United Nations, to: disseminate key outcomes from the March and September JSB meetings– including the November 23, 2019 referendum date - provide updates on the Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce discussions and answer any questions on the peace agreement. The Joint Roadshow covered all 13 districts of Bougainville, directly reaching over 18,000 people, with both local and national news, media and radio providing coverage to a wider audience.

This outcome will support interventions that go beyond just an awareness of the referendum, post referendum and the BPA. 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, and discuss possible post-referendum issues. Lessons from the past indicate that while information and communication *about* the referendum and BPA is needed – what is also needed, and is just as important, is for communities to develop their own, joint vision 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. This will need to be led by a range of different community leaders, youth, women, churches, CSOs and local government to forge a shared vision. This will be done through working with institutions such as community governments, the Bougainville Women's Federation and the National Council of Women, Bougainville Youth Federation, mainland university student associations, the National Research Institute, and the PNG National Council of Churches. The team from the GYPI project will play a leading role in the implementation of several key activities under this outcome to ensure full complementarity between the two projects. Peace and Conflict Studies Institute of Australia (PaCSIA) will also play an important role in the implementation of the activities under this outcome.

It will also support coordination between related projects as the communications specialist contracted under this outcome to ensure coherence of awareness raising at the community level.

Key outputs for the attainment of Outcome 2 in this project will be:

- (i) Innovative community-led dialogues about the BPA and a peaceful future for Bougainville are facilitated throughout the island;
- (ii) District level “town hall” dialogues led by both governments, including the Co-Chairs of the Post Referendum Joint Ministerial Consultations Preparation Team to inform and receive feedback from the population across Bougainville and mainland PNG* during the post referendum period;

* More general awareness for the population of PNG will be conducted through the Post Referendum Support Project, which in partnership with the Joint Secretariat will design national information materials.

Outcome 3: Strengthened unification of outlier communities into the peace architecture and post-referendum dialogue

This project in its first phase supported the establishment of a gender-sensitive joint weapons disposal secretariat and assisted in the implementation of the weapons disposal plan. Four meetings of the JWDS took place in 2019 with the project’s support. The membership of the secretariat was extended to include the Me’ekamui Defence Force, which is one of the first government-owned initiative that had an outlier faction participating. Resolutions included an amendment to the three-stage weapons disposal plan (collection, verification, and disposal) to include containment (for an extended period) as an intermediary step before disposal to encourage the support of the ex-combatants.

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

The Project supported over 19 community discussions covering over 1,300 people (of which 30% were women) have been conducted to discuss peace and security at the community level in key hot spot areas, as well as disseminated the key resolutions from the JWDS and the veterans summit. In supporting these the Project helped lay the foundation for the removal of over 319 weapons out of society and into containment by supporting the conduct of Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat meetings, and awareness of resolutions. In the March 2020 JCB, the two governments determined that any weapons remaining on Bougainville are now a law and order issue governed under the PNG Fire Arms act.

In addition, the first phase of the project supported the continued building of relationships between the national government, the ABG and the Core Group of veterans, via the facilitation

of several group discussions during 2019. One tangible outcome was the extension of invitation to join the awareness roadshows by the two ministers. In the dialogues the Core Group expressed the need to address the lack of employment opportunities and identify economic opportunities for ex-combatants and outlier groups to engage in to continue to positively contribute to a future Bougainville.

In the second phase of the project, with weapons disposal largely completed (and now governed by the PNG Fire Arms Act), and with one of the three outlying factions in the referendum process, focus will be given to working with the two remaining outlier factions and key actors to support them join the peace process. By doing so ensuring an environment that supports peaceful and respectful participation in the post referendum process.

- 1) Existence of two remaining outlying factions which have not joined the peace process and could become spoilers. There remain two Me'ekamui outlying factions in South Bougainville, in Tonu (led by Noah Musingku) and Kon'nou (led by Damien Koike), which are yet to join the peace process. These two groups continue to have access to weapons. During the conduct of the referendum, armed conflict escalated in the constituency of Kon'nou, leading to six deaths and 479 displaced persons (191 in care centre, 288 in local villages). The rise in tensions was a combination of ongoing cyclical retaliations between factions in Kon'nou. This resulted in many families seeking refuge outside their communities. Remaining outlier groups and weapons poses a significant risk to sustaining peace across Bougainville and contribute to a deep distrust among the people. Persisting factional differences indicate that it is unlikely that arms will be handed over without significant and continued community interventions. There remains little high-level support to work with the remaining outlying groups and bring them into the peace architecture, except from the local constituency member and local peacebuilders, supported by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (which is assisted by Conciliation Resources).
- 2) Lack of economic opportunities in outlier communities continues to breed resentment and tensions. There are very few formal employment opportunities within Bougainville, and even fewer opportunities for those in outlier communities. This lack of opportunity is fuelling rent seeking behaviour as a way of acquiring income, including illicit activities. The veterans that compose the Core Group have requested the two governments to identify and explore expanding the economic opportunities for its members and those in outlying factions/ communities. In particular, there is strong demand across factions and veterans for investment in the non-mining sector which is more labour intensive than mining and has lower barriers to entry. These non-mining sectors include agriculture, where 87% of the population receive a livelihood cash crops such as copra, cocoa, livestock, fisheries, and eco-tourism. There are currently few initiatives or actors operating in this non-mining space, and nothing of a sufficient number or scale to transform Bougainville's economic opportunities and provide alternative income generation for factional leaders and veterans.
- 3) Human Rights Abuses continue to hamper progress towards holistic peace, especially in the outlier areas. As reported during the referendum with the displacement of approximately 479 people in Kon'nou by one of the factions active in the area, and the killing of six people through tit for tat vengeance, Human Rights Abuses are occurring. This forms part of a wider problem across Bougainville where rule of law is hindered by such challenges as the prevalence of accusations of sorcery, land disputes,

extrajudicial killings and payback. These reprisals are usually contained and managed at the local level, but have the capability of disrupting everyday life and heightening security risks, reinforcing factional identification and diminishing rule of law.

