



---

## Research Report:

### UN PBF Baseline Survey in Autonomous Region of Bougainville

---

Prepared by

**Anglo Pacific**

- RESEARCH -

**ESOMAR**<sup>16</sup>  
corporate

Anglo Pacific Research and Strategy Ltd,  
PO Box 386, Port Moresby, NCD, PNG  
Tel: (675) 320 2551 Fax: (675) 320 2552  
Email: [arose@anglo.com.pg](mailto:arose@anglo.com.pg)

## Background

The Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB) is an autonomous region within the independent state of Papua New Guinea (PNG). Through the 1990's Bougainville endured a secessionist conflict known as the 'Bougainville Crisis'. The bloody conflict lasted for twelve years until a ceasefire was negotiated which gave birth to the signing of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA) in 2001.

To implement the BPA, the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) was set up as an interim government to drive the peace process in accordance to the laws and strategies passed by the Bougainville House of Representatives. The United Nations has been one of the key international partners in peacebuilding efforts from the start, having played an active and important role in supporting the ABG and partners to implement the BPA.

The UN continues to support peacebuilding in ARoB via the UN Peacebuilding Fund (UN PBF) Programme. The UN Secretary-General declared PNG eligible for PBF support in 2013, which was followed by peace and development analyses and priority planning leading to a Peacebuilding Priority Plan approved by the Government of PNG (GoPNG), ABG and the UN which includes:

- Relationship and trust between GoPNG and ABG are strengthened towards effective implementation of autonomy arrangements and of the Bougainville Peace Agreement;
- People of Bougainville are empowered to make informed choices at the Bougainville referendum and to have increased confidence in the BPA process through access to more objective and accurate information and to fora for dialogue and debate on key peacebuilding issues, both within communities and with their political leaders; and
- Community social cohesion and security in Bougainville are strengthened through opportunities to deal with conflict-related trauma effectively and resolution of local disputes peacefully as well as through better access to information to access appropriate post-conflict services/support.

To better implement and coordinate PBF activities, a PBF Secretariat was established in Buka, with its tasks including monitoring progress against Priority Plan indicators and providing ongoing support to the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) overseeing the implementation of the PBF. One of the Secretariat's tasks is to ensure collection of data, starting with the conduct of a baseline survey and compilation of baseline indicators (to include political level indicators as well as community level indicators, focussed on various members of the communities in Bougainville).

Following public tender processes in mid-2016, Anglo Pacific Research (APR) of Port Moresby was selected to conduct a public perceptions survey to capture these community level indicators, to form a baseline against which future survey waves can be compared in longitudinal monitoring. This report documents the findings of this 2016 Baseline Survey of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

## Methodology

Sampling systems used must reflect the essential characteristics of the population whilst remaining realistic, practical and fool-proof in administration. Multi-strata quota sampling is by far the most useful in surveying in PNG and has been used and refined for over 20 years.

Many other systems used elsewhere in the world are often totally unsuitable for use in PNG for various reasons. For instance, whilst some pure probability-based sampling methods may be considered academically superior, they are generally deemed unsuitable for PNG, in part due to budgetary constraints but particularly due to the absence of detailed up-to-date demographic data (even the GoPNG admits accurate and reliable official data is scarce).

Residential / household sampling (while found to be useful in some projects, eg. canvassing the primary carers of young children in malaria-prevention surveying) has been found to be usually impractical and unreliable in PNG for various reasons:

- Security considerations dictate only daytime interviewing, as PNG respondents do not welcome strangers into their compounds, especially after dark.
- All able-bodied workers (formal and informal, male and female) and students tend to be out of the home during the day, with the result that the sample that can be interviewed in the household in the daytime is significantly skewed towards elderly or infirm people, primary carers and pre-school age children (and away from the able-bodied majority).
- Call-backs to find a named respondent (or a Kish grid nominee, say) are very expensive and Papua New Guineans may be suspicious of strangers seeking a named respondent.

The multi-strata quota system proposed allows the security of daytime interviewing of total strangers in public places with random selection of respondents and easily managed systems and quality control; it is practical and fool-proof in administration.

### Multi-strata Design: Locational Stratification

The overall sample size for this ARB quantitative research was 1,024 interviews with members of the general public (over 15 years, who will be voters before long) in face to face interviews using a formal questionnaire.

The locational quotas were derived from official statistics; NRI's Provinces Handbook 2010 gave ARB population as ~175,000 (comprising North ~40%, South ~ 35%, and Central ~ 25%). With the preferred overall sample of 1024, sampling would be 410:360:256. Beyond the locational stratum, sampling was designed to be approximately equal in urban-dwellers and rural villagers; thereafter strata were based on age and gender profiles within the population.

## Gender and Age Group

To best suit the survey's requirements (and in common with prior studies), age and gender strata were based on the NSO national population pyramid across all sampling locations.

The gender stratum was 50:50; males marginally outnumber females in the population but gender is typically split equally across all sample units in social surveying.

Age group segmentation is usually drawn from the national population pyramid which is the most reliable data; under-15s (who make up 40% of the population) are usually discarded as being minors requiring parental presence to be interviewed. The population pyramid is markedly bottom-heavy as can be seen from this quota grid example of 15+ yrs groups:

Age group	Per 100 respondents in any given location	
	Male (50)	Female (50)
15-19 (18%)	9	9
20-29 (30%)	15	15
30-39 (22%)	11	11
40-49 (16%)	8	8
50+yrs (14%)	7	7
Total (100%)	50	50

## Implementation

Respondents were randomly selected on the basis of age and gender at a number of high traffic locations such as public buildings, markets and congregation areas. Primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected for each regional location; a maximum number of interviews per sampling unit was set at two per interviewer per location.

The overall effect of this approach is that target respondents (strangers selected only on the basis of age and gender) are quasi-randomly selected at a series of locations (PSUs) which are also randomly selected but within set geo-parameters.

The fieldwork team (typically eight interviewers overseen by two supervisors, travelling together as a team in a troop-carrier) turns up at the nominated location (PSU); it is standard practice for the team to obtain permission in village and community settings from a local elder or councillor to proceed before interviewing commences.

It is APR standard policy that interviewing is same-gender, males interviewing males and females interviewing females; it follows therefore that interviewing teams were made up of equal numbers of male and female interviewers.

Supervisors allocated interviewers their tasks in line with age group/gender quotas and the interviewers spread out looking for a respondent matching their task at this PSU (eg. find and interview a female 15-19 years old, or 20-29, say). Supervisors oversee interviews, collect and check completed questionnaires and keep tally against the designated quotas; they then allocate new tasks for the next location accordingly.

The ratio of one supervisor to four enumerators ensures that approximately 25% of surveys are overseen in process. Cluster size limits are usually 2 interviews per interviewer per location, though at less-populated locations the cluster may be limited to only one each.

PSUs are typically selected on the following basis: coverage (PSUs across North, South, East and West of the designated district/ward to ensure broad coverage of the local population); logistics (viability to get to the PSU given local conditions) and security (PSUs safe for the Field Team to travel to and operate within).

Designated PSU lists are usually over-nerated to allow for conditions on the ground (landslips, floods, washed-out roads, civil insurrection, tribal fights, etc); they are drawn as 'primary target locations' and 'back-up locations', primary targets to be sampled unless problems arise, in which case go to back up list.

In line with standard exclusion screening at the start of the questionnaire, enumerators did not continue surveying any respondent who was: (i) not willing to take part, (ii) not local to the PSU area, (iii) works in media or journalism or (iv) under 15 years of age. Surveys were conducted in Pidgin; whilst ~98% of respondents can speak Pidgin, if a respondent could not, enumerators moved on to another respondent (to avoid the possibility that translators may 'edit' responses).

### **Standards and Ethics**

APR has long been an ESOMAR Corporate Member and all APR research projects are conducted to the world-class professional standards, codes and ethics formulated by the global industry peak body ESOMAR ([www.esomar.com](http://www.esomar.com)) and the ICC (International Chamber of Commerce). APR is also fully familiar with local cultural and societal norms which it always takes care to respect in conducting its research (eg. courtesy requests to community leaders before starting work in their locale and observing sensitive protocols in dealing with women and children).

## **Executive Summary**

In sampling, no distinctions were made between target and non-target zones or between direct and indirect project beneficiaries; the methodology was designed to cover a representative range of local community members from all demographic segments across all districts of ARoB.

It was assumed that PBF support would aim to provide cover to all Bougainvilleans and towards ensuring ARB enjoys a transition towards its chosen destiny in as peaceful and orderly a manner as possible.

This survey supplies a 'snapshot' of the perceptions of the Bougainvillean public regarding conditions on the ground affecting their lives as at August/September 2016; it forms a baseline against which future survey waves can be compared in longitudinal monitoring.

This snapshot by no means paints a picture of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville as a haven of peace and tranquillity but it does offer encouraging signs of improvement under the Peace Process and offers some pointers as to where further improvements are indicated.

### **General Direction**

The general impression is that the BPA is proceeding in the right direction, though perhaps less strongly than might be desired (62.6% expressing some degree of agreement with the direction of progress). Disagreement of some degree was expressed by 26.3% and over 10% said they did not know.

The general impression is that politics in Bougainville is proceeding in the right direction, but again perhaps less strongly than might be desired (60.2% express some degree of agreement with the direction of progress). Disagreement of some degree was expressed by 27.8% and over 10% said they did not know.

In terms of peoples' daily lives, slightly more than half of respondents (54%) perceived their lives had got better since the BPA was implemented and only 16% felt it had worsened. 30% felt the situation was little changed.

Asked as to whether they personally feel safer and more secure over the last few years, 59% reported a feeling of greater security against 39% feeling less safe. The extremes were 13% much safer (vs 3% much less safe); somewhat safer (46%) outranked somewhat less safe (36%).

Asked to what extent they feel their community is more peaceful over the last few years, responses generally mirrored those to the previous question. Two thirds felt their communities were more peaceful and one third felt less peaceful (and again the extremes of 'much more' were heavily on the side of more peaceful).

### **Upper-Level Politics (PNG side)**

There appears to be a comparative lack of confidence in the commitment to BPA implementation by the PNG Parliament and Government. At the extremes, 5% felt GoPNG was very committed but 20% felt GoPNG commitment was very poor. Among the two-thirds majority who gave moderate assessments, somewhat poor (36%) outranked somewhat committed (31%).

A little over 60% of respondents were aware of the name of their local MP to the PNG Parliament - significantly higher among males (75.6%) than females (45.9%). Awareness was higher in South Bougainville (67.5%) than Central Bougainville (58.0%) or North Bougainville (56.4%).

Considerably more than half of respondents (60.7%) felt their local MP to the PNG Parliament provided little or no information to their communities concerning BPA and the upcoming referendum. Only 4% felt their MP provided plenty of such information. These perceptions were cited fairly uniformly across the three locations sampled.

### **Upper-Level Politics (ABG side)**

A little more than half of respondents (53.3%) felt the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) was very committed or somewhat committed to the implementation of the three pillars of the BPA (against 36% feeling some degree of lack of commitment and nearly 10% unsure); North Bougainville were marginally more convinced of ABG commitment than Central Bougainville or South Bougainville.

Slightly more than half of respondents (53.3%) felt that the Bougainville House of Representatives is working well in performing its duties (again, North Bougainville respondents were marginally more positive than those in Central or South Bougainville).

A majority of respondents (72%) were aware of their local member of the Bougainville House of Representatives. Awareness was significantly higher amongst male respondents (83.9%) than their female counterparts (60.3%). Central Bougainville was slightly lower in awareness than the other regions.

Awareness of the ABG President's name (Dr John Momis) was quite high (84.5%) but by no means universal; nearly all male respondents (92.5%) were aware of the President of ABG's name compared to 76.6% of females.

Perceived performance of the Bougainville House of Representatives in consulting and engaging with the public in performing its duties was not ideal; opinions were about equal in assessing performance as good or poor in consulting and engaging with the public and a large majority expressed their assessment in only moderate terms (quite well/somewhat poorly).

Slightly over half (52.7%) felt that their ABG House of Representatives member provided little or no information to their communities concerning the BPA and upcoming referendum (against which, 42% felt their member provided some or plenty of such information). North Bougainville expressed considerably more satisfaction than other districts with the level of communication.

Claimed awareness of policy formation or actions done by the ABG House of Representatives appears to be very low. Only 18% of respondents claimed to recall policies or work done by the House of Representatives. Awareness was particularly low among females (7.5%) compared to males (28.6%). Only those respondents (187 in total) who had claimed awareness of policies or actions were asked to name them; many were identified as being correct, but a good number were identified as incorrect (or untraceable as being actually correct).

### **Community-Level Politics**

Community awareness regarding meetings held locally to discuss people's views on the BPA is disappointingly low as only 27.3% of respondents claimed to be aware of any such meetings locally. Awareness was significantly higher among male respondents (35.4%) than female respondents (19.2%). South Bougainville (32.5%) claimed more awareness than Central (27%) or North (22.5%).

