



**PROJECT DOCUMENT**  
***Papua New Guinea***

**Project Title: Sustaining Peace through Economic Empowerment**

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Implementation modality: Direct Implementation (DIM)

**Start Date:** 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 **End Date:** 31 December 2022**LPAC Meeting date:** TBC**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 through UNDP and the London-based international Non-Governmental Organization 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 convener 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.



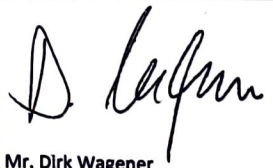
The *Sustaining Peace through Economic Empowerment* project (The Project) is designed to support the ongoing Bougainville peacebuilding process. The Project frames the support that the UN through UNDP can provide for the immediate post-referendum processes, including provision of technical and logistical support to the two governments on 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.

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. 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.

<p><b>Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD)</b>  <b>UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:</b>  <b>4 – Peace</b>  <b>Sub-Outcome 4.1</b>          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><b>UNDP PNG CPD 2018-2022:</b> “By 2022, government and non-governmental institutions demonstrate improved transparency, accountability, delivery of justice and promotion of peace and security.</p> <p><b>UNDP Bougainville referendum</b> is supported to <b>PNG CPD Output 1.3:</b> The conduct free and fair elections, and post referendum strategies with the two governments are formulated.</p> <p><b>Sustainable Development Goals to which the project contributes:</b>          5 – Gender Equality          16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions          17 – Partnerships for the Goals</p> <p><b>Indicative Gender Marker: Two</b></p>	<b>Total resource required:</b>	<b>USD 2,842,181</b>	
	<b>Total resources allocated:</b>	<b>UNDP TRAC:</b>	
		<b>Donor: Japan</b>	<b>USD 2,842,181</b>
		<b>Government:</b>	
		<b>In-Kind:</b>	
	<b>Unfunded:</b>		

Agreed by (signatures):

Government of Papua New Guinea	Autonomous Bougainville Government	UNDP
		
Ivan Pomaleu, OBE Secretary, Department of Prime Minister and NEC	Mr. Shadrach Himata Acting Chief Secretary, Autonomous Bougainville Government	Mr. Dirk Wagener UNDP Resident Representative
Date: 4.5.2021	Date:	Date: 4.5.2021

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## I. 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.

The 11<sup>th</sup> December 2019 marked a historical moment for 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 present.

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) 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 participate in the referendum.

However, the combined risk of outlying factions and remaining weapons in Bougainville played out during the referendum, with localized armed conflict escalating in the constituency of Kon'nou in south Bougainville, leading to six deaths and 479 displaced persons (191 in care centres, 288 in local villages). The rise in tensions was a combination of ongoing cyclical retaliations between factions in the Kon'nou. This resulted in many families seeking refuge outside their communities.

In 2018, the United Nations in PNG conducted a review of the *2014 Peace and Development Analysis for Bougainville*, which involved consultation with regional authorities, and in March 2020 the UN updated its Conflict Analysis for Bougainville. It also conducted a lessons learned workshop on sustaining peace in Bougainville. The Conflict Analysis and the Lessons Learned report identified key risks to peace going forward as:

- **Post-Referendum Process:** Including the legitimacy of the consulting group by the population, the management of information, awareness on the process and progress, the importance of an inclusion with a broad spectrum of meaningful participation across Bougainville society.
- **Outlier groups:** There are two large outlier groups remaining in Kon'nou and Tonu (both South Bougainville). Both remain a key issue in preventing Bougainville moving forward in a united manner and in the case of Kon'nou the outlier group was responsible for approx. 500 internally displaced people during the referendum period.
- **Influence of resource extraction and sustainable livelihoods for families:** In the absence of livelihood opportunities for the majority of people to engage in, Bougainville will remain constrained. This was also identified in the 2018 PDA review workshop, that there remains strong demand for

investment in the non-mining sector, where most Bougainvilleans pursue their livelihoods, as a way of developing the weak economic base of the region.

- **Communal violence and social cohesion:** The lack of awareness and understanding of the BPA and post referendum process due to illiteracy is a major driver of a negative mentality and disconnect. The protection and monitoring of Human Rights during the post referendum process is considered an important part of maintaining social stability.
- **Economic Growth:** The importance of stimulating economic growth, economic opportunity and employment for Bougainvilleans as a critical contribution to the ongoing peace process.

Two groups remain marginalized and under-represented in official dialogue and decision making: women, and youth. Their voice has strengthened as a collective, however, they generally remain underutilized. 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, continued and increased engagement by marginalized groups such as women and youth in the post referendum period. Both will continue to play a key role in bringing communities together and providing channels of information, particularly women's groups.

