

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Papua New Guinea -Country Office

Quarterly Report

Reporting Period	Q1 & Q2
Government Counterpart	NCOBA, Dep. Post Referendum Consultation and Dialogue
Project Name	Sustaining Peace in Bougainville
Prog. Priority Area	Peace
Focus Locations:	ARoB
AWP Budget	USD 555,927
Available Funds for year	USD 555,927
Expenditure to date	USD335,298.00

CONTRIBUTING DONORS: PEACEBUILDING FUND

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SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

- 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, 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 a lasting political settlement”. The referendum is non-binding, meaning the two governments will consult with each other and the agreed outcome be ratified by the National Parliament. A few days after the return of the writ, in December 2019, the project supported the first Post-Referendum Taskforce meeting to take place after the referendum. The Taskforce meeting was highly symbolic with a large number of stakeholders including women’s representatives, local peacebuilders, Me’ekamui representatives and political leaders acknowledging the referendum result. It was agreed in
- In March 2020 the National Government, followed by the Autonomous Bougainville Government, declared a national State of Emergency following the first confirmed case of COVID-19 in Morobe Province. The initial State of Emergency (SOE) in Bougainville was declared for 21 days; the BHOR voted to extend it twice: for two months until June 2020, and then by another two months until August 2020. The SOE orders include, but not limited to: closing of the main markets of Buka, Buin and Arawa; closing of clubs, restaurants, and liquor stores; moratorium on all sports, restrictions to social gatherings authorised to a total of 5 people; with church services allowed a total of 10. All border crossing and movements by ships, boats and canoes to be monitored and subject to checks and controls by the law enforcement officers within Bougainville. Passenger flights from locations in Papua New Guinea to Bougainville were temporarily halted. Due to the high number of Bougainvilleans that were stranded in Port Moresby after more than two months of lockdown, the Controller of the State of Emergency started allowing special flights into Buka. On 27 May, a special Air Niugini flight with 43 travellers onboard was allowed to land in Buka. Another special flight has been scheduled for 30 May.
- As legally required, the ABG Presidential and Parliamentary elections were prescribed be completed by the 15 June 2020, with the issuance of the writs planned for the 27 March 2020. However, the declaration of the SOE orders ultimately resulted in a deferral of the elections. Following discussions between the Electoral Commission, the Controller for the SOE, the Department of Health and the Speaker of the BHOR, the Speaker of the BHOR announced that the writs were issued on the 17 June, with the formation of the new government expected on the 15 September 2020, three months later than expected. Nomination of candidates for the ABG 2020 general elections were completed on 23 June, with a record number of candidates (446) contesting the 39 seats of the Bougainville House of Representatives and the Presidency of the AROB. This is the highest number of candidates ever received by the ABG Electoral Commission for a general election in the AROB. On the 29 May, the Supreme Court passed the decision on the case put forward by the Bougainville Executive Council on President John Momis’s Human Right to run for a third term of office (the Bougainville constitution permits a President two terms of Office). Four Supreme Court ruled against the application, ending months of speculation and politicking.
- The Project supported the first Joint Supervisory Body meeting, co-Chaired by the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea and the President of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, after the referendum, in March 2020, where key resolutions led by the Prime Minister and President included: acknowledgement and acceptance of the democratic choice of the Bougainville People for independence; endorsed the Post Referendum Inter-Governmental Consultations Process Framework, including its structure, timeframe, secretariat and moderator; as well as instructed the transfer of all remaining powers and functions under the BPA to the ABG to manage its affairs.

