



Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen (SPSN)

Six Monthly Progress Report (January–June 2015)

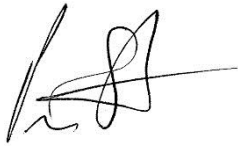
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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ABG	Autonomous Bougainville Government
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARoB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
AHC	Australian High Commission
AUD	Australian dollar
BbP	Buk bilong Pikinini
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BPBP	Bougainville Peace Building Program
C1, C2, C3, C4, C5	Component 1, Component 2, Component 3, Component 4, Component 5
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDW	Community Development Worker
CIMC	Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council
CM	City Mission PNG
CSNU	Callan Services National Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFCDR	Department for Community Development and Religion
DGTP	Democratic Governance Program – Transition Phase
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
DPO	Disabled Persons Organisation
EHFV	Eastern Highlands Family Voice
ENB	East New Britain Province
FHI360	Family Health International 360
FSV	Family and Sexual Violence
FSVAC	Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GESI	Gender, Equality and Social Inclusion
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICDP	Integrated Community Development Project
JOA	Joint Organisational Assessment
KLOM	Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri
KP	Key Partner
KPP	<i>Komuniti Prosek Plen</i> or Community Project Plan
LGC	Local Grant Committee
LLG	Local Level Government
LTA	Long-Term Adviser
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation



Abbreviation	Description
MSCD	Manus Support: Community Development
NBC	National Broadcasting Corporation
NBDP	National Board for Disabled Persons
NDRAC	National Disability Resource and Advocacy Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMAG	National Museum and Art Gallery
NOPS	National Orthotics and Prosthetics Service
NPD	National Policy on Disability
PGF	PNG Governance Facility
PGK	Papua New Guinea Kina
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGADP	Papua New Guinea Assembly of Disabled Persons
PWD	Person With a Disability
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RRRC	Reef and Rainforest Research Centre
RTO	Registered Training Organisation
SERC	Special Education Resource Centre
SoS	Scope of Services
SPSN	Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen
STA	Short-Term Adviser
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TIPNG	Transparency International PNG
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with a Disability
URS	URS Australia Pty Ltd
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WNB	West New Britain Province

GLOSSARY – EXPLANATION OF KEY TERMS USED IN SPSN

Term	Definition
Democratic Governance	Engagement between civil society, the private sector and government to ensure that public resources and services are distributed more effectively, efficiently and equitably and to increase the transparency and accountability of government. At the community level, SPSN also supports citizen engagement with traditional leadership or informal structures as an aspect of democratic governance.
Effectiveness	The extent to which the development intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.
Efficiency	A measure of how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted to results.
Gender equality	Both women and men are able to share equally in the distribution of power and influence; have equal opportunities, rights and obligations in the public and private spheres, including in terms of work or income generation; have equal access to quality education, health services and capacity-building opportunities; have equal possibility to develop their full potential; have equal access to resources and services within families, communities and society at large; and are treated equally in laws and policies.
Social Inclusion	Social Inclusion defines a situation where all citizens are free and able to participate in society socially, economically and politically. Exclusion from these benefits is usually because of the 4 'D's': disease, disadvantage, disability and discrimination. While some people are affected in one area, the most vulnerable will be affected in all spheres and are most likely to be poor, restricted from contributing to and benefitting from development and are often the least visible. Social inclusion requires us to identify the most vulnerable people and work towards including them in development programs.
Sustainability	The continuation of benefits from an intervention after assistance has been completed. The probability of continued long-term benefits.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the period January to June 2015. During the period, the Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen (SPSN) Program was extended to June 2016 in order to enable SPSN and other governance programs within the Australian aid program in Papua New Guinea (PNG) to transition to the proposed PNG Governance Facility.

Is SPSN able to demonstrate outcomes?

The goal of SPSN is to enable civil society, together with the State and others, to better meet the needs and priorities of men, women and children in communities across PNG. The Program aims to do so by working to *strengthen key partners* (Component 1); facilitate *communities working together* (Component 2); support initiatives that *improve local governance* (Component 3); facilitate *strengthened collaboration and networks* (Component 4); and *strengthen human capital* (Component 5).