For phase two of the project Outcome 3 will focus on designing initiatives and implementing activities that support the two remaining outlier groups to engage with the peace architecture and reinforce the commitment of other factions that have joined the peace process via activities that support community participation, reporting on and prevention of Human Rights abuses, and identification of economic opportunities that will reduce rent seeking and promote community buy-in for peace.

This outcome will be implemented in collaboration with the Department of Community Development, Department of Community Government, as well as Department of Post Referendum Consultation and Dialogue (former Department for Peace Agreement Implementation), community governments, women and youth groups, alongside the significant involvement of communities, including former combatants. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN Women and UNFPA will provide significant input with regard to activities implemented under this outcome, including support to ABG for a unification policy, implementation of community initiatives to support the building of relations with the ABG and monitoring of human rights. Key outputs for the attainment of Outcome 3 in this project will be:

- (i) Outlying factions unify and work with the ABG and other parties to support implementation of the BPA and a peaceful post referendum,
- (ii) Targeted support and training to Community Governments (especially women members) in their role to raise awareness about the importance of the peace agreement and post referendum process in outlying faction areas;
- (iii) Security and social cohesion in localities within the outlying factions' areas of control is improved through targeted bottom up community initiatives focusing on women, youth and factional leaders including peace talks between factional heads and the ABG and enhanced capacity of conflict management and leadership development in outlier communities.
- (iv) Human Rights Frameworks are strengthened to guide new Bougainville Institutions to monitor human rights abuses across Bougainville, in outlying faction areas, during post referendum period.
- (v) Economic Summit is conducted identifying non-mining opportunities for veterans and outlying factions to meaningfully engage in and contribute productively to a future Bougainville.

e) Project beneficiary and geographic targeting

The project will provide targeted support to the development of key ABG and national government capacities to effectively coordinate and implement the peace agreement and participation in the post referendum process, these agencies include, but are not limited, to the: Chief Secretaries offices, NCOBA, DPRCD, Dept. of Community Development, Department of Community Government, BHOR, Dept. of Economic Development. As well as build the

capacities of key civil society organisations including the Bougainville Women’s Federation, the Bougainville Youth Federation, Human Right Defenders and local peace builders.

Geographic targeting will be pan-Bougainville with regards to providing communities, and representative networks opportunities to participate in the post referendum process. Working with official membership bodies, individuals will be nominated to represent groups in dialogue opportunities with the consultation teams and supported to gather inputs for consultation and relay feedback to their respective groups. Regional meetings for the key groups will be supported to ensure information gathered for input is from a wide range of representation. The project will work with Human Rights Defenders, the BHOR Committee on Gender and Human Rights and relevant ABG and civil society organisations to design a Human Rights Action Plan and SOP, which will be used to monitor Human Rights during the project period.

With regards to outcome 3 and supporting outreach to outlying factions: The project will support a conveying committee of key stakeholders (ABG, local elected members, peace builders and the Nazareth Centre, among others) to plan and coordinate initiatives targeting peace resolution between outlying factions and the ABG. The project, through a two pronged approach will support peace dialogues with factional leaders, and at the same time work with local leaders, women’s groups and youth groups, and community government officials, in outlying faction areas to provide targeted support in conflict management and leadership development. A whole of UN (UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, OHCHR, RCO, DPPA and UNDSS) approach will be applied to support identification of initiatives through the groups, aligned with ABG’s medium term development plan, to be co implemented with department of Community Government to support relationship building between communities and the ABG. The geographic focus of this will be in Kon’nou and Tonu (in the latter, if the conditions permit). The project will also ensure complementarity between the Economic and Investment Summit support and community level economic empowerment initiatives.

III. Project management and coordination

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners –

The recipient organisations for this project will be UNDP, UN-Women, and UNFPA.

The primary implementing partners of the PBF project will be the GoPNG and the ABG. The bulk of the activities under Outcome 1 and 3 will be delivered through working with and accompanying specific institutions of both governments such as the National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs (NCOBA), the Office of the National and ABG Chief Secretaries, 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 BPAMC. Under Outcome 2, several CSOs including women and youth based CSOs, CBOs and FBOs 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.

Joint planning, programming and operations are ensured through the Peace Working Group (PWG) of the UN, a priority working group of the UNDAF.

b) Project management and coordination –

Each UN agency will implement its components of the PBF project but will work cohesively and closely together with UNDP as the Convening Agency under the project, responsible for ensuring joint monitoring and reporting on the project. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) Liaison Officer based in Buka will be the overall convenor for all PBF support of the UN (including this project and GYPI), ensuring it benefits from current political analysis, supports the UN political engagement strategy, and is implemented in a transparent and coordinated manner between various UN agencies, in synergy with the referendum project, and in close liaison with other partners working in Bougainville. The Liaison Officer will work closely with the BRSP Chief Technical Adviser, and the latter will provide technical advice and leadership on activities in Outcome 2.

The project will be managed by a **Project Manager (International UNV)** who will report directly to UNDP Assistant Resident Representative with oversight of the UNDP Deputy Representative, the Project Manager will have the overall responsibility of the project implementation and delivery. **He/she will be supported by an operation's analyst (SB4) and an administrative associate (SB3). The DPPA Liaison Officer, in close coordination with the RC, will manage the negotiations between the factions and create the space for the UN agencies to implement their activities under outcome 3. This collaborative approach is under way with the Liaison Officer, RCO, UNDP Project Manager, UNDSS and OHCHR having initiated dialogues between the factional leaders and commenced the preparatory work for a peace dialogue to take place in a neutral location in Q3 2020. The Project will assess the benefits and options of contracting expert technical, independent support with mediation of outlying factions.** A Monitoring and Evaluation officer linked with the M&E team in UNDP's Governance Team and Programme Support Unit will conduct monitoring and evaluation for this project, ensuring monitoring and reporting against results. UNDP will also continue to provide the overall operations to the project.