- The March 2020 JSB meeting accepted the Joint Weapons Secretary Status Report and noted that all requirements of the Bougainville weapons disposal process has been fully complied and that the weapons disposal pillar of the BPA has been successfully implemented. Recognizing that any remaining weapons in Bougainville are now a law and order issue and subject to the PNG Fire Arms Act. The Project played an important role supporting the Joint Weapons Secretariat and disseminating its resolutions. The project also extended support to compilation of the Joint Weapons Secretary Status report.
- Despite the restrictions in place from the SOE in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the UN has continued to facilitate discussions, via telecommunication infrastructure, between the two ministerial co-chairs of the Taskforce and at the working group level between the two governments in preparation for the first Joint Consultations meeting, due to take place following the ABG election (in September 2020). Topics discussed include the joint work plan for the secretariat, finalization of the process of ratification and development of a communication strategy.
- Due to the impact of COVID19 the planned community dialogues for 2020 had a moratorium from March to May following the announcement of the SOE in Bougainville. 13 community dialogues were conducted covering 233 people outside of this period. This compared with the 15,000 people (of which 7,047 were women) that were reached in 2019 through a network of over 106 community facilitators (of which 46 were women). Dialogues resumed in May and are being used to facilitate discussion on the post referendum process and to share government information on the COVID-19. The community facilitators, however, continue to provide an important “pulse reading” of community sentiment. In late April this year facilitators signaled that an information gap on post referendum progress had occurred, after a few months of no formal updates. This information was used to prompt a press release from the ABG Minister for Post Referendum Consultation to update the people on progress of the post referendum consultations. The press release has been circulated through the network of facilitators.
- Working through a joint delivery the RCO/DPPA, UNDSS, OHCHR, and UNDP together are engaging the various factions still outside the BPA in Konnou, South Bougainville, with the ambition to bringing them to the negotiating table to discuss and agree a plan to ensure lasting peace and unification. Two UN missions have been conducted in 2020 to support preparatory dialogues with the factional leaders, who have been warring for over 30 years. The missions are laying the ground work, developing relations with the factional leaders, updating the conflict dynamics and strengthening participants’ understanding of the UN Secretary Generals’ message on the Global Ceasefire. The project is working in close partnership with the Nazareth Centre of Rehabilitation, which has been involved in community level peacebuilding in the area for some time.
- Following requests by the Core Group of Veterans to the two governments to identify economic opportunities for veterans and outlying factions to engage in, and channel efforts away from rent seeking to production and positive contribution towards a future Bougainville, the project is supporting the two government economic departments responsible prepare to host an Economic and Investment Summit. The UN is preparing a socio-economic analytical paper that assesses the potential of the non-mining sector to open a discussion on investment opportunities. The UN has also been asked by the two governments to coordinate international support for the Summit. The Summit has been postponed until Q1 2021, due to the impact of subsequent COVID-19 restrictions on the conduct of the ABG elections.

PROGRESS AND/OR KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED TOWARDS THE OUTCOME AND IF NO PROGRESS, EXPLAIN THE CHALLENGES HINDERED TO PROGRESS OR ACHIEVE THE RESULTS:

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

- The Project supported the JSB meeting in March 2020 where key resolutions led by the Prime Minister and President included: acknowledgement and acceptance of the democratic choice of the Bougainville People for independence; endorsed the Post Referendum Inter-Governmental Consultations Process Framework, including its structure, timeframe, secretariat and moderator; as well as instructed the transfer of all remaining powers and functions under the BPA to the ABG to manage its affairs.
- Despite the restrictions in place from the State of Emergency in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the UN has continued to facilitate discussions, via telecommunication infrastructure, between the two ministerial co-chairs of the Taskforce and at the working group level between the two governments in preparation for the first Joint Consultations meeting, due to take place following the ABG election (in September 2020). Topics discussed include the joint work plan for the secretariat, finalisation of the process of ratification and development of a communication strategy.
- To better understand the impact COVID-19, and subsequent government restrictions, have had on the lives of Bougainvilleans and business operating in Bougainville, and how best government and the international community can respond, the project supported the design and roll out of a socio-economic household survey and business survey, in partnership with the ABG Chief Secretary's Office and the Department for Economic Development. At the time of writing over 100 surveys had been completed and returned to the UN for analysis.

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

- The project supported an extensive investment in awareness campaigns from grass roots to national television adverts in the lead up to the referendum in November 2019. National adverts were designed and circulated through Television, Radio and Newspaper to ensure all Papua New Guineans had the opportunity to understand what a referendum was (as this was PNG's first referendum), why Bougainville was having a referendum (embedded in the BPA), what the options were and the process that would follow the referendum. The adverts were circulated through official channels for three weeks, on social media alone the advert was viewed over 70,000 times.
- Through a highly participatory process involving five UN agencies (UNDP, UNWomen, UNFPA, OHCHR and RCO), multiple ABG and GoPNG government departments and civil society (youth and women), the project coordinated the production of a radio drama. Set in a post conflict, fictional Bougainville but based on real events, using Bougainvillean and Papua New Guinean script writers, sound producers and directors, and media personnel from two radio station (local and national), the 15 episode drama explored key issues around identity, trauma, gender rights, the referendum, unity and peace; embedded in the Joint Key messages agreed by the two Governments.
- Due to the impact of COVID19 the planned community dialogues for 2020 had a moratorium from March to May following the announcement of the State of Emergency in Bougainville. 13 community dialogues were conducted covering 233 people outside of this period. This compared with the 15,000 people (of which 7,047 were women) that were reached in 2019 through a network of over 106 community facilitators (of which 46 were women). Dialogues resumed in May and are being used to facilitate discussion on the post referendum process and to share government information on the COVID-19. The community facilitators, however, continue to provide an important "pulse reading" of community sentiment. In late

