



PROJECT DOCUMENT

Papua New Guinea

26 June 2020 (final)

Project Title: Post-Referendum Process Support Project
Project Number: 00107682
Implementing Partner: UNDP
Implementation modality: Direct Implementation (DIM)
Start Date: 1 July 2020 **End Date:** 30 June 2022 **PAC Meeting date:** 15 June 2020

Brief Description

The 11 December 2019 marked a historical moment for Papua New Guinea (PNG)-Bougainville relations with the announcement of the Bougainville referendum result with 97.7 per cent of voters choosing independence from PNG. The process has been widely acknowledged as credible, transparent and inclusive by the various international and domestic observer groups. After the return of the referendum writ to the Governor-General by the Chair of the Bougainville Referendum Commission (BRC), Prime Minister James Marape stated that *government had heard “the voice of Bougainvilleans, and the two governments must now develop a road map that leads to lasting political settlement”*.

As per the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA) the referendum is non-binding, meaning the two governments will consult with each other and the agreed outcome to be ratified by the National Parliament. To ensure that the two governments were prepared for the post-referendum period, the Joint Supervisory Body (JSB), the Body that oversees the implementation of the BPA, established a Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce (Taskforce) in June 2018. Chaired at a ministerial level with senior ministerial representation from both governments, the Taskforce commenced planning preparations for the post-referendum process and has met on eight occasions during 2019. The meetings were supported by the UN (including UNDP) and the London-based international Non-Governmental Organisation Conciliation Resources. Among other things, the Taskforce has been able to provide guidance for the two governments on the immediate post-referendum process this includes, a proposed Joint Post-Referendum Secretariat (Joint Secretariat), suggested the establishment of a Group of Eminent People aimed at supporting the leaders as well as the role of an external moderator to support the consultation process. As agreed at the Taskforce meetings, the Joint Secretariat’s role is to support the consultation process, and to be a convenor for technical and expert advice, and to assist with community outreach and awareness.

The Minister for Bougainville Affairs and the Minister for Post-Referendum Dialogue and Consultation have indicated that the National Government (GoPNG) and the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) welcome the international community to extend its current support for the referendum into the post-referendum period, with the UN requested to provide support to the Joint Secretariat on the post-



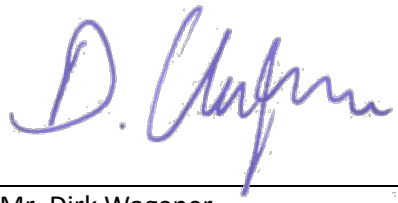
referendum process, including supporting the engagement of a moderator for the inter-governmental process.

The Post-Referendum Process Support Project (The Project) is designed to support the ongoing Bougainville peacebuilding process. The Project frames the support that the UN through UNDP can provide for the immediate post-referendum processes, including provision of technical and logistical support to the Secretariat, capacity building, support on the ratification process, continued awareness to the people of Bougainville and PNG on the progress and ensuring inclusive opportunities that supports meaningful participation. The latter being a key part of ensuring that the agreed outcome of the consultations is accepted by the people of Bougainville and of PNG alike.

A cost extension of the Peacebuilding Fund's (PBF) Sustaining Peace in Bougainville (SPB) project (USD 1 million for 18 months; implemented by UNDP, UNWomen and UNFPA) will run in parallel and contribute to the post referendum process to support an inclusive, participatory process including of marginalized groups (women, youth and veterans). The project will extend support to the two governments to continue coordination and implementation of the BPA and support civil society organisations, veterans and outlier factions contribute and engage in the peace process. As the PBF support is highly interconnected with the Post Referendum Process Support Project it is included in this project document to ensure optimal coordination and collaboration. In addition, UN DPPA will also contribute further resources to support coordination efforts.

UNDP has played an important role in the BPA process since its earliest days, and this project is a natural extension of the support UNDP has provided the two governments in the preparation and conduct of the 2019 Bougainville referendum. This Project has been designed in consultation with and upon the request of national authorities in Port Moresby and the Autonomous Bougainville Government. Considering the early stage of post-referendum preparations, the proposed approach maintains high flexibility to deploy resources where they will have maximum impact in moving the process forward and ensure activities are coordinated with other actors. A Project Board, to include the two governments, donor representatives, and UNDP will continue to guide the allocation of resources as the project moves forward.

Agreed by (signatures):

For the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG)	For the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG)	For the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Papua New Guinea
		
Hon. Puka Temu Minister for Bougainville Affairs	Hon. Albert Punghau Minister Post Referendum Consultation and Dialogue	Mr. Dirk Wagener UNDP Resident Representative
Date: 14/07/2020	Date: 09/07/2020	Date: 14/07/2020

<p>Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD) UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: 4 – Peace Sub-Outcome 4.1 By 2022, government agencies and non- government organizations working on good governance, peace and security have capacity and leadership to undertake measures to combat corruption, prevent violence and provide access to justice</p> <p>UNDP PNG CPD 2018-2022: “By 2022, government and non-governmental institutions demonstrate improved transparency, accountability, delivery of justice and promotion of peace and security.</p> <p>UNDP PNG CPD Output 1.3: The Bougainville referendum is supported to conduct free and fair elections, and post referendum strategies with the two governments are formulated.</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goals to which the project contributes: 5 – Gender Equality 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17 – Partnerships for the Goals</p> <p>Indicative Gender Marker: One</p>	Total resources required:	USD 2,752,473		
	Total resources allocated:	USD		
		UNDP TRAC:		
		Donors:		
		UK		115,265
		Ireland		108,578
		Parallel (Complimentary) Funding		
	PBF		1,000,000	
	DPPA		80,000	
	Government:			
	In-Kind:			
	Unfunded:	USD 1,448,630		

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

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. On the 11 December 2019, the result of the Bougainville Referendum was announced with an overwhelming majority, 97.7% of the 181,067 voters, voting in favour of independence. Critically, the referendum result is non-binding, meaning that the result of the referendum must be consulted by the two governments and ratified by the PNG National Parliament, which retains final decision-making authority.

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. After a ten-year civil war that resulted in between 15,000 to 20,000 men and women died, 70,000 displaced, and the destruction of infrastructure in Bougainville, a 1998 ceasefire agreement known as the Lincoln Agreement led to the adoption of the August 2001 Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA); signed between the National Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) and leaders representing the people of Bougainville. 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.

Pillar 1) Autonomy: The BPA 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 on the basis of guarantees contained in the National Constitution. Since its establishment in 2005, powers and functions have been drawn down to ABG from the National Government.

The autonomy arrangements were to be reviewed in 2010 and 2015. One review was conducted in 2013 and a second in 2018. The UN, at the request of the two governments, assisted with the conduct of the second autonomy review. The reviews identified key recommendations to improve the functioning and service delivery of the ABG. ABG elections have been held on schedule in 2005, 2010, and 2015, with the next elections due in 2020.

Pillar 2) Weapons-Disposal: The BPA provided for disposal of weapons prior to the holding of the first ABG elections. The weapons-disposal plan, which was supervised by the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) and the follow-on United Nations Observer Mission on Bougainville (UNOMB), was implemented from 2001 to 2005:

On 30 July 2003, UNPOB certified the completion of the weapons disposal plan, paving the way for the PNG government to make fully operational the constitutional amendments on elections, the establishment of an Autonomous Bougainville Government, and the holding of a referendum on the future political status of the autonomous region. In December 2003, the parties agreed to destroy all contained weapons.

In 2016 the two governments decided that a new exercise should be undertaken to ensure that a conducive environment for a credible referendum process is established and any residual arms held in Bougainville be disposed of. In 2019, the Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat (JWDS), co-chaired by representatives of the Department of Prime Minister and the ABG Department of Peace Agreement and Implementation (now Department of Post Referendum Consultation and Dialogue); with representatives from the two

governments and the Me'ekamui, held its first meeting in Arawa. The JWDS approved the Me'ekamui Weapons Disposal Plan, commenced a rapid verification mission, a second round of Peace and Security checklists and a final weapons status report. Under a revised four phased joint weapons disposal implementation plan, that included a period of containment of weapons before destruction, the Me'ekamui in Central Bougainville and other elements in the South joined the process, containing over 300 weapons in two centres, in Panguna and Buin. The UN has supported the JWDS to provide the necessary oversight of the weapons disposal activities.

Pillar 3) Referendum: The BPA provides for the right, subsequently guaranteed in the National Constitution, for a referendum on Bougainville's future political status.

The Joint Supervisory Body met on 20 May 2016 and reached a number of key agreements, the most important one being an initial target date (15 June 2019) for the referendum. Another decision was to endorse the option of establishing an independent administrative authority (the Bougainville Referendum Commission, BRC) to organize and carry out the referendum on behalf of the respective electoral authorities (the PNG Electoral Commission and the Bougainville Electoral Commissioner). The two governments formalized that decision at a January 2017 signing ceremony, and the Governor-General issued the charter of the Bougainville Referendum Commission (BRC) on 30 August 2017.

In 2019, by exchange of letters, the two governments agreed for the writs to be issued on 27 September and for the referendum to commence polling on the 23 November with the result to be announced no later than 20 December 2019. The Bougainville referendum was the first referendum to be held in PNG and on the 11 December the Chair of the Bougainville Referendum Commission announced the result:

- Number of votes for Greater Autonomy: 3,043
- Number of votes for Independence: 176,928
- Number of informal ballot papers: 1,096

To support transparency and credibility, over 95 observers, 554 scrutineers and numerous international and local media were engaged throughout the polling and counting periods. Overall, the international observer groups from Australia, Japan New Zealand, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the EU were unanimous in their opinion that the referendum had been credible. This is highlighted via some quotes from the reports: *"Impressed with the careful and conscientious management of the voting stations and the democratic spirit of the voters"; "I welcome in particular the effort to achieve an inclusive vote, including ensuring women and people with a disability were able to cast their vote unhindered"; "The Referendum held from 23 November to 7 December 2019 was credible, transparent and inclusive"*.

Key facts from the 2019 Bougainville referendum include:

- The Referendum roll had equal numbers of women and men voting,
- The Referendum roll had 25 per cent first time voters,
- The voter turnout, of at least 85 per cent, was high when compared with international democratic electoral experience, and is the highest of any electoral process in Papua New Guinea,
- The informal vote of 1,096 was low when compared with international democratic electoral experience and national elections.

The UN, mainly through UNDP, has been providing direct and in-direct support to the referendum through three projects: Direct support was provided through the Bougainville Referendum Support Project with voluntary contributions from the Governments of Australia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. The project provided technical, logistical and financial support to assist the Bougainville Referendum Commission in the conduct of an effective Referendum. Indirectly, support was provided through the UN's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) Sustaining Peace in Bougainville project which contributed to the enabling environment for the referendum to take place, specifically by supporting dialogue between the National Government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government; awareness of the Bougainville Peace Agreement, and the disposal of weapons and reunification of factional groups. A second PBF project, the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative (2018-2019), that ran concurrently, supported ABG institutions to be increasingly accountable to women and youth for a free and fair referendum and; for women and youth to effectively participate in delivering a violence free referendum in ABG.