Those who claimed awareness of local meetings to discuss people's views on the BPA (283 in total) were asked if they had attended the meetings personally. Nearly 85% had personally attended these gatherings; more men (94.5%) had attended such meetings (compared to 67% of females). Nearly two-thirds of attendees asserted their belief that the public's views as expressed in these meetings were indeed taken back to the House of Representatives for review purposes.

### **Community Views on the Three Pillars of the BPA**

Respondents were initially asked questions about how well they felt their communities understood the three pillars of the BPA (before later moving on to their personal understanding). Nearly three quarters of respondents (73.4%) offered the opinion that their communities do not yet fully understand the three pillars of the BPA (against only 18.6% quite well or very well).

Community confidence in the implementation of the three pillars of the BPA is not ideal at present, especially among female respondents. Overall, 44.3% said were very confident or somewhat confident in the process but this comprised 52% males and only 37% females.

Community confidence in implementation of Autonomy for Bougainville is more encouraging; over 60% of respondents felt people in their community had very much confidence (10.3%) or some confidence (50.0%) in the implementation of Autonomy. The confidence was marginally higher among males than females.

Community confidence in the implementation of the planned referendum is also fairly positive; nearly two-thirds of respondents felt people in their community had very much confidence (13.3%) or some confidence (49.8%) in the implementation of the referendum (again higher among male respondents than their female counterparts).

However, community confidence in the implementation of weapons disposal is not ideal at this time; this pillar was weakest of the three (a finding later repeated in personal viewpoints). The number of respondents displaying confidence in the success of this policy was marginally less than those who were sceptical (scepticism being significantly higher among male respondents than females).

### **Personal Views on the Three Pillars of the BPA**

After asking for community views, respondents were asked for their own personal views. Respondents' personal comprehension of the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement is quite low, especially among females. Overall about a third of respondents professed to having a good command (7.5%) or some command (25.6%) of the three pillars, but that comprised 46% in males against 20% in females.

Personal confidence in the implementation of the three pillars of the BPA is reasonably good. Slightly over half of respondents personally expressed confidence (very confident 11.8%, somewhat confident 41.7%), against which 34% expressed some level of pessimism (and a further 11.6% of respondents did not know). Seemingly, male respondents (60.8%) are more confident than female (46.2%) respondents, and confidence is reportedly higher in North Bougainville (62.0%) than Central Bougainville (49.6%) and South Bougainville (46.7%).

Two-thirds of respondents (66.8%) expressed personal confidence in the implementation of autonomy; among male respondents (72.9%) it was a good deal higher than among female respondents (60.7%).

Over two thirds of respondents (69.2%) expressed personal confidence (very confident 20.3% and somewhat confident 48.9%) in the implementation of the planned referendum; again, males expressed greater confidence than females.

However, respondents' personal confidence in the implementation of weapons disposal is again the weakest link in the three pillars (especially among males). Overall, about half (49.7%) stated some degree of confidence (vs 45.8% citing little or no confidence); some degree of confidence among women was 58.4% but men returned only fractionally over 40%.

## **Information Dissemination/Access**

Asked if they knew where to access public awareness information on BPA, more than two-thirds (71.7%) of respondents said they were unaware of any BPA information sources. Awareness was considerably lower among female respondents (19.4%) than male respondents (37.3%). North and South Bougainville districts were slightly more aware than Central Bougainville (only 23.5%).

Among those 294 respondents who had claimed to be aware of BPA public information sources, NBC Radio Bougainville, District Office and Council of Elders were the top three sources cited by respondents.

Among those 294 respondents aware of their existence, utilization of public information sources is high (89.8%) and a good number had accessed the information centres at least once in the past six months (while some 5.7% claimed almost daily access). Nearly all respondents (98%) who had accessed information sources for the BPA professed enhanced knowledge in the Peace Agreement.

Asked if they knew where to access public awareness information on the referendum on Bougainville's future status, awareness was again quite low (24.0%) especially among female respondents (14.4%).

Those respondents (n=260) who were aware of the referendum information sources cited the Council of Elders Office, Newspapers, District Office and NBC Radio Bougainville as the top information sources.

Again, among those respondents who were aware of referendum information sources, utilization of information sources is high (89.8%); over half had accessed information sources once or twice in the past 6 months prior to interview, one in five had accessed information at least once monthly and 4.1% accessed information daily.

As with previous questions on public information sources, the importance of such sources in sensitizing communities concerning the referendum was demonstrated; nearly all respondents declared enhanced capacity and knowledge in the referendum on Bougainville's future political status.

Awareness of a Bougainville House of Representatives Website was very poor; only 6% of respondents claimed awareness (almost equally low among both genders and across all three locations sampled). Though awareness of the Website was very low and the respondent base consequently also very low, 30% of those who said they were aware claimed to have visited the website.

Asked if they knew which bodies produce the public awareness information on the BPA and referendum, a very large majority of respondents (85.1%) were not aware of any such bodies. Among those respondents who were aware, Council Of Elders, NBC Radio Bougainville, the ABG and NGOs (World Vision, Care International, etc) were among the top stakeholder bodies thought to provide the clearest and truest information.

## **Communications**

Effective communications appear to be vital to the success of the Peace Process and will no doubt be a major challenge going forward. In previous sections, community intercommunication with their political leaders was noted as poor, knowledge of the Three Pillars was less than optimal and there were problems in access to public information sources; among those with access, enhanced capacity and knowledge ensued.

The challenge is exacerbated by comparatively low levels of mainstream media penetration in ARB. When asked about their favoured medium for news and information, of the mainstream media, only Press returned relatively respectable figures; thereafter, radio comfortably beat TV (which was 'ever used' by <25% and 'main source' for <5%). Internet appears very much in its infancy in ARoB ('ever used' by <10% and 'main source' for <2%).

As might be expected in a society with strong oral traditions, nearly 90% of respondents claimed to rely on 'word of mouth' for news and information; further, over a third asserted that 'word of mouth' media was their preferred 'main source' media vehicle. Church announcements also rated highly, as did mobile phones.

Word of mouth is a perfectly valid mode of communication, but open to subjective interpretation, mishearing, misinterpretation, misleading and 'Chinese whispers' syndrome; official and/or factual news and information may be understood very differently by the time they reach the end-recipient, not ideal in these circumstances.

Broad communication of factual, objective and accurate information on the relevant issues (and of dialogue and debate flowing on from it) will be a challenge indeed.

## **Referendum Specifics**

General awareness around the forthcoming referendum is reasonably high (72.6%) though probably not as high as might be hoped. It is higher among males (86.3%) than females (59.1%).

Respondents' reported level of awareness on issues relating to the referendum (dates, objective) is not ideal; slightly more than half of respondents (55.4%) claimed adequate awareness but over 43% felt they were not very well informed.

Only 16% were aware of the planned referendum date of June 15<sup>th</sup> 2019. Of the remainder claiming knowledge, 15% could only specify the planned year of the upcoming referendum. However, two-thirds of the respondents (67%) declared their intention to vote in the forthcoming referendum. Males returned significantly higher numbers (81.8%), against only 52.2% of females stating their intention to vote.

At this early stage, a strong majority of respondents (86.8%) declared their intention to vote for independence for Bougainville. This intention was higher among female respondents intending to vote (91.5%) than male respondents (83.7%).

Various reasons were given for intending to vote for independence (a full list of responses is given in the main findings report). But it is apparent that many are related to the origins of the conflict – assertions of Bougainvilleans’ rights to their resources and land and their rights to govern their economy and people with equity and harmony as Bougainvilleans see fit.

### **Trauma-healing Services**

Asked if they knew of any services available to them for dealing with trauma caused by the conflict, only a quarter of respondents (25%) claimed awareness of any such services (awareness levels being fairly level by gender but higher in North Bougainville (32.1%) than Central Bougainville (19.3%) and South Bougainville (21.3%).

Those respondents claiming awareness of trauma counselling services were asked to name them; Counselling Sisters of Nazareth Rehabilitation Centre (CSN) was mentioned by 24.4% and Safe house by 24%; Counselling Centre of Hahela (12.2%) was highest among other well-recognised organizations offering these services.

A strong majority of respondents (78%) felt that these trauma-healing services were difficult for them to access. This perception was particularly strongly alluded to by male respondents and residents of Central Bougainville and South Bougainville (North Bougainville was better).

Asked if they themselves had ever accessed these trauma-healing services, less than 8% of respondents had personally accessed them. However, of those who had accessed the trauma-healing services, a strong majority (88.6%) expressed satisfaction with the services received (and 58% were very satisfied). Only 8 out of 79 respondents voiced any level of dissatisfaction.

### **Re-integration and Reconciliation**

Asked if they knew of any ex-combatants in the conflict in their local community, a strong majority of respondents (84.6%) claimed awareness of such ex-combatants in their communities. Awareness was significantly higher among male respondents (94.2%) than female respondents (75%) and South and Central Bougainville returned higher figures than North Bougainville.

Of these aware respondents, a majority of almost two-thirds (65.1%) felt that the ex-combatants had resettled peacefully back into the community, but about a third of respondents were not convinced of the ex-combatants' successful re-integration.

Respondents were asked for their impression of ex-combatant integration into the ARB community in general (not thinking about their community in particular, but around the whole of ARB). This question called for some speculation, but more than half of the respondents (52.5%) felt that ex-combatant integration in the whole of ARB was somewhat worrisome and there still remained the potential for conflict. 41% felt that the situation had settled down to a greater or lesser degree.

### **Youth Issues in the Community**

Respondents were asked if their local community had experienced any problems with threatening and peace-disturbing youths; a strong majority (83.1%) reported that they had experienced such problems (almost equally cited across the three locations sampled).

More than half of these respondents (55%) said their communities faced these issues at least every week (with 4.1% asserting daily incidences). According to 68% of respondents, the majority of the peace-disturbing youths were male. However, nearly a third of respondents said the youths were both males and females.

A three-quarters majority of respondents (75%) were not aware of the existence of any training in more peaceful and helpful social behaviour carried out with their local youths. The 260 respondents who said they were aware of youths receiving training in more peaceful and helpful social behaviour cited Youth Convention and Vocational Training most prominently (among a host of other bodies mentioned).

Respondents were asked if they knew of any other local activities focusing on peace, security, social cohesion and reconciliation; nearly half of respondents (47%) claimed knowledge of such activities, but slightly more than half were unaware.

Among those who had claimed awareness of such activities, Community Sport Activities (70%) was the most prominent local activity focusing on peace, security, social cohesion and reconciliation. Among many others cited were church activities, cultural, camps and festivals.

Slightly more than one-third of respondents (36.7%) claimed to have personally participated in the peace reconciliation activities. Participation was reportedly higher among males (42.9%) than females (30.5%) and seemingly the youth (24.3%) did not take part in these activities as much as middle-aged people (45%). This last finding of lesser youth participation may require attention.

## Table of Contents

BACKGROUND .....	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	5
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	13
LIST OF FIGURES.....	15
LIST OF TABLES .....	16
<b>1. SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS .....</b>	<b>18</b>
1.1. Survey locations.....	18
1.2. Gender Composition of the Sample.....	19
1.3. Age Composition of the Sample .....	19
1.4. Respondents’ level of education .....	19
1.5. Respondents’ Occupation .....	20
1.6. Respondents’ Marital status.....	21
1.7. Type of Household.....	21
1.8. H: Household size.....	22
1.9. Household utilities .....	22
1.10. Respondent status in local community .....	23
<b>2. SECTION 2: MEDIA CONSUMPTION .....</b>	<b>24</b>
2.1. A: Sources of News .....	24
<b>3. SECTION 3: FINDINGS.....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1. Bougainville Peace Agreement Implementation .....	25
3.2. Community understanding of political processes .....	28
3.3. Bougainville House of Representatives and Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG).....	29

3.4. Community experiences with the Bougainville Peace Agreement .....	33
3.5. Personal experiences with BPA.....	36
3.6. BPA Communications and Information.....	39
3.7. Peace and Reconciliation Services .....	45
3.8. Community/ Society Level Conditions .....	47
3.9. Referendum Specific.....	52
3.10. BPA Implementation .....	54

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Location by region .....	18
Figure 2: Respondents' gender .....	19
Figure 3: Respondents' Marital Status.....	21
Figure 4: Perception - Bougainville Peace Agreement change to lives .....	25
Figure 5: Perception on levels of security.....	27
Figure 6: Perception – Levels of peace .....	27
Figure 7: GoPNG commitment levels towards implementation of three pillars of Bougainville Peace Agreement .....	28
Figure 8: Views taken back to Bougainville House of Representatives.....	33
Figure 9: Impact of information access.....	40
Figure 10: Utilization of information centres.....	42
Figure 11: Impact of information access .....	43
Figure 12: Frequency of insecurity incidences incited by peace disturbing youths.....	48
Figure 13: Gender composition of threatening and peace- disturbing youths.....	49
Figure 14: Aware of other activities focusing on peace, security, social cohesion and reconciliation .....	50