April this year facilitators signalled that an information gap on post referendum progress had occurred, after a few months of no formal updates. This information was used to prompt a press release from the ABG Minister for Post Referendum Consultation to update the people on progress of the post referendum consultations. The press release has been circulated through the network of facilitators.

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

- The March 2020 JSB meeting accepted the Joint Weapons Secretary Status Report and noted that all requirements of the Bougainville weapons disposal process has been fully complied and that the weapons disposal pillar of the BPA has been successfully implemented. Recognising that any remaining weapons in Bougainville are now a law and order issue and subject to the PNG Fire Arms Act.
- The project focus is now on the two remaining outlier factions in Kon'nou and Tonu. Working through a joint delivery the RCO/DPPA, UNDSS, OHCHR, and UNDP together are engaging the various factions still outside the BPA in Konnou, South Bougainville, with the ambition to bringing them to the negotiating table to discuss and agree a plan to ensure lasting peace and unification. Two UN missions have been conducted in 2020 to support preparatory dialogues with the factional leaders, who have been warring for over 30 years. The missions are laying the ground work, developing relations with the factional leaders, updating the conflict dynamics and strengthening participants' understanding of the UN Secretary Generals' message on the Global Ceasefire. The project is working in close partnership with the Nazareth Centre of Rehabilitation, which has been involved in community level peacebuilding in the area for some time.
- Following requests by the Core Group of Veterans to the two governments to identify economic opportunities for veterans and outlying factions to engage in, and channel efforts away from rent seeking to production and positive contribution towards a future Bougainville, the project is supporting the two government economic departments responsible prepare to host an Economic and Investment Summit. The UN is preparing a socio-economic analytical paper that assesses the potential of the non-mining sector to open a discussion on investment opportunities. The UN has also been asked by the two governments to coordinate international support for the Summit.

SECTION 2 – PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUTS & PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN ANNUAL WORK PLAN

OUTPUT 1 – Enhanced political dialogue between the two Governments and the two Parliaments ensures decisions around BPA implementation and referendum are progressed jointly

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... • ... 			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JSB meets regularly and its resolutions are implemented jointly by the two governments 2. The two parliaments make joint decisions on the BPA and referendum processes, including on post-referendum 3. Key government institutions with responsibilities for BPA implementation and coordination between the two governments are enabled to implement their functions effectively 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 JSB in 2017 2. 10% implementation rate of JSB resolutions 3. 0 Parliamentary Partnership 4. 0 ratification plan for parliamentarians to implement 5. No NCOBA permanent presence in the AROB to facilitate the implementation of the BPA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4 over 2 years (2 per year) 2. 40% 3. 1 Parliamentary Partnership Signed 4. 1 ratification plan for parliamentarians to implement 5. NCOBA establishes a permanent presence in the AROB to facilitate the implementation of the BPA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4 JSB meeting over two years: 1 in 2018, 2 meetings in 2019, 1 in March 2020 2. 79% of resolutions implemented 3. A Parliamentary Partnership Agreement has been signed between the National Parliament and the Bougainville House of Representatives in September 2019 4. Ratification plan drafted and under discussion 5. NCOBA established a permanent presence in the AROB to facilitate the implementation of the BPA
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to JSB meetings (logistical and technical) • Support to Post Referendum Taskforce meetings (logistical and technical) • Support to Parliamentary Partnership (logistical and technical) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 JSB meeting in March • Support to 4 Taskforce meetings facilitated via telecommunication equipment. Plus additional support to working group meeting 	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media Coverage of JSB • Minister Punghau's ABG press release of Taskforce • Minister Temu's and Minister Punghau's address to National Parliament and BHOR 			