In June 2018, having taken concrete steps towards the holding of the referendum, the Joint Supervisory Body established a Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce (Taskforce) – chaired at ministerial level with senior ministerial representation from both governments –to help shape the post-referendum process. This process thus far has received support from the UN, including UNDP, and the London-based international Non-Governmental Organisation Conciliation Resources. The co-chairs of the Taskforce, the Minister for Bougainville Affairs and the Minister for Peace Agreement Implementation (now Minister for Post Referendum Consultation and Dialogue) have further opened the Taskforce to civil society and veterans, as part of widening its remit from political and bureaucratic discussions to be able to take the lead in two-way communication within the broader Bougainville and PNG society.

In this manner, the Taskforce has been shaped to both support the post-referendum political consultation, whilst ensuring it builds on genuine dialogue across society. This would ensure that the Post-Referendum process in PNG is in line with good practices established by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and other policy documents. Comparative experience shows that peace negotiations with structured opportunities for broader public participation widen the range of issues addressed, including the structural causes of conflict; help produce broadly legitimate peace agreements; strengthen the capacity for inclusive political participation in future governance; facilitate a degree of political reconciliation (Public Participation in Peace-making, Conciliation Resources, 2009).

The Taskforce met eight times in 2019. The frequency of the meetings and the high-level ministerial representation of the two governments at the meeting are a sign of the importance that these meetings had for the process. Among other things, the Taskforce was able to provide guidance for the two governments on the immediate post-referendum and allowed the two governments to start discussing future relations. The core structure of the Joint Secretariat was adopted, as well as the role and composition of the Group of Eminent People aimed at supporting the leaders and the use of an external moderator in the consultation process was agreed. At its meeting of 3 October 2019, the Taskforce adopted Terms of Reference for the Joint Post-Referendum Secretariat that will support the post-referendum consultation process. The Joint Secretariat, supported by the National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs (NCOBA) and the ABG's Department of Post Referendum Consultation and Dialogue, will drive the implementation of a number of activities, including to act as a focus for community outreach and awareness, political dialogue and intra-government consultation and a convenor for technical and expert advice. The Minister for Bougainville Affairs and the Minister for Peace Agreement Implementation have indicated that the National Government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government welcome the international community to extend its current

support for the referendum into the post-referendum period with the UN, including UNDP, requested to provide support to the Joint Secretariat.

Nonetheless, the next steps of post referendum process will occur in an environment where complex challenges remain; including a 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, remaining outlier factions and a still young and inexperienced autonomous administration exist. A Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) conducted in 2014 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. A review of the PDA via UN led workshops and consultations with regional authorities and key civil society stakeholders in 2018 and 2020, concluded many of the findings from the PDA remain relevant; while the drivers of conflict have been slowly reduced, many are still very much present and submerged across the region. The UN organised March 2020 workshop on "Risks to Sustained Peace in Bougainville" identified the most prominent contemporary risk to peace as the level of inclusion, participation and timely progression in the post referendum process and comprehensive awareness of progress by the population. Other risks included remaining outlier factions, marginalised groups, law and order issues, the need for improved governance practices and communal violence (including extrajudicial killing and "payback").

The Second Autonomy Review of the ABG, supported by the UN in 2018 and conducted by external experts, identified that since 2005 the Bougainville House of Representatives 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).

Three key groups remain marginalized and under-represented in official dialogue and decision making: women, youth and the churches. All have pan-Bougainville representation through their federation networks and receive support by international partners, including the UN. Their voice has strengthened as a collective, however, they generally remain underutilised. The UN has supported the elevation of women into decision making fora, including the advocacy for two women to join the Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce, as well as female representation in the COVID19 Emergency Taskforce. The inclusion of women and youth in decision-making fora, consistent with the UN's Women, Peace and Security Policy and the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda, would contribute to more sustainable, informed and peaceful solutions. Ongoing support is needed to ensure meaningful and continued/increased engagement by marginalized groups such as women, youth and churches in the post referendum period. In addition, the Churches of Bougainville are highly trusted by their followers and have significant reach into communities across Bougainville. In the past

there were concerns of different denominations supporting societal divisions but in recent years they have reconciled and acted as connectors and healers. Churches and their leaders are generally highly trusted by Bougainville communities. They will continue to play a key role in bringing communities together and providing channels of information.

In light of the early stage of post-referendum preparations, the complex landscape that lies ahead, and the coordinated approach of other actors in this space, the proposed approach set out in the project document maintains high flexibility to deploy resources where they will have maximum impact in moving the process forward. A Project Board, to include UNDP, the two governments, and donor governments, will continue to guide the allocation of resources as the project moves forward (See section VII. Governance And Management Arrangements).

The Sustaining Peace in Bougainville project implemented by UNDP, UNWomen and UNFPA is in the process of applying for a cost extension to the PBG of USD1 million for 18 months (August 2020 to January 2022) to continue to support an inclusive, participatory process via extension of support to the two governments to coordinate implementation of the BPA and support civil society organisations, veterans and outlier factions contribute and engage in the peace process. The PBF will continue to be a key parallel partner during the post referendum process and therefore to ensure a coordinated and collaborative approach by the two projects the continuation of Sustaining Peace in Bougainville activities are included in this project document. The Sustaining Peace in Bougainville will also contribute to the recurrent costs of this project through contributions to staff and operational costs. The activities and budgets attributed to the SPB Project are marked through the document for ease of reference and to highlight alignment.

I. STRATEGY

2.1. Alignment and Strategic Fit:

Organisationally the project is aligned with the UN's and UNDP's strategic objectives to help Papua New Guinea achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks. In particular, the project comes under UNDP Country Programme Document (2018-2022) Outcome 4.1: By 2022, government agencies and non-government organizations working on good governance, peace and security have capacity and leadership to undertake measures to combat corruption, prevent violence and provide access to justice. The project further aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular with SDG16, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, and SDG17 strengthening partnerships.

Programmatically, the project builds on a continuation of support the UN, and in particular UNDP, has extended to the two governments since the signing of the BPA. In particular developing further the interventions initiated under the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project, that supported the Post Referendum Planning Taskforce in its preparations for the post referendum period, and the Bougainville Referendum Support Project, which supported the BRC to achieve a credible, inclusive and transparent referendum.

The project will provide independent, neutral support to the two governments to assist in the progression of the BPA with a particular focus on the post referendum process. The non-binding nature of the referendum means the outcome of the referendum will involve a two-stage process; consultations followed by a ratification process by the National Parliament. The PNG constitution 342 states:

- 1) The National Government and the Bougainville Government shall consult over the results of the Referendum.
- 2) Subject to the consultation referred to Subsection(1), the Minister responsible for the Bougainville Referendum shall take the results of the Referendum in the National Parliament and the Speaker of the National Parliament shall furnish to the Bougainville Executive a copy of the minutes of the relevant proceedings and of any decision made in the national Parliament regarding the referendum.

The below diagram illustrates the post referendum process proposed by the Taskforce that the two governments will follow.



As the Chair of the BRC, former Prime Minister of Ireland, Bertie Ahern, said during the announcement of the 2019 Bougainville Referendum result, whilst reflecting on his experience in the peace process on the island of Ireland, “it is important to not allow a vacuum. People need to see progress - the referendum is one part of the ongoing journey between the two governments”. Building upon the work of the Taskforce during 2019, the project will specifically contribute to reducing the risk of a “vacuum” via its support to the post referendum process, particularly through supporting consultations between the two governments and ensuring the process is inclusive and understood by the population at large through awareness initiatives.

2.2 Project implementation strategy

The proposed project will work with the two governments to design and implement solutions that will have maximum impact on progressing the post referendum process in a peaceful, inclusive and transparent manner. The project has been designed, and will be implemented, in collaboration with other actors and interventions on the ground, in particular the support provided by other development partners.

The project will assist with continuing to support peace within Bougainville and the rest of PNG through three critical pathways: 1) the attainment of a joint agreed outcome via provision of independent technical and operational support to the joint consultations and ratification process; 2) increased awareness and understanding of the post referendum process, progress and any post-referendum issues throughout Bougainville and the rest of PNG via community led and conventional media channels 3) ensuring an inclusive process enabling all stakeholders to participate meaningfully in the BPA and in particular the post referendum process. By doing so progressing the Bougainville Post-Referendum Process that is understood by the people of Bougainville and the rest of Papua New Guinea. These pathways are presented below under three Outputs.

Output 1: Key institutional and operational capacities at national and sub-national level are strengthened to support a successful post referendum process

The successful conduct of the referendum, as enshrined in the BPA and in the Constitution of PNG, has been a critical step to finding a lasting and peaceful solution to the conflict in Bougainville.

At this critical juncture of the peacebuilding process, as the referendum result has been announced, this outcome will enable the UN, including UNDP, to maintain its support to the Post-Referendum process, continuing with timely and coordinated technical and logistical assistance to the Joint Secretariat through support to meetings, the consultation process, and support the engagement of an external moderator. It was agreed in the September 2019 JSB meeting that the consultation process would be assisted by an international Moderator to provide support as and when required. The two governments have requested the UN to identify a list of appropriate, relevant individuals for the two governments' consideration. This process is currently ongoing.

As a new body, the Joint Post-Referendum Secretariat will require operational and functioning assistance in its set up and in the arrangement and conduct of regular consultation meetings between the two groups (GoPNG and ABG consultative teams). At times, there will be a requirement to provide specific technical advice to aid discussions, including legal and constitutional. Women's participation in these meetings remains low, therefore the project will work with both governments to ensure that women are actively engaged in the processes.

Although both governments have pledged to finance the establishment of the Joint Post-Referendum Secretariat, the two co-chairs have indicated that it would need financial and technical support to operate (for example: the conduct of preparatory meetings, fact-finding missions, and advisory support). The two Governments have identified that the process would be strengthened by expertise in comparative transitional processes. The UN has easy access to such expertise through the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) Mediation Support Unit (MSU), which includes providing expertise in comparative transitional process. DPPA has been supporting the post-referendum process since the establishment of the Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce and its initial meetings, in January 2019, through the UN Liaison Officer to Bougainville and Professor Christina Murray, an expert in constitutional affairs and mediation from the MSU.

The Project will extend support to Post Referendum Joint Ministerial Consultations Preparation Team, as defined by the JSB meeting of March 2020, that will be in charge of the Post-Referendum Inter-governmental

consultation process, including administration of a moderator (including contract management and arrangement of travel as and when required) and logistical support to the secretariat's consultation meetings. As per the Taskforce's recommendations, the Joint Secretariat intends to be independent of both governments and will extend administrative, logistical, technical and political support to the intergovernmental consultation process, disseminate jointly agreed information on the process and act as coordinator between government departments. The Bougainville Executive Council (BEC) has approved the establishment of the Bougainville Consultation Forum from which the members of the Bougainville consultation team will be appointed. The Forum will be made up of representatives of all the different factions in Bougainville, with the aim of enabling effective and full participation by all in the consultations. The National Government is putting together a similar structure for its consultation process and it is anticipated that it will announce its team during 2020. Efforts will be made to ensure particular groups including, ex-combatants (through the Core Group), outlier groups, women, youth and church networks will be provided opportunities to be consulted on subjects that form part of the joint consultations and to channels feedback back to the consultation teams.