## THE ECONOMY OF BOUGAINVILLE

Before the civil war began, Bougainville was a wealthy province with "highly favorable socio-economic indicators relative to the rest of the nation," according to a 2018 report by the Papua New Guinea National Research Institute. It had the second highest per capita income of PNG's 20 provinces, the highest life expectancy, lowest infant mortality and second-lowest proportion of the population without any schooling. Since its economy collapsed during the military blockade, Bougainvilleans have depended mostly on agriculture and small-scale mining. While official statistics about Bougainville's economy are not available, the PNG National Research Institute estimates that the region has a per-capita GDP of about \$1,100 and relies heavily on money from the National Government.

It was envisioned at the signing of the Peace Agreement, that the economy of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB) would recover over time, and in the process, provide revenues for the budget. The concept of fiscal self-reliance was introduced in the Peace Agreement in anticipation of a rebound in revenues generated from internal sources to the extent that the costs of sovereign services would be shared with the National Government once the set threshold was reached. At present, the domestic economy of Bougainville is reliant mainly on:

- Small scale alluvial mining.
- Small scale cocoa and copra farming.
- Seaweed farming.
- Remittances.
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The total budget for the Autonomous Bougainville Government for 2016, the most recent period for which this data is available, was approximately 286 million Kina. The total budget for an independent Bougainville nation, calculated based on population-weighted budget of the neighboring Melanesian nations, will be anything between two to three times more.

Since the legislative First House of the ABG under the leadership of the late Honorable Joseph Kabui, the ABG has made efforts in attempting to reignite and resuscitate the once vibrant economy of the region. However, this has not been without challenges and the major stumbling blocks have been security within the region and the kind of investors a post-conflict environment attracts. Another stumbling block has been the method in which the ABG and the National Government have addressed priorities on the identification and draw-down of key functions and powers in the economic sector that have had a significant role in reviving the economy of the region. Cases in point that exemplify this are reflected in the Agricultural and Mining sector.



In the Mining sector the draw-down of functions and powers has been carrying on since the inception of the First House of the ABG in 2005. Both Governments had a long-standing disagreement regarding the rights of customary landowners over mineral resources. A framework for the Draw-Down of Mining Powers and Functions was finally agreed in April 2008 in Alotau during a Joint Supervisory Body meeting. However, this failed to move issues forward until the recent passage of the Bougainville Mining Act. The contents of the Act have however, not gone unchallenged within Bougainville by the ex-combatant hardliners and there is also still a major capacity issue in terms of its implementation.

In the Agricultural sector, although plans have been developed since 2005, there has been limited movement in progressing work on re-developing the once thriving cocoa and coconut plantations on Bougainville. The Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018-2020 recognised the following challenges:

- Youth and children make up 60 per cent of the population. Bougainville's youth face major challenges related to the conflict because of disrupted education, patterns of trauma and violence, and institutions that are not strong enough to ensure youth grow up in an environment where they can realize their full potential. These factors then contribute directly to a lack of opportunities to participate in the economy through employment.
- A large youth population lost schooling time during the Crisis, and are today referred to negatively as the 'lost generation.' This generation epitomizes a lack of skills and competencies, poor or unacceptable social behavior, and excessive substance abuse including alcohol and drugs.
- Veterans have an important place in Bougainville's history. The veterans, if unified and included in decision, can support the Peace Agreement's implementation, the growth of the economy, and the maintenance of peace.
- Extensive study and research demonstrate the need for Government to be very active in empowering women, protecting families, and the combatting of family and sexual violence. History has shown that empowering women and strengthening their roles in society supports social and economic development.
- Corruption in Bougainville is a major concern. A Bougainville Audience Study commissioned by the ABG Media Bureau and published in June 2019 highlighted widespread criticism of ABG's performance but focused on two related issues: the lack of services, and the misuse of funds and corruption. Respondents said the ABG had not delivered services as expected or promised, and the infrastructure was lacking, mainly in roads, education, and health. ABG was also criticized for the lack of progress in establishing a strong economy in Bougainville.
- Research in 2008 demonstrated the significant benefits from people being able to access services and transport their produce to the markets more efficiently. It also highlighted the then disparity in the economy between the South Bougainville and the North Bougainville due to the poor state of infrastructure in the South. This continues to present challenges.

The National Minister for Bougainville affairs is of the strong view that the future of Bougainville's economy lies in 'bottom-up' approach where Bougainville's underdeveloped human capital is developed through education in agriculture, fishing and tourism rather than large scale resource mining. Therefore, the need to ensure economic development and opportunities to the people of Bougainville to sustain and improve their livelihoods is critical in ensuring a smooth and constructive ongoing political dialogue for peace.

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## **II. STRATEGY**

### **2.1. Alignment and Strategic Fit**

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 the Government of Japan, will continue to guide the allocation of resources as the project moves forward (See section VII. Governance And Management Arrangements).

Organizationally 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 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.

## **2.2. Project theory of change (ToC)**

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 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; implemented and designed in collaboration with other actors and interventions on the ground, in particular the support provided by other development partners. The economic empowerment aspect is critical to progressing the Bougainville Peace Agreement and ensuring its successful implementation over the longer-term.