The DPPA Liaison Officer and the Peace and Development Adviser will also support the programme team, in Port Moresby and in Bougainville, in dealing with politically sensitive issues or interventions within the project implementation strategy. The Liaison Officer will 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.

The UN Resident Coordinator, through the PBF Joint Steering Committee (JSC) and the UNDAF Priority Working Group on Peace, 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 the GoPNG and ABG and that the two Governments deliver on their commitments, which are necessary to progress the project. These bodies will also help to ensure the overall coordination between the three UN projects in Bougainville to avoid overlap and potential duplication of interventions and activities.

The project will complement and synergize with the facilitation support provided by the United Nations, through the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (including the UN Liaison Officer and the Mediation Support Unit) and the overall guidance provided by the UN Resident Coordinator.

c) 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 referendum due to shifting 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
Lack of trust between GoPNG and ABG at political, administrative, and financial levels may affect project outcomes, e.g. weapons disposal	Medium	High	Hold regular meetings with the chief secretaries to share risk analysis on bottlenecks to project implementation, inclusive of facilitation of JSB/JCB meetings to address concerns of trust
Limited access to quality information and informed political discourse at community level	Medium	High	Strengthened engagement throughout PNG including AROB on BPA awareness, including the use of creative media and arts
UN faces allegations of partiality or blamed for delays in the implementation of the BPA	Medium	Medium	Conduct of regular political analysis by the Peace and Development Adviser and Liaison Officer and engage with both governments to manage public expectations about the UN's role. The project will only support activities of joint requests of the two governments, and include the two governments in interventions of the project
Lack of substantive engagement with women and young people due to entrenched unequal social norms	Medium	High	Specific funds allocated and impact carefully monitored throughout the lifespan of the project to ensure women and young people are engaged
Escalation of violence during the implementation of the project	Medium	High	Use existing early warning/early response systems to detect and mitigate violence
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
Project not being able to attract and retain qualified staff	Medium	High	Consider Detailed Assignments, including expediting salary scale surveys for national staff
Lack of will and institutional memory to progress BPA and referendum due to change 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

Safety of all project staff including non-Bougainvilleans during and after the conduct of the referendum	Low	High	Put in place internal Security Measure and orient staff on these measures
COVID-19	High	Medium	<p>COVID-19 presents an external threat to the post referendum process, which, by Melanesian Culture, requires “face to face” and “face and voice” interactions with consultation teams and awareness mechanisms, made harder by restrictions. The restrictions put in place by the National Government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government in 2020 may impact the start of the post-referendum consultations due to its impact on the conduct of the ABG elections, which were due to commence in March 2020 and completed in June 2020. At the time of writing the issuance of the writ had been postponed until June 2020 with the new parliament expected to be in place in September 2020.</p> <p>The restriction may also impact the pace in which the post referendum process can be implemented due to the ability and frequency for the two governments to meet. Current restrictions constrain meeting size to no more than 10 people, as well as two-week self-isolation when travelling from Port Moresby to Buka. Adaption to these restrictions and making use of technology, such as telecommunication equipment, will be applied to the best of the projects ability to mitigate any negative impact on the process.</p> <p>Regular telecommunication meetings between the two co-chairs of the Post Referendum Consultation Team is already being facilitated by the UN since the implementation of the State of Emergency in March 2020. However, “face to face” meetings will remain a critical component of progressing the consultations to reach an accepted joint outcome. This will likely mean a need for more frequent, smaller meetings. As “face and voice” interactions are integral for community understanding and legitimacy, the project will have to</p>

			<p>consider how the awareness component can still be implemented to ensure maximum participation and understanding considering current restrictions.</p> <p>Alternative communication channels (internet, radio, telephone) will be used, however, they also suffer their own constraints in Bougainville. The project team will operate in regular dialogue with relevant PNG and ABG authorities and the World Health Organisation to ensure programming is updated and aligned with the latest health policies, restrictions and advice.</p>
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d) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

The project will use a system of M&E 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 PNG UNDAF 2018–2022. Previous lessons include the need for SMART indicators. Regular monitoring of how peacebuilding dialogues are taking place and a measure of change in behaviours will be required over the 18 months. The project’s M&E plan will outline various 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. All data will be disaggregated by gender and location.

Under phase 1 of the project, the project has applied various monitoring instruments. Through a record of official key decisions and resolutions, the project has kept a tracker on progression of the BPA, including the role UN/UNDP has provided. The project has also monitored awareness levels through community facilitators, tracking frequently asked questions and trends. For training interventions, the project has maintained training logs and pre- and post-assessment. The project has also assisted the ABG develop and monitor peace and security checklists. The data will be archived and preserved to be built on during the second phase.

The project has an M&E budget of \$100,000 to cover baseline data gathering, community-based monitoring, data quality audit exercises, end line data gathering, monitoring missions by project staff and by PBSO. \$40,000 of this will be put aside for a rigorous independent evaluation and PBSO will be consulted in its organization. The M&E officer, supported by the project officer, will update the project’s M&E plan for this second phase of the project. Development and/or revision of data collection, reporting and management tools for this project will also remain the responsibility of the M&E focal point (see annex).

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

Building upon the inclusive consultations held during the designing of this project, the PBF Project aims to assist the ABG to implement its Strategic Development Plan and to

complement some of the activities identified therein. Aligning the PBF activities with the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan ensures that most of the activities will be continued by the ABG at the end of the project. Activities under Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are time-bound, designed to create an enabling environment for a peaceful referendum **and post referendum** in Bougainville, and to ensure that the referendum outcome **and the post referendum consultations**, whatever it may be, is one that is accepted by the people of Bougainville and of PNG. For Outcome 3, sustainability will be provided by both governments as well as from donors, so discussions with donors will be a regular part of the project engagement strategy.