Under Component 1, SPSN has supported seven Key Partners to further improve their capacity so that they can deliver more effective programs that influence a large proportion of the PNG population. In this period, Transparency International has commenced the School-Based Civic Education Program that will provide instruction materials to schools across PNG. The National Broadcasting Corporation has continued to broadcast talkback shows that discuss governance issues and the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council has been working with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring and civil society organisations (CSO) to develop a State-CSO Partnership Policy to guide the role civil society can play in PNG's development.

In Component 2, SPSN now has 305 grant projects (small, medium and large) being implemented in 87 of the 89 districts in PNG. These projects are distributed across the country; fifty one per cent of projects are considered as remote due to them being inaccessible in the wet season or being accessed only by sea, river or air transport. The story described in this report of how SPSN has organised the delivery of equipment and materials to Dahamo in Western Province to construct an aid post typifies the complexity and cost of delivering services to remote areas. SPSN has continued to reach out and work with Local Grant Committees in each of the provinces, providing examples of how community participation can engage to improve provincial service delivery.

Component 3 has seen an expansion of activities, including peace building and community governance in Bougainville; sports activities in Manus; community ranger training in Western province; measures to support victims of gender-based violence and change behaviour in Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and West Sepik; and support for the PNG National Museum and Art Gallery in Port Moresby. These projects operate within local systems and all contribute to the knowledge and learning that when shared improves the effectiveness of current and future activities.

Component 4 focuses on two thematic areas: *disability* and *gender equality*. Under *disability*, SPSN supported organisations and government to develop a National Disability Policy that is already being incorporated into operational procedures. The delivery of assistive devices to all provinces has also provided the impetus for provinces to take greater responsibility for working with persons with a disability. Initiatives such as the disability data collection in West New Britain have provided useful information on the causes and conditions of persons with a

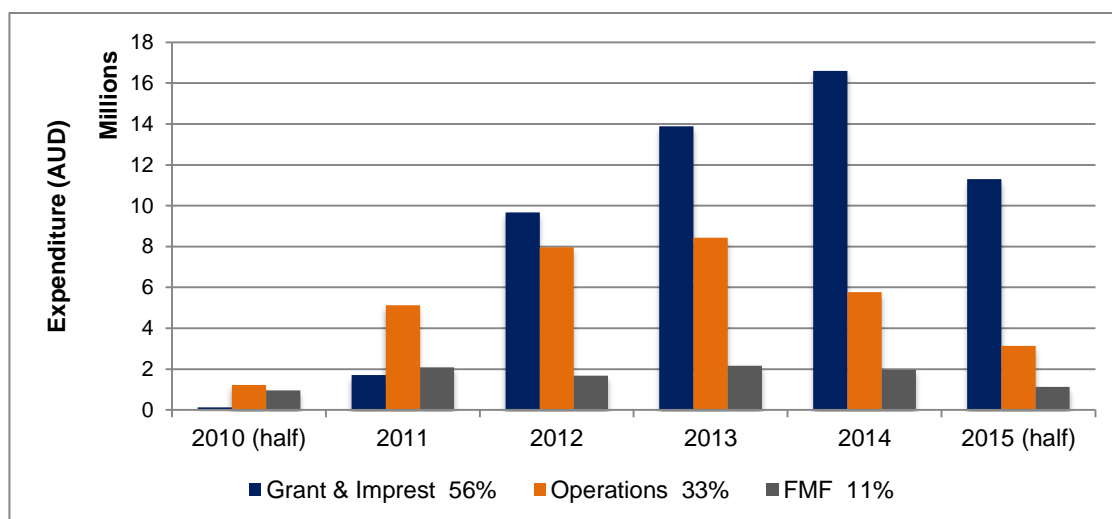
disability. Under *gender equality*, there have been increases in women's participation in income-generating activities and data on the role of women's organisations to promote development.

Component 5 has developed an outsourcing process that has resulted in nine training programs being conducted by registered training organisations that are able to provide approved certification for successful participants. This will allow SPSN to contract these training providers to conduct such programs as and when the need arises. In addition to these outsourced programs, SPSN-funded projects trained 8,440 people (45% women) during the reporting period.