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## **III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS**

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 & ratification process and 2) increased awareness and understanding of the post referendum process for the newly elected women members of parliament using 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 through an economic empowerment component for youths, both male and female. 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 two Outputs.

### **3.1 Expected Results**

***Political Engagement: Support on-going dialogue on delivery of the Bougainville Peace Agreement and the post-referendum process***

The long-term goal of this project is to sustain peace through inclusive democratic participation and economic development. Building upon the result of the Referendum and the work of the Taskforce, the

Project will support political engagement and economic development, both of which are assessed as critical to ensuring a successful peace process.

Politically, the Government of Japan's assistance will support the immediate post-referendum processes. In doing so, Japan's assistance will be used to:

- Facilitate ongoing dialogue to support the continued delivery of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.
- Capacity building of key participants involved in the political dialogue on achieving the future political status of Bougainville following the referendum outcome.
- Assistance for the ratification process and continued awareness raising among the people of Bougainville and Papua New Guinea on the progress of political efforts to ensure lasting peace in Bougainville.
- Ensuring inclusive opportunities that support the meaningful participation of both Bougainvilleans and Papua New Guineans more generally in the ongoing peace process.

Economically, the Government of Japan's assistance will stimulate opportunities for investment and jobs, particularly for youth and women. This assistance will be used to:

- Conduct an economic baseline survey which has been lacking for years to inform both the political dialogue and negotiations on the economic outlook for Bougainville in terms of its economic viability for fiscal self-reliance. This help guide future investment.
- Deliver infrastructure which will be used to establish an Innovation Hub. This will include conference facilities, digital technology labs and tutorial rooms.
- Train students in how to use computers and other information and communication technologies.
- Provide assistance to youth and women skills' training to find employment once trained through the Innovation Hub to earn incomes and achieve greater economic stability for people and their families and therefore peace.

Politically, this project will contribute to inter-governmental dialogue between the National Government 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 this work using participatory processes such as storytelling and traditional means of communication, community-level dialogue and additional media-based awareness tools.

Economically, this project will support the delivery of critical infrastructure that will stimulate economic activity which is a necessary component to ensure lasting political peace.

### **Economic baseline**

The funding provided by the Government of Japan through UNDP, will greatly support the post-referendum process as this political and economic assistance will contribute to the ongoing delivery of the Bougainville Peace Process. This means, that the Government of Japan will be an important partner for both the Autonomous Government of Bougainville and the National Government of Papua New Guinea in ensuring the joint consultation process for sustained peace is well understood by the people of Bougainville and Papua New Guinea more broadly.

The economy of Bougainville is on a recovery mode. Currently sustained by cocoa, copra, fishery, agriculture and SME. The economy has the potential in fishery, mining, logging, tourism and agriculture. Bougainville contributes about 23% to the national GDP output. A Bougainville economic/investment summit is proposed for April 2021. The objective of the summit is to discuss the socioeconomic situation and potential of Bougainville. The main outcome is to provide the basis for charting a socioeconomic development roadmap for Bougainville over the immediate to medium term.

As a lead up to the summit a number of assessments are being conducted. Among them the UNDP is leading a study on the assessment of the economy and its potential and is providing technical support to a socioeconomic baseline survey. The main outputs of the baseline survey are: (1) socioeconomic baseline

database, (2) socioeconomic baseline survey report, and (3) two stakeholder consultation workshops - one in Arawa and another in Port Moresby.

The overall outcome of the baseline survey is to provide quantitative and qualitative statistical information for policy makers and for investors including development partners. The survey will be conducted by a team from ABG and national government especially DCI, NCOBA and DNPM. Survey teams will be deployed to all parts of Bougainville. Teams will lead focus group meetings in all the 3 regions and 13 districts of Bougaibille as well as all LLGS and constituencies. Key findings of the survey will provide Summit participants the critical statistical information to use during the Summit discussions. One of which will on the empowerment of youths.

### **Economic engagement: Empowerment of youths**

UNDP has experience across Asia-Pacific in designing and delivering one-stop shop youth innovation hubs for fostering innovation and entrepreneurship and developing vocational and transferable skills among young people. These hubs provide an integrated end-to-end support service to entrepreneurs from idea generation, start-up to scale-up of businesses. Youth are also supported with training to develop vocational and soft skills; and are supported with mentorship programmes to build their confidence and capacity. Innovation hub services include vocational training services, business training and incubation, business registration and legal advice, financing and financial literacy, innovation camps and challenges, research and leadership development, internships and employment opportunities, internet access and online learning, and e-market platform connecting demand to supply for skills, services, and products.