The non-binding nature of the referendum means the outcome of the referendum will involve a ratification process by the National Parliament. This is a constitutional process and requires the members of parliament, the parliament administration, and people in PNG and in Bougainville to understand the process of ratification of the result, hence, accept the result. The Secretaries for Justice in GoPNG and ABG have been identified as the officials responsible for this programme, and the UN and Conciliation Resources have been supporting meetings of the working group that initially assisted the Post-Referendum Taskforce to move this process forward. As highlighted by the Minister of Bougainville Affairs, and the Taskforce, this process may require specific expertise and technical assistance from legal experts and support from facilitators to ensure that both governments assimilate the best practices adopted from other country experiences and are able to build on such experiences with a view to ensuring a peaceful post-referendum process.

Output 2: Increased awareness on the post referendum process and progress ensuring that both the population in and outside of Bougainville is informed

This outcome is critical for safety and security in the region, with the population looking to engage in and understand the Post-Referendum process. The awareness process will sustain peace in Bougainville through a collaborative engagement between Bougainville and the rest of Papua New Guinea, based on mutual trust, mutual respect, and mutual responsibility. The process will follow Melanesian culture, values, and understandings. The Project will work with the Joint Secretariat to develop key messages and support their dissemination, as well as prepare an overall strategy for the optimal engagement of the media.

As recently highlighted by former ABG President James Tanis, the Melanesian culture requires continued 'face and voice' interactions to ensure the credibility of the message. To provide the people of Bougainville the opportunity to directly hear from their leaders on the post referendum process and to ask them questions, a series of Joint Post Referendum Awareness "Town Halls" will be conducted in each district throughout Bougainville by the National Government and ABG. Throughout 2019 over 18,000 people were directly reached through Joint Referendum Awareness Roadshows, conducted by the leaders of the two governments in each of the 13 districts. This intervention reinforced the need for increased awareness interventions, as communities are not fully knowledgeable of the BPA and, more significantly, the non-binding nature of the referendum, and therefore the post-referendum period and process that will ensue. The nature of PNG and Bougainville society means that the most effective communication on such delicate

topics will need to be delivered face to face. Covid-19 presents a particular challenge to this activity as previous similar interventions have attracted thousands of people. As “face and voice” interactions are integral for community understanding and legitimacy, the project will adapt activities to the restrictions and advice at the time. For instance, more frequent group meetings can be conducted with community leaders, and video imagery of speeches provided to relay to their communities (more information on the risk of COVID-19 can be found in section 3.4 Risks and Assumptions).

In addition, the most common questions asked to the Minister for Bougainville Affairs and the Minister for Peace Agreement, during the Joint Awareness Roadshows in 2019, was why the referendum is non-binding, who will represent the people during the next steps when the two governments consult and more clarification on the options. It is critical therefore that the population do not sense a vacuum, especially if certain bottlenecks are experienced, that people are regularly updated on progress and that they have an opportunity to communicate with those that represent them to ensure that there is a sense of “ownership” on the agreed outcome that will be ratified by the people.

With no word existing in Tok Pisin that describes “transition”, grass roots community dialogues remain an essential component to ensuring understanding during the post-referendum period. By using up to 100 local facilitators across the length and breadth of Bougainville, regular briefing sessions will be conducted with partners, to provide community facilitators with the latest knowledge and awareness materials to bring to the community in their local language.

Due to the passage of time, there is low comprehension in the National Parliament on the Bougainville crisis, the background to the referendum, the current situation in Bougainville, where an Autonomous Government is in place since 2005, and the referendum process. A programme of work will be designed to address this. Certain activities will be designed to enhance cooperation and build on the work and findings of the National Parliament Bipartisan Committee on Bougainville Affairs to develop a parliamentary awareness programme between the parliamentary committees and MPs and to deliver awareness in caucus meetings at the National Government level. This includes inviting former national politicians who were involved in the negotiation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement to speak in the National Parliament and with Members of the Parliament as well as in Bougainville, utilising the cooperation agreement signed in 2019 between the speakers of the two Parliaments (National Parliament and Bougainville House of Representatives).

The project will also support a national media-based awareness campaign to prepare national adverts to keep all Papua New Guineans updated on progress. A similar exercise was conducted in 2019 where a series of television, radio, newspaper and social media adverts were designed to inform all Papua New Guineans of the Bougainville referendum to support understanding and continued peace between Papua New Guineans and Bougainvilleans.

Output 3: Increased opportunities for an inclusive peaceful process for all stakeholders to participate in the Post Referendum Process and contribute to a future Bougainville

This outcome is central to ensuring all key stakeholders in Bougainville understand the BPA and have an opportunity to participate in dialogues on the post referendum process and respect everyone’s human rights. In particular, groups including, ex-combatants (through the Core Group), outlier groups, as well as Human Rights defenders will be provided opportunities to be consulted on subjects that form part of the

joint consultations and be provided with channels to have their feedback and any issues raised addressed. Two Me'ekamui factions still remain outside of the Peace Process and maintain no-go areas in South Bougainville. Opportunities will be developed to support engagement of these groups with the peace architecture and the post referendum process.

Regardless of the agreed consultations on Bougainville's political status, Bougainville will be required to pursue economic growth to generate more opportunities for its people and its fiscal base. A study conducted in 2019 by the National Research Institute (NRI)¹, a Port Moresby-based think tank, determined that the ABG had by 2016 reached six percent of the distance to fiscal self-reliance.² At the same time, there is strong demand across Bougainville for investment in the non-mining sector. This includes agriculture, where 87% of the population receive a livelihood,³ 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. Therefore, for Bougainville to reach fiscal self-reliance, and increase its opportunities for its population, Bougainville requires a considerable expansion in economic activity. As a result, the two governments have requested the UN and Development Partners to assist with economic analysis and the conduct of an Economic Investment Summit to garner outside interest in developing key sectors in Bougainville. The project will contribute a socio-economic analysis toward this output as well as work with the two governments to support the staging of a Summit.

In light of the early stage of post-referendum preparations, the proposed approach maintains high flexibility to deploy resources where they will have maximum impact in moving the process forward. A Project Board, to include the two governments, donor governments and UNDP will continue to guide the allocation of resources as the project moves forward.

The project will work closely with development partners and key stakeholder on the ground to ensure a coordinated approach. The project activities will be provided in conjunction with the assistance currently being made available to the two governments by partners, including Australia and New Zealand.

II. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.1 Expected Results

Building upon the result of the Referendum and the work of the Taskforce, the project will continue to support inter-governmental dialogue between the GoPNG and the ABG, via the post-referendum process. Resources will also be used to ensure that people across Bougainville and PNG are made aware of the progress through use of participatory processes such as storytelling and traditional means of communication, community-level dialogue and additional media-based awareness tools.

¹ <https://pngnri.org/images/Publications/Financing-for-fiscal-autonomy--Fiscal-Self-reliance-in-Bougainville-.pdf>

² The BPA defines fiscal self-reliance, a narrow measure of fiscal autonomy, as having been reached in "*the first year in which the revenues from company tax, customs duties and 70 percent of value added tax collected in Bougainville are equal to the value of the recurrent grant on a sustainable basis*".

³ <https://png.embassy.gov.au/pmsb/1049.html>

Outcome 1: By June 2022, the Bougainville Post-Referendum Process has successfully progressed with joint consultation developments understood by the people in Bougainville and the rest of Papua New Guinea.

Output 1 Key institutional and operational capacities at national and sub-national level are strengthened to support a successful post referendum process

This output will be implemented in close partnership with a range of institutions, departments and other key actors working to advance the peace process in Bougainville. This will include, among others, the Post-Referendum Secretariat, Department of Prime Minister, Offices of both Chief Secretaries, the National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs, Department of Post-Referendum Consultation and Dialogue, as well as both parliaments, in close coordination with other development partners supporting the two governments. The two activity results to support achievement of the output include

A programme of work to support this output includes:

- Operational and technical support to the formation of the Joint Post-Referendum Secretariat;
- Technical and logistical support to the regular meetings of the Joint Post-Referendum Secretariat, the Post Referendum Joint Ministerial Consultations Preparation Team and technical level working group meetings to take place;
- Contracting of legal, constitutional and other technical advisory support, such as comparative transitional processes, as and when required. Contracting of an external moderator to support discussions during the Post-Referendum period;
- Networks of Bougainville Youth, Women and Church leaders strengthened internally and with national counterparts on topics regarding post-referendum process (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA);

Key activities for the attainment of Output 1 will be:

- The two governments meet regularly and agree on joint decisions to further the post referendum process;
- An external moderator supports the dialogue process and provides moderation as and when required;
- Support is extended to the two governments to develop and agree on a joint understanding of the ratification process for the national parliament to follow;
- New ABG officials, following the 2020 ABG elections, are provided induction training on the BPA and post-referendum process (supported by DPPA);
- Bougainville youth, women and church leaders are supported to conduct post-referendum dialogues between regional associations and their national counterparts and feedback findings and recommendations to the consultative team authorities (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA);;
- Relevant National Government and ABG departments, including the Department of Post-Referendum Consultation, the Media Directorate and Dialogue and the Department of Community

Development, are supported to effectively perform their coordinating functions (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA);

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 consultation and decision-making processes.

Output 2: Increased awareness on the post referendum process and progress ensuring that both the population in and outside of Bougainville is informed

With the referendum result known, ensuring that the population is adequately prepared to support the post-referendum consultation process and accept the joint outcome, an informed understanding of progress is vital. This output 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. This output 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 Post-Referendum Joint Secretariat, Department of Prime Minister, Offices of both Chief Secretaries, NCOBA, Department of Post Referendum Dialogue, Office of the Media Bureau, National Broadcasting Commission as well as both parliaments.

A programme of work to address this would comprise:

- 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 communities across Bougainville during the post referendum period are conducted in each district of Bougainville; as well as provide opportunities for Bougainvilleans outside of Bougainville to participate and engage across the main centres in PNG (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA);
- A series of joint key messages are developed and circulated articulating the process and key activities during the post referendum period to support parliamentarians, media, and actors engaging with communities;
- Community level post referendum dialogues are conducted through a network of local community-based facilitators to disseminate key messages in an interactive manner in the local language (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA);
- Media products developed for television, radio, newspaper and social media;
- Training of journalists on the post-referendum process;
- Support to the National Parliament and Bougainville House of Representatives to inform, prepare for and undertake the ratification process in parliament following the declaration of the (consulted) outcome of the referendum; including review the Parliament Standing Orders and the PNG Constitution on the process of ratification in parliament; including the motion process, voting process and thresholds.

Key activities for the attainment of Output 2 will be:

- Co-Chairs of the Post Referendum Joint Ministerial Consultations Preparation Team agree on joint messages on the post-referendum process and progress, and facilitate their dissemination;
- Representatives of the Post Referendum Joint Ministerial Consultations Preparation Team teams and Joint Secretariat partake in district level “Town Hall” question and answer dialogues (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA);
- Innovative community-led dialogues about the post-referendum process and a peaceful future for Bougainville are facilitated throughout the region (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA);
- National adverts designed with local media outlets to communicate joint key messages and inform the population of Bougainville and the rest of Papua New Guinea on the progress and context of the post referendum consultations;
- BPA dialogue and post-referendum awareness raising increases within the two parliaments and across Papua New Guinea (supported by DPPA).