The above is a small sample of the activity that SPSN has focused on during the reporting period. It does validate the application of the Program's Theory of Change, which is to build capacity and work through a democratic governance approach to achieve improved access to services. Although time and resource intensive, SPSN engages with large numbers of people in rural and urban communities and gives them an insight of how things might be done differently and better. This report contains the data on such achievements, plus the stories of projects, places and people and what changes occurred as a result of the SPSN interventions.

How efficiently is the program being implemented?

As at 30 June 2015, the Australian aid program had invested AUD95 million through the SPSN program. As the chart below depicts, fiscally SPSN has improved its efficiency over the life of the Program.



There has been a steady increase in grant and imprest expenditure (outputs) with a complementary reduction in the costs of delivering the Program (inputs). The first half of 2015 saw outputs total nearly 73% of program expenditure.

Are the management systems of sufficient quality?

Continued attention is given to the accuracy and frequency of reporting as SPSN is dependent on the reporting from its partner organisations. SPSN has therefore put considerable effort into building the capacity of its partners to report progress and achievements easily and accurately. The SPSN monitoring and evaluation system (including the Manubada database)



continues to collect, store and present data associated with the Program. The system is also moving to incorporate more evaluation as projects near completion and the outcomes become evident. Program financial reporting and forecasting has improved but forecasting will remain challenging because SPSN deals with almost 400 partner organisations, each of which operates and progresses in an individual way.

Verification of this Report

The results presented in this report are based on data captured in the SPSN monitoring and evaluation system. The report is quality assured for accuracy and offered in good faith that its content is reliable and based on best professional judgement.

COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENED PRACTICE AND PROMOTION OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE BY KEY PARTNERS

Expected End of Program Summary:

Total planned investment of AUD 32.3 million¹ (PGK 65.9 million)

Seven Key Partners (KPs) supported

Reach to beneficiaries estimated at 500,000²

Component 1 supports the strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by KPs and enables the Government of Australia to engage with KPs strategically. SPSN provides technical assistance and funding for KPs' core operations, program work and capacity development.

Key Partners

1. Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council (CIMC)
2. Transparency International (TIPNG)
3. National Broadcasting Corporation / Australian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC/ABC)
4. Buk bilong Pikinini (BbP)
5. City Mission PNG (CM)
6. Callan Services National Unit (CSNU)
7. Eastern Highlands Family Voice (EHFV)

Highlight Results

- A state-Civil Society Organisation (CSO) partnership policy has been spearheaded through the CIMC. The draft policy was fully discussed by members of the State CSO Secretariat and is now ready for wider consultation among stakeholders with participation from the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM).
- EHFV registered a total of 1,650 people at the *1 Billion Rising* event (an international women's event) held in Eastern Highlands Province on 12 February 2015.
- One hundred and sixty two new students enrolled at the Lae City Mission. They have also received educational testing and were placed into four categories to start literacy and numeracy after their first month of orientation.

1.1 Reach, Coverage and Quality of Activities

Component 1 provides resourcing to extend the work and capacity of KPs who have demonstrated experience in program development and implementation and/or advocacy on priority development issues. There are seven KPs (see above).

¹ Note that payments to the CARE Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP) are included in the budget for Component 1 due to the initial agreement with the Australian High Commission on the source of the funds. Reporting on the progress of ICDP can be found under Component 3.

² Reach to beneficiaries includes direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Collectively, the seven KPs have their corporate offices in either Port Moresby, Lae or Wewak, while their program and advocacy operations are spread throughout all regions of PNG. Key partners tend to rotate programs across provinces due to capacity constraints and based on provincial/district interest. During this reporting period, significant activities occurred in more than 10 provinces. The estimated total reach for this reporting period is between 5,000 and 10,000 people. These include more than 1,600 children through the BbP libraries visitation program and 378 youths through the CM program. Persons with a disability (PWDs) also benefited significantly from the work of the partners, with more than 1,000 children with disabilities benefiting from the work of BbP and CSNU and its network of Special Education Resource Centres (SERCs).

KP initiatives include activities focused on a single sub-sector (such as BbP programs that focus on early learning and education) as well as multi-sector and cross-cutting activities such as work conducted by EHFV in the areas of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) advocacy and programming. Some partners (such as CIMC) work broadly across all sectors of society and the economy, with the results of policy forums providing important inputs for government policy development and implementation.