OUTPUT 2 – INCREASED DIALOGUE AND AWARENESS ON THE BPA, REFERENDUM AND POST-REFERENDUM ISSUES ENSURING THAT BOTH THE POPULATION IN AND OUTSIDE OF BOUGAINVILLE IS INFORMED, AND IS AND FEELS, INCLUDED IN THE PROCESS

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both governments agree on joint messages on the BPA, including referendum, and facilitate their dissemination 2. Innovative and community led dialogues about a peaceful future for Bougainville 3. BPA dialogue and referendum awareness raising increases within Papua New Guinea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0 Joint key messages prepared and agreed 2. 0 awareness sessions conducted by the Department of Community Government at the district level 3. 0 radio dramas on the BPA produced and aired across Bougainville and Papua New Guinea 4. Media practitioners lacking awareness and knowledge of the BPA and referendum process 5. 0 national awareness adverts explaining referendum, post referendum and BPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1000 key messages disseminated 2. 13 awareness sessions by community government 3. A radio drama of 15 episodes launched 4. 2 trainings with trainees demonstrating improvement in knowledge on BPA and referendum issues 5. 1 set of national awareness adverts aired across PNG explaining referendum, post referendum and BPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1000 key messages disseminated 2. Over 20 sessions have been held through 5 Joint Roadshows, reaching over 18,000 people directly. The ABG Community Government structure is used to coordinate the roadshow in each location in the region. 3. A radio drama of 15 episodes was launched 4. 1 Media Dialogue 90% of the participants showed a change in level of BPA knowledge 5. National awareness adverts aired across PNG explaining referendum, post referendum and BPA on TV, Radio, Newspaper and Social Media
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community facilitations with 7,000 people 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID 19 moratorium meant 230 people reached to date 	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PaCSIA Monitoring Reports 			

OUTPUT 3 – WEAPONS DISPOSAL IS PROGRESSED AS PER THE BPA THROUGH A JOINT ABG-GOPNG PROCESS WHILST SUPPORTING FACTIONAL UNIFICATION AND SOLUTIONS TO SECURITY CONCERNS OF OUTLIER COMMUNITIES

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In partnership with DPAI, implementation of the recommendations of the weapons disposal report by the UN, including support to the set up and operation of a Joint Secretariat; identification of remaining weapons and monitoring of collection 2. Support to factional unification in Bougainville including bringing the remaining outliers on board with BPA and helping them to implement and monitor MoUs between the factions and ABG 3. Support provided to community-based re-insertion activities in war affected communities and linked to weapons disposal process for improved social cohesion and support to those wounded during the war 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No conditions agreed through a JSB resolution on the political conditions for the successful collection of weapons as 2. Level of knowledge gained by CSOs, CBOs, Community Governments, women, youth and churches on weapons disposal as a key pillar of the BPA and of arms collection processes 3. No collection centers set up to contain weapons 4. 3 Factions are not recognized to work with ABG to actively participate in the implementation of the peace process 5. 0 unification between veterans and Me'ekamui 6. No youth resource centers providing services identified by regional youth associations 7. No communities in key areas benefiting from community-based disarmament awareness sessions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 JSB Resolution 2. 43% confident in weapons disposal process 3. 2 weapons containment centres 4. 3 factions recognised 5. 1 unification ceremony 6. 3 resource centers handed to ABG 7. 10 communities benefitting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 JSB Resolution successfully reached 2018. The JSB of March 01, 2019 resolved that a national reconciliation be staged before the referendum between PNG and Bougainville. A “pre-national reconciliation ceremony” was conducted in East New Britain Province involving former PNG Security Forces and ex-combatants from Bougainville 2. Over 80% of wards in seven districts (Kieta, Wakunai, Buin, Bana, Siwai, Panguna and Torokina) have been covered with perception workshops. 3. 2 weapons containment centers set up in Arawa and Buin 4. 1 faction recognized. Project is working with all UN to support other two factions 5. 1 unification ceremony in Arawa in 2019 6. 3 resource centers handed to ABG in 2020 7. 19 communities supported with weapons disposal

Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan	Progress Against Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Weapons Disposal Report • Support to two remaining factions • Youth Resource Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weapons Disposal Report Presented to March 2020 JSB • Working with RCO, UNDSS and OHCHR project has supported two missions to outside factions to support their engagement. Preparing ground work for peace talks later in 2020 at a neutral venue. • Youth Resource Centres handed to Dep. Community Development. Plans initiated to prepare small grants to Regional Youth Groups
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finals Weapons Disposal Report • Media statements of Me'ekamui Panguna supporting referendum • Media release of youth resource centres handed over 	