During the phase two of the project, the UN will complete a mini UNDAF for Bougainville to identify the development needs the UN system has the comparative expertise to extended to the ABG and the people of Bougainville. Based on the recommendations of the Second Autonomy review, the Economic And Investment Summit, the review of the Restoration And Development Grant, the Parliamentary Partnership Agreement, and by pooling the experience of UNFPA, UN Women, OHCHR, IOM from operating in Bougainville, the UN will formulate proposals to support Bougainville's future development through traditional UN agency partnerships.

IV. Project budget

The project has nationalized most of its staff positions to save costs and is using the existing position of the Political Liaison Officer to provide overall political analysis/ oversight/ coordination of the PBF activities in Bougainville with limited extra costs for the project; the project office is being cost shared with other UN projects and \$100,000 has been allocated for effective monitoring and evaluation. The costs of travel between Bougainville and Port Moresby are high and while best efforts will be made to cut down on non-essential face to face meetings, in a context of building trust and relationships, effective and constant dialogue is essential.

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 on the basis of 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);
- 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.
- 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
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Enhanced political dialogue between the two Governments and the two Parliaments ensures decisions around BPA implementation and (post) referendum are progressed jointly</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a: Number of joint communiques on BPA or referendum process issued by the two governments.</p> <p>Baseline: 1 in 2017 Target: 4 over 2 years</p>	<p>Joint Technical Team meetings and JSB resolutions</p>	<p>Meetings convened</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b: Evidence of joint decisions by two Government on referendum questions, voter eligibility and appointment of chair for the BRC</p> <p>Baseline: Referendum questions, voter eligibility and BRC chair not agreed Target: Referendum questions, voter eligibility and BRC chair agreed</p>	<p>Public statements and notices by both the national government and ABG</p>	<p>Appointment of the BRC Chair</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c: The national parliament and BHOR agree on ratification process</p> <p>Baseline: MoU for cooperation and collaboration exists Target: Joint Work Plan and evidence of partnership on ratification</p>	<p>Public statements and media reports</p> <p>Signed MOU</p>	<p>MoU in place</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1d: Number of joint communiques on post referendum process issued by the two governments</p> <p>Baseline: 0 in 2020 Target: 4 over 18 months</p>	<p>Public statements and media reports</p>	<p>Joint Secretariat fully functioning</p>
	<p>Output 1.1: JSB/JCB meets regularly and its resolutions are implemented jointly by the two governments</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of JSB/ JCB meetings and joint resolutions on the BRC and arrangements for the referendum</p> <p>Baseline: 1 JSB/JCB meeting held in December 2017</p>	<p>Request from authorities requesting assistance</p> <p>Mission reports</p> <p>Media reports</p>	<p>JSB/ JCB meetings convened</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting inter-governmental dialogue and decision-making between GoPNG and ABG (JTT and JSB/JCB meetings) - Strengthening the offices of the national and ABG Chief Secretaries to promote intergovernmental dialogue through existing structures such as the JSB/JCB and following up of JSB/JCB resolutions - Provision of technical and logistical support to the second Joint Review of Bougainville's Autonomy Arrangements - Provision of Technical Support to the Restoration and Development Grant Review 	<p>Target: At least 4 JSB/JCB meetings over 2 years and joint resolutions on the BRC and arrangements for the referendum made</p>	Ad hoc	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Proportion of joint JSB/JCB resolutions implemented by both GoPNG and ABG</p> <p>Baseline: Less than 10% of JSB/JCB resolutions up to 2017 implemented</p> <p>Target: 40% of JSB/JCB resolutions to date implemented</p>	<p>Official Joint Statements</p> <p>JSB/JCB Resolutions Implementation Progress Tracker</p>	<p>2019 JSBs'/JCB's resolutions implemented</p> <p>Statements released</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of women leaders participating in post referendum consultations</p> <p>Baseline: Two women participated in the Taskforce meetings of December 2019</p> <p>Target: At least four women participating in consultation meetings by 2021</p>	<p>Request from authorities requesting assistance</p> <p>Mission reports</p> <p>Media reports / Ad hoc</p>	<p>Women participate in consultation meetings</p>
	<p>Output 1.2: The two parliaments make joint decisions on the BPA and referendum processes, including on post-referendum</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the Parliamentary Partnership Agreement between the National Parliament and the BHoR 	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1: Parliamentary Partnership Agreement signed between the National Parliament and the BHoR for cooperation and collaboration</p> <p>Baseline: No Parliamentary Partnership Agreement in place for cooperation and collaboration between the National parliament and the BHoR</p> <p>Target: Parliamentary Partnership Agreement in place for cooperation and collaboration between the National Parliament and the BHoR</p>	<p>Agreement</p> <p>Media reports</p> <p>Ad hoc</p>	<p>Agreement signed and in place</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening capacities of BHoR Parliamentary Committees to promote regional parliamentary dialogues with community governments based on standing orders and resolutions of BHoR especially on the Bougainville Peace Agreement. - Strengthening Parliamentary Committee structures of the National Parliament and BHoR to perform scrutiny and oversight functions of the implementation of Bougainville Peace Agreement. - Provision of technical and logistics support to the Peace Implementation Forum regular meetings, including in the regions - Technical and logistical support to good governance awareness and capacity of ABC 	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of Parliamentary staff provided with capacity building to perform scrutiny and oversight functions of the BPA implementation</p> <p>Baseline: 2017 = 0 ratification plan for parliamentarians Target: 1 ratification plan for parliamentarians to implement</p>	<p>Media reports</p> <p>Media statements</p> <p>Ad hoc</p>	<p>1 staff engaged in parliamentary committee structures capacity building</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 Key networks (Women, Youth, Veterans, Churches) are supported to participate in the post referendum process</p> <p>Baseline 2020 = 0 Target = 4 groups provided opportunity to participate and provide inputs through network consultations (x2 per year)</p>	<p>Media reports</p> <p>Media statements</p> <p>Ad hoc</p>	<p>consultation forums organized between networks and the consultation teams</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical and logistical support to political dialogue at the constituency level, through the BHoR, BEC and community governments - Technical and logistical support to Women, youth and church networks to engage and participate in post referendum 		<p>Mission reports</p> <p>Media reports</p> <p>Ad hoc</p>	Dialogues held
	<p>Output 1.3: Key government institutions with responsibilities for BPA implementation and coordination between the two governments are enabled to implement their functions effectively</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing technical and logistical support to NCOBA under the Department of PM and NEC to effectively perform its coordination roles on Bougainville issues especially the referendum - Technical and logistical support to the ABG, including the office of the Chief Secretary and the Department of Peace Agreement Implementation for coordination of 	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1. NCOBA establishes a permanent presence in the AROB to facilitate the implementation of the BPA</p> <p>Baseline: 2017 = No permanent presence in the AROB Target: NCOBA establishes a permanent presence in Bougainville</p>	<p>Meeting minutes</p> <p>Media reports and joint statements</p> <p>Ad hoc</p>	Permanent presence of NCOBA established in AROB
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of annual meetings held between the two Chief Secretaries</p> <p>Baseline: 2017 = 2 Target: 4</p>	<p>Meeting minutes</p> <p>Reports</p> <p>Media statements/ad hoc</p>	Meetings held