## List of Tables

Table 1: Location by urban/ rural entity.....	18
Table 2: Respondents’ gender by location .....	19
Table 3: Respondents Age .....	19
Table 4: Respondents’ level of education .....	19
Table 5: Respondents Occupation .....	20
Table 6: Type of Household .....	21
Table 7: Household size .....	22
Table 8: Household Utilities .....	22
Table 9: Respondent status in local community.....	23
Table 10: Media Consumption.....	24
Table 11: Perception - Bougainville Peace Agreement change to lives .....	25
Table 12: How life has got better .....	26
Table 13: How life has got worse .....	26
Table 14: Awareness of Local Area MP .....	28
Table 15: Perception on MP performance on information dissemination.....	29
Table 16: Perception on ABG Performance.....	29
Table 17: Bougainville House of Representatives performance perception .....	30
Table 18: Awareness – Local Member of the Bougainville House of Representatives.....	30
Table 19: Awareness of ABG Presidency .....	30
Table 20: Perception - Bougainville House of Representatives performance in engaging with the public .	31
Table 21: Perception – Performance of ABG House of Representatives Member .....	31
Table 22: Policy Awareness .....	32
Table 23: Bougainville House of Representatives Policies formulated.....	32
Table 24: Awareness of local meetings to discuss people's views on the BPA .....	33
Table 25: Attended local meetings .....	33
Table 26: Community level of understanding of the three pillars of the BPA? .....	34
Table 27: Community confidence in the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement .....	34
Table 28: Community confidence in implementation of Autonomy .....	35
Table 29: Community confidence in implementation of planned referendum .....	35
Table 30: Community confidence in implementation of weapons disposal .....	36
Table 31: Respondents’ personal understanding of the three pillars of the BPA.....	36
Table 32: Respondents’ personal confidence in the implementation of the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.....	37
Table 33: Respondents personal confidence in the implementation of autonomy.....	37

Table 34: Respondents personal confidence in implementation of the planned referendum .....	38
Table 35: Respondents’ personal confidence in the implementation of weapons disposal .....	38
Table 36: Awareness of Bougainville Peace Agreement information sources.....	39
Table 37: Information sources aware of .....	39
Table 38: Utilization of information sources .....	40
Table 39: Frequency of information access .....	40
Table 40: Awareness of information access areas / sources on the referendum on Bougainville’s future political status.....	41
Table 41: Information sources aware of .....	41
Table 42: Frequency of information access .....	42
Table 43: Awareness of Bougainville House of Representative Website .....	43
Table 44: Awareness of bodies that produce the public awareness information on the BPA and referendum .....	44
Table 45: stakeholder bodies .....	44
Table 46: Awareness - services available for dealing with trauma caused by the conflict .....	45
Table 47: Organizations offering trauma-healing services .....	45
Table 48: Access to trauma-healing services.....	46
Table 49: Personally accessed trauma-healing services .....	46
Table 50: Satisfaction levels with trauma-healing services .....	46
Table 51: Ex-combatants in the conflict in your community .....	47
Table 52: Perception on ex-combatants’ resettlement in the community.....	47
Table 53: Perception on ex-combatant integration into the community.....	48
Table 54: Experienced problems with threatening and peace-disturbing youths?.....	48
Table 55: Aware of youths training in more peaceful and helpful social behaviour.....	49
Table 56: Youth training.....	50
Table 57: Local activities focusing on peace, security, social cohesion and reconciliation .....	51
Table 58: Participation in peace and reconciliation activities.....	51
Table 59: Aware of forthcoming referendum.....	52
Table 60: Level of referendum awareness .....	52
Table 61: Intend to vote in the forthcoming referendum .....	53
Table 62: Inclined to vote for independence of Bougainville.....	53
Table 63: Reasons for voting for independence of Bougainville .....	53
Table 64: Perception on direction of three pillars Bougainville Peace Agreement .....	54
Table 65: Perception on direction of politics in general in Bougainville.....	54

## 1. Section 1: Demographics

### 1.1. Survey locations

As Figure 1 below shows, 1038 interviews were successfully conducted in; North Bougainville (39%), South Bougainville (35%) and Central Bougainville (26%). All 1038 respondents affirmed that the place of interview was their usual place of residence.

Figure 1: Location by region

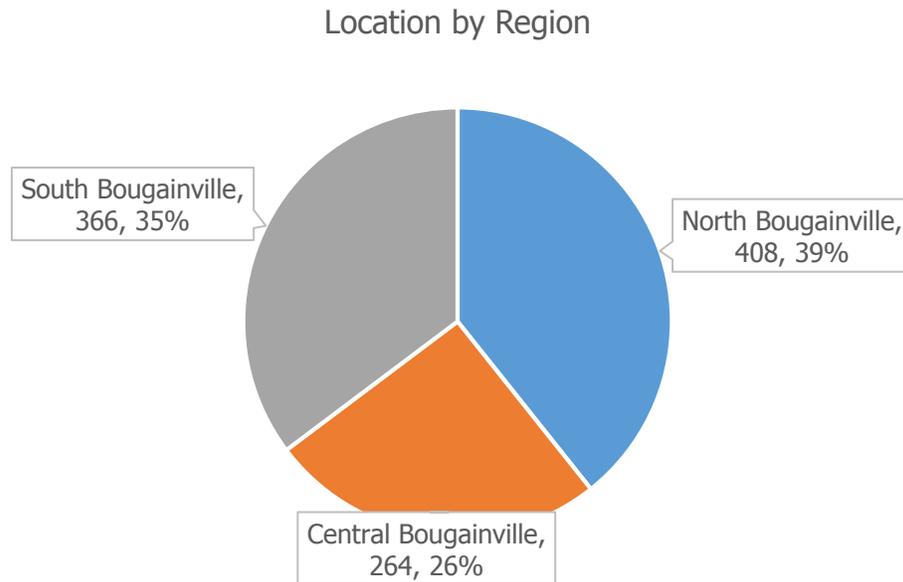


Table 1 further illustrates that equity was observed during urban /rural sampling; approximate distribution was 50% of interviews conducted in each of urban and rural locations across all 3 regions targeted.

Table 1: Location by urban/ rural entity

	Urban		Rural	
	n	%	n	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>49.3%</b>
North Bougainville	205	50.2%	203	49.8%
Central Bougainville	137	51.9%	127	48.1%
South Bougainville	184	50.3%	182	49.7%

## 1.2. Gender Composition of the Sample

Of the 1038 respondents who were interviewed in the Survey, 50% each were male and female (as seen in Figure 2). Table 2 further displays that gender equity was observed in all 3 locations sampled.

Figure 2: Respondents' gender

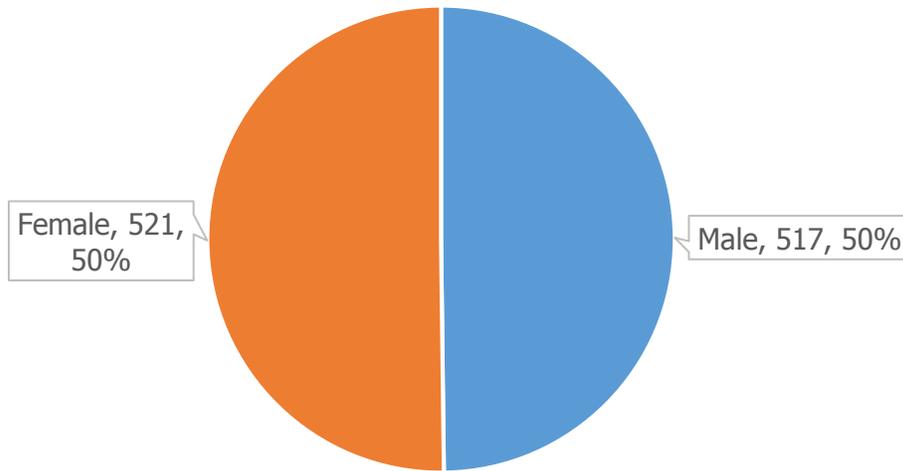


Table 2: Respondents' gender by location

	Male	Female
North Bougainville	49.5%	50.5%
Central Bougainville	50.8%	49.2%
South Bougainville	49.5%	50.5%

### 1.3. Age Composition of the Sample

Five main age groups were identified for sampling as highlighted in Table 3; the under-15s were purposely excluded, as being minors requiring parental presence to be interviewed. The 15-17 group are not yet eligible voters but will be by the time of the referendum and were therefore included in sampling with their elders who are currently eligible voters. The overall sampling system set quotas for age and gender based on the national population pyramid across all sampling locations.

Table 3: Respondents Age

	Age segment	n	Percent	Male (n)	Female (n)
1	15 - 19	185	17.8	92	93
2	20 - 29	309	29.8	153	156
3	30-39	233	22.4	113	120
4	40-49	166	16.0	84	82
5	50+ Years	145	14.0	75	70
	Total	1038	100	517	521

### 1.4. Respondents' level of education

No quotas were set for educational attainment; this was taken as random in situ. As shown in Table 4, a majority of respondents (43.6%) had Secondary (Grade 7-10) education level. 25.9% had received further education at Technical/Vocational, Secretarial/Business College or University. More males (31%) compared to females (21%) had attained further education.

Central Bougainville (47.7%) recorded a higher level of Secondary education (Grade 7-10) than North Bougainville (40.2%) and South Bougainville (44.5%), but the location also had lower numbers in higher education attainment (20.1%) than North Bougainville (30.5%) or South Bougainville (24.9%).

Table 4: Respondents' level of education

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
No Schooling at all	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	0.3%
Tokples/Tokpisin skul	0.4%	-	0.8%	0.5%	-	0.5%
Grade 1 to 6	21.2%	21.1%	21.3%	19.9%	25.0%	19.9%
Grade 7 to 10	43.6%	37.7%	49.5%	40.2%	47.7%	44.5%
Grade 11 to 12	8.1%	9.7%	6.5%	8.1%	5.7%	9.8%
Technical or Vocational school	11.2%	15.5%	6.9%	12.3%	7.6%	12.6%
College (eg. Secretarial or Business)	11.2%	11.2%	11.1%	14.0%	9.5%	9.3%
University (UPNG, DWU, etc.)	3.5%	3.9%	3.1%	4.2%	3.0%	3.0%

## 1.5. Respondents' Occupation

As listed in table 5, nearly two-thirds of the respondents surveyed were occupational, whether formally-employed (20%) or self-employed of various different types. While 24% were students, 6% were either unemployed or retired.

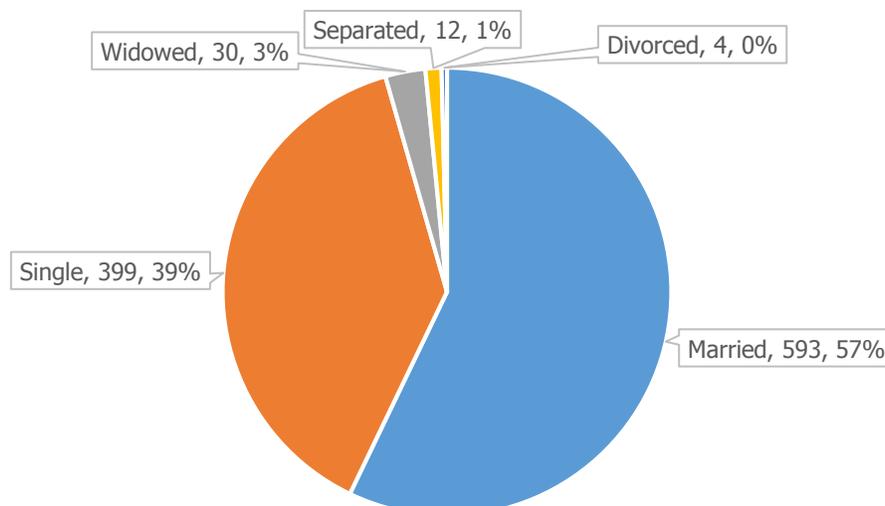
Table 5: Respondents Occupation

Occupation	Total		Gender		Age				
	n	%	Male	Female	15 - 19	20 - 29	30-39	40-49	50+
Wage job in private sector (non-mining)	53	5.1%	8.3%	1.9%	0.5%	5.2%	9.9%	4.8%	3.4%
Wage job in private sector (mining)	10	1.0%	1.9%	-	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%	1.4%
Wage job government (Nat, Prov, Local)	148	14.3%	15.9%	12.7%	2.2%	7.8%	25.8%	22.3%	15.9%
Self-employed/Own or family business	158	15.2%	14.1%	16.3%	3.2%	13.3%	17.2%	24.7%	20.7%
Artisanal/small scale mining	8	0.8%	1.4%	0.2%	-	-	2.1%	0.6%	1.4%
Gardening, farming or fishing for money	106	10.2%	11.0%	9.4%	3.8%	11.0%	12.4%	12.0%	11.0%
Gardening, farming or fishing for own consumption	149	14.4%	9.9%	18.8%	6.5%	12.9%	15.5%	16.3%	23.4%
Student	247	23.8%	25.1%	22.5%	80.0%	28.8%	3.0%	1.8%	-
Working in house/domestic duties	94	9.1%	1.9%	16.1%	1.1%	12.3%	6.4%	10.8%	14.5%
No work/looking for work/retired	61	5.9%	9.9%	1.9%	2.2%	8.1%	6.0%	4.2%	7.6%
Missionary/Pastor/Clergyman	4	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	-	-	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%
Total	1038	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## 1.6. Respondents' Marital status

As shown in Figure 3, more than half of respondents were married (57%); 39% were single.