Examples from UNDP experience in the region:

In Timor-Leste UNDP manages Knua Juventude Fila-Liman, a 'one stop shop' youth entrepreneurship and innovation hub seeded and scaled by UNDP. Launched in August 2017 by former Prime Minister H.E. Dr. Rui Maria de Araújo, Knua Juventude Fila-Liman (KJFL) brings together a wide range of public and private institutions to provide integrated support to Timor-Leste's youth. KJFL unlocks access to the support that young job seekers and entrepreneurs need – from support in developing and refining a business model, to vocational training and employment opportunities, to financing, to registering a business, to legal advice, to mentors and networks, to new technologies and infrastructure, and co-working space. A core team of KJFL business trainers directly build young people's capacity, and KJFL brings in a wide range of relevant technical expertise from elsewhere. KJFL also hosts Timor-Leste's first 3D Innovation Lab, fitted with 3D printers, design software and fabrication tools.

In Fiji, UNDP hosts an innovation hub and co-working space in partnership with the University of the South Pacific (USP). The UNDP-USP Innovation Hub hosts training for young entrepreneurs including: Business Plan Training facilitated by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Start and Improve Your Business training by ILO; Financial Management and Budgeting training; and Leadership and Public Speaking. The Innovation Hub also provides a place for young entrepreneurs and innovators to connect and network. Co-created in 2017 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Citi Foundation, Youth Co:Lab aims to establish a common agenda for countries in the Asia-Pacific region to empower and invest in youth, so that they can accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through leadership, social innovation and entrepreneurship. Youth Co:Lab has developed a publicly available curriculum for young entrepreneurs under the Youth Co:Lab Springboard programme. Specific curricula are also developed at national level. Please see a sample in Annex 2.

In PNG, the Project will be connected to the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) where economic hubs and learning centres have been established in Port Moresby. The Project will also connect with UNDP initiative outlined above and work on job placements with the MSMEs initiatives in the major business centred in PNG such as Port Moresby, Lae and Kokopo for skills development and work experience. Upon completion, both the ABG Department for Economic Development and ABG Education Division.

### **Youth, women, and churches**



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.

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, hence The Project will contribute to a critical and integral part of the post-referendum dialogue by sustaining peace in Bougainville and preventing a relapse in to conflict.

### ***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 from the UN's Resident Coordinator's Office, including the Resident Coordinator, the UN Liaison Officer and the National Liaison Officer based in Port Moresby. In addition, DPPA will 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 NGOs, local partners, such as radio stations, and awareness experts may be contracted throughout the project.

UNDP proposes to 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/ oversight/ 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 Project will deploy numerous measures in order to achieve cost effectiveness, and it will adapt its activities to the "new normal" of live with coronavirus COVID-19. In terms of outsourcing of services and experts will be based 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 (NCOBA), the Office of the National and ABG Chief Secretaries, the Department of Prime Minister and the National Executive Council (NEC), the Office of the President of the ABG and the 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 based CSOs, CBOs and FBOs will also be involved in implementation, e.g. the Bougainville Women’s Federation, Bougainville Youth Federation, Leitana Nehan, and Nazareth Rehabilitation Centre, among others. PACSIA will be one of the implementing partners under this outcome to support community level dialogues around a peaceful future.

The Project will also work closely with the Australia’s aid to Bougainville (up to AUS\$50 million) where it 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.

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 Medium Term Development Strategy 3 (2018-2022) as well as the ABG Bougainville Strategic Development Plan (2018-2022).

### 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 UNDP 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 heads of government and key departmental heads 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 with support of PACSIA, 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	Conduct of regular political analysis by the National Liaison Office and Liaison Officer and engage with both governments to manage public expectations about the UN's role.  The project will only support activities of joint requests of the two governments, and include the two governments in interventions of the project
Lack of substantive engagement with women and young people due to entrenched unequal social norms	Medium	High	Specific funds allocated and impact carefully monitored throughout the lifespan of the project to ensure women and young people are engaged
Incidents or outbreak of violence during the implementation of the project	Medium	High	Use existing early warning/early response systems to detect and mitigate violence. Support from UNDSS LSA for regular security reports.
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-	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

Impact of COVID-19 on Project implementation	High	Medium	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The restriction may also impact the pace in which the post referendum process can be implemented due to the ability and frequency for the two governments to meet. Current restrictions constrain meeting size to no more than 10 people, as well as two-week self-isolation when travelling from Port Moresby to Buka. Adaption to these restrictions and making use of technology, such as telecommunication equipment, will be applied to the best of the projects ability to mitigate any negative impact on the process.</p> <p>Regular telecommunication meetings between the two co-chairs of the Post Referendum Consultation Team is already being facilitated by the UN since the implementation of the State of Emergency in March 2020. However, “face to face” meetings will remain a critical component of progressing the consultations to reach an accepted joint outcome. This will likely mean a need for more frequent, smaller meetings. As “face and voice” interactions are integral for community understanding and legitimacy, the project will have to consider how the awareness component can still be implemented to ensure maximum participation and understanding in light of current restrictions.</p> <p>Alternative communication channels (internet, radio, telephone) will be used, however, they also suffer their own constraints in Bougainville. The project team will operate in regular dialogue with relevant PNG and ABG authorities and the World Health Organization 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 behavior, 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.

### **3.6 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.

### **3.7 Knowledge and awareness**

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.

