### Management response to the recommendations of the CARE International in PNG Coffee Industry Support Project Mid-term Evaluation Report

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| Recommendation | Response  | Explanation  | Action plan  | Timeframe |
| Continue funding the remainder of Phase 2. | Agree  | The evaluation findings clearly demonstrated that the project is good value for money and making good progress on each of its outcomes. | A decision has been made to support funding into Phase 2 This timely decision has enabled the retention of excellent local staff on the team and ensured overall project continuity.  | January 2018 to June 2019 |
| In accordance with the *Pacific Women* Three-Year Evaluation recommendation, encourage CARE to identify opportunities to work across *Pacific Women* outcomes. This might include, for example, working with industry partners to introduce family and sexual violence workplace policies and practices and looking for opportunities to support women to take on more leadership roles in partner organisations.  | Agreed. | The evaluation showed good evidence that identifying opportunities to promote a consistent and high quality approach to FSV management and promote women in leadership roles through capacity-building produced results. | DFAT will continue to work closely with CARE to identify opportunities to promote wider outcomes, with a particular focus on Family and Sexual Violence (FSV) policies and practices. Moreover, we will continue to advocate membership by industry partners to the Business Coalition for Women, as a key private sector platform  |  |
| Look for opportunities to scale up CISP project strategies.  | Agreed | The evaluation provided good evidence that CISP approaches are working well and can be brought to scale.  | CARE will produce briefing papers on the key approaches utilised by CISP, including working with private sector and the Model Farming Families approach.We are pursuing further opportunities to promote this approach in dialogue with sector teams, such as the Kokoda area. | Work on this has already begun. In October we supported a joint presentation by the CARE team and a representative from Monpi Coffee (from Goroka) on the social and business impacts of CARE’s work. This illustrated the contribution to the business and social outcomes for the coffee industry and its stakeholders.  |
| Produce summary reports of key learnings and research findings for distribution to project and other partners. | Agreed | Internally, CARE has already taken learning from CISP to potentially apply to other programs in PNG and beyond (eg. considering adapting the Family Business Training model in cocoa project in Bougainville, and in value chains projects in Tanzania and Cote d’Ivoire.) | CARE will finalise ongoing research pieces and circulate findings. These include the Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE) and coffee research with the ANU, the Family Teams research in collaboration with the University of Canberra, and the Business Case of WEE study that the project is leading.  | These will be produced in the first 6 months of 2018.Findings and summary reports will be circulated in 2018 once research is finalised. |
| Continue to explore different ways to influence and incentivise meaningful engagement with Coffee Industry Corporation.   | Agreed. | CARE prioritises partnerships with the Government of PNG through all its work. For CISP, this includes the Coffee Industry Corporation (CIC). However, there have been a number of challenges in relation to this partnership including a lack of support from senior management in the CIC, and the coffee berry borer issue which has required a focused and resourced response from the CIC leaving minimal time for partnership activities. | CARE will pursue avenues to increase engagement with the CIC such as supporting implementation of the PNG Government’s Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) policy. CARE will also consider whether there is an opportunity to support the response to the borer issue by ensuring the engagement of women. Conversations are already underway with the World Bank’s Productive Partnership in Agriculture Project (PPAP) regarding opportunities to support that project’s lead partners. |  |