Figure 3: Respondents' Marital Status



## 1.7. Type of Household

Approximately one-third of respondents lived in each of the descriptors Low-cost housing (33.8%) and High-cost housing (32.6%). A further 19.4% stated they were living in Traditional (bush material) homes; the majority of these were sampled in rural situations.

Table 6: Type of Household

Household type	Total		Topography		Location		
	n	%	Urban	Rural	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Low cost house	351	33.8%	36.5%	31.1%	33.6%	34.5%	33.6%
High cost house	338	32.6%	34.8%	30.3%	34.6%	33.7%	29.5%
Traditional (bush material) home	201	19.4%	11.6%	27.3%	16.2%	13.3%	27.3%
Flat, duplex or unit	50	4.8%	6.3%	3.3%	3.4%	11.4%	1.6%
Domestic quarters	46	4.4%	6.1%	2.7%	6.4%	0.8%	4.9%
Self-help housing	26	2.5%	1.9%	3.1%	1.7%	3.4%	2.7%
Makeshift/ settlement home	13	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%	1.7%	2.3%	-
Permanent house	7	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.7%	-	-
Guest House, Hotel or Hostel	6	0.6%	1.1%	-	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%

## 1.8. H: Household size

Respondents were asked as to the number of people (including children) dwelling / living in their household [eating from the same pot]. As listed in table 7, well over 70% of households contained less than 8 persons and the greatest proportion contained between five (5) to seven (7) persons. The ratios were generally replicated across the three locations sampled; however, rural households tended towards marginally smaller households than urban setups.

Table 7: Household size

	Total		Topography		Location		
	n	%	Urban	Rural	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
1-4 persons	303	29.2%	28.9%	29.5%	29.2%	28.8%	29.5%
5-7 persons	456	43.9%	40.3%	47.7%	42.4%	42.4%	46.7%
8-10 persons	168	16.2%	18.1%	14.3%	17.6%	18.2%	13.1%
10+ persons	111	10.7%	12.7%	8.6%	10.8%	10.6%	10.7%

## 1.9. Household utilities

This was a multiple response question, yielding an average of 3.38 responses per respondent. As shown in table 8 below, 86% of households claimed to own a mobile phone, 73.9% had lantern/light and 48.3% had electricity.

Table 8: Household Utilities

Item	N	Percent	Percent of Cases
Mobile phone	893	25.5%	86.0%
Lantern/Light	767	21.9%	73.9%
Electricity	501	14.3%	48.3%
Working Radio	352	10.0%	33.9%
Working Television	268	7.6%	25.8%
Tap water	227	6.5%	21.9%
Computer	203	5.8%	19.6%
Video or DVD player	164	4.7%	15.8%
Internet link	67	1.9%	6.5%
Generator	66	1.9%	6.4%
Total	3508	100.00%	338.00%

## 1.10. Respondent status in local community

Majority (81.8%) of respondents described themselves as just 'normal' members of their local communities; 3.1% were church leaders and 2.4% elders in their community.

Table 9: Respondent status in local community

<b>Title</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Just a normal member of the community	849	81.8
Church leader	32	3.1
Elder	25	2.4
School board member	25	2.4
Youth leader	24	2.3
Women's leader	23	2.2
COE Member/Councillor	18	1.7
Tribal or clan councillor/member	17	1.6
Landowner representative	10	1.0
Union representative	4	0.4
Police Officer/Auxiliary Police	4	0.4
School Teacher	3	0.3
Youth Member	1	0.1
Student	1	0.1
Medical Doctor	1	0.1
Village Court	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2. Section 2: Media Consumption

### 2.1. A: Sources of News

This was a two-part question; firstly, from which media do you ever source news/information; secondly, which is your main source of news and information. The first (multiple response) question yielded an average of over 4 responses each from respondents.

Nearly 90% of respondents claimed to rely on 'word of mouth' for news and information; further a third asserted that 'word of mouth' media was their preferred media vehicle.

Nearly all respondents (96.2%) relied on more than one media vehicle for receiving news and information.

Of the traditional (mainstream) media, only Press returned relatively respectable figures; radio comfortably beat TV and internet appears very much in its infancy in ARB.

Table 10: Media Consumption

Media Source used	N	Percent	Percent of Cases	MAIN Source
Word of Mouth	926	21.7%	89.2%	30.8%
Church Announcements	790	18.5%	76.1%	10.3%
Newspaper	788	18.5%	75.9%	25.1%
Mobile phone	750	17.6%	72.3%	18.0%
Radio	395	9.3%	38.1%	8.9%
Television	258	6.0%	24.9%	4.6%
Community Notice Board	225	5.3%	21.7%	1.0%
Internet	103	2.4%	9.9%	1.3%
CD or DVD	29	0.7%	2.8%	-
Other unspecified	2	0.0%	0.2%	-
Total	4266	100.0%	411.0%	100%

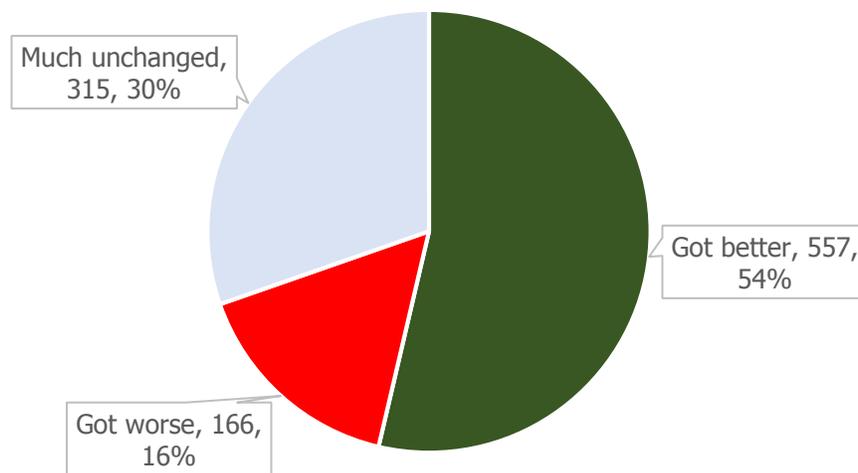
### 3. Section 3: Findings

#### 3.1. Bougainville Peace Agreement Implementation

Q1: In the last few years, as the Conflict recedes into the past and the Bougainville Peace Agreement has been implemented, would you say your life has got better, got worse, or is unchanged?

Slightly more than half of respondents (54%) felt that since the BPA was implemented, their life had got better. Only 16% felt it had worsened. 30% felt it was much unchanged.

Figure 4: Perception - Bougainville Peace Agreement change to lives



Analysis by gender and location show some divergence of perceptions; nearly two thirds of men (62.7%) feel the BPA has led to improvements in their life in comparison to their female (44.7%) counterparts. And conversely, greater numbers of women feel their lives have got worse.

As further shown in table 11, post-BPA improvements in their lives appear more strongly appreciated in North Bougainville (65.7%) than in Central Bougainville and South Bougainville.

Table 11: Perception - Bougainville Peace Agreement change to lives

	Total		Gender		Location		
	n	Percent	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Got better	557	53.7%	62.7%	44.7%	65.7%	48.9%	43.7%
Got worse	166	16.0%	5.6%	26.3%	7.1%	20.1%	23.0%
Much unchanged	315	30.3%	31.7%	29.0%	27.2%	31.1%	33.3%
Total	1038	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q2: What is the main way that your life has got better?**

When asked to cite how life has improved over the past year 45.6% mentioned 'development' relating to improved service delivery (eg. education, health, utilities and infrastructure). A third perceived that peace and harmony in their community had improved.

Table 12: How life has got better

<b>Improvement areas</b>	n	%
Development	254	45.6%
Peaceful	183	32.9%
Economy	83	14.9%
Law and Order	25	4.5%
Religion	7	1.3%
Environment	5	0.9%
Total	557	100.0%

**Q3: What is the main way that your life has got worse?**

Nearly 50% of respondents who perceived the Bougainville Peace Agreement had not made appreciable improvement to their lives alluded to increased insecurity in their communities. One fifth cited poor service delivery (presumably in pillars such as education and health).

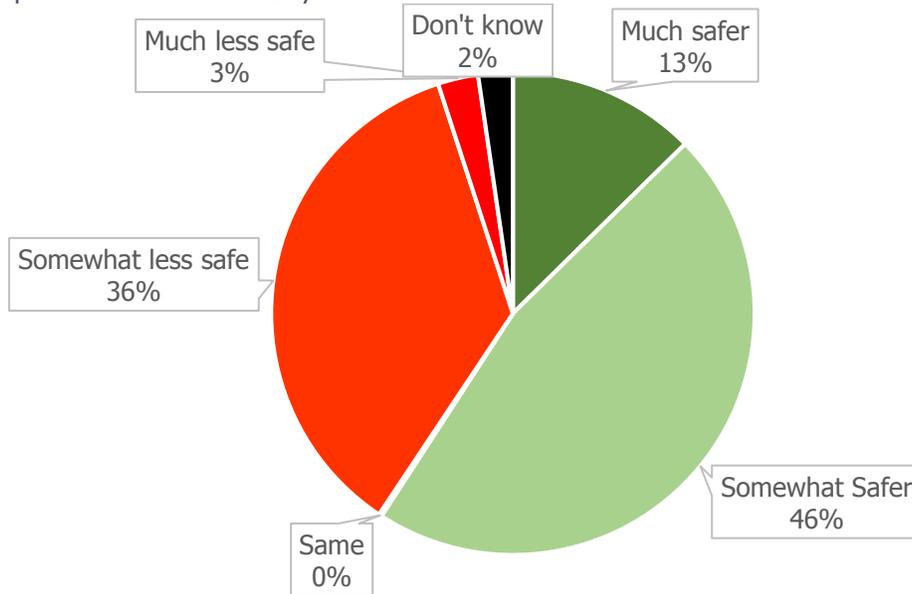
Table 13: How life has got worse

<b>Areas degenerated</b>	n	%
Insecurity	79	48%
Poor / No service / Poor service delivery	33	20%
Drug abuse/ Home brew	28	17%
Family unit instability	12	7%
Lack of money	5	3%
Unemployment	4	2%
Illiteracy	4	2%
No religion in society	1	1%
Total	166	100%

Q4: To what extent do you personally feel safer and more secure over the last few years?

The general picture is generally positive, though possibly lukewarm in degree. 59% reported a feeling of greater security against 39% feeling less safe. The extremes were 13% much safer (vs 3% much less safe); and somewhat safer (46%) outranked somewhat less safe (36%).

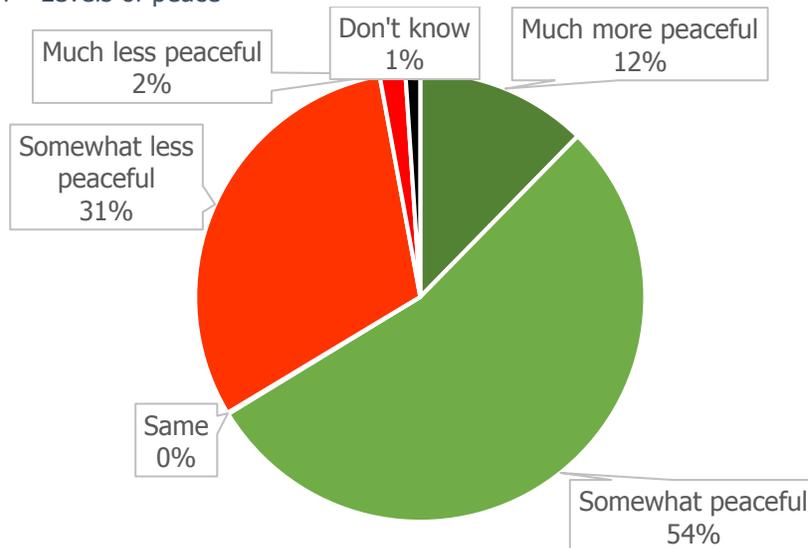
Figure 5: Perception on levels of security



Q5: To what extent do you feel your community is more peaceful over the last few years?

Responses generally mirrored those to the previous question; the picture is generally positive but possibly slightly lukewarm in degree.