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## **IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

### **4.1 Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness**

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 benefit from additional support from the UN DPPA Liaison Officer also based in Buka and the National Liaison Officer in Port Moresby, both will advise the project from the political perspective and ensure its implementation in a transparent and coordinated manner, in close liaison with other partners working in Bougainville. The National Liaison Officer based in Port Moresby will work closely in on advising on politically sensitive issues or interventions within the project implementation strategy and facilitating contacts with the National Government.

The UN Resident Coordinator, through the UNDAF Priority Working Group on Peace, will provide overall strategic guidance on implementation of various aspects of the project to ensure that activities are guided by rigorous technical expertise, political analysis, coherence, collaboration and coordination in providing support to the GoPNG and ABG and that the two Governments deliver on their commitments, which are necessary to progress the project.

UNDP has a strong global experience in leading and supporting peace processes and economic empowerment. 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.

#### **4.2 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 illustrates 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 be supervised by the Assistant Resident Representative of UNDP under the direct guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative. UNDP will enroll the support of the Programme Support Unit (PSU) 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.

#### **4.3 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).

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 supervised by the UNDP Assistant Resident Representative, will be based in Buka, leads the PMU and will be responsible for implementation of all project activities undertaken by the project, in close coordination with the UNDP Country Office and the PMU.

The Project Manager will be responsible for:

- day-to-day management of the project including supervision of the PMU staff and consultants and project budget.

- 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 ), whose support is often critical when swift decisions/actions are necessary.

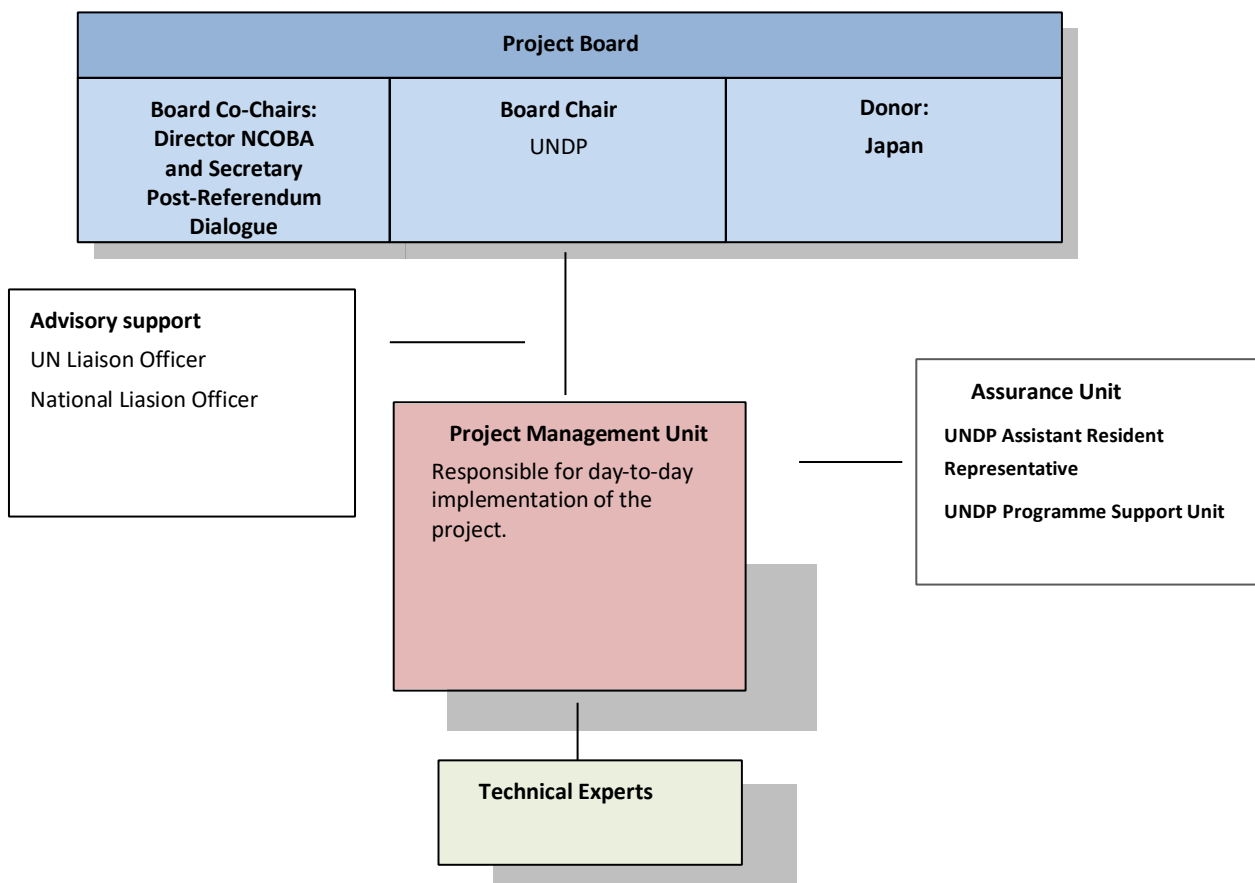
#### **4.4 Project Management Board**

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
- Donor: Representatives from the Embassy of Japan
- Observers: as applicable and directed by the Board
- Secretariat: Project Manager and PMU

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.