	referendum planning with national government			
Outcome 2: Increased dialogue and awareness on the BPA, referendum and post-referendum issues ensuring that both the population in and outside of Bougainville is informed, and is and feels, included in the process		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a: Increase in the proportion of women and youth that have confidence in the post referendum process</p> <p>Baseline: TBC at start of phase 2 of project</p> <p>Target: 50% increase in confidence of post referendum process</p>	Perception survey to be prepared and delivered through UNFPA, UN Women and LINDP youth and women networks to assess understanding and level of confidence in the post referendum process.	Forums convened
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b: Improved understanding of BPA and its pillars by the wider Bougainville population</p> <p>Baseline: 27% feel that they comprehend information on the topics related to the BPA (Bougainville Audience Study – 2017)</p> <p>Target: 23% improvement in population's understanding of the BPA</p>	Perception surveys/Completion of project	Activities convened
	Output 2.1: Both governments agree on joint messages on the BPA, including referendum, and facilitate their dissemination.	<p>Output Indicator: 2.1.1 Joint messages agreed by the two Chief Secretaries and distributed throughout Bougainville</p> <p>Baseline: 2017 = 0 Joint Messages distributed</p> <p>Target: 1,000 copies of joint messages distributed throughout Bougainville</p>		
	<p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in developing joint messages - Assist in disseminating joint messages 			
Output 2.2: Innovative and community led dialogues about a peaceful future for Bougainville	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of awareness sessions conducted by Youth, Women and Church networks at the local level</p> <p>Baseline: 2017 = 0</p> <p>Target: 6 (x2 per group)</p>	Mission reports/ Ad hoc	Activities convened	
<p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of several traditional & story telling processes (including 	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of radio dramas on the BPA produced and aired across Bougainville and Papua New Guinea</p>	Record of episodes Media statements/ Ad hoc	Episodes aired	

	<p>radio) to support targeted communities in telling the peace building story & developing community visions for the future Provide support for the implementation of joint weapons disposal communication strategy</p>	<p>Baseline: 2017 = 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>Media reports Mission reports</p>	<p>Awareness activities conducted</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilise the existing Youth Resource Centres to become one-stop shops for innovation, knowledge and skills training, art and dialogue, and a hub for the congregation of youths and other disenfranchised groups - Promotion of knowledge of the BPA through community theatre, scenario building and local stories - Follow up/monitoring of all Referendum readiness interventions at community level by Community Governments 	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of people directly reached with BPA knowledge and or peace promotion activities through communication mediums such as theatrical arts, crafts, storytelling, scenano building, video postcards, local stories, etc.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 = 2017 Target: 5,000</p>	<p>Media reports Mission reports</p>	<p>Peace promotion activities conducted</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination of all Referendum preparation efforts at community and district level - Development of 10-part Radio Drama series - Technical and logistical support to Joint Roadshow connecting communities in the 13 districts with local and national political leadership 	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.4 Number of Districts that host Joint awareness and dialogue Roadshows covering BPA, referendum and post referendum period</p> <p>Baseline: 0 = 2017</p> <p>Target: 26 (each of the 13 Districts visited 2 times)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.4b Number of locations that host Joint awareness and dialogue Roadshows covering BPA, referendum and post referendum period in PNG mainland</p> <p>Baseline: 3 = 2018</p> <p>Target: 6 (3 per year)</p>	<p>Media reports</p> <p>Mission reports</p>	<p>Awareness activities conducted</p>
	<p>Output 2.3: BPA dialogue and referendum awareness raising increases within Papua New Guinea.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support toward increasing understanding of the peace process to the wider PNG community through community dialogue and awareness sessions 	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 Number of Awareness Adverts aired across Papua New Guinea for Papua New Guinean's to have a baseline understanding of the 3 BPA pillars, the referendum and post referendum process</p> <p>Baseline: 0 = 2017</p> <p>Target: 1 National Awareness Advert aired across Papua New Guinea via television, radio, and newspaper</p>	<p>Copy of the national adverts</p>	<p>Advert on television, newspaper and radio</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen media reporting on Bougainville, including training on conflict sensitive reporting 	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2: Media practitioners have an increased awareness and knowledge of the BPA and referendum process</p> <p>Baseline: 2017 = 0 trainings held in 2017</p>	<p>Training reports and a pre and post training survey of media practitioners attending the training,</p>	<p>Training conducted</p>