Figure 6: Perception – Levels of peace

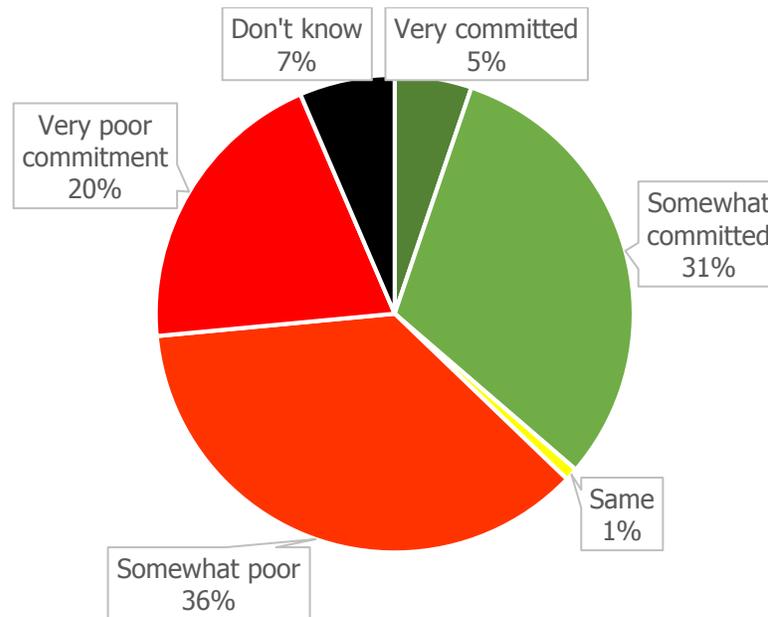


### 3.2. Community understanding of political processes

**Q6: To what extent do you feel the PNG Parliament and PNG Government are committed to the implementation of the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement?**

There appears to be a lack of confidence generally in the commitment to BPA implementation by the PNG Parliament and Government. At the extremes 5% felt GoPNG was very committed but 20% felt GoPNG commitment was very poor. Among the two-thirds majority who gave moderate assessments, somewhat poor 36% outranked somewhat committed 31%.

Figure 7: GoPNG commitment levels towards implementation of three pillars of Bougainville Peace Agreement



**Q7: Do you know who your local MP to the National Parliament of PNG is?**

A little over 60% of respondents said they were aware of the name of their local area MP to the PNG Parliament. Awareness was significantly higher among male respondents (75.6%) than their female counterparts (45.9%). Locationally, there was higher awareness among residents of South Bougainville (67.5%) than Central Bougainville (58.0%) or North Bougainville (56.4%).

Table 14: Awareness of Local Area MP

	Total		Gender		Location		
	n	%	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	630	60.7%	75.6%	45.9%	56.4%	58.0%	67.5%
No	408	39.3%	24.4%	54.1%	43.6%	42.0%	32.5%
Total	1038	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q8: Does your MP to the National Parliament of PNG provide information to your community in support of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA) and upcoming referendum?**

More than half of respondents (60.7%) felt their local Area MP provided little or no information to their communities in support of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA) and upcoming referendum. Only 4% felt their MP provided plenty such information. These perceptions were cited fairly uniformly across the three locations sampled.

Table 15: Perception on MP performance on information dissemination

	Total		Location		
	n	%	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Plenty of information	41	3.9%	4.7%	2.3%	4.4%
Provide some information	254	24.5%	25.2%	22.3%	25.1%
Little information	309	29.8%	25.5%	33.0%	32.2%
No information	321	30.9%	33.6%	27.3%	30.6%
Don't Know	113	10.9%	11.0%	15.2%	7.7%
Total	1038	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### 3.3. Bougainville House of Representatives and Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG)

**Q9: To what extent do you feel the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) is committed to the implementation of the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement?**

A little more than half of respondents (53.3%) felt the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) was very committed or somewhat committed to the implementation of the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. North Bougainville respondents were marginally more convinced of ABG commitment than Central Bougainville or South Bougainville respondents.

Table 16: Perception on ABG Performance

	Total		Location		
	n	%	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very committed	120	11.6%	14.2%	10.2%	9.6%
Somewhat committed	433	41.7%	43.6%	39.4%	41.3%
Same	9	0.9%	2.2%	-	-
Somewhat poor commitment	274	26.4%	21.6%	29.5%	29.5%
Very poor commitment	101	9.7%	9.1%	8.7%	11.2%
Don't Know	101	9.7%	9.3%	12.1%	8.5%
Total	1038	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q10: How well do you feel the Bougainville House of Representatives is performing its duties?

Again, slightly more than half of respondents (53.3%) perceived that the Bougainville House of Representatives is working well in performing its duties (and again, North Bougainville respondents were marginally more positive than in Central or South Bougainville).

Table 17: Bougainville House of Representatives performance perception

	Total		Location		
	n	%	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very well	71	6.8%	8.6%	6.4%	5.2%
Quite well	480	46.2%	48.3%	40.5%	48.1%
Same	6	0.6%	1.2%		0.3%
Somewhat poorly	347	33.4%	28.9%	38.3%	35.0%
Very poorly	63	6.1%	7.4%	4.9%	5.5%
Don't Know	71	6.8%	5.6%	9.8%	6.0%
Total	1038	100%	100%	100%	100%

Q11. Do you know who your local member of the Bougainville House of Representatives is?

The majority of respondents (72%) were aware of their local member of the Bougainville House of Representatives. Awareness was significantly higher amongst male respondents (83.9%) than females (60.3%). Central Bougainville was slightly lower in awareness than the other regions.

Table 18: Awareness – Local Member of the Bougainville House of Representatives

	Total		Gender		Location		
	n	%	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	748	72.1	83.9%	60.3%	76.0%	62.1%	74.9%
No	290	27.9	16.1%	39.7%	24.0%	37.9%	25.1%
Total	1038	100	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q12: Do you know who the President of the ABG is?

Awareness of the ABG President's name was reportedly high (84.5%) and better-known among male respondents (92.5%) compared to 76.6% of females.

Table 19: Awareness of ABG Presidency

	Total		Gender		Location		
	n	%	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	877	84.5	92.5%	76.6%	87.5%	78.8%	85.2%
No	161	15.5	7.5%	23.4%	12.5%	21.2%	14.8%
Total	1038	100	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q13: How well do you feel the Bougainville House of Representatives is doing in consulting and engaging with the public in performing its duties?**

Perceived performance of Bougainville House of Representatives in consulting and engaging with the public in performing its duties is not ideal; opinions were about equal in assessing performance as good or poor in consulting and engaging with the public and a large majority expressed their assessment in only moderate terms (quite well/somewhat poorly).

Table 20: Perception - Bougainville House of Representatives performance in engaging with the public

	Total		Location		
	n	%	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very well	98	9.4	7.8%	10.6%	10.4%
Quite well	383	36.9	41.9%	34.1%	33.3%
Same	7	0.7	1.7%	-	-
Somewhat poorly	390	37.6	33.6%	38.3%	41.5%
Very poorly	103	9.9	10.8%	9.1%	9.6%
Don't Know	57	5.5	4.2%	8.0%	5.2%
Total	1038	100	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q14: Does your ABG House of Representatives member provide information to your community in support of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA) and upcoming referendum?**

Slightly more respondents (52.7%) felt that their ABG House of Representatives member was providing little or no information to their communities in support of the BPA and upcoming referendum (against which, 42% felt their member provided some or plenty of information). North Bougainville expressed considerably more satisfaction than other districts with the level of communication.

Table 21: Perception – Informational Performance of ABG House of Representatives Member

	Total		Location		
	n	%	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Plenty of information	67	6.5	7.4%	5.3%	6.3%
Provide some information	371	35.7	43.9%	27.7%	32.5%
Little information	324	31.2	27.2%	33.0%	34.4%
No information	223	21.5	18.4%	24.2%	23.0%
Don't Know	53	5.1	3.2%	9.8%	3.8%
Total	1038	100	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q15: Can you name any particular policy or action the Bougainville House of Representatives has done?

Claimed awareness of policy formation or actions done by the ABG House of Representatives appears to be very low. Only 18% of respondents claimed to recall policies or work done by the House of Representatives. Awareness was particularly low among female respondents (7.5%) compared to male respondents (28.6%). Further as shown in table 23, a good number of those claiming awareness identified incorrect policies.

Table 22: Policy Awareness

	Total		Gender		Location		
	n	%	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	187	18	28.6%	7.5%	17.9%	15.5%	19.9%
No	851	82	71.4%	92.5%	82.1%	84.5%	80.1%
Total	1038	100	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Only those respondents (187 in total) who had claimed awareness of policies or actions were asked to name them; many were identified as being correct, but a good number were identified as incorrect (or untraceable as being actually correct).

Table 23: Bougainville House of Representatives Policies formulated

	Status	n	%
Bougainville Mining Act	Correct	56	29.9
Bougainville Education Act	Correct	25	13.4
Provision of services (provided water tanks, built Ketskets elementary school)	Correct	23	12.3
Road Sealing - Incorrect	Correct	20	10.7
Construction and Renovation of buildings	Incorrect	19	10.2
Change of Time Zone	Correct	10	5.3
Bougainville Public Servant Act	Correct	6	3.2
Setting up of the Council of Elders	Correct	4	2.1
Drawing down of Powers	Correct	4	2.1
Law and Justice	Correct	3	1.6
Purchasing of Community Vehicle	Incorrect	3	1.6
Bougainville Peace Agreement	Correct	2	1.1
Agriculture Policy	Correct	2	1.1
New Community Act	Incorrect	2	1.1
Tax Deductions	Incorrect	2	1.1
Search and Rescue Policy	Correct	1	0.5
Partnership in business	Incorrect	1	0.5
Construction of market buildings in Buin	Incorrect	1	0.5
Commodities support facilities	Incorrect	1	0.5
Bridge Funding	Incorrect	1	0.5
Sport Academic Project	Incorrect	1	0.5
Total		187	100

### 3.4. Community experiences with the Bougainville Peace Agreement

#### Q16: Are you aware of any meetings locally to discuss people's views on the BPA?

Community awareness pertaining to meetings held locally to discuss people's views on the Bougainville Peace Agreement is arguably disappointingly low as only 27.3% of respondents claimed to be aware of any such meetings locally. Awareness was significantly higher among male respondents (35.4%) than female respondents (19.2%). South Bougainville (32.5%) claimed more awareness than Central (27%) or North (22.5%).

Table 24: Awareness of local meetings to discuss people's views on the BPA

	Total		Gender		Location		
	n	%	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	283	27.3	35.4%	19.2%	22.5%	27.3%	32.5%
No	755	72.7	64.6%	80.8%	77.5%	72.7%	67.5%
Total	1038	100	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

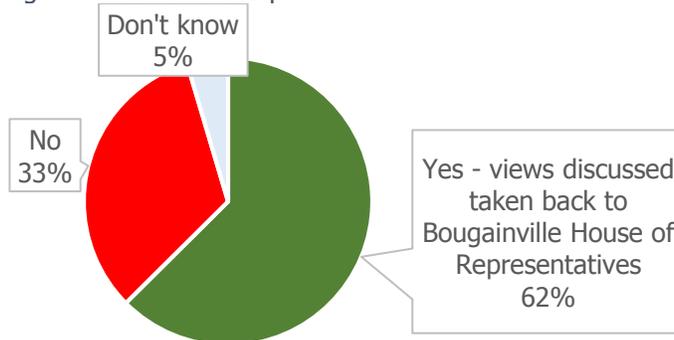
Those who claimed awareness of local meetings to discuss people's views on the Bougainville Peace Agreement (283 in total) were asked if they had attended the meetings personally. Nearly 85% had personally attended these gatherings. As further shown in table 25, more men (94.5%) had attended such meetings compared to 67% of females.

Table 25: Attended local meetings

	Total		Gender		Location		
	n	%	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	240	84.8%	94.5%	67.0%	90.2%	76.4%	85.7%
No	43	15.2%	5.5%	33.0%	9.8%	23.6%	14.3%
Total	283	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Nearly two-thirds of attendees asserted their belief that the public's views as expressed in these meetings were indeed taken back to the House of Representatives for review purposes.

Figure 8: Views taken back to Bougainville House of Representatives



**Q17: How well do you feel your community understand the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement?**

Nearly three quarters of respondents (73.4%) offered the opinion that their communities are yet to fully grasp the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.

Table 26: Community level of understanding of the three pillars of the BPA?

	Total		Gender		Location		
	n	%	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very well	26	2.5	3.5%	1.5%	3.2%	1.1%	2.7%
Quite well	167	16.1	18.4%	13.8%	18.6%	14.8%	14.2%
Same	10	1	1.9%	-	2.5%	-	-
Somewhat poorly	518	49.9	54.9%	44.9%	47.8%	48.9%	53.0%
Very poorly	244	23.5	14.5%	32.4%	20.6%	26.5%	24.6%
Don't Know	73	7	6.8%	7.3%	7.4%	8.7%	5.5%
Total	1038	100	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q18: How much confidence do you feel the people in your community have in the implementation of the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement?**

Community confidence in the implementation of the three pillars of the BPA is not ideal at present, especially among female respondents. Overall, 44.3% said were very confident or somewhat confident in the process but this comprised 52% males and only 37% females.