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



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V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

**Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:**

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:

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"

**Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:**

"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:

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:								
Project title and Atlas Project Number: The Project Sustaining Peace through Economic Empowerment Implementation Plan 2021								
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	Activity Description	Indicator	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value - USD	Year - 2021	Year 1	Year 2	FINAL	
<b>Output 1</b> <i>Political Engagement: Support to political dialogue on post-referendum processes</i>	<b>1: Facilitate and support ongoing dialogue on the Bougainville Peace Agreement and the post-referendum process.put indicator.</b>		\$106,260					
	1.1: Capacity building of newly elected members of House of Representatives"	<i>Indicator 1.1 Deliver results to the Post- Referendum Task Force and Joint Supervisory Body for endorsement Baseline: Jan 2020 = 0 Joint Secretariat Target: 1 Joint Secretariat established and operational</i>						
	1.2: Conduct economic baseline survey on state of the economy and key economic drivers.	<i>Indicator 1.2: Position paper produced to inform review of the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan Baseline: no paper Target: Economic baseline survey informs Bougainville Strategic Development Plan</i>	\$122,175					<i>Baseline survey costs; Position Paper</i>



	<p><b>1.3: Policy paper on the state of the Bougainville economy to support the post referendum dialogue on fiscal self-resilience.</b></p>	<p>Indicator 1.3: Policy paper on the state of the Bougainville economy to support the post referendum dialogue on fiscal self-resilience. Baseline: Target: Policy paper on the state of the Bougainville economy supports the post referendum dialogue on fiscal self-resilience.</p>						<p>Policy paper</p>
	<p><b>1.4: Assistance for the ratification process and continued awareness raising among the people Bougainville and Papua New Guinea on the progress of political efforts to ensure lasting peace in Bougainville</b></p>	<p>Indicator: 1.1.4: Frequency of communication materials on post-ratification processes Baseline: Jan 2020 = 0 Target: 20 Indicator 1.1.5 Number of people outreached through awareness raising campaign on post-referendum Baseline: tbc Target: 200,000 people in Bougainville; and 3.5 million people in Papua New Guinea (coverage by New Dawn FM in Buka and NBC radio in Port Moresby)</p>	<p>\$56,674</p>					<p>"News Paper Advertises Radio and TV talk back" Surveys</p>

	<b>2: Ensuring inclusive opportunities, with particular focus on women and youth, that support the meaningful participation of both Bougainvilleans and Papua New Guineans more generally in the ongoing peace process.</b>	<i>"Indicator 2.1: # of women leaders actively participating and contributing to dialogue on the post referendum issues and economic development discussion. Baseline: 0 Target:"tbc</i>	\$82,900					<i>Capacity of the 4 newly elected women leaders are enhanced to ensure their participation and contribution in key meeting and dialogue on the post referendum issues and economic development discussion.</i>
<b>Output 2 Economic engagement : Support to key economic empowerment initiative to progress the post referendum dialogue</b>	<b>3: Delivery of targeted support for economic empowerment for sustainable livelihood and revenue creation in Bougainville, with a focus on women and youth</b>							
	3.1. Construct commerce/ economic hubs in Buka, Arawa and Buin, and provide staffing to support daily coordination of activities and training in the hubs (youth hub managers)	Indicator: 3.1: innovation hubs in Buka, Arawa and Buin established by December 2021 for a working age population of approx. 150,000 people 18 years and above. Baseline: 2020 = 0 Target: 3 hubs in 3 Bougainville Regions	<b>750 000,00</b>					3 innovation hubs in Buka, Arawa and Buin

	3.2 Establish internet services, conference facilities, digital technology labs and tutorial rooms within the Innovation Hubs	<b>Indicator: 3.1: #of women, men and youth accessing internet and conference services of digital technology labs</b> Baseline: 2020 = 0 Target: 3,000 women, men and youths reached (1,000 in each region)	<b>200 000,00</b>					
	3.3 Provide training on business start-up with emphasis on youth and women skills training through the Innovation Hub to earn incomes and achieve economic security	<b>Indicator: 3.3:</b> 300 women, men and youths supported from 3 regions with 100 participants from each region for 4 training sessions spread over 6 months Baseline: 2020 = 0 Target:	<b>300 000,00</b>					300 women, men and youths supported from 3 regions with 100 participants from each region
	3.4 Youth assisted with start-up funding to promote MSME and application of skills gained from the hub	<b>Indicator: 3.4:</b> # of youth (men, women, boys and girls) from each region assisted with \$100 running Micro, Medium and Small startups Baseline: 2020 = 0 Target: 300 people (100 from each region assisted with \$100 running Micro, Medium and Small	<b>900 000,00</b>					
	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation, Communications</b>							
	<b>Payroll and Salary</b>							
	<b>Operations DPC</b>		87 584,75					
	<b>Levy 1%</b>		208 447,00					