Challenges and opportunities experienced and identified throughout the implementation of the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project were taken into account in designing this project. One such example is: 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; another such example is ensuring communities have the opportunity to address their leaders directly to get a more holistic understanding of the situation. In addition, given the early stage of post-referendum preparations, and the complex process that will ensue the proposed approach will maintain a flexible approach to deploy resources where they will have maximum impact in moving the process forward, via agreement with the Project Board.

Output 3: Increased opportunities for an inclusive, peaceful process for all stakeholders to participate in the Post Referendum Process and contribute to a future Bougainville

With the post-referendum process commencing, ensuring that the key stakeholders groups are adequately involved and included to discuss and input into the subjects being consulted upon and future arrangements to move forward, in a united manner with a shared concept of a future Bougainville. This output 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 Core Group of ex-combatants, the elected Veteran members, Department of Post-Referendum Consultation and Dialogue, the Nazareth Rehabilitation Centre, the BHoR Parliamentary Committee on Gender and Human Rights and the Department of Economic Development. This output will primarily be supported through the cost extension phase of the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project (supported by PBF project through UNDP, UNWomen and UNFPA).

A programme of work to address this would comprise:

- Outlier groups engage under the peace architecture in the post referendum process and contribute to a shared concept for a future Bougainville (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA);

- A Human Rights Forum develops a Bougainville Human Rights Action Plan, and the capacity of the Gender and Human Rights Committee of the BHoR is enhanced to conduct regular human rights monitoring and reporting (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA in partnership with OHCHR);
- Economic Investment Summit conducted identifying opportunities for economic development, employment growth and income generation for a future Bougainville (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA)

Key activities for the attainment of Output 3 will be:

- Working through local peacebuilders and community government structures outreach programmes are conducted to provide opportunities for outlier groups to join and input into the post referendum process (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA);
- A Human Rights Action Plan is designed and the capacity of the Gender and Human Rights BHOR Committee enhanced through development of SOPs to conduct human rights monitoring during the post referendum process (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA in partnership with OHCHR);
- Socio-economic analytical report prepared and presented, technical assistance extended to the two government economic and investment committees for implementation of Economic Investment Summit (supported by PBF SPB project through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA)

3.2 Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The interventions the project aims to support are highly complex and sensitive. The project will need a range of assistance and advice during different parts of implementation. This includes support and overall guidance from the UN's Resident Coordinator's Office, including the Resident Coordinator, the UN Liaison Officer and the UN Peace and Development Advisor. In addition, DPPA will also continue to support the Bougainville peace process, including through the Mediation Support Unit. Specific technical advice, including legal and constitutional will be contracted as and when required. To support awareness and communications, a range of partners including (i)NGOs, local partners, such as radio stations, and awareness experts may be contracted throughout the project.

UNDP will establish a team of experienced staff to support the Joint Secretariat achieve its function. The project has nationalized most of its staff positions to save costs and is using the existing position of the UN Liaison Officer to provide overall political analysis and support to coordination of the project activities in Bougainville, with limited extra costs for the project; the project office is being cost shared with other UN projects. 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. Project programmatic support, including monitoring and reporting and general communications, will be provided by a Programme Support Unit based in Port Moresby. The personnel costs will be proportionally shared between this project and the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville project.

The Project will deploy numerous measures in order to achieve cost effectiveness, and it will adapt its activities to the “new normal” of life with COVID-19. In terms of outsourcing of services, experts will be contracted on a transparent and competitive process, as well as on the value-for-money principle. The Project will seek to achieve economy of scale in investments by combining, where possible, financial resources with other on-going interventions in target localities, or public funds at local and higher government levels, as well as cost share staff cost.

3.3 Partnerships

The primary implementing partners of the project will be the GoPNG and the ABG, through the Joint Secretariat. The bulk of the activities under the Outputs will be delivered through working with and accompanying specific institutions of both governments such as the National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs, 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 Bougainville Executive Committee (BEC), and key interlocutors in Bougainville such as the Department of Post-Referendum Consultation and Dialogue, the Department of Community Development and the Media Directorate as well as the Bougainville House of Representatives (BHoR). Several CSOs including women and youth and Faith Based Organisations will also be involved in implementation, e.g. the Bougainville Women’s Federation, Bougainville Youth Federation, Leitana Nehan, and Nazareth Rehabilitation Centre, among others.

In consultation with the PNG Government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government, Australia’s aid to Bougainville (up to AUS\$50 million) 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.

This project does not duplicate any of the above interventions. The project will coordinate and work within the existing development partner space to provide targeted support to the post-referendum process and awareness of the process. To avoid duplication of efforts or ‘double dipping’ the Project will consult with other partners supporting this process, including Australia and New Zealand, particularly with regard to technical, legal and constitutional support to the consultations. The support to this process is, however, only one of the elements of a holistic approach to laying the foundations for durable peace in Bougainville. As mentioned above, the project includes the activities under the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville project to maximise collaboration, reduce duplicity and minimises costs.

The project will contribute to achieving Outcome 1 of the United Nations Development Programme Country Document on improved transparency, accountability, delivery of justice and promotion of peace and security, which will trigger progress towards achieving Outcome 4 (Peace) of 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).

Upon receiving the request from the Minister for Bougainville Affairs and the ABG Minister for Peace Agreement Implementation, the UN consulted with both ministers, development partners and Conciliation Resources (which is supporting political dialogues within Bougainville and awareness on post-referendum with key stakeholders throughout Bougainville).

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. Lessons learned from the previous PBF projects in this regard were taken into consideration in the designing of this project. These relate to the need for continued and regular support to dialogue among many different levels in order to continue to build relationships of trust and shared confidence in resolving bottlenecks.

3.4 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

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 the Post Referendum process 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 in order to make this project effective
Lack of trust between GoPNG and ABG at political, administrative and financial levels may affect project outcomes	Medium	High	Hold regular meetings with the Chief Secretaries to share risk analysis on bottlenecks to project implementation, inclusive of facilitation of JCB meetings to address concerns of trust
Limited access to quality information and informed discourse at community level	Medium	High	Strengthened engagement throughout Bougainville and strategically, in parts of Papua New Guinea, on post Referendum awareness
UN faces allegations of partiality or blamed for delays in the implementation of the Post Referendum process	Medium	Medium	<p>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.</p> <p>The project will only support activities of joint requests of the two governments, and include the two governments in interventions of the project</p>

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, and consultancies including expediting salary scale surveys for national staff
Lack of will and institutional memory to progress BPA, including post-referendum process, 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	Low	High	Put in place internal Security Measure and orient staff on these measures
Project implementation could be hampered during COVID-19	High	Medium	COVID-19 presents a particular 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 at the time of writing had been postponed until June 2020. 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. 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

			<p>project will have to consider how the awareness component can still be implemented to ensure maximum participation and understanding in light of current restrictions. Alternative communication channels (internet, radio, telephone) will be used, however, they 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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3.5 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Specific focus on the promotion of participation by women, youth, and persons with disabilities will be required to ensure a participatory process is followed. While women played a significant role in spearheading peace talks and bringing about the signing of the BPA in 2001, they have experienced marginalization since the BPA came into effect. In a communiqué dated 13 May 2016, more roles for women are now being demanded by the Bougainville Women’s Federation (BWF), a local NGO, to ensure more inclusive social cohesion through women’s involvement in political decision-making in the region’s post-conflict society. This needs to be strengthened and kept on the radar to ensure broad integration of gender issues, including women’s participation in the post referendum process. The absence of women’s involvement in most Joint Supervisory Body (JSB) meetings and the absence of women in Papua New Guinea’s 10th Parliament, which will be responsible for considering the results of the referendum, are a serious concern for women’s participation in political decisions that will determine Bougainville’s political future. However, progress has been made in the establishment of the Parliamentary Committee on Gender Equality and Human Rights in Bougainville and the inclusion of two women representatives in the Joint Ministerial Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce. During 2019 the Women Peace and Security (WPS) Working Group was revamped with the support of UN Women, the RCO and the UNDP/PBF Project Sustaining Peace in Bougainville. This project will continue to engage the working group to ensure women’s participation in the post-referendum process. It was through the WPS that women’s representation at the Taskforce was increased. The project will also work with the ABG and the Bougainville Consultation Forum to ensure that women are empowered and actively participate in the intra-Bougainvillean consultations. The project will ensure consistency with the UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 2242 on Women, Peace and Security, in particular as they relate to the meaningful participation of women in peace processes.

In relation to youth, the UN’s 2013 Peace and Development Analysis highlights that:

“a large youth population lost schooling time during the conflict and are today referred to negatively as the lost generation. This generation epitomizes lack of skills and competencies, poor or unacceptable social behaviour, excessive substance abuse including alcohol and drugs and are also most times gun totting rascals or gangsters”. The project ensures consistency with UNSC Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, and will enable young people to participate meaningfully in the Bougainville post referendum peace process. Persons with disabilities are, as in many other post-conflict developing contexts, both more numerous than in peaceful developed contexts and significantly underserved. Estimates of persons with disabilities in developing contexts are generally in the range of 20 percent; the addition of war veterans with disabilities raises the estimate for Bougainville even further, and the fact that the blockade of Bougainville left many

without medication for an extended period has likely further increased the number of individuals in Bougainville living with a disability. Given their very significant presence in the population, it will be important for them to have a clear understanding of the post-referendum process.

1.8 South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The project will seek to bring in relevant experience from south-south partnerships as and when required. During the 2019 Referendum preparations, knowledge and lessons learned were shared with the two governments on the experiences in Mindanao, Philippines, and South Sudan. Opportunities for knowledge exchange will continue to be pursued where appropriate during the post-referendum process.

1.8 Knowledge

There is international interest in the progress GoPNG and ABG are making in the implementation of the BPA, with it being viewed as one of the more successful peace agreements globally having ended violence and sustained peace for over 20 years. One of the factors attributed to this is the strength of the Melanesian Tradition, what has been termed the Melanesian way: a process of consultation, conversation and consensus. A series of media and knowledge products are expected to be created that charter the success of the peace agreement and the process of post referendum consultations. To support a conducive enabling environment of the referendum UNDP prepared a 4-minute national advert, that has been viewed over 70,000 times across the world, to explain why Bougainville was having a referendum, its options and the non-binding nature. Similar product(s) can be designed to inform the nation of progress.

3.8 Sustainability and Scaling Up

Activities under each Output are designed to create an enabling environment for a peaceful post referendum in Bougainville, and to ensure that the consultations outcome, whatever it may be, is one that is accepted by the people of Bougainville and of PNG. This is expected to have a lasting peace dividend for the people of Bougainville and PNG.

III. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

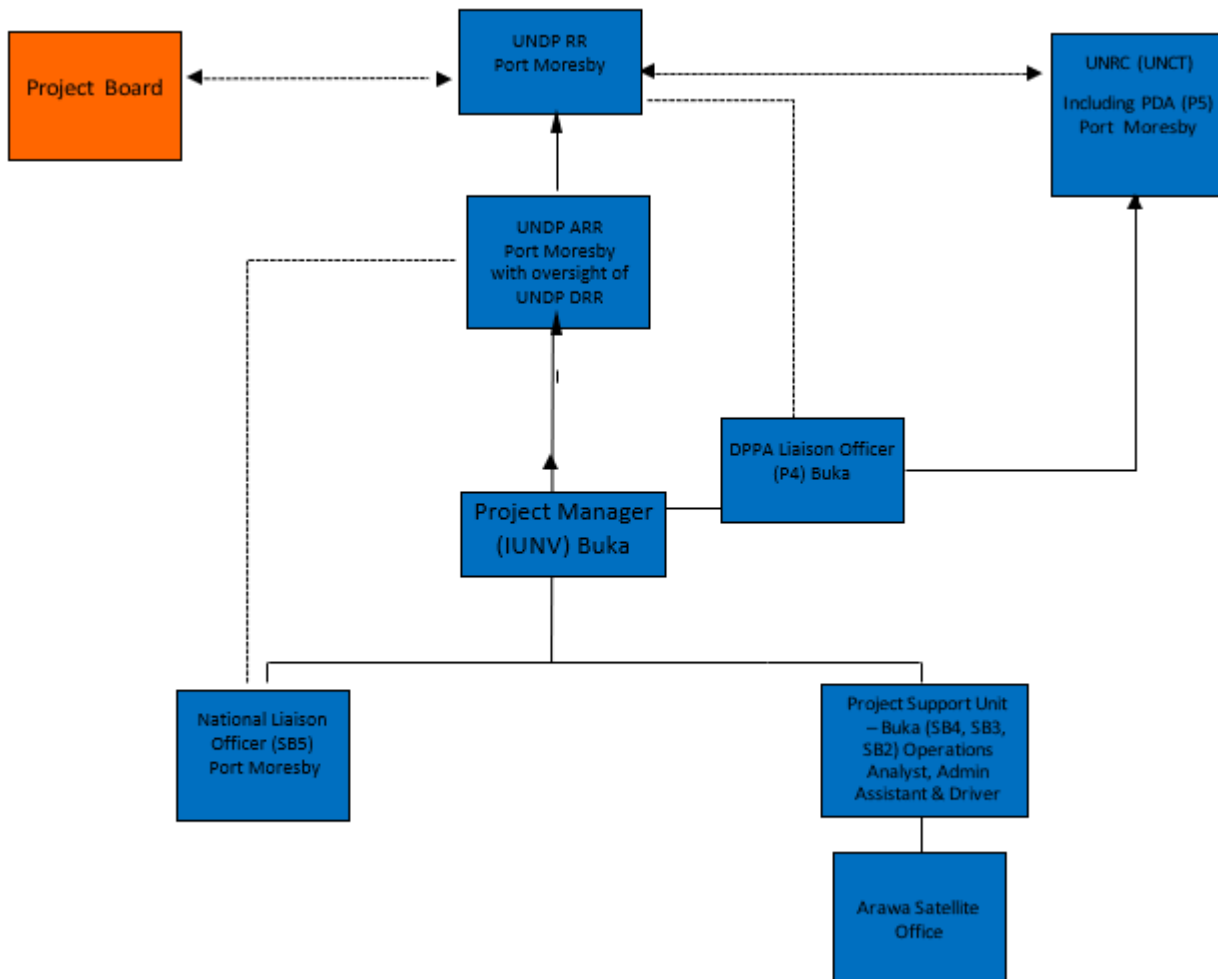
Project Management

UNDP Papua New Guinea has a Country Office with a team of forty plus staff that are a combination of national; international and (I)UNV in Port Moresby; with a project office in Bougainville (Buka). The project will be predominantly implemented through the Buka Office with support from the team in Port Moresby,

both teams will work cohesively and closely together. 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, political analysis, collaboration and coordination provided by the UN Resident Coordinator. The UN DPPA Liaison Officer, will provide to this project a similar role of overall coordination that he is providing to the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville project, advising the project from the political perspective, and ensuring its implementation in a transparent and coordinated manner, in close liaison with other partners working in Bougainville. As well as the Peace and Development Adviser who also support the programme team, in dealing with politically sensitive issues or interventions within the project implementation strategy and facilitating contacts with the National Government.

The project implementation modality will follow the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) process. The team will be comprised of an International UNV Project Manager (IUNV); Operations Analyst (SB4); Admin Associate (SB3) and driver (SB2) based in Buka and a National Liaison Officer (SB5) based in Port Moresby (organogram overleaf). The project supervision will be provided by the UNDP Assistant Resident Representative (ARR) in Port Moresby with direct oversight of the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative (DRR); the Country Office Programme Support Unit will provide quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation. The personnel costs will be shared between this project and the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville project, with the two projects sharing the project manager and support team, with overall coordination provided by the Liaison Officer.

UNDP has a strong global experience in leading and supporting peace processes. UNDP PNG will utilize the lessons learnt from the previous experience, both locally and globally, whilst tailoring the activities to the specific needs and context of a post referendum Bougainville and will ensure that the lessons learnt will be integrated in the model in PNG. Some of these lessons learnt include ensuring that more robust monitoring systems with external verification mechanisms, are implemented not just to measure the immediate project achievements, but also the wider impact of post referendum on the Bougainvilleans.



Reporting

As per UNDP policy, the project will prepare quarterly and annual narrative and financial reports, for the Country Office, which can be shared with donors. The project will provide a financial report, reporting expenditure per activity and remaining cash balance. In addition, the narrative report will provide an overview of the project implementation and progress against activities and results to date, based on the log frame in the project document. Attached is a template of UNDP's Quarterly Reporting Template, which helps illustrate the type of project information that will be captured and the structure of how it will be presented. Additional reporting can be provided, aligned with the respective donor's requirements, as stipulated in the co-financing agreement.

The project will work with the support of the Country Office Programme Specialist and the Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst to design monitoring activities to ensure instruments are prepared and implemented regularly to monitor progress of project results. The Programme Management Unit will also provide monitoring through the review of quarter and annual reports, field visits, ensure compliance with the UNDP corporate policy and requirements for quality assurance. In addition, a final independent project evaluation will be conducted to assess overall performance of the project and achievement of results. In

addition, the UNDP monitoring policy report provides further detail on the roles of different actors within the organization and how they will support monitoring of the project.

UNDAF outcome to which the project contributes: Outcome 4 – Peace			
Sub-Outcome 4.1 By 2022, government agencies and non- government organizations working on good governance, peace and security have capacity and leadership to undertake measures to combat corruption, prevent violence and provide access to justice Output 4.1.3: Citizens are aware of importance and demand /use quality services Outcome indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDAF Indicator 4.1.3.1: Percentage of population expressing satisfaction about quality of services provided by selected government and non-government institutions to combat corruption, prevent violence and provide access to justice • UNDAF Indicator 4.3.3.1: Percentage of population demonstrating understanding and confidence key policy and legislative provisions (Bougainville Peace Agreement) disaggregated by sex, target group and institutions 			
UNDP CPD outcome to which the project contributes: Outcome 1 - By 2022, government and non-governmental institutions demonstrate improved transparency, accountability, delivery of justice and promotion of peace and security. Output 1.1: By 2022, the project-supported institutions have strengthened systems and capacities to perform their functions, roles and responsibilities in support of good governance, service delivery, democracy, peace and security. CPD indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPD Indicator 1.1.1 Improvement in parliamentary committees’ performance in roles and functions as outlined in their legal framework and legislation against qualitative indicator ranking (integrated results and resources framework (IRRF) 2.1.1) • CPD Indicator 1.1.2: Change in citizen perceptions towards quality of service and citizen involvement identified through provincial citizen perception surveys (data disaggregated by men, women and youth; IRRF 2.4.1) 			
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: National and local systems enabled, and communities empowered to ensure the restoration of justice institutions, redress mechanisms and community security			
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Post Referendum Process Support Project			
EXPECTED OUTCOME	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE
Outcome 1: Systems and Capacities are in place for Successful Post Referendum Process	Output 1: Key institutional and operational capacities at national and sub-national level are strengthened to support a successful post referendum process	Activity Result 1.1: Joint secretariat and other key government institutions are fully operational and equipped to perform their functions.	DATA SOURCE 1- Joint- secretariat Public statements,