	- Development of a national awareness campaign on the BPA and Bougainville's referendum	Target = 2 trainings and demonstrated improvement in knowledge on BPA and referendum issues	assessing level of knowledge on Bougainville issues including the BPA and its progress	
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 Number of PNG regions reached with BPA and referendum, including post-referendum awareness sessions Baseline: 0 = 2017 Target: 4	Media reports Mission reports	Awareness activities conducted
Outcome 3: Strengthened unification of outlier communities into the peace architecture and post referendum dialogue		Outcome Indicator 3 a: Weapons disposal process completed and a safe and secure environment provided for conduct of the Bougainville referendum Baseline: few weapons collected through the referendum ready concept of parliament Target: All 33 constituencies of Bougainville undergo validation and declared weapons free using the Referendum Ready Concept	Joint GoPNG/ABG statements Media reports Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat Meeting Minutes	Weapons collected
		Outcome Indicator 3 b: Outlier factions accepting and cooperating in the peace process , Baseline: 2 outlier factions are still not part of the peace process and did not sign the BPA Target: 3 remaining outlier factions participating in the peace process .	Joint GoPNG/ABG statements Media reports Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat Meeting Minutes	Weapons collected
		Outcome Indicator 3 c: Communities around the last factions become part of the peace architecture and participate in the post referendum process. Baseline: 1 community Target: 3 communities around the last faction participate in the post referendum process (via engaging in dialogue with the consultation bodies, the ABG and awareness initiatives of the post referendum process)	Community Government reports Media reports Mission reports	Communities participating
	Output 3.1: In partnership with DPPI, implementation of the	Output Indicator 3.1.1: The two governments agree through a JSB resolution on the political	JSB resolutions	Resolutions adopted

	recommendations of the weapons disposal report by the UN, including support to the set up and operation of a Joint Secretariat; identification of remaining weapons and monitoring of collection	conditions for the successful collection of weapons Baseline: 0 resolutions Target: 1 resolution	Media reports / Ad hoc	
	List of activities under this Output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support provided to the two governments through the deployment of a weapons disposal expert - Support to the establishment of a gender sensitive Joint Secretariat on Weapons Disposal - Conduct follow up consultations following the staging of the Veterans Summit - Build the capacity of relevant stakeholders on weapons disposal processes to include, registration, collection storage and disposal - Financial Support to deployment of EOD teams for destruction of ammunition and explosives, and joint verification teams 	Output Indicator 3.1.2: Level of knowledge gained by CSOs, CBOs, Community Governments, women, youth and churches on weapons disposal as a key pillar of the BPA and of arms collection processes Baseline: 43% confident in weapons disposal process (2017 ARB Interim Report) Target: 15% increase in level of confidence among population in weapons disposal process	Media reports DPAI reports / Ad hoc Project survey	Community events staged
		Output Indicator 3.1.3: Number of Arms collection centres established and number of weapons collected and recorded Baseline: No official record of weapons collection centres or weapons collected in targeted communities in Bougainville Target: 1 Weapons collection center established in the central Bougainville Police Office	Reports on the number of weapons collected Number of arms collection centres established	Weapons disposed of
		Output indicator 3.1.4: Number of EOD teams trained and deployable to undertake EOD activities pre and post-referendum Baseline: 0 EOD local capacity on Bougainville Target: 1 local EOD team trained and operational	Training reports	Training conducted
	Output 3.2: Support to the factional unification in Bougainville, including bringing the remaining outliers on board with the BPA and helping to implement and monitor the MOUs between the factions and the ABG. List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 3.2.1: All outlier factions declare an intent to participate in the implementation of the peace process Baseline: Three factions do not recognize the ABG and are not part of the peace process	MoU/MOAs signed/Declarations of intent issued Media reports Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat Meeting Minutes	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the development and implementation of a factional unification strategy - Support to the Veterans Summit - Support the inclusion of various factions and the ABG - Provide support to national reconciliation efforts as per JSR resolution of December 2017 - Support to women and Youth to implement Quick Impact Projects in outlying communities - Coordination and analytical support extended to the two governments to host an economic and investment summit 	<p>Target: three factions recognize and work with ABG to actively participate in the implementation of the peace process</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.2: Women and Youth Participate in unification of outlying factions: efforts disaggregated by age and sex</p> <p>Baseline: Very few women and youth participate in unification discourse in Bougainville Target: 50% of those involved in the unification process are women and youth</p>	<p>Roundtables held to sort out differences amongst factions</p> <p>Reports from Community Government and Community Development</p> <p>Reports from Weapons Disposal Expert</p> <p>Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat Meeting Minutes</p>	Number of roundtables held
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.3: Unification of former fighting factions in Bougainville including the veterans and the ex-combatants and Me'ekamu</p> <p>Baseline: No unification Target: Unification between Veterans and Me'ekamu.</p>	<p>Media reports</p> <p>Mission reports</p> <p>Reports from Community Government and Community Development</p>	Reconciliations done
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.4: Quick impact projects implemented through women and youth programmes in outlying factions leading to increased confidence by communities in the peace process and ABG</p> <p>Baseline: 2017 = TBC at start Target: 50% of those surveyed express increased confidence in peace process and ABG</p>	<p>Survey designed and rolled out through communities in outlying factions participating in the process, at the start of the planning process and after the intervention</p>	