SECTION 3 – PROGRAMME PRINCIPLES (LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND, GENDER, ACCOUNTABILITY, PEACE AND CONFLICT, HUMAN RIGHTS, SUSTAINABILITY & RESILIENCE) PREFERABLE WITH REFERENCE

Use the guiding questions to assist in structuring the narrative for this section – where possible provide disaggregated statistics and data:

1. For the leaving no one behind, what type of support the project provided (direct/indirect), aiming at leaving no one behind. The intervention could be focusing on strengthening or fulfilling rights complemented by targeted institutional development support to strengthen local capacity.

The main peacebuilding progress achieved by the project is building trust between the two governments. The project's primary focus over the last 22 months was to support the two government progress the BPA with a particular focus on creating an enabling environment for a peaceful, informed referendum, and to increase safety and security of communities by supporting disposal of remaining weapons in communities. Through high level political fora, and working group level discussions, which the project assisted with, the National Government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government provided the necessary leadership and resources for the Bougainville Referendum Commission to conduct a "credible, transparent and inclusive" referendum. The project in partnership with the UN's Mediation Unit, DPPA and Conciliation Resources, supported the two governments prepare the ground work for the post referendum process, via inclusive dialogue with political leaders, women representatives and veterans. In addition, over 300 weapons have been removed from outlier communities and contained in two centres in Arawa and Buin awaiting final destruction. The March 2020 JSB noted that all requirements of the Bougainville weapons disposal process have been fully complied and that the weapons disposal pillar of the BPA has been successfully implemented with any remaining weapons subject to the PNG Fire Arms Act.

The project supported an extensive investment in awareness campaigns from grass roots to national television adverts in the lead up to the referendum. National adverts were designed and circulated through Television, Radio and Newspaper to ensure all Papua New Guineans had the opportunity to understand what a referendum was (as this was PNG's first referendum), why Bougainville was having a referendum (embedded in the BPA), what the options were and the process that would follow the referendum. The adverts were circulated through official channels for three weeks, on social media alone the advert was viewed over 70,000 times.

In the lead up to the referendum, a large concerted effort was made across Bougainville to support the peace process, remove weapons from communities, and (for those divided by the conflict) to reconcile. Instruments such as the constituency level Referendum Ready Decelerations, referendum checklists, and the Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat, were used to guide local level interventions. Key reconciliations involving the Churches in Bougainville (April 2019), Veterans and Me'ekamui (July 2019; more below) and a symbolic reconciliation between former Bougainvillean combatants and members of PNG's security forces (November 2019), all supported further integration and unification. Such initiatives also supported Me'ekamui factions from across Bougainville, but in particular in and around Panguna mine, where the crisis started, to come into the peace architecture and remove weapons from their communities and partake in the referendum. Continued efforts were made to include the various Me'ekamui groups (main cluster of outlier groups) in the process. This was particularly successful with many of the Me'ekamui factions across Bougainville, especially in the Panguna area, where Moses Pipiro (General of the Me'ekamui Defence Force), advocated strongly for Me'ekamui participation in the referendum. The conduct of the referendum itself was described by many in Bougainville as a key step in the healing process.

2. What was the proportion of women, men, vulnerable groups' participation in project activities (as beneficiaries, decision-makers or change agents) during the reporting period?

The Transitions Dialogues Project is a series of community level dialogues that have reached over 15,000 participants, of which 7,047 were women. This has been implemented through a network of 106 community facilitators of which 46 are women, trained and equipped with awareness and dialogue tools such as projectors and awareness material. In addition, the Radio Drama was produced in partnership with the Bougainville Women's Federation and UN Women, which has ensured the championing of key gender issues in the 15 episode drama. The Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce expanded its membership to include two women's representatives through effective advocacy by the Project and in partnership with the PBF Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative Project. Transition Dialogues resumed in May and are being used to facilitate discussion on the post referendum process and to share government information on the COVID-19. The community facilitators, however, continue to provide an important "pulse reading" of community sentiment.

3. Were specific activities or components targeted at women, youth or other vulnerable groups? What was the objective and was this achieved? Specifically, how did the activities impact on women's empowerment (confidence, self-esteem, capacity for leadership and self-organization)?