	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,842,181</b>					
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**Annex 1**

**Budget and Work Plan**

Activity Name	Description	Time Frame		Cost – US\$	Result Areas (Indicators / Baseline / Target)	
		Y1	Y2			
<b>Objective 1 - Political engagement: Support to political dialogue on post-referendum processes</b>						
<b>Activity 1:</b> Facilitate and support ongoing dialogue on the Bougainville Peace Agreement and the postreferendum process.	☐ Conduct economic baseline survey on state of the economy and key economic drivers.	X		Baseline survey costs	\$106,260	Deliver results to the Post-Referendum Task Force and Joint Supervisory Body for endorsement
	☐ Policy paper on the state of the Bougainville economy to support the post referendum dialogue on fiscal self-resilience.	X	X	Meetings Travel	\$122,175	Position paper produced to inform review of the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan
	☐ Assistance for the ratification process and continued awareness raising among the people of Bougainville and Papua New Guinea on the progress of political efforts to ensure lasting	X	X	News Paper Adverts  Radio and TV talk back for discussion and QA in Papua New	\$56,674	Awareness campaign through different forms of media outreach and public forums on post referendum dialogue.



	peace in Bougainville.			Guinea and Bougainville Roadshows		200,000 people in Bougainville; and 3.5 million people in Papua New Guinea (coverage by New Dawn FM in Buka and NBC radio in Port Moresby)
<b>Activity 2:</b> Ensuring inclusive opportunities, with particular focus on women and youth, that support the meaningful participation of both Bougainvilleans and Papua New Guineans more generally in the ongoing peace process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Capacity building of newly elected members of House of Representatives</li> <li>● Capacity building of new elected women leaders</li> </ul>	X	X	Seminers, Meetings Travel	\$82,900	Capacity building of newly elected House of Representatives. Capacity of the 4 newly elected women leaders are enhanced to ensure their participation and contribution in key meeting and dialogue on the post referendum issues and economic development discussion.
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>\$ 368,009</b>	(A)

**Objective 2 - Economic engagement: Support to key economic empowerment initiative to progress the post referendum dialogue**

<b>Activity 3:</b> Delivery of targeted support for economic empowerment for sustainable livelihood and revenue creation in Bougainville, with a focus on women and youth	? Infrastructure and staffing which will be used to establish and run Innovation Hubs which will house a vocational centre with training facilities.	X		Construct commerce/ economic hubs in Buka, Arawa and Buin, and provide staffing to support daily coordination of activities and training in the hubs (youth hub managers)	\$1,250,000	3 innovation hubs in Buka, Arawa and Buin
	? Establish internet services, conference facilities, digital technology labs and tutorial rooms within the Innovation Hubs	X		Internet provision, equipment, and licenses		
	? Provide training on business start-up with emphasis on youth and women skills training through the Innovation Hub to earn incomes and achieve economic security		X	Business trainers		300 women, men and youths supported from 3 regions with 100 participants from each region

	<p>☐ Youth assisted with start-up funding to promote MSME and application of skills gained from the hubs</p>		X	Startup funding	\$900,000 (\$300,000 x 3 regional hubs)	300 people (100 from each region assisted with \$100 running Micro, Medium and Small Enterprises (MSMEs) and as entrepreneur
						s throughout Bougainville receive support to partner with Business Council and SME hubs in Papua New Guinea for job placements.
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>US \$2,150,000</b>	(B)
<b>DPC</b>					<b>87,584.75</b>	(C)
<b>Programmable Total Cost</b>					<b>US\$ 2,605,594</b>	(D)=(A)+(B)+(C)
<b>GMS (management fee)</b>					<b>US \$208,447</b>	(E)=(D)*0.08
<b>Levy 1%</b>					<b>28,140</b>	(F)=(D+E)*0.01
<b>TOTAL - US\$ 2,842,181</b>						D+E+F