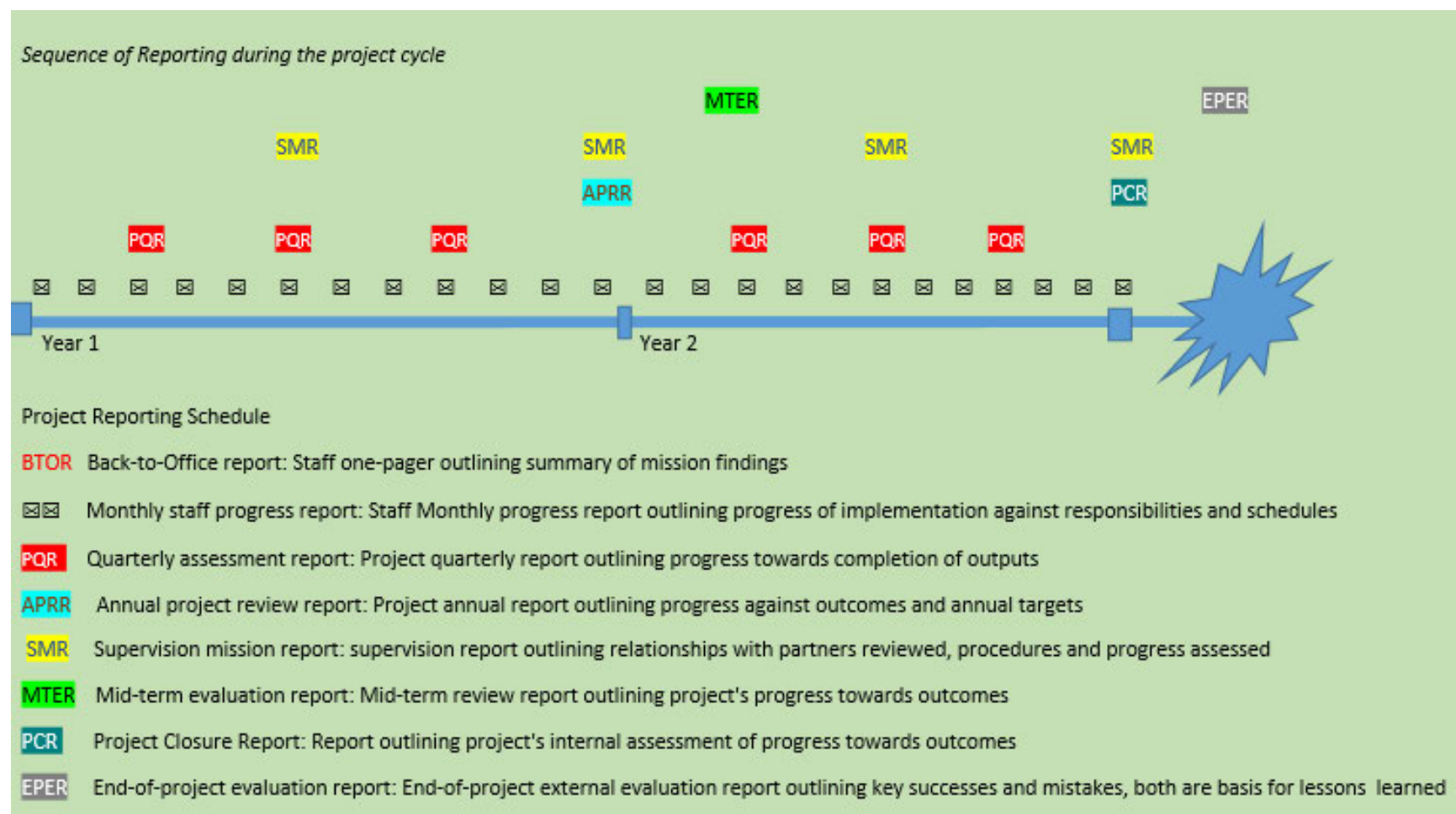
		Output Indicator 3.2.5: Human Rights Annual Report prepared by the BHoR Gender and Human Rights Committee documenting abuses in outlier communities. Baseline: 2017 = 0 Target: 2 completed (one 2020, one 2021)		
		Output Indicator 3.2.6: Economic Investment Summit leads to increased investment in non-mining, labour intensive opportunities Baseline: 2017 = 0 Target: K50 million increase in investment pledges		
	Output 3.3: Targeted support to ex-combatants and affected communities with community-based reinsertion activities in war affected communities and linked to the weapons disposal process, which may include support with community conversations, referral to trauma services, community development for improved social cohesion, support to war wounded.	Output Indicator 3.3.1: Number of youth resource centers operational for disenfranchised youth Baseline: 2017 = 0 Target: 3 completed Youth Resource Centers providing services identified by regional youth associations		
	List of activities under this Output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support dialogue to identify targeted community based peace programmes at the community level. - Support dialogue to the community disarmament initiatives 	Output Indicator 3.3.2: Number of targeted community-based awareness sessions for engagement on weapons disposal carried out Baseline: 2017 = 0 Target: 10 communities benefitting from community-based disarmament awareness sessions	Reports from Joint Secretariat Media reports Project survey	Ex-combatants' benefit from community reintegration activities

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	yes		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	yes		
3. Have project sites been identified?	Mainly		Communities insecure from weapons needs to be validated – will be done first three months
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	yes		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	yes		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	yes		More needs to be done around weapons, will be done as soon as the secretariat is set up – first month
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	yes		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	yes		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

Annex D: Reporting and Learning Schedules

Below is a graphical representation of the Reporting and Learning Schedules for this project.