<p>Baselines:</p> <p>1- Number of joint communiques on post referendum = 0 (2020)</p> <p>2- Referendum Results (2019)</p> <p>3- Evidence of joint decisions by two Governments on post referendum = 0</p> <p>4- Agreement on ratification process = 0</p> <p>5- Sufficient understanding on the Post Referendum Process = TBD</p> <p>6- Two outlier factions not participating under the peace architecture</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>1.1. Number of joint communiques on post referendum issued by the Joint Secretariat</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Frequency of Post Referendum Joint Ministerial Consultations Preparation Team meetings Baseline: Jan 2020 = 0 Target: 20</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Proportion of joint resolutions implemented by the Joint Secretariat Baseline: Jan 2020 = 0% Target: 50% per Year</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Joint Secretariat fully operational and equipped to perform its functions Baseline: Jan 2020 = 0 Joint Secretariat Target: 1 Joint Secretariat established and operational</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.4: Independent legal and constitutional opinions provided to aid consultations and resolutions Baseline: 1 independent legal opinion of the ratification process (2020) Target: 1 supported review of the constitutional requirements for two governments to consider</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.5: External Moderator contracted and providing mediation support if and when required Baseline: 0 External mediator Target: 1 contracted for duration of consultations</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.6 Number of women leaders participating in Post Referendum Joint Ministerial Consultations Preparation Team (SPB) Baseline: 2 women participated in December 2019 Taskforce meeting</p>	<p>1.1.1 Provision of office equipment, communication equipment, for Joint Secretariat to function</p> <p>1.1.2 Independent legal and constitutional opinions provided to aid consultations and resolutions</p> <p>1.1.3 External Moderator contracted and providing mediation support when required</p> <p>1.1.4 Appointed Post Referendum Joint Ministerial Consultations Preparation Teams meet regularly, and resolutions are implemented jointly via the Joint Secretariat</p> <p>1.1.5 Women’s participation in joint consultations enhanced (SPB)</p> <p>1.1.6 National Parliament ratification process agreed and disseminated</p> <p>1.1.7 Awareness Sessions on ratification process conducted in the National Parliament</p> <p>Activity Result 1.2: Institutions supported for an inclusive post referendum process</p> <p>1.2.1 Technical and logistical support extended to NCOBA to effectively perform its coordination roles on Bougainville issues especially the post-referendum (SPB)</p> <p>1.2.2 Technical and logistical support to the office of the ABG Chief Secretary and the Department of Post Referendum Dialogue and Department of Community Development for coordination of post-referendum planning with national government (SPB)</p> <p>1.2.3 Awareness sessions of BPA and post referendum for new ABG officials following the 2020 ABG election</p>	<p>notices, resolutions and meeting minutes</p> <p>2- Joint- secretariat Public statements, Meeting minutes</p> <p>3- Media report and project report</p> <p>4- Request from authorities for assistance</p> <p>5- Meeting minutes And Media release</p> <p>6- Ratification Plan</p> <p>7- Parliamentary Reports</p> <p>8- Parliamentary questions, Parliamentary Reports</p> <p>9- Request from authorities for assistance</p> <p>10- Minutes of Joint Secretariat</p> <p>11- Media report; training report</p> <p>12- Network reports</p> <p>13- Network Results</p>
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<p>1.2. Evidence of joint decisions by two Governments on post referendum consultations, by implementation of resolutions</p> <p>1.3. Level of partnership between the national parliament and BHOR on the ratification process supported by joint statement</p> <p>1.4. Increase in the proportion of population with a sufficient understanding of the post-referendum process</p> <p>1.5. Improved understanding of the BPA and post referendum process by wider PNG population</p> <p>1.6. Number of outlier factions participating under the peace architecture</p>	<p>Target: At least 4 women participating in joint consultations</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.7: National Parliament ratification process agreed and disseminated Baseline: 0 Ratification process Target: 1 Ratification process agreed by both governments</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.8: Number of Awareness Sessions conducted by Parliamentary Committees in the National Parliament on ratification process Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Key government institutions with responsibilities for Post Referendum implementation and coordination are enabled to implement their functions effectively (SPB) Baseline: TBC Target: Timely inputs by responsible government departments into the post referendum consultations</p> <p>Output Indicator: 1.2.2 Awareness session conducted with new ABG officials following the 2020 ABG election on BPA and post referendum process Baseline: 2020 = 0 Target = 1 for new MPs</p> <p>Output Indicator: 1.2.3 Number of post referendum dialogues with key federation groups: Women, Youth and Churches conducted (SPB). Baseline: 2020 = 0 Target = 3 per annum per group</p>	<p>1.2.4 Dialogue on the post referendum process with key federation groups including women, youth, veterans and churches</p>	
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<p>Target:</p> <p>1- 4 communiques over 2 years</p> <p>2- Implementation of all necessary resolutions to progress post referendum consultations</p>	<p>Output Indicator: 1.2.4 Key groups: Women, Youth and Churches conduct dialogue forums in their localities on Post for bottom-up feedback in the Bougainville leader’s Consultative forum (SPB). Baseline: 2020 = 0 Target = 1 per group, per annum</p>		
<p>3- Ratification process agreed</p> <p>4- 50% of Bougainville Population understand the post referendum process</p> <p>5- 10% of population understand the BPA and the Post Referendum Process</p> <p>6- 2 Outliers and communities around the last factions become part of the post referendum process</p>	<p>Output 2 Increased awareness on the post referendum process and progress ensuring that both the population in and outside of Bougainville is informed</p> <p>Output Indicator: 2.1.1 Joint messages agreed by the Co-Chairs of Post Referendum Joint Ministerial Consultations Preparation Team and distributed throughout Bougainville Baseline: 2020 = 2 Joint Messages agreed (for referendum) Target: 1,000 copies of joint messages printed and distributed in Bougainville</p> <p>Output Indicator: 2.1.2 Number of Districts that host Joint Town Hall meetings covering BPA, and post referendum period (SPB) Baseline: 13 = 2019 Target: 13 districts twice (2021 and 2020)</p> <p>Output Indicator: 2.1.3 Number of post referendum awareness sessions staged outside of Bougainville Baseline: 3 = 2018 Target: 6 (3 in 2021 and 3 in 2022)</p>	<p>Activity Result 2.1: The Joint Secretariat prepares and co-chairs agree joint messages on the post referendum and facilitate their dissemination</p> <p>2.1.1 Assist in developing joint messages 2.1.2 Assist in disseminating joint messages 2.1.3 Develop community facilitator awareness materials and capacity building to support targeted communities’ dialogues on post referendum story (SPB) 2.1.4 Develop a national awareness campaign on the BPA and post referendum 2.1.5 Develop a Radio Tok back series on post referendum 2.1.6 Technical and logistical support to Joint Town Halls connecting communities in the 13 districts with local and national political leadership (SPB) 2.1.7 Provide support toward increasing understanding of the post referendum process to the wider PNG community through Town Halls in main centres across PNG 2.1.8 Strengthen media reporting on Bougainville, including training on conflict sensitive post referendum reporting</p>	<p>1- Copy of Joint messages 2- Media Reports 3- Media reports 4- Community Reports 5- Frequently Asked Questions in Facilitator reports 6- Copy of adverts 7- Results from focus group discussions around adverts 8- Training reports and a pre and post training survey of media practitioners attending the training</p>

	<p>Output Indicator: 2.1.4 Number of people reached through community led dialogues about the post referendum process and a peaceful future for Bougainville based on joint messages (SPB) Baseline: 15,000 = 2019 Baseline: TBC Target 1: Trends in community questions highlighting increased understanding of process Target 2: 30,000 more (15,000 in 2021; 15,000 in 2022)</p> <p>Output Indicator: 2.1.5 Number of Awareness Adverts aired across Papua New Guinea for Papua New Guinean's to have an understanding of the post referendum process and progress addressing any questions and concerns Baseline: 1 = 2019 Target: 2 National Awareness Advert aired across Papua New Guinea via television, radio and newspaper</p> <p>Output Indicator: 2.1.6: Media practitioners have an increased awareness and knowledge of the BPA and post referendum process Baseline: 2019 = 1 training held in 2019 Target = 2 trainings and demonstrated improvement in knowledge on BPA and post referendum issues</p> <p>Baseline: TBC through course test at start Target = 100% improvement by media practitioners in closing course test</p>		
	<p>Output 3 Increased opportunities for an inclusive peaceful process for all stakeholders to participate in the Post Referendum Process and contribute to a future Bougainville</p>	<p>Activity Result 3.1 Increased opportunities for an inclusive peaceful process in the post referendum</p>	<p>1- Media reports 2- Media Reports and Economic Summit presentations and papers</p>

	<p>Output Indicator: 3.1.1 Outlier groups engage in post referendum process (SPB) Baseline: 2020 = 0 Target = 2</p> <p>Output Indicator: 3.1.2 Economic and Investment Summit leads to additional investment commitments and economic opportunities (SPB) Baseline: 2020 = 0 Target = 1</p> <p>Output Indicator: 3.1.3 Human Rights Forum develops a Bougainville Human Rights Action Plan (SPB) Baseline: 2020 = 0 Target = 1</p> <p>Output Indicator: 3.1.4 Human Rights are monitored during the post referendum period by the Human Rights and Gender BHOR committee forming a yearly report (SPB) Baseline: 2020 = 0 Target: 2 yearly reports</p>	<p>3.1.1 Design quick impact through bottom up dialogue to support peaceful inclusion of outlier groups (SPB)</p> <p>3.1.2 Socio-economic analytical report prepared and presented (SPB)</p> <p>3.1.3 Technical assistance extended to the two-governments economic and investment committees for implementation of Economic Investment Summit (SPB)</p> <p>3.1.4 Capacity of the BHOR Gender and Human Rights Committee enhanced to monitor Human Rights by developing operational guidelines and trainings (SPB)</p> <p>3.1.5 Training of government officials on human rights (SPB)</p>	
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IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	NA	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	NA	
Lessons Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured in the annual report by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Develop Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		

	<p>Quality Assurance will be conducted at the design stage, once during the implementation and once at the closure stage. Quarter and annual reports will be provided and shared with the donor</p> <p>Field visits will be conducted by the CO programme management team</p> <p>Updating project tracking process supported by evidence will be conducted regularly and captured in the project reports.</p>				
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	Project will prepare quarterly report annual/ (progress report) as well as the final report. A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period. See Country O monitoring policy annexed to the document	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold annual project reviews (or more annually as needed) to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

	<p>budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.</p>				
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Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Output Evaluation	Joint Secretariat	UNDP	UNDP	March 2022	GoPNG and ABG	\$40,000
Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards	UNDP			Prior the project endorsement through the project board		

V. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ⁴⁵

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2		Project Amount (USD)	Complimentary/ Parallel funding (PBF, DPPA) 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	40,000		UN		40,000 (DPPA)
	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 (PBF)
	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 (PBF)

⁴ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

⁵ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

	Sub-Total for Output 1				669,500	240,000
Output 2:	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	
Increased awareness on the post referendum process and progress ensuring that both the population in and outside of Bougainville is informed <i>Gender marker: 2</i>	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 (PBF)
	2.3 BPA dialogue and post referendum awareness raising by national and ABG leaders and key actors within Bougainville and for Bougainvilleans living outside of Bougainville	60,000	90,000	UNDP		150,000 (PBF)
	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	17,000	13,000	UN		40,000 (DPPA)
	MONITORING Perceptions Survey		50,000	UNDP	50,000	
	Sub-Total for Output 2				232,185	350,000
Output 3	3.1 Peace interventions to build confidence and encourage participation in post-referendum process by outlier factions	50,000	50,000	UNDP UNW UNFPA		100,000 (PBF)
Increased opportunities for an inclusive peaceful process for all stakeholders to participate in the Post Referendum Process and contribute to a future Bougainville	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 (PBF)
	3.3 Key ABG and GoPNG institutions are supported to host Socio-Economic and Investment Summit	40,000		UNDP		40,000 (PBF)
	3.4 Support to illiterate youth in conflict management	35,000	35,000	UNFPA		70,000 (PBF)
	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	1,014,579
General Management Support (8%) ***					123,887	65,421
TOTAL					1,672,473	1,080,000

*DPPA (Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs); PBF (Peacebuilding Fund; presented in blue); ** Direct Project Cost (DPC), *** GMS 7% GMS for PBF

VI. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This project will be directly implemented (DIM) by UNDP Papua New Guinea in consultation with the project's beneficiaries and other project partners. UNDP will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU).

Project Management

PMU: The PMU is the dedicated, technically staffed unit that administers, manages, and monitors the overall post referendum support project on a day-to-day basis.

The Project Manager, based in Buka, leads the PMU and report to the ARR. The Project Manager will be responsible for implementation of all project activities undertaken by the project, in close coordination with the UNDP Country Office. The Project Manager will be responsible for:

- day-to-day management and decision-making for the project;
- ensuring that the project produces the outputs and results specified as determined by the Project Board, in compliance with the required standards of quality, and within the specified limits of time and cost; and
- reporting as required on the project's activities and outcomes.

PMU staff will ensure compliance with UNDP procedures in the areas of human resources, procurement, and finance. UNDP will also deploy other short-term and medium-term consultants, as required.

The PMU can also serve a secretariat function for donor coordination and support as outlined under the Project Board functions (see below).

Given the political sensitivities and donor partnerships involved, there is a need for regular (fortnightly at minimum) briefings and debriefings with the UNDP/PNG Country Office senior management (Resident Representative and Assistant Resident Representative/Governance), whose support is often critical when swift decisions/actions are necessary.