**Annex 2**

**Sample curriculum for Youth Innovation Hub (6 months)**

<u>January</u>				<u>February</u>			
<u>Entrepreneur Display/ Interior/Exterior</u>				<u>Entrepreneur Display/ Interior/Exterior</u>			
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
<b>Training</b>				<b>Training</b>			
Week 1	Week 2 <b>Soft Opening</b>	Week 3 <b>Financial Literacy (1-2 hours)</b> <i>Finance to help you get on your feet.</i>	Week 4 <b>Public Speaking and professional conversations (1 hour)</b> <i>Talk the talk</i>	Week 1 <b>SISBEC training (whole day)</b> <i>Big training for your small business</i>	Week 2 <b>-Straight talk (1 hour)</b> <i>How to have a professional conversation</i>	Week 3 <b>Financial Literacy (1-2 hours)</b> <i>Finance to help you get on your feet.</i>	Week 4 <b>-Pitch Perfect (1/2 day)</b>
		<b>-Social Media for start ups (1-2 hours)</b> <i>How can you use social media to launch your business?</i>	<b>How to raise your profile (1 hour)</b> <i>Get seen.</i>	<b>-SDG's and Innovation (1-2 hours)</b> <i>What are the SDG's and how can they help you do business?</i>	<b>-Invest in yourself (1 hour)</b> <i>"Invest in people, not ideas".</i>	<b>-Branding your business (1-2 hours)</b> <i>Why blend in when you can stand out</i>	<b>-Innovation Workshop (3-4 hours)</b> <i>Pivoting at every point.</i>
<b>Additional Activities</b> XXX of January – Soft launch networking night. XXX of January – Co-Working Space Launch				<b>Additional Activities</b> XXX of February – SDG Start Up weekend. XXX of February – Family Lunch/Brown bag (shared experiences) XXX of February – Networking Night / Screw up Night			
<u>March</u>				<u>April</u>			
<u>Entrepreneur Display/ Interior/Exterior</u>				<u>Entrepreneur Display/ Interior/Exterior</u>			
Week 1 Women showcasing their products	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
<b>Training</b>				<b>Training</b>			
Week 1 <b>-Celebrating women in Entrepreneurship. Guest speaker-young successful women in business. (1/2 hours).</b>	Week 2 <b>-Public Speaking and professional conversations (1 hour)</b> <i>Talk the talk</i>	Week 3 <b>- Financial Literacy (1-2 hours)</b> <i>Finance to help you get on your feet.</i>	Week 4 <b>-Tax Tax Tax (half day)</b> <i>Smart tax for your business</i> <b>workshop, IRD)</b>	Week 1 - <b>SISBEC training (entire day)</b> <i>Big training for your small business</i>	Week 2 <b>-Straight talk (1 hour)</b> <i>How to have a professional conversation</i>	Week 3 <b>Financial Literacy (1-2 hours)</b> <i>Finance to help you get on your feet.</i>	Week 4 <b>-Pitch Perfect (1/2 day)</b>
		<b>-Marketing, Branding and</b>					<b>-Learning to</b>

- How to be a critical thinker and problem solver <i>Thinking outside the box</i>	- SISBEC training (entire day) <i>Big training for your small business</i>	advertising Possibly a guest speaker from o/s 2 day workshop on branding, advertising etc		-SDG's and Innovation (1-2 hours) <i>What are the SDG's and how can they help you do business?</i>	-The Importance of Communication (1-2 hours) <i>Email, phone, one-on-one. You are the face of your business.</i>	-Resilience and adaptability (2 hours) <i>Success requires flexibility</i>	fail (1 hour) <i>Pick yourself up again.</i>
<b>Additional Activities</b> 8 <sup>th</sup> of March – International Women's Day 20 <sup>th</sup> of March – International Day of Happiness 21 <sup>st</sup> of March – Networking night. Bring a friend along!				<b>Additional Activities</b> 18 <sup>th</sup> of April – Networking Night/Screw up night 20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> – SDG Start Up weekend. 21 <sup>st</sup> of April– World Creativity and Innovation Day			
<b>May</b>				<b>June</b>			
<b>Entrepreneur Display/ Interior/Exterior</b>				<b>Entrepreneur Display/ Interior/Exterior</b>			
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
<b>Training</b>				<b>Training</b>			
Week 1 - SISBEC training (entire day) <i>Big training for your small business</i>	Week 2 -Public Speaking and professional conversations (1 hour) <i>Talk the talk</i>	Week 3 - Financial Literacy (1-2 hours) <i>Finance to help you get on your feet.</i> -Goal Setting and Action <i>Look towards the future</i>	Week 4 -Tax Tax Tax <i>Smart tax for your business</i> (half day workshop, IRD) -Marketing and Advertising <i>Get your message out there!</i>	Week 1 - SISBEC training (entire day) <i>Big training for your small business</i>	Week 2 -Straight talk (1 hour) <i>How to have a professional conversation</i> -Invest in yourself (1 hour) -"Invest in people, not ideas".	Week 3 - Financial Literacy (1-2 hours) <i>Finance to help you get on your feet.</i> -Branding your business (1-2 hours) <i>Why blend in when you can stand out</i>	Week 4 -Pitch Perfect (1/2 day) <i>-Learning to fail (1 hour) Pick yourself up again.</i>
- How to be a critical thinker and problem solver <i>Thinking outside the box</i>				-SDG's and Innovation (1-2 hours) <i>What are the SDG's and how can they help you do business?</i>			
<b>Additional Activities</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> – SDG Start Up Weekend				<b>Additional Activities</b> 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> – SDG Start Up weekend.			

**16<sup>th</sup> of May – Networking Night**

**21<sup>st</sup> of June – World Yoga day. Have someone do a  
yoga**

**session in the morning.**

**27<sup>th</sup> of June- World MSME Day! – Networking Night**