Sequence of Learning opportunities during the project cycle



Key Learning Opportunities

- Weekly staff meetings: implementation problems signalled and corrected, success valued
- ☒☒ Monthly partner meetings: responsibilities and schedules checked and problems corrected
- QDQA** Quarterly data quality audits: assessing progress towards completion of outputs
- APR** Annual project review: relationships and outcomes reviewed, problems discussed and corrected informing development of AWP for the following year
- SM** Supervision missions: relationships with partners reviewed, procedures and progress assessed
- MTE** Mid-term evaluation: progress towards outcome reviewed; strategic directions assessed and significant changes made
- EPE** End-of-project evaluation: key successes celebrated and mistakes identified, both are basis for lessons learned

ANNEX –Post Referendum Umbrella Project JOINT BUDGET

(Post Referendum Process Support Project and Cost Extension for Sustaining Peace in Bougainville)



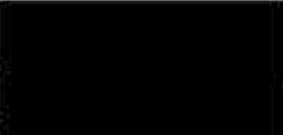

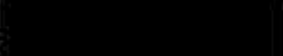

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2		Post-Referendum Project (UNDP) (USD)	Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project (PBF) (USD)
Output 1: <i>Key institutional and operational capacities at national and sub-national level are strengthened to support a successful post referendum process</i> <i>Gender marker: 2</i>	1.1 Number of consultation meetings of the Post Referendum Joint Ministerial Consultations Preparation Team	100,000	100,000	UNDP	200,000	
	1.2 External Moderator contracted and providing support when required	110,000	110,000	UNDP	220,000	
	1.3 Comparative Transition, Legal and Constitutional expertise	50,000	64,500	UNDP	114,500	
	1.4 National Parliament ratification process agreed and disseminated	10,000	15,000	UNDP	25,000	
	1.5 Joint Post-Referendum Secretariat fully equipped to perform its functions	110,000		UNDP	110,000	
	1.6 Induction programmes designed for new Members of the House of Representatives					
	1.7 Key government institutions with responsibilities for BPA implementation and coordination are enabled to implement their functions effectively	20,000	20,000	UNDP		40,000
	1.8 Key networks (Women, Youth, Churches) are supported to participate in the post referendum process	80,000	80,000	UNDP UNW UNFPA		160,000
	Sub-Total for Output 1					669,500

Output 2: <i>Increased awareness on the post referendum process and progress ensuring that both the population in and outside of Bougainville is informed</i> <i>Gender marker: 2</i>	2.1 The Post Referendum Secretariat drafts joint messages on the post-referendum process and facilitates their dissemination.	20,000	40,000	UNDP	60,000	
	2.2 Community led dialogues about the post-referendum process and a peaceful future for Bougainville	80,000	80,000	UNDP UNW UNFPA		160,000
	2.3 BPA dialogue and post referendum awareness raising by national and ABG leaders and key actors within Bougainville and for Bougainvillean's living outside of Bougainville	60,000	90,000	UNDP		150,000
	2.4 Awareness Adverts aired across Papua New Guinea on the post-referendum process	32,185	70,000	UNDP	102,185	
	2.5 Media Training on Post-Referendum Process	20,000	0	UNDP	20,000	
	2.6 Awareness sessions conducted on the post-referendum process in the National Parliament and the BHoR			UN		
	MONITORING Perceptions Survey		50,000	UNDP	50,000	
	Sub-Total for Output 2				232,185	310,000
Output 3 Strengthened unification of outlier communities into the peace architecture and post-referendum dialogue <i>Gender marker: 2</i>	3.1 Peace interventions to build confidence and encourage participation in post-referendum process by outlier factions	85,000	85,000	UNDP UNW UNFPA		170,000
	3.2 Human Rights Forum agree plan and with the BHOR Human Rights and Gender Committee monitor Human Rights	25,000	25,000	UNDP OHCHR		50,000
	3.3 Key ABG and GoPNG institutions are supported to host Socio-Economic and Investment Summit	40,000		UNDP		40,000
Sun-Total for Output 3					260,000	
Evaluation (as relevant)	EVALUATION		40,000			40,000
Operations		112,026	112,026		168,039	56,013
Personnel	Project Manager (iUNV)	82,052	82,052		124,185	39,919
	National Liaison Officer (SB5)	55,626	55,626		111,252	

	Operations analyst (SB4);	45,626	45,626		69,055	22,197
	Admin associate (SB3);	22,279	22,279		44,558	
	Driver (SB2)	13,257	13,257		20,064	6,450
Personnel sub total					369,114	68,566
M&E and Comms		36,582	36,582		73,165	
DPC		18,291	18,292		36,583	
Project Sub total					1,548,586	934,579
General Management Support (8%)*					123,887	65,421
TOTAL					1,672,473	1,000,000

PBF (Peacebuilding Fund; presented in blue*7% GMS for PBF)

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s) ³	Representatives of National Authorities
<p>Dirk Wagener UNDP Date & Seal 24.8.2020</p>  <p>Susan Ferguson UN Women Date & Seal</p>  <p>Rabbi Royan UNFPA Date & Seal</p> 	<p>Hon Sir Puka Temu National Minister for Bougainville Affairs Date & Seal</p>  <p>Hon Albert Punghau Minister for Post-Referendum Consultation and Dialogue Autonomous Bougainville Government Date & Seal</p>
<p>Head</p>  <p>Gianluca Rampolla United Nations Resident Coordinator to Papua New Guinea Date & Seal</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal</p>  <p>6 September 2020</p>

³ Please include signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s) ³	Representatives of National Authorities
<p>Dirk Wagener UNDP 26 Aug 2020</p>   <p>Susan Ferguson UN Women Date & Seal</p> <p>Dirk Wagener OIC UNFPA 26 Aug 2020</p> 	<p>Hon Sir Puka Temu National Minister for Bougainville Affairs Date & Seal</p> <p>Hon Albert Pungbau Minister for Post-Referendum Consultation and Dialogue Autonomous Bougainville Government Date & Seal</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Gianluca Rampolla United Nations Resident Coordinator to Papua New Guinea Date & Seal</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal</p>  <p>6 September 2020</p>

³ Please include signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)³</p> <p>Dirk Wagener UNDP <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p>Susan Ferguson UN Women <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p>Rabbi Royan UNFPA <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Representatives of National Authorities</p> <p>Hon Sir Puka Temu <i>National Minister for Bougainville Affairs</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p>Hon Albert Pungau <i>Minister for Post-Referendum Consultation and Dialogue</i> <i>Autonomous Bougainville Government</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Gianluca Rampolla <i>United Nations Resident Coordinator to Papua New Guinea</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco <i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>  <p>6 September 2020</p>

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