The quality of activities was measured against program plans and objectives, based on self-assessments by KPs as well as feedback from stakeholders. A second quality assessment was conducted by the outgoing SPSN Program Director, who implemented a survey and consultation process involving KPs to gauge their views on the quality of SPSN support. The survey was focusing mainly on grant management, partnerships, programs, communication and information, and advocacy. All KPs expressed the view that SPSN has managed the grants well. KPs also praised SPSN for maintaining a dynamic and strong relationship with the Australian Government, thus allowing for greater networking and advocacy at all levels. As well, SPSN is continuing to maintain effective communication and information management across all partners. KP feedback also indicates that SPSN is perceived as an effective champion for promoting gender equality and social inclusion (GESI).

Feedback from KPs has also assisted SPSN to identify areas where further support is needed. For example, CSNU, EHFV, CM, TIPNG and CIMC would benefit from improved monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and financial management systems. All KPs also asked for a review of the Joint Organisational Assessments (JOA) and would like to see an enhanced collaboration between actors of development.

1.2 Key Outcomes Achieved

SPSN assesses KP performance against the three SPSN outcome areas: capacity development, service delivery and democratic governance. Assessment of outcomes is also considered with respect to sustainability and GESI.

1.2.1 Capacity Development

KPs have benefited from a range of initiatives that develop organisational capacity in terms of facilities and the competencies of frontline and back office staff. Training programs are driving better corporate and financial management, while more effective human resource management is ensuring that progress is not hindered by bottlenecks caused by unrealistic workloads among senior staff. Improvements are also being seen in M&E skills and knowledge, while equipment purchases are helping to stream reporting processes. Construction of new facilities precipitates significant improvements to the welfare of staff and clients. Many of these improvements already

contribute to a more efficient and effective delivery of services. The following examples illustrate the progress made during this reporting period:

- TIPNG addressed some of the organisational capacity issues raised during its JOA process and other internal reviews. Previously, the organisation had a single operations manager whose responsibilities included both program and corporate/financial management duties. This constituted an excessive workload, which slowed progress. TIPNG has addressed this by hiring a permanent financial manager with accounting qualifications and experience, resulting in improved and timelier financial reporting.
- CSNU has been engaged to assist with the development of the recently revised National Policy on Disability (NPD) 2015–2025. As a result of the new policy, the National Executive Council has declared that Melanesian sign language will be PNG's official fourth language. As a direct outcome, teachers will be trained in sign language to help integrate hearing impaired students into the mainstream school system. It is also anticipated that the official recognition of sign language will drive the development and expansion of other services to cater for the hearing impaired. CSNU has also benefited from training, resulting in more professional financial management at SERC.
- BbP has carried out two internal staff training programs, covering organisational policies such as finance and procurement, human resource management, first aid, security, public relations and marketing management. The organisation has also established a partnership with Deloitte to establish a program whereby Deloitte staff mentor selected counterparts within BbP's management. Staff from Deloitte will conduct a training workshop in November 2015, coinciding with Deloitte's Impact Day.
- CM has begun the development of staff housing in both Port Moresby and Lae, with the Lae project nearing completion of a four-unit facility. Once completed, it is anticipated that these projects will result in significant improvements to the living conditions of staff in those regions. Furthermore, a new ablutions block for Port Moresby City Mission will be built next, resulting in improved health and sanitation of youths currently residing in dormitories and attending the youth rehabilitation programs.



The new four-unit staff housing project at the Lae Suambu Plantation is almost finished.

- CIMC has been actively engaged in various consultation meetings and national development forums throughout PNG. With the assistance of SPSN funding, the organisation has worked actively within a wide range of sectoral committees over the past six months and this work has made a significant contribution to the development aspirations of the current government. CIMC has presented the outcomes of its work at

national conferences and a new web page was created, allowing CIMC to reach out to a wider audience in PNG as well as abroad.

- Media for Development Initiative has strengthened its operations through exchange visits between NBC and ABC, and internal workshops and training engaging participants from various local radio stations. For the first time, NBC was able to conduct a nationwide induction program for all its new officers, including journalists.



NBC/ABC Exchange Program: Carol Umbo, Executive Producer NBC Morobe, and her mentor Brooke Daniels, ABC Orange, in the local ABC Studio in Orange.