Table 27: Community confidence in the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement

	Total		Gender		Location		
	N	%	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very much confidence	72	6.9	6.2%	7.7%	4.9%	8.3%	8.2%
Somewhat confidence	388	37.4	45.5%	29.4%	45.3%	33.3%	31.4%
Same	11	1.1	1.9%	0.2%	2.7%	-	-
Somewhat poor confidence	322	31	29.2%	32.8%	23.8%	30.7%	39.3%
Very poor confidence	158	15.2	9.3%	21.1%	14.0%	18.6%	14.2%
Don't Know	87	8.4	7.9%	8.8%	9.3%	9.1%	6.8%
Total	1038	100	100%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q19: How much confidence do you feel the people in your community have in the implementation of Autonomy?**

Community confidence in implementation of Autonomy for Bougainville is more encouraging; over 60% of respondents felt people in their community had very much confidence (10.3%) or some confidence (50.0%) in the implementation of Autonomy. The confidence was marginally higher among males than females.

Table 28: Community confidence in implementation of Autonomy

	Total		Gender		Location		
	n	%	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very much confidence	110	10.6	10.3%	10.9%	11.8%	11.4%	8.7%
Somewhat confidence	519	50.0	58.6%	41.5%	51.5%	49.6%	48.6%
Same	6	0.6	1.2%	-	1.5%	-	-
Somewhat poor confidence	225	21.7	21.3%	22.1%	17.4%	23.9%	24.9%
Very poor confidence	106	10.2	2.7%	17.7%	11.0%	9.5%	9.8%
Don't Know	72	6.9	6.0%	7.9%	6.9%	5.7%	7.9%
Total	1038	100	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q20: How much confidence do you feel the people in your community have in the implementation of the planned Referendum?**

Community confidence in the implementation of the planned referendum is fairly positive; nearly two-thirds of respondents' felt people in their community had very much confidence (13.3%) or some confidence (49.8%) in the implementation of the planned referendum. Confidence was again higher among male respondents than their female counterparts.

Table 29: Community confidence in implementation of planned referendum

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very much confidence	13.3%	15.9%	10.7%	13.0%	15.5%	12.0%
Somewhat confidence	49.8%	56.7%	43.0%	51.7%	50.8%	47.0%
Same	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%	1.7%	-	0.5%
Somewhat poor confidence	19.8%	19.3%	20.3%	15.2%	19.3%	25.4%
Very poor confidence	10.0%	2.5%	17.5%	11.3%	8.0%	10.1%
Don't Know	6.2%	4.3%	8.1%	7.1%	6.4%	4.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q21: How much confidence do you feel the people in your community have in the implementation of weapons disposal?**

Community confidence in the implementation of the weapons disposal is not ideal at this time. The number of respondents displaying confidence in the success of this policy was marginally less than those who were sceptical. As further presented in table 30, confidence in the success of the policy was significantly higher among female respondents than males.

Table 30: Community confidence in implementation of weapons disposal

	Gender			Location		
	Total	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very much confidence	14.3%	10.4%	18.0%	14.0%	13.3%	15.3%
Somewhat confidence	32.1%	28.2%	35.9%	31.6%	31.1%	33.3%
Same	0.8%	1.5%	-	2.0%	-	-
Somewhat poor confidence	32.7%	43.5%	21.9%	31.9%	34.5%	32.2%
Very poor confidence	15.3%	14.3%	16.3%	15.7%	15.2%	15.0%
Don't Know	4.9%	1.9%	7.9%	4.9%	6.1%	4.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### 3.5. Personal experiences with BPA

**Q22: How well do you yourself understand the three pillars of the BPA?**

Respondents' personal comprehension of the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement is quite low, especially among females. Overall about a third of respondents professed having a good command (7.5%) or some command (25.6%) of the three pillars, but that comprised 46% in males against 20% in females.

Table 31: Respondents' personal understanding of the three pillars of the BPA

	Gender			Location		
	Total	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very well	7.5%	11.8%	3.3%	9.6%	6.4%	6.0%
Quite well	25.6%	34.4%	16.9%	30.1%	22.3%	23.0%
Same	0.7%	1.2%	0.2%	1.5%	-	0.3%
Somewhat poorly	34.6%	36.6%	32.6%	31.1%	34.5%	38.5%
Very poorly	21.7%	10.6%	32.6%	20.3%	22.3%	22.7%
Don't Know	9.9%	5.4%	14.4%	7.4%	14.4%	9.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q23: How much confidence do you yourself have in the implementation of the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement?**

Personal confidence in the implementation of the three pillars of the BPA is reasonably good. Slightly over half of respondents personally expressed confidence (very confident 11.8%, somewhat confident 41.7%), against which 34% expressed some level of pessimism (and a further 11.6% of respondents did not know).

Seemingly, male respondents (60.8%) are more confident than female (46.2%) respondents, and confidence is reportedly higher in North Bougainville (62.0%) than Central Bougainville (49.6%) and South Bougainville (46.7%).

Table 32: Respondents' personal confidence in the implementation of the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement

	Gender			Location		
	Total	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very much confidence	11.8%	9.9%	13.6%	11.3%	12.1%	12.0%
Somewhat confidence	41.7%	50.9%	32.6%	50.7%	37.5%	34.7%
Same	0.4%	0.8%	-	1.0%	-	-
Somewhat poor confidence	23.7%	23.6%	23.8%	18.6%	22.0%	30.6%
Very poor confidence	10.9%	7.9%	13.8%	10.3%	12.5%	10.4%
Don't Know	11.6%	7.0%	16.1%	8.1%	15.9%	12.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q24: How much confidence do you yourself have in the implementation of autonomy?**

A two-thirds majority of respondents (66.8%) expressed personal confidence in the success of the implementation of autonomy. Confidence among male respondents (72.9%) was a good deal higher than among female respondents (60.7%).

Table 33: Respondents personal confidence in the implementation of autonomy

	Gender			Location		
	Total	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very much confidence	15.9%	14.5%	17.3%	17.2%	15.5%	14.8%
Somewhat confidence	50.9%	58.4%	43.4%	53.2%	51.5%	47.8%
Same	0.5%	1.0%	-	1.2%	-	-
Somewhat poor confidence	20.1%	19.7%	20.5%	16.2%	21.6%	23.5%
Very poor confidence	7.1%	1.4%	12.9%	8.3%	5.7%	6.8%
Don't Know	5.5%	5.0%	6.0%	3.9%	5.7%	7.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q25: How much confidence do you yourself have in the implementation of the planned referendum?

Over two thirds of respondents (69.2%) expressed personal confidence (very confident 20.3%, somewhat confident 48.9%) in the implementation of the planned referendum; again, males expressed greater confidence than females.

Table 34: Respondents personal confidence in implementation of the planned referendum

	Gender			Location		
	Total	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very much confidence	20.3%	21.9%	18.8%	21.8%	22.7%	16.9%
Somewhat confidence	48.9%	56.3%	41.7%	49.8%	48.9%	48.1%
Same	0.5%	1.0%	-	1.2%	-	-
Somewhat poor confidence	19.2%	16.8%	21.5%	16.4%	18.6%	22.7%
Very poor confidence	6.4%	1.4%	11.3%	7.1%	4.2%	7.1%
Don't Know	4.7%	2.7%	6.7%	3.7%	5.7%	5.2%

Q26: How much confidence do you yourself have in the implementation of weapons disposal?

Respondents' confidence in the implementation of the weapons disposal programme is less than ideal especially among male respondents. About half of respondents (49.7%) stated some degree of confidence against 45.8% citing little or no confidence. Women returned 58.4% for some degree of confidence (whereas men returned only fractionally over 40%).

Table 35: Respondents' personal confidence in the implementation of weapons disposal

	Gender			Location		
	Total	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very much confidence	17.5%	12.6%	22.5%	18.1%	17.0%	17.2%
Somewhat confidence	32.2%	28.4%	35.9%	31.4%	33.7%	32.0%
Same	0.7%	1.4%	-	1.7%	-	-
Somewhat poor confidence	32.3%	43.3%	21.3%	32.4%	30.3%	33.6%
Very poor confidence	13.5%	12.8%	14.2%	13.7%	14.0%	12.8%
Don't Know	3.9%	1.5%	6.1%	2.7%	4.9%	4.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### 3.6. BPA Communications and Information

#### Q27: Do you know where to access public awareness information on the overall Bougainville Peace Agreement?

More than two-thirds (71.7%) of respondents were not privy to Bougainville Peace Agreement information sources. Awareness was considerably lower among female respondents (19.4%) than male respondents (37.3%). North and South Bougainville districts were slightly more aware than Central Bougainville (only 23.5%).

Table 36: Awareness of Bougainville Peace Agreement information sources

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	28.3%	37.3%	19.4%	30.9%	23.5%	29.0%
No	71.7%	62.7%	80.6%	69.1%	76.5%	71.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Among those 294 respondents who claimed to be aware of BPA public information sources, NBC Radio Bougainville, District Office and Council of Elders were the top three sources cited by respondents.

Table 37: Information sources aware of

	n	%
NBC Radio Bougainville	70	23.8
District Office	65	22.1
Council OF Elders	41	13.9
Newspaper	28	9.5
ABG Communication Department	14	4.8
Public Forums	12	4.1
Bougainville Bulletin	11	3.7
MP's community announcement	11	3.7
Bougainville Peace Committee	9	3.1
Church announcement	8	2.7
Office of Referendum	5	1.7
New Zealand Police community awareness	4	1.4
Public Information Notice Boards	3	1.0
Police Community Announcement	2	0.7
Office of Bougainville Information Sector	2	0.7
Mobile phone	2	0.7
Internet	2	0.7
Office of Autonomy	1	0.3
Bougainville Government Website	1	0.3
United Nations Office - Arawa	1	0.3
School Announcements	1	0.3
Panguna Admin. Office	1	0.3
Total	294	100

Among those aware of their existence, as presented in table 38, utilization of public information sources is high (89.8%).

Table 38: Utilization of information sources

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	89.8%	90.2%	89.1%	91.3%	91.9%	86.8%
No	10.2%	9.8%	10.9%	8.7%	8.1%	13.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

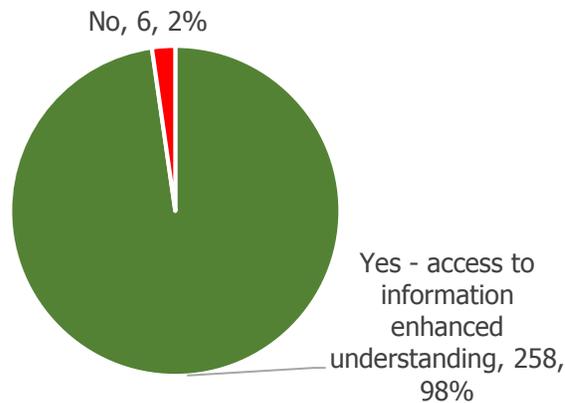
Among those respondents aware of their existence, a good number had accessed the information centres at least once in the past six months while some 5.7% claimed daily access.

Table 39: Frequency of information access

	N	%
Everyday	15	5.7
Once in a month	28	10.6
Once in the past 6 months	70	26.5
Twice in the past 6 months	47	17.8
Three times in the past 6 months	31	11.7
Four times in the past 6 months	7	2.7
Five times in the past 6 months	10	3.8
Six times in the past 6 months	8	3
Once a week	12	4.5
Twice a week	3	1.1
Regularly	18	6.8
A few times	6	2.3
Not so often	9	3.4
Total	264	100

Figure 9 shows that nearly all respondents (98%) who had accessed information sources for the Bougainville Peace Agreement professed enhanced knowledge in the Peace Agreement.

Figure 9: Impact of information access



Q28: Do you know where to access public awareness information on the referendum on Bougainville's future political status?

Awareness of information access areas / sources pertaining the referendum on Bougainville's future political status is quite low (24.0%) especially among female respondents (14.4%)

Table 40: Awareness of information access areas / sources on the referendum on Bougainville's future political status

	Gender			Location		
	Total	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	24.0%	33.7%	14.4%	25.2%	21.6%	24.3%
No	76.0%	66.3%	85.6%	74.8%	78.4%	75.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

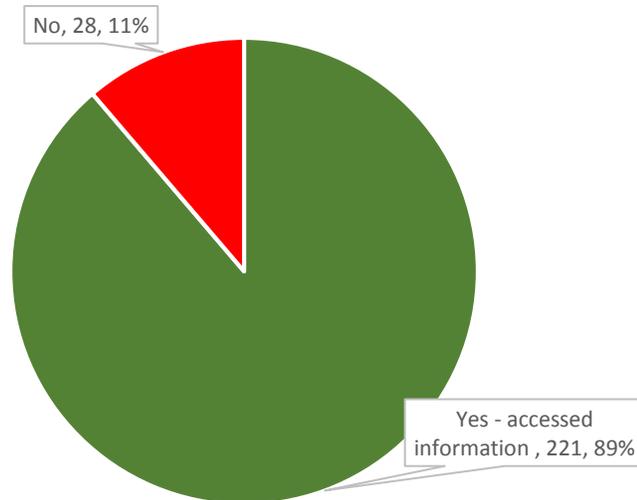
Those respondents (n=260) who were aware of the referendum information sources cited the Council of Elders Office, Newspapers, District Office and NBC Radio Bougainville as the top information sources.