Project Assurance: As per UNDP rules of programme and project management, the Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. This delegated role will be undertaken within the UNDP/PNG Country Office by the Assistant Resident Representative (ARR). The project assurance role involves oversight over the operations processes, budget planning and financial management, donor coordination, and tracking donor contributions and transfers. Project Support will be provided by the UNDP Bureau for Programme and Policy Support (BPPS), via both the Bangkok regional hub and HQ in New York, and the Department of Political and Peacekeeping Affairs. This

may include implementation support missions, as well as support to the project and country office in monitoring progress towards the project outputs.

Project Board

Within the framework of the project, the Project Manager will report to a Project Board, which comprises the following members:

- Board Chair: UNDP/PNG Resident Representative, or a delegated representative;
- Board Co-Chairs: Director/NCOBA and Secretary of the Department of Post-Referendum Dialogue and Consultation;
- Member *ex-officio*: UN Resident Coordinator in Papua New Guinea;
- Board Members: Representatives of Development Partners contributing to the project;
- Observers: as applicable and directed by the Board
- Secretariat: Project Manager

The Project Board is the group responsible for making management decisions for the project when guidance is required, including recommendations for UNDP approval of project revisions. Such decisions must adhere to UNDP rules and regulations.

Within the context of the project *per se*, the Project Board provides a specific policy and decision-making mechanism. The Project Board is responsible for general oversight of project activities, including financial oversight and approval of funding allocations within the overall budget as recommended by the PMU (see below). It should receive regular reports from the PMU and the primary beneficiaries, approve major activities and expenditures, reach consensus and take decisions on any change in the project work plan, provide ongoing risk analysis, and consider funding for emerging issues. Project reviews by the Board should be undertaken at regular intervals (preferably quarterly) or as necessary.

The Project Board will perform the following functions:

- Review and approve the Annual Work Plan;
- Review semi-annual progress reports;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Conduct regular meetings to review Progress Reports and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Assess and decide on workplan changes through project and budget revisions;
- Assure that all project outputs have been produced satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the final project report, including lessons learned;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Commission and review project evaluations;
- Keep both the national government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government updated on project activities.

Chair and meetings

The Project Board is facilitated by the PMU, which provides secretariat services. The Project Manager will serve as the Secretary to the Project Board and attend its meetings ex officio. He/she will co-ordinate and channel inputs into the meetings of the Project Board. The Project Board includes representatives from contributing donors to the project,⁶ the Joint Secretariat, the Resident Coordinator of the UN in PNG, and other key domestic stakeholders as required (including CSOs). It will be co-chaired by the Project Board Chair (UNDP's Resident Representative in PNG) or a delegated representative, and by a representative of the National Government and the ABG. Observers can be invited to join the Project Board on the joint decision of the co-chairs.

The Project Board will meet in person at least once every six months, or more frequently at the request of the Chair(s) to address specific issues if necessary. Minutes recording decisions will be circulated to all members of the Project Board after the meeting. This will be the responsibility of the Project Manager. Any representative of the Project Board may make a request to the Project Manager that other participants be invited as observers to attend any meeting.

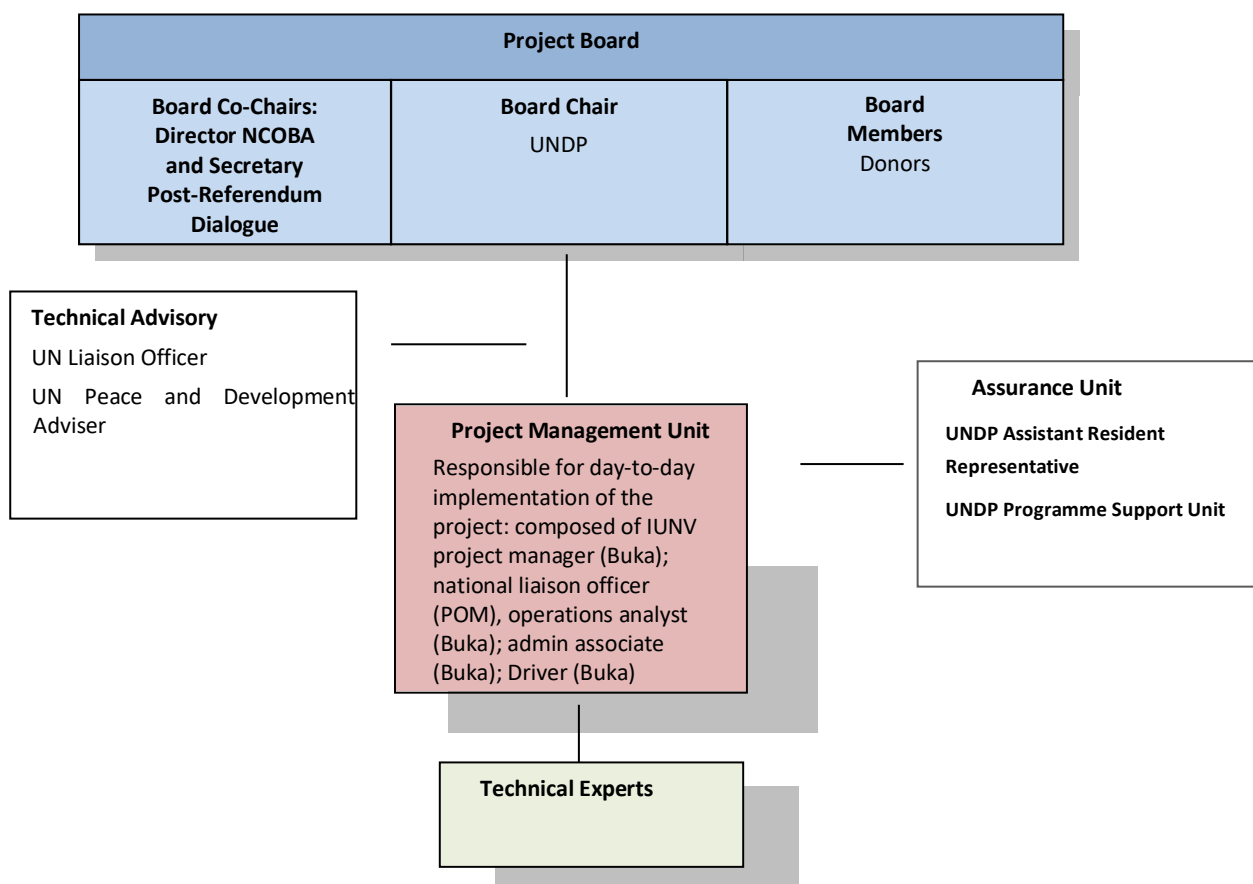
Other coordination meetings

Over and above the mechanisms outlined above, additional coordination meetings may be convened by the Joint Secretariat or UNDP at the political or technical levels with development partners as required. When relevant the project board can also provide the governance mechanism for the PBF funded Sustaining Peace in Bougainville project, as and when relevant.

Overall Management Arrangements

The overall Management Arrangements structure is shown in the diagram below:

⁶ At the time of writing the UK Government is a donor to the project. The Governments of Ireland, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Switzerland have expressed interest in contributing.



VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Papua New Guinea and UNDP, signed on 7 April 1981. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be directly implemented by UNDP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

VIII. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]⁷ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]⁸ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

⁷ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

⁸ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

- b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
- c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.
- d. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- e. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- f. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- h. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the

responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- i. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- j. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- k. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

IX. ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [\[English\]](#) [\[French\]](#) [\[Spanish\]](#), including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*
3. **Risk Analysis.** Use the standard [Risk Register template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Register](#) for instructions
4. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)
5. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions**

DSP

DEPT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DATE RECEIVED: 18 / 6 / 20



PRIME MINISTER
PORT MORESBY

16 June 2020

H.E. Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations Secretariat
405 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Dear Secretary-General Guterres,

At the outset, I would like to thank you for your continued support to my Government's peacebuilding activities in PNG under the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

I wish to also thank you for the invitation to address the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) Meeting on PNG on 12 May 2020 and inform that I was unable to officiate at this important occasion. In my absence I directed for Deputy Prime-Minister, Mr. Davis Steven, to address the distinguished members of the PBC.

The PBF I am pleased to acknowledge has supported the PNG Government's peacebuilding activities since 2015, including the provision of \$15 million to facilitate implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. It has also invested \$1.5 million in the Southern Highlands and Hela provinces following the 2018 earthquake.

Given the positive results arising from this assistance and in terms of continuity, I request for your intervention to declare PNG re-eligible for PBF support for the next five years based on existing peacebuilding strategies with the United Nations.

I am therefore pleased to formally submit PNG's PBF Re-Eligibility Request and confirm alignment with my Government's peacebuilding priorities, particularly in Bougainville and the Highlands Region.

In Bougainville, my Government's priority is to continue sustaining and supporting the Bougainville peace process through dialogue and awareness in the post-referendum period.

Whilst for the Highlands Region, our priority is to collaborate with United Nations partners on implementing the Highlands Joint Programme to support the creation of peaceful and enabling conditions for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces.

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In conclusion, I look forward to your favourable consideration and endorsement for this request.

Yours sincerely,



**HON. JAMES MARAPE, MP
PRIME MINISTER**



Bougainville Post Referendum Process Support Project

Inaugural Steering Committee Meeting – Project Appraisal Meeting

15 June 2020

Minute approved by the Co-chairs:

For the Government of Papua New Guinea	For the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG)	For the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Papua New Guinea
		
John Anuma, Acting Director NCOBA	Stephanie Elijah Secretary, Department of Post Referendum Consultation and Dialogue	Dirk Wagener Resident Representative
Date: 30/06/2020	Date: 26/06/2020	Date: 26/06/2020

Introduction and overview

- **Welcome and introductions** – The two Co-Chairs, Mr. Anuma, Acting Director NCOBA, and Mr. Wagener, UNDP Resident Representative opened the inaugural meeting. Ms. Elizah, Secretary, Department of Post Referendum Consultation and Dialogue, ABG, the third Co-chair, provided an introduction upon joining.
- **The Co-chairs acknowledged those in attendance** and thanked the partners for the support they have provided over the years which has funded important and catalytic interventions to assist the National Government and Autonomous Bougainville Government progress implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.
- **Mr. Wagener stated that** UN has been providing assistance to the two governments on the implementation of the **Bougainville Peace Agreement** since its signing in 2001. Some key highlights are below:
 - Between 2011 and 2014, UNDP supported the initiation of the dialogue between the two governments. A key part of this support was on facilitating the holding of the **Joint Supervisory Body (JSB) meetings** to discuss the delayed implementation of the BPA and the Autonomous Arrangements.
 - Between 2015 and 2017, the JSB agreed to work towards setting the date of the holding of the referendum and the key criteria.
 - UNDP led the work on facilitating the different workstreams to progress this agreement. Keys parts of this were on the **approach to hold the referendum** and **weapons disposal**.
 - In addition, the UN supported work on the **Women’s Peace and Security** and the successfully sourced funding from PBF for two gender interventions (led by UN Women) to support women’s participation in peacebuilding and conflict prevention. **A first ever Parliamentary Committee on the SDGs** was also set up through this support.
- In 2018 UNDP, through the **Bougainville Referendum Support Project**, provided direct support to the holding of the **Bougainville Referendum**, and, with contributions from the PBF, extended support to the commencement of preparatory work to the **Joint Ministerial Post Referendum Taskforce**.