The project successfully advocated and supported two women from the Bougainville Women's Federation join the Joint Ministerial Post Referendum Planning Taskforce, a high level body preparing for the day after the referendum result. Regional consultations on the 2012-2017 Youth Policy, were conducted in Bougainville with a total of over 100 key representatives from the Bougainville Youth Federation and District and Urban Youth Associations, Bougainville Women's' organisations, human rights defenders, community government, NGO's and church. UNDP was involved in the Bougainville Youth Development Policy validation workshop conducted on 11 and 12 March 2020, was completed in joint collaboration with Bougainville Partnership. More than 50 stakeholders deliberated over the first draft of the Bougainville Youth Development Policy (2020-2025). It is expected that the policy will be passed by the next Government potentially in the 4th quarter of 2020.

4. Were there any actual or perceived impact(s) (negative or positive) on key vulnerable groups as a result of the project activities within this reporting period? For example, increased work load, incidents of violence or other forms of backlash, statement/declaration in support of women/women's rights, change in gender stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes toward women and girls, and commitment of men to support women's empowerment. How can the negative impacts be mitigated or eliminated, and positive impacts increased?

Not that the project is aware of.

5. Are there any internal and/or external factors contributing to the success/failure of gender and human rights mainstreaming within the project?

The project benefitted from the work of UNWomen, UNFPA and OHCHR under the Gender Youth Promotion Initiative which built the capacity of Bougainville Women's Federations, Youth Federations and Human Rights Defenders to engage in the referendum and post referendum.

6. Were the results achieved reflect the interconnections among the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and sustainability, risk management, and strengthening national capacities? If yes, how?

The project supported the containment of over 300 weapons out of communities in 2019 through interventions designed to support the Joint Weapons Disposal Secretariat. The project focus is now on the two remaining outlier factions in Kon'nou and Tonu. Working through a joint delivery the RCO/DPPA, UNDSS, OHCHR, and UNDP together are engaging the various factions still outside the BPA in Konnou, South Bougainville, with the ambition to bringing them to the negotiating table to discuss and agree a plan to ensure lasting peace and unification. Two UN missions have been conducted in 2020 to support preparatory dialogues with the factional leaders, who have been warring for over 30 years. The missions are laying the ground work, developing relations with the factional leaders, updating the conflict dynamics and strengthening participants' understanding of the UN Secretary Generals' message on the Global Ceasefire. The project is working in close partnership with the Nazareth Centre of Rehabilitation, which has been involved in community level peacebuilding in the area for some time.

7. Were the social and environmental standards applied? '

Where applicable do no harm analysis was applied.

8. Was there any action from the project in supporting integration of environmental issues and social protection in national policies?

No.

9. In achieving the results, was there any action to ensure linkages with emergency, crises and humanitarian systems, How?

The UN's Liaison Officer was a member of the COVID19 Special Taskforce in Bougainville. This provided an entry point for the project in partnership with PaCSIA to design interventions to support the COVID-19 response. Using a network of 106 trained facilitators the project worked with the UN Liaison Officer and the PaCSIA coordinator to support dissemination of ABG and National COVID19 awareness materials.

10. Was there any identification of resilience-building capacities that can be applied to ensure actions do no harm and promote synergies among the support provided by other international development sectors in the country?

SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

UNDP, UNFPA and UNWomen held a one-day Lessons Learned Workshop on 18 March 2020 at Destiny Conference Room in Buka Town. The purpose of the workshop was to evaluate and assess the overall performance of the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville (SPB) Project, especially in relation to meeting its objectives, future scanning of key risks to sustained peace in a post referendum environment and how best the project can assist in addressing these. The workshop was attended by more than 28 participants, from across key stakeholders in Bougainville and Papua New Guinea, including members of the two administrations, youth and women’s networks and local peace builders.

In addition, the workshop was designed to capture information from key stakeholders and partners and to ascertain whether project objectives have been met; if they remain relevant and what improvements the project can make to better its support to sustaining peace in Bougainville. This information will be used to inform the design and development of interventions for a Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) ‘cost extension’ programme for the Sustaining Peace in Bougainville Project.