Table 41: Information sources aware of

	N	%
Council of Elders Office	45	18.1%
Newspaper	38	15.3%
District Office	37	14.9%
NBC Radio Bougainville	24	9.6%
Bougainville Peace Agreement team - Awareness	21	8.4%
The Bougainville Bulletin	14	5.6%
ABG Media and Communication Office	12	4.8%
Office of Referendum	11	4.4%
Bougainville Peace Committee	11	4.4%
MP's community announcements	9	3.6%
Public Forums - Bel Isi Park in Buka Town	7	2.8%
Women's Conference	6	2.4%
Internet	6	2.4%
School Announcements	4	1.6%
NBC Radio - Talkback Show Bougainville Ples Lain	3	1.2%
ABG Public Relations Office	3	1.2%
Social Media - Bougainville Facebook Page	2	0.8%
Office of Community Development	1	0.4%
Bougainville Constitution Handbook	1	0.4%
United Nations Office - Arawa	1	0.4%
Panguna Admin Office	1	0.4%
Chiefs	1	0.4%
Total	260	104.4%

Among those respondents who were aware of referendum information sources, utilization of information sources is high (89.8%) as shown in Fig.10.

Figure 10: Utilization of information centres



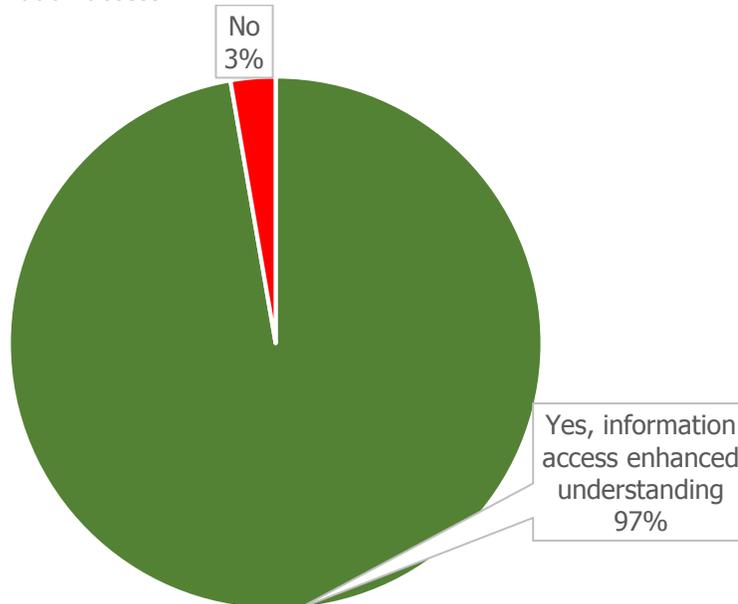
Among those respondents who had accessed referendum information sources, over half had accessed information sources once or twice in the past 6 month prior to interview. Table 42 further displays that one in five had accessed information at least once monthly with 4.1% accessing information on a daily basis.

Table 42: Frequency of information access

	Frequency	Percent
Everyday	9	4.1
Once a month	22	10.0
Once in the past 6 months	76	34.4
Twice in the past 6 months	34	15.4
Three times in the past 6 months	28	12.7
Four times in the past 6 months	5	2.3
Five times in the past 6 months	5	2.3
Six times in the past 6 months	6	2.7
Once a week	6	2.7
Three times a week	1	0.5
Regularly	20	9.0
A few times	2	0.9
Not so often	7	3.2

As with the previous questions on public information sources, the importance of such sources in sensitizing communities in the referendum on Bougainville’s future political status was clearly demonstrated (as seen in Figure 11). Nearly all respondents declared enhanced capacity and knowledge in the referendum on Bougainville’s future political status.

Figure 11: Impact of information access



**Q29: Do you know if there is a Bougainville House of Representatives Website people can go to for information?**

Awareness of a Bougainville House of Representative Website that people can go to for information is poor. Only 6% of respondents claimed awareness. Awareness is almost equally low among both genders and across all three locations sampled.

Table 43: Awareness of Bougainville House of Representative Website

	Gender			Location		
	Total	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	6.0%	4.3%	7.7%	6.1%	6.4%	5.5%
No	94.0%	95.7%	92.3%	93.9%	93.6%	94.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Though awareness of the Bougainville House of Representative Website was very low and the respondent base consequently also very low, 30% of those who said they were aware claimed to have visited the website.

**Q30: Do you know which bodies produce the public awareness information on the Bougainville Peace Agreement and referendum?**

A large majority of respondents (85.1%) were not aware of any bodies that produce the public awareness information on the Bougainville Peace Agreement and referendum.

Table 44: Awareness of bodies that produce the public awareness information on the BPA and referendum

	Gender			Location		
	Total	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	14.9%	18.4%	11.5%	15.0%	11.4%	17.5%
No	85.1%	81.6%	88.5%	85.0%	88.6%	82.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Among those respondents who were aware, Council Of Elders, NBC Radio Bougainville, Autonomous Bougainville Government and NGOs (World Vision, Care International, etc) were among the top stakeholder bodies thought to provide the clearest and truest information.

Table 45: stakeholder bodies

	n	%
Council Of Elders	21	13.5
NBC Radio Bougainville	16	10.3
Autonomous Bougainville Government	15	9.7
NGOs (World Vision, Care International, etc.)	15	9.7
Constituency Member	13	8.4
Bougainville Peace Committee	11	7.1
Women's Groups/Women's Federation	11	7.1
Office of Media and Communication	10	6.5
Office of the Referendum	9	5.8
District Office	8	5.2
President's Office	7	4.5
Secretary for the Office of Referendum	6	3.9
Safe House - Leitana Nehan Women's Development Agency	4	2.6
New Zealand Police Announcement	3	1.9
Catholic Mission of Bougainville	3	1.9
United Nations	2	1.3
Bougainville Police	1	0.6

### 3.7. Peace and Reconciliation Services

#### Q31: Do you know of any services available for dealing with trauma caused by the conflict

A quarter of respondents (25%) claimed awareness of services for dealing with trauma caused by the conflict. Awareness levels were fairly parallel between both genders but higher in North Bougainville (32.1%) than Central Bougainville (19.3%) and South Bougainville (21.3%).

Table 46: Awareness - services available for dealing with trauma caused by the conflict

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	25.0%	23.8%	26.3%	32.1%	19.3%	21.3%
No	75.0%	76.2%	73.7%	67.9%	80.7%	78.7%

Those respondents who were aware of trauma counselling services were asked to name them. As seen in table 47, Counselling Sisters of Nazareth Rehabilitation Centre (CSN) was mentioned by 24.4% of these respondents, Safe house (24%) and Counselling Centre of Hahela (12.2%) were other well-recognised organizations offering these services.

Table 47: Organizations offering trauma-healing services

	n	%
Counselling Sisters of Nazareth Rehabilitation Centre (CSN)	64	24.4
Safe house	63	24.0
Counselling Centre of Hahela	32	12.2
Leitana Nehan Women's Development Agency	15	5.7
Catholic Mission of Bougainville	15	5.7
Hospital's Counselling Services	14	5.3
General Hospital - Buka	12	4.6
Bougainville Counselling Centre	10	3.8
Family Support Centre	8	3.1
Bel Isi Haus	6	2.3
Tarlana Counselling Services	4	1.5
Manetai Health Centre Counselling	4	1.5
Memory Healing Centre - PatuPatui (Kangu)	3	1.1
Callan Services Arawa	2	0.8
NGO - UN	2	0.8
NGO - Red Cross	2	0.8
General Hospital -Arawa	2	0.8
Conflict Resolution Group	1	0.4
Aroma Bougainville-Arawa SDA counselling service	1	0.4
Teoruki Mission - Tinputz	1	0.4
Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre - Mabiri	1	0.4
Total	262	100

Q32: Can you yourself easily access these trauma-healing services?

A strong majority of respondents (78%) felt that these trauma-healing services were difficult for them to access. This perception was particularly strongly alluded to by male respondents and residents of Central Bougainville and South Bougainville (North Bougainville was better).

Table 48: Access to trauma-healing services

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	22.1%	19.3%	24.8%	30.9%	15.2%	17.2%
No	77.9%	80.7%	75.2%	69.1%	84.8%	82.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q33: Have you yourself ever accessed these trauma- healing services?

Considerably less than 10% of respondents had personally accessed the available trauma-healing services.

Table 49: Personally accessed trauma-healing services

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	7.6%	6.4%	8.8%	8.6%	6.1%	7.7%
No	92.4%	93.6%	91.2%	91.4%	93.9%	92.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q34. If so, thinking about the services supporting people's trauma healing and psychological wellbeing, how satisfied are you with those services provided at present?

However, of those who had accessed the trauma-healing services, a strong majority (88.6%) expressed satisfaction with the services received (and 58% were very satisfied). Only 8 out of 79 respondents voiced any level of dissatisfaction.

Table 50: Satisfaction levels with trauma-healing services

	Total		Gender		Location		
	n	%	Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very satisfied	46	58.2%	42.4%	69.6%	42.9%	68.8%	71.4%
Quite satisfied	24	30.4%	42.4%	21.7%	40.0%	25.0%	21.4%
Somewhat dissatisfied	8	10.1%	15.2%	6.5%	17.1%	6.3%	3.6%
Don't know	1	1.3%	-	2.2%	-	-	3.6%
Total	79	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 3.8. Community/ Society Level Conditions

#### Q35: Do you know of any ex-combatants in the conflict in your community?

A strong majority of respondents (84.6%) claimed awareness of ex-combatants in the conflict in their communities. Awareness was significantly higher among male respondents (94.2%) in comparison to female respondents (75%) and South and Central Bougainville returned higher figures than North Bougainville.

Table 51: Ex-combatants in the conflict in your community

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	84.6%	94.2%	75.0%	78.7%	87.1%	89.3%
No	15.4%	5.8%	25.0%	21.3%	12.9%	10.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Q35a. How well do you think they have settled back peacefully into the community?

A majority of almost two-thirds (65.1%) felt that ex-combatants had resettled peacefully back into the community, but about a third of respondents were not convinced.

Table 52: Perception on ex-combatants' resettlement in the community

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Very well	21.5%	18.9%	24.8%	20.9%	23.5%	20.8%
Quite well	43.6%	52.6%	32.5%	39.3%	40.9%	49.8%
Same	0.8%	1.2%	0.3%	1.9%	-	0.3%
Somewhat poorly	32.0%	26.5%	38.9%	34.9%	33.5%	28.1%
Very poorly	1.7%	0.4%	3.3%	2.5%	2.2%	0.6%
Don't Know	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	-	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q36. What is your impression of ex-combatant integration into the community in general – not thinking about your community in particular, but around the whole of ARB? Do you have an impression whether they are settling back in peacefully or not?**

This question called for a general impression on the situation ARB-wide; more than half of the respondents (52.5%) felt that ex-combatant integration in the whole of ARB was somewhat worrisome and there still remained the potential for conflict. 41% felt that the situation had settled down to some degree.

Table 53: Perception on ex-combatant integration into the community

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Most peacefully	3.4%	1.9%	4.8%	5.4%	1.9%	2.2%
Somewhat peacefully	37.6%	42.6%	32.6%	39.0%	40.5%	33.9%
Same	0.9%	1.2%	0.6%	2.0%	-	0.3%
Some conflict still	51.4%	48.2%	54.7%	48.5%	50.0%	55.7%
Still plenty conflict	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%	1.1%
Don't Know	5.7%	5.4%	6.0%	4.4%	6.1%	6.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Q37: Have your local community had problems with threatening and peace-disturbing youths?**

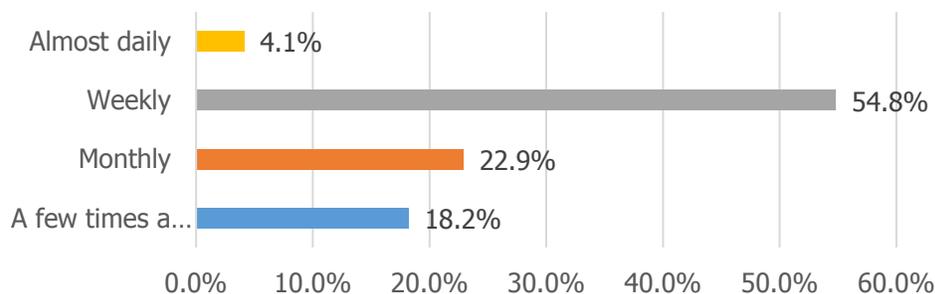
A strong majority (83.1%) had experienced problems with threatening and peace-disturbing youths in the community (almost equally cited across the three locations sampled).

Table 54: Experienced problems with threatening and peace-disturbing youths?