- EHFV has strengthened its institutional capacity by purchasing new computer sets and conducting staff appraisals and training to improve their performance. Also, additional training in M&E has supported EHFV to improve its data collection and reporting.

1.2.2 Democratic Governance

There are a range of initiatives currently underway, facilitating greater transparency, increased consultation and partnership between government agencies and the communities they service, as illustrated by the following examples:

- TIPNG signed a memorandum of understanding with the National Department of Education for the implementation of the School-Based Civic Education Program. This will enable TIPNG to roll out its curriculum materials with teachers across PNG schools.
- Media for Development Initiative has significantly increased its air time coverage to reach wider audiences, utilising radio program initiatives such as Talk Back Show to relay stories and information about good governance. Surveys on democratic governance were also carried out during the reporting period.
- CIMC has been working closely with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) to develop the State-CSO partnership policy. As part of the process, a major CSO forum was held in March where 80 CSO representatives as well as government and development partners debated policy options. When finalised, the policy will enable the State to contract CSOs to extend their service delivery capabilities, predominantly in rural, remote and disadvantaged areas where service delivery is needed most.

Successes of the forum included improved inter-CSO collaboration on matters that have proven complex and contentious in the past, defining clear priorities for the proposed policy, and re-establishing a joint taskforce to drive the policy development process going forward.

Progress on the State–CSO partnership for Development: An update

CSOs' significant contributions to PNG's national development predate independence, yet their importance is not always fully recognised. CSOs struggle to make governments, communities and the private sector appreciate the importance of an active and well-supported non-governmental organisation (NGO) sector.

In the 1990s, the Government sought to enter a partnership with CSOs by sponsoring the creation of the National Alliance of Non-Government Organisations. This alliance was unfortunately affected after failing to meet the expectations of CSOs in addressing concerns over mismanagement, ineffective representation and financial irregularities. The Government, through the Department for Community Development and Religion (DFCDR), released an NGO policy at approximately the same time. This policy received limited buy-in from key stakeholders at the time and as a result, failed to gain traction.

CIMC, with the support of both DNPM and SPSN, is now making significant progress. CIMC has been holding annual CSO roundtable discussions that seek to build on a 2010 government policy framework recommending a process for partnering with CSOs for development purposes. CIMC sought to generate momentum by establishing a coalition of CSOs to demonstrate to government that the sector was ready and united in its desire for a formalised partnership arrangement.

It is increasingly likely that a new partnership arrangement will be formalised, and a detailed draft policy is now being considered by the Government. Regardless of progress on that outcome, the cohesiveness of the CSO network has strengthened the sector's communication and advocacy capability, as well as having built a stronger working relationship between the CSOs and with the Government.

1.2.3 Access to Services

KPs provide a wide range of services, at local through to national levels. The following examples illustrate the types of outcomes the KPs are achieving with the support of SPSN:

- CM focuses on youth rehabilitation in both Port Moresby and Lae and delivers educational training in life skills vocational training.
- BbP has implemented a revised curriculum. Since the beginning of 2015, 1,600 children have been enrolled and benefitted from teaching delivered through BbP libraries under a new curriculum.
- EHFV has provided counselling services to 189 women and 113 children throughout Eastern Highlands Province. These services have transformed the lives of those who have accessed this service.

Profile: Stanley David

“Fast little learner”

Stanley David is a four-year-old boy from Goroka in Eastern Highlands Province. Stanley’s family lives at the Nine Mile Clinic area at the Moitaka Ridge, outside Port Moresby. Both Stanley’s parents are unemployed and they live in a makeshift house with no electricity or water supply. They sustain the family financially by cultivating and selling garden vegetables.

Stanley attends the BbP library located in the Evadahana Primary School at Nine Mile. His teachers say he has shown tremendous eagerness to learn, has a sharp memory and is making excellent progress. Three months into the library’s early childhood learning program, Stanley is now able to:

- Identify the alphabet letters as capital letters and small letters;
- Sound and pronounce letters;
- Correctly spell words he remembers; and
- Retain learning from previous lessons.

“Stanley is our first child,” says his father, Mega David. Mr David used to teach Stanley from home but is gratified to witness the progress he has made since attending school.