Some of the key findings from the workshop are presented below:

- Overall the UN continues to be perceived as a key, neutral, independent partner in Bougainville by governments, stakeholders and communities.
- The Sustaining Peace in Bougainville project was specifically credited as being highly relevant and supportive in progressing implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA).
- The UN’s role through the PBF was recognized for facilitating joint decision making between GoPNG and ABG to implement the BPA, especially its contributions to a successful referendum, BPA awareness raising throughout Bougainville, and support to weapons disposal.
- The opportunity of a ‘cost extension’ for the current SPB project was deemed important by all participants and that such an extension would greatly support post-referendum dialogue and awareness programmes during the Post Referendum Period.
- Key risks to sustaining peace were identified by the group as: the process of the post referendum period (management, representation, inclusion, communication), remaining outlier groups with access to weapons, and future mining (/resource extraction) actions.
- Key challenges the group identified for the project included sustainability of programme, turnover of staff and request for UN to provide an increased coordination role.
- 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
- It is requested that the project continues to advocate and enhance opportunities for women and youth to participate in decision making and strengthen their networks with government, within internal networks and communities.
- Project goals in the areas of dialogue, awareness and unification remain relevant going forward. Some activities can be re-designed to better support these goals in the new post-referendum context.

SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project.

Type of Risk ¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political	Lack of will to progress the Post Referendum process due to shifting government priorities	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
Political	Lack of trust between GoPNG and ABG at political, administrative and financial levels may affect project outcomes	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
Political	Limited access to quality information and informed discourse at community level	Strengthened engagement throughout Bougainville and strategically, in parts of Papua New Guinea on post Referendum awareness
Political	UN faces allegations of partiality or blamed for delays in the implementation of the Post Referendum process	<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>
Other	Lack of substantive engagement with women and young people due to entrenched unequal social norms	Specific funds allocated and impact carefully monitored throughout the lifespan of the project to ensure women and young people are engaged
Security	Escalation of violence during the implementation of the project	Use existing early warning/early response systems to detect and mitigate violence
Organizational	Capacity limitation of partners to engage including the various ABG departments may affect project implementation	<p>Capacity assessment and reinforcement of Implementing Partners to support projects.</p> <p>Inclusion and engagement of partners in various project activities to</p>

¹ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

		build their capacity
Operational	Project not being able to attract and retain qualified staff	Consider Detailed Assignments, and consultancies including expediting salary scale surveys for national staff
Political	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	Being flexible and responsive to these changes and quick to build relationships and provide briefings with new leaders
Security	Safety of all project staff including non-Bougainvilleans	Put in place internal Security Measure and orient staff on these measures
Security, Strategic, Operational, Other	Project implementation could be hampered during COVID-19	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 project will have to consider how the awareness com-

		<p>ponent 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 also suffer their own constraints in Bougainville. The project team will operate in regular dialogue with relevant PNG and ABG authorities and the World Health Organisation to ensure programming is updated and aligned with the latest health policies, restrictions and advice.</p>
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SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Lessons Learned Workshop	18 March 2020	28 participants from across ABG, civil society and national government reviewed project experience to date and how it can be improved.	Finding presented in Lessons Learned Report, Summary presented in Lessons Learned section of this report.
Project Board Meeting	15 June 2020	Steering Committee consisting of key government partners and external partners discussed the umbrella Post Referendum Process Support Project which contains parallel funding from Sustaining Peace Project	
DIM Audit		Not Applicable	
Independent Evaluation	December 2021	Will occur at end of Cost Extension Phase.	
JSB and Post Referendum Task Force Meetings	On-going	Briefs and summaries sent around internally. Resolutions published in media.	
PaCSIA	30 June 2020	Final Report for Transitions Dialogues	Regular monitoring reports and FAQs by communities received during project
Updated Conflict Analysis	April 2020	Updated Conflict Analysis for Bougainville	Identified key areas of support for bilateral commitments to the post referendum support project and Cost Extension of PBF

SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available re-sources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Expenditure	Balance ²	% Delivery	Comments
Peacebuilding Fund	USD3.4 million	USD555,927	100%	USD335,298	USD 220,629	60%	In process of applying for an 18 month, additional USD1 million cost extension
Unfunded							
TOTAL	USD3.4 million	USD555,927	100%	USD335,298	USD 220,629	60%	

² Available resource for the year minus funds disbursed till now, figures reported in the table are interim and subject to final upon the financial closure of general ledger

ANNEX 1: TARGETED GROUP³

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training/event/meeting, etc..	Location of event	Event Organizer
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
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18.								
19.								
20.								
21.								
22.								
23.								
24.								

³ Targeted group could include women, men, youth, minorities, people with disabilities, etc...through meetings, workshops, training, survey, implementing activities,