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North Bougainville	Central Bougainville	South Bougainville
Yes	83.1%	86.1%	80.2%	83.8%	80.7%	84.2%
No	16.9%	13.9%	19.8%	16.2%	19.3%	15.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

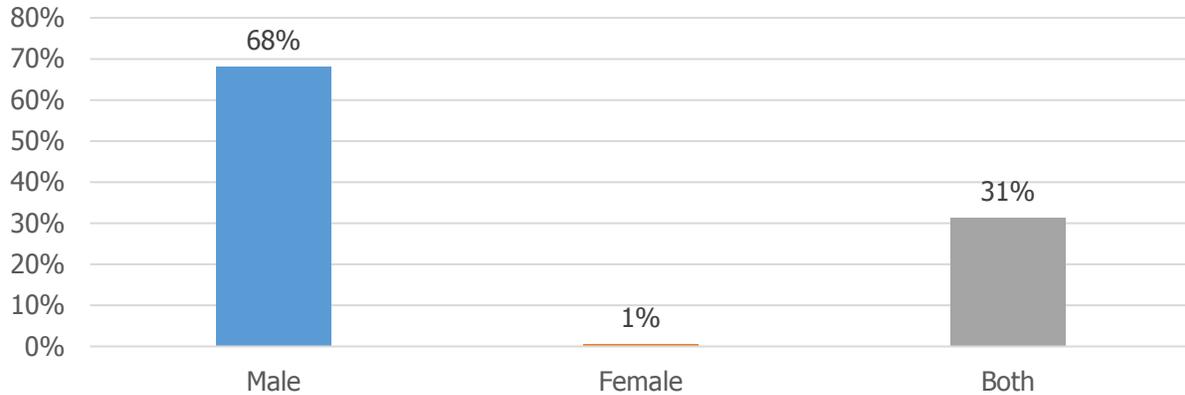
More than half of respondents (55%) said their communities faced issues with threatening and peace-disturbing youths at least every week with 4.1% asserting daily incidences.

Figure 12: Frequency of insecurity incidences incited by peace disturbing youths



According to 68% of respondents, the majority of the peace-disturbing youth were solely male. However, nearly a third of respondents said the youths were both males and females.

Figure 13: Gender composition of threatening and peace- disturbing youths



**Q38: Do you know if your local youths have received training in more peaceful and helpful social behaviour?**

A three-quarters majority of respondents (75%) were not aware of any training in more peaceful and helpful social behaviour carried out with their local youths.

Table 55: Aware of youths training in more peaceful and helpful social behaviour

	Total	Gender		Age				
		Male	Female	15 - 19	20 - 29	30-39	40-49	50+ Years
Yes	25.0%	25.1%	25.0%	19.5%	23.6%	25.3%	27.1%	32.4%
No	75.0%	74.9%	75.0%	80.5%	76.4%	74.7%	72.9%	67.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The 260 respondents who said they were aware of youths receiving training in more peaceful and helpful social behaviour cited Youth Convention and Vocational Training most prominently. A host of other bodies mentioned are listed in table 56 below.

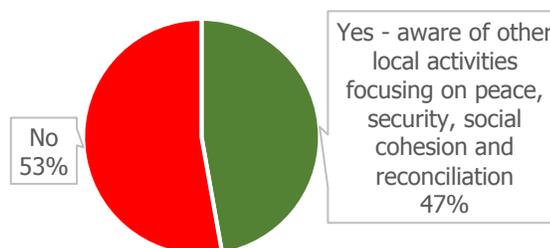
Table 56: Youth training

Training organisation	Frequency	Percent
Youth convention, conference/seminar	68	26.2
Vocational Training for Youths	35	13.5
Public awareness on peace/ law and order	22	8.5
Department of Primary Industry training	16	6.2
Diocese Pastoral Centre training - youth skills	15	5.8
Courses conducted by CUFA and sponsored by AusAID	15	5.8
Volunteering with Health awareness campaign	10	3.8
Leadership programs	10	3.8
Catholic Church programs for youth - Sports and recreation	8	3.1
Conflict Resolution Course	8	3.1
Youth Rehabilitation Training - Care Intl.	8	3.1
Public Forums participation	7	2.7
Church Activities - Sports and Music	6	2.3
Family and Community Violence training by the Police	5	1.9
Attending bible course - Ministry Groups	5	1.9
Tambolema Copra Export awareness program	4	1.5
Early Childhood training	4	1.5
Self-management training (Javai)	3	1.2
Weapons Disposable Youth participation	2	0.8
Adult Literacy - ADRA	2	0.8
Healing of Memory Retreat	2	0.8
Catholic Church Awareness on Alcohol and Drug Abuse	2	0.8
Management Training conducted by Bougainville Women's Federation	2	0.8
Village Assembly Law and Justice Awareness	1	0.4
Total	260	100

**Q39: Do you know of any other local activities focusing on peace, security, social cohesion and reconciliation?**

Nearly half of respondents (47%) claimed knowledge of other local activities focusing on peace, security, social cohesion and reconciliation. Slightly more than half were unaware.

Figure 14: Aware of other activities focusing on peace, security, social cohesion and reconciliation



Community Sport Activities (70%) was the most prominent local activity focusing on peace, security, social cohesion and reconciliation. Among many others cited were church activities, cultural, camps and festivals as listed in table 57 below

Table 57: Local activities focusing on peace, security, social cohesion and reconciliation

Activity	Frequency	Percent
Community Sport Activities - Competition between nearby villages	342	69.8
Church activities - Fun and games competition, retreats	45	9.2
Peace Reconciliation	25	5.1
Community Work Parade	12	2.4
Cultural Activities	10	2.0
Youth Debates held at public arenas	8	1.6
Council of Elders initiative in clan reconciliation	7	1.4
Youth Conventions	7	1.4
Public Forums	5	1.0
Music Festivals	5	1.0
Youth Camps	4	0.8
Halia Peace Games hosted by local MP	4	0.8
Community Rehabilitation Programmes	4	0.8
Police Peace Campaign for Peace and Justice	3	0.6
Fatima Organizing Peace programmes	3	0.6
Drama Awareness on Peace	2	0.4
Conference and seminars	2	0.4
Lelilina Children's Festival	1	0.2
Poultry Management Course	1	0.2
Total	490	100

Q40: Have you yourself ever taken part in these peace and reconciliation activities?

Slightly more than one-third of respondents (36.7%) claimed to have personally participated in the peace reconciliation activities. Participation was reportedly higher among males (42.9%) than females (30.5%) and seemingly the youth (24.3%) did not take part in these activities as much as middle-aged people (45%).

Table 58: Participation in peace and reconciliation activities

	Total	Gender		Age				
		Male	Female	15 - 19	20 - 29	30-39	40-49	50+ Years
Yes	36.7%	42.9%	30.5%	24.3%	30.4%	45.9%	39.2%	48.3%
No	63.3%	57.1%	69.5%	75.7%	69.6%	54.1%	60.8%	51.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### 3.9. Referendum Specific

Q41: Are you yourself aware that as part of the peace process, a referendum is due to happen in a few years' time?

Awareness around the forthcoming referendum is reasonably high (72.6%) though probably not as high as might be hoped. It is higher among males (86.3%) than females (59.1%).

Table 59: Aware of forthcoming referendum

	Gender			Age				
	Total	Male	Female	15 - 19	20 - 29	30-39	40-49	50+ Years
Yes	72.6%	86.3%	59.1%	70.3%	66.0%	75.1%	79.5%	77.9%
No	27.4%	13.7%	40.9%	29.7%	34.0%	24.9%	20.5%	22.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Respondents' level of awareness on issues relating to the referendum (dates, objective) is not ideal: slightly more than half of respondents (55.4%) claimed adequate awareness but over 43% felt they were not very well informed.

Table 60: Level of referendum awareness

	Gender			Age				
	Total	Male	Female	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Very well informed	8.6%	9.4%	7.5%	5.4%	5.4%	6.9%	11.4%	17.7%
Quite well informed	46.8%	44.2%	50.6%	47.7%	38.2%	50.9%	51.5%	49.6%
Same	0.5%	0.9%	-	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	-
Somewhat poorly informed	38.9%	39.5%	38.0%	39.2%	50.0%	38.9%	30.3%	28.3%
Very poorly informed	4.9%	5.8%	3.6%	6.9%	4.9%	2.9%	6.1%	4.4%
Don't Know	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	-	1.0%	-	-	-
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Only 16% were aware of the planned referendum date of June 15<sup>th</sup> 2019. Of the remainder claiming knowledge, 15% could only recall the year of the upcoming referendum.

Q42: There are still a few years to go sorting out details before the referendum, but thinking of what you know now, do you yourself intend to vote in the referendum?

Two-thirds of respondents declared their intention to vote in the forthcoming referendum. Males were significantly higher (81.8%); only 52.2% of females stated their intention to vote.

Table 61: Intend to vote in the forthcoming referendum

	Total	Gender		Age				
		Male	Female	15 - 19	20 - 29	30-39	40-49	50+ Yrs
Yes	67.0%	81.8%	52.2%	61.6%	63.4%	69.1%	75.9%	67.6%
No	32.5%	18.0%	46.8%	37.8%	35.6%	30.9%	23.5%	31.7%
Don't know	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	-	0.6%	0.7%

Q42b: At this early stage, are you inclined to vote for independence for Bougainville?

A strong majority of respondents (86.8%) declared their intention to vote for independence of Bougainville. This intention was higher among female respondents intending to vote (91.5%) than male respondents (83.7%).

Table 62: Inclined to vote for independence of Bougainville

	Total	Gender		Location		
		Male	Female	North B	Central B	South B
Yes	86.8%	83.7%	91.5%	94.2%	87.8%	77.6%
No	13.2%	16.3%	8.5%	5.8%	12.2%	22.4%

Reasons given for intending to vote for independence of Bougainville are as in table 63 below.

Table 63: Reasons for voting for independence of Bougainville

Reason	n	%
Want Bougainville to be independent and on its own with its own Government	238	39.5
So that ARB will reserve its own resources to boost development.	77	12.8
Bougainville has the resources to stand alone without PNG's support	56	9.3
Because Bougainville lost many lives during the crisis	51	8.5
Bougainville has the resources to support its people	42	7
Want Bougainville to be free and peaceful	36	6
As a Bougainvillean, I have to vote to make a choice	34	5.6
To be separate from PNG because PNG Government is corrupt	14	2.3
To be separate from PNG because there is no equal distribution	13	2.2
It is a requirement for all Bougainvilleans to vote	10	1.7
Improved living standards for Bougainville	10	1.7
It is a requirement from the government therefore I must do it	9	1.5
Power must remain within ABG	7	1.2
The freedom to vote for referendum	3	0.5
To protect the environment from large scale mining like what PNG Government and Rio Tinto did to our land.	3	0.5
Total	603	100

### 3.10. BPA Implementation

Q43: What is your view on whether the implementation of the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement in general in Bougainville is proceeding in the right direction?

The general impression is that the BPA is proceeding in the right direction, though perhaps less strongly than might be desired (62.6% expressing some degree of agreement). Disagreement of some degree was expressed by 26.3% and over 10% said they did not know.

Table 64: Perception on direction of three pillars of Bougainville Peace Agreement

	Total	Gender		Age				
		Male	Female	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Feel strongly in agreement we're going in right direction	13.9%	12.6%	15.2%	14.6%	11.3%	13.7%	16.9%	15.2%
Somewhat agree we're going in right direction	48.7%	50.7%	46.8%	43.8%	48.5%	48.9%	52.4%	51.0%
Same	0.5%	1.0%	-	0.5%	0.6%	-	0.6%	0.7%
Somewhat disagree going in right direction	22.1%	26.3%	17.9%	23.2%	24.3%	21.9%	19.3%	19.3%
Strongly disagree going in right direction	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%	7.0%	2.9%	5.6%	2.4%	3.4%
Don't Know	10.6%	5.2%	15.9%	10.8%	12.3%	9.9%	8.4%	10.3%

Q44: What is your view on whether politics in general in Bougainville is proceeding in the right direction?

The general impression is that politics in Bougainville is proceeding in the right direction, but again perhaps less strongly than might be desired (60.2% expressed some degree of agreement). Disagreement of some degree was expressed by 27.8% and over 10% said they did not know.

Table 65: Perception on direction of politics in general in Bougainville

	Total	Gender		Age				
		Male	Female	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Feel strongly in agreement we're going in right direction	13.6%	13.5%	13.6%	14.6%	11.0%	12.0%	16.3%	17.2%
Somewhat agree we're going in right direction	47.6%	46.8%	48.4%	42.7%	45.0%	48.9%	54.8%	49.0%
Same	0.5%	1.0%	-	1.1%	1.0%	-	-	-
Somewhat disagree going in right direction	22.2%	28.0%	16.3%	24.9%	24.6%	23.2%	17.5%	17.2%
Strongly disagree going in right direction	5.6%	4.8%	6.3%	5.4%	5.5%	6.4%	3.6%	6.9%
Don't Know	10.6%	5.8%	15.4%	11.4%	12.9%	9.4%	7.8%	9.7%