Summary of the Project

Mr. Rui Flores (UN Liaison Officer) and Mr. Stephen Liston (UNDP Project Manager) presented an overview of the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project and introduced The Post-Referendum Support Project, designed to support the ongoing Bougainville peacebuilding process.

Summary of the Sustaining Peace Project:

Starting in 2018, with a budget of USD4 million, implemented in partnership across three UN agencies (UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA), to maximise comparative advantage, the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project has supported the two governments and civil society organisations progress the Bougainville Peace Agreement in three key areas:

Political Dialogue: through support to (x4) JSB meetings, (x9) Joint Ministerial Taskforce meetings, signing of the Parliamentary Partnership Agreement and the conduct of the Second Autonomy Review.

Awareness of the BPA: through support to dissemination of Joint key messages through, community level dialogue facilitations (15,000 people reached), joint ministerial level awareness roadshows (18,000 people directly reached), national television, radio and newspaper adverts (across the nation for three weeks), Radio Drama (aired across Bougainville and uploaded to YouTube) and training of Journalists (18 National & Bougainville Journalists trained).

Weapons Disposal: through support to the (x4) Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat (JWDS) meetings, the advocacy and awareness of JWDS and Veteran's Summit resolutions (1,800 people reached), and containment of weapons.

A cost extension of the Peacebuilding Fund's Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project (USD 1 million for 18 months; to be implemented by the three UN Agencies – UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA) is in process. The cost extension phase has been designed to run as a parallel project to the Post Referendum Process Support Project to ensure the Process is inclusive of marginalized groups (women, youth and veterans). The project will also work with the key actors to support outlying factions engage in the dialogue and come into the peace architecture.

Introduction of the Post Referendum Process Support Project

The Project is designed following the request of the two governments, is based on JSB and Taskforce resolutions, and will be implemented in close coordination and partnership with the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project.

The project activities are based on a budget of USD 2.7 million (of which USD 1 million will come through parallel funding by the Peacebuilding Fund, through the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project, to support inclusive participation. In addition, the UN's Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will also contribute parallel funding. These combined with the resources from development partners will form the Umbrella Project (Post Referendum Process Support Project) and is based on a 24-month duration (July 2020 – June 2022).

The project will support the post referendum process and progression of the BPA through three output areas:

- **Output 1 Dialogue:** Support to the operationalisation of the Joint Secretariat, logistical and technical support to regular working level, and ministerial level meetings, and support to the two governments coordination mechanisms for implementation of the BPA.
- **Output 2 Awareness:** Support in the Design and dissemination of the Joint Key Messages and providing training for journalists.
- **Output 3 Inclusive participation** Design of peace interventions with remaining outlier factions, Human Rights monitoring during the post referendum period and support to the two governments to host an Economic Investment Summit in 2021.

For a breakdown of the activities, development partners and the Peacebuilding Fund will support, please see the Project Document.

The Project will benefit from support from the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) Liaison Officer who will coordinate and advise the project from the political perspective and ensure its implementation in a transparent, coordinated and politically appropriate manner, in close liaison with other partners working in Bougainville.

Questions and Answers

The table below presents the questions, answers and any action points from the discussions following the presentations of the two projects.

Name	Questions/Comments	Response
Mr. John Anuma, Acting Director, NCOBA	<p>Cabinet has approved the budget and the structure of Post Referendum Secretariat costing PGK889,829 (for personal emoluments, and goods and services) for 2021.</p> <p>What support from the Bougainville Referendum Support Project would be given?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Wagener responded saying that a Liaison Officer would be recruited through the project who will be able to provide additional capacity support to NCOBA. Mr. Rui Flores added that the project will provide technical and logistical support to the Secretariat for funding of meetings (travel and logistics) as well as any technical assistance requested by the two governments. The Project Manager, Mr Liston, said that there was a budget line in the project to provide direct support to the two governments in the setup of the new Joint Secretariat. To be used for assets acquisition, and not to cover recurrent costs. This is to be discussed in further detail with the two governments when the project begins.
Mr. Hiroki Fukumoto Embassy of Japan	Requested for more specified meeting schedules for the new project and the number of meetings spread over the two years scheduled for both GoPNG and ABG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary of the DPRCD, Ms. Elijah, said meeting schedules will be provided and confirmed after the ABG elections and a new ABG parliament is established. This should be completed by mid-November. It will also require further discussion within the Working Group. However, she anticipated approximately 4 per year Mr. Flores explained that the number of meetings could not be predicted, with working group level meetings more regular to support consultations.
H.E. Mr Breandán Ó Caolláí Ambassador of Ireland to Australia	Requested for the final report of the Bougainville Referendum Support Project; whether the impact of COVID-19 was factored into the design of the new project and the funding gaps referring to the new project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final BRSP report will be provided no later than 30 June 2020. COVID-19 Mr. Wagener mentioned that PNG had not been greatly affected by COVID also stating that there was an unknown future. However, programming was adapting to the new restrictions and regulations, including using teleconferencing equipment. Mr. Flores said that since the March State of Emergency the UN has facilitated regular

		<p>dialogues between the two Ministers over the UN's teleconferencing equipment and three working group meeting of the Post-Referendum Joint Ministerial Consultation Preparation Team were convened through video conference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Liston explained that the total budget for the project is USD2.7 million. Of this, USD1 million will be mobilized as "parallel" funding from Peace Building Support Office (with additional parallel funding from DPPA to be factored in), USD110,000 and USD115,000 had been mobilized from the Governments of the UK and Ireland, plus the office was in advanced dialogue with Government of Germany for Euro500,000. Leaving approximately USD1 million to be mobilized. The Governments of Switzerland and Japan have both previously expressed an interest in supporting the project • Mr. Wagener clarified that UNDP will make a request to the three multi Party Trust Fund donors of the Bougainville Referendum Support Project (New Zealand, Australia and Germany) if the residual funds from the project could be re-programmed into the post referendum project. He will follow directly with these three Governments to make the request separately.
<p>Ms. Alithia Barampataz Project Manager UNW</p>	<p>How would ABG elections affect the delivery of the project activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is dependent on the completion of the ABG elections and inductions of new members in the establishment of new house. Ms. Elijah disclosed the working group is proposing the first Consultation Meetings to occur in November 2020.
<p>H.E. Keith Scott UK High Commissioner to Papua New Guinea</p>	<p>Within the current post referendum period now, and especially when the referendum has just been conducted, and whilst considering the issue on meeting schedules not been confirmed, how can the momentum and trust of people be maintained? What is the status of the proposed economic summit and the status/process of the devolution of powers?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Wagener emphasized the importance of awareness raising as a tool to keep people abreast of progress in PNG and Bougainville to keep the momentum and trust adding also that the proposed economic summit would take effect in the first quarter of 2021. This was due to ABG elections and the current COVID-19 situation. • Mr. Flores added to the conversation by saying that the devolution of power to the drawing down of power arrangements already had a process for both governments (PNG and ABG) to agree. • Ms. Stephanie Elijah gave insight into the JSB resolution of 2017, especially on the process agreed to deal with the draw down or the transfer of powers.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The March 2020 JSB resolution changed the dynamics of the transfer of power, relating to sovereignty. ABG was to take charge of the total transfer of powers included in the Bougainville Peace Agreement. • Concerned ABG departments have been working with PNG Government counterparts in addressing issues with the drawdown of powers spelt out in the BPA. Consultation and dialogue activities proposed in the project will also cover draw down of powers relating to sovereignty
<p>Mr. John Anuma Acting Director, NCOBA</p>	<p>How will ABG manage the elections during COVID-19.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Elijah responded by saying that although ABG has extended for another 2 months of SOE orders, most orders have been relaxed except those dealing with border concerns. The election dates remain whilst observing SOE Orders. Observing basic rules - public announcement on public gatherings in hamlets will be emphasized during election.
<p>Mr. Alistair McEachern, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Papua New Guinea</p>	<p>What is envisaged of regarding an external moderator in the project and what will be UNDP's role?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Elijah's response to the role of the external moderator was for the engagement of an international moderator who is familiar with Bougainville. Both Governments prefer to provide a list of their preferred moderators to UNDP after which UNDP will support with their engagement. Specifically, the role of the moderator is to stop any impasses that may occur during the Post Referendum Consultations. • During a mock exercise for the role of the moderator, ABG realized that they are without a chair and have concluded that the chair should be the moderator. Both governments however acknowledge the UN's support in engaging the moderator as a must. • Mr. Flores explained that following the decision of the two governments on the selection of a moderator, UNDP's role will be to contract manage the moderator, covering logistical costs to mediate consultations, as and when bottlenecks are encountered. • Mr. Anuma said that the decision on the moderator will wait until after the 2020 ABG election and a new ABG President is elected. A TOR is to be drawn up by the two governments.

Dr. Andreas Radke, Counsellor, German Embassy in Australia	German Embassy is pleased with the work and the invitation to participate. Since they are based in Canberra it is difficult to remotely monitor donor activities in PNG/Bougainville. Would prefer contact listing of the steering committee for ease of communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Wagener responded that all steering committee members and especially German representatives will be added on to the PNG-based Bougainville Development Partners Group.

Conclusion and Approval:

The Committee approved the Project following appraisal and the inaugural Steering Committee Meeting was closed.

Annex 1: List of Participants

Co Charis:

Mr. John Anuma (Co-Chair; Acting Director, National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs)

Ms. Stephanie Elijah (Co-Chair; Secretary, Department of Post Referendum Consultation and Dialogue, ABG)

Mr. Dirk Wagener (Co-Chair, Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme)

Attendees:

H.E. Keith Scott (British High Commissioner to PNG)

H.E. Mr Breandán Ó Caollaí, (Ambassador, Embassy of Ireland, Canberra Australia)

Mr. Andrew Egan (Minister Counsellor, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Papua New Guinea)

Mr. Alistair McEachern (Counsellor, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Papua New Guinea)

Ms. Davene Vroon (Acting High Commissioner, New Zealand High Commissions, Papua New Guinea)

Ms. Jemma Lala (Counsellor, New Zealand High Commission, Papua New Guinea)

Mr. Stefano Vescovi (Embassy of Switzerland, Australia)

Dr. Andreas Radke (German Embassy, Australia)

Mr. Hiroki Fukumoto (Embassy of Japan, Papua New Guinea)

Mr. Chad Morris (Embassy of the USA, Papua New Guinea)

Mr. Gianluca Rampolla (United Nations Resident Coordinator, PNG)

Mr. Rui Flores (United Nations, PNG)

Ms. Julie Bukikun (United Nations Development Programme, PNG)

Mr. Ed Vrkic (United Nations Development Programme, PNG)

Mr. Stephen Liston (United Nations Development Programme, PNG)

Ms. Caroline Nyamayemombe (UN Women, PNG)

Ms. Alithia Barampataz (UN Women, PNG)

Ms. Gabrielle John (UN Women NW, PNG)

Mr. Rabbi Royan (UNFPA, PNG)

Mr. Shruti Tripathi (UNFPA, PNG)

Mr. Steven Panui, (UNFPA, PNG)