“Compared to other children of the same age, my son can spell words [better, and] is reading at home too,” says Mr David.

He is grateful that his son is being provided with an educational foundation that will create opportunities for a better life.

“I would like to express my utmost gratitude and appreciation for the commitment and hard work of the teacher, librarians and the whole BbP organisation. Thank you very much.”



Above left: Stanley David. Above right: Mega David, Stanley’s father

1.2.4 Gender Equity and Social Inclusion

GESI outcomes are generated both by organisations that have GESI mandates – e.g. CIMC/ Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC) and CSNU – and all other KPs that take on board GESI as a cross-cutting issue. The following examples illustrate some of the positive outcomes that have manifested during the reporting period:

- TIPNG’s Youth Against Corruption Association met with youth leaders from the disability sector to incorporate Youth with Disabilities into their alliance and to learn about the rights-based approach which is the underpinning strategy for disability advocacy on a

global scale. This will result in ensuring that rights-based issues for PWDs become a key advocacy pillar for youth leaders from Youth Against Corruption Association who are active in their institutions and in their respective communities.

- CSNU is implementing a new policy and procedures on childcare safety and protection across the network of Callan Services. A series of three-day foundational workshops were conducted for staff members as well as fulltime volunteers who have completed grade 10 schooling. These occurred with the assistance of funding from other sources in the following SERCs: Enga, Goroka and 70 graduating students of St Benedict's Campus Wewak, Divine Word University. A one-day workshop in Child Care Safety and Protection was also conducted for volunteers, staff from other agencies involved with SERCs, adults and youths with disabilities, and other interested parties. These occurred at the following SERCs: Mingende, Mount Hagen, Manus, Kavieng, Buka, Arawa, Rabaul, Wewak and Kimbe.
- EHFV has delivered training in women's rights and GBV to women and girls in Eastern Highlands Province. Through a series of workshops, participants learned about the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Lukautim Pikinini Act and the ways of seeking assistance with appropriate organisations and law agencies to fight violence against women. A total of 189 women were involved in the training.
- CIMC held a meeting with FSVAC addressing issues surrounding the implementation of GBV policy and strengthening the functions of FSVAC.

1.2.5 Sustainability

Sustainability relates to KPs' organisational sustainability as well as the sustainability of program initiatives and institutional arrangements with government and other partners. Outcomes for this reporting period include the following:

- TIPNG has an extensive outreach program to attract organisations and individuals to sign up as financial members. This has assisted in extending the organisation's reach throughout PNG. TIPNG has also established networks and partnerships with relevant government ministries and organisations in a bid to sustain its programs into the future.
- CIMC has improved internal sustainability by addressing a significant issue of low retention of staff members, many of whom were leaving to take up higher salaries elsewhere. Five blocks of land have been secured by CIMC and will be offered to long-serving senior staff under a bond arrangement. This parcel of land was secured under the Government's House and Land Program by capitalising on strong relationships with government (and the DNPM, in particular).
- EHFV has developed partnerships with Provincial and Local Governments and national institutions such as University of Goroka to sustain funding in the future.

1.2.6

Summary of Outputs and Outcomes

The table below provides further examples of outputs and outcomes for each of the key partners in reference to their activity plans for the reporting period:

Key Partner	Budget	Outputs	Outcomes
TIPNG		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two staff received financial management training at PNG Institute of Banking and Business Management. Two staff received training at Divine Word University on Communications and Advocacy. Know Your Rights workshops held in Milne Bay, East Sepik and Sandaun. 11 journalists attended the Media Networking Initiative as part of the Open Parliament Project. One general outreach program conducted in West New Britain Province (WNB). 42 people signed as financial members of TIPNG as a direct result of outreach activities. Baseline survey on School-Based Civic Education completed and published. Six schools visited to form Youth Against Corruption Associations. One Youth Against Corruption Association training session conducted. Three forums conducted based on the following themes: Be the Change in Port Moresby, Vision 2015 in Port Moresby and Our Contribution to Our PNG in Lae, Morobe Province. Media Smart Workshop held on Youth Against Corruption Association. One representative attended Pacific Youth Forum in Fiji. 	<p>Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experienced and qualified finance manager recruited. <p>Democratic governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of PNG (GoPNG) and TIPNG signed to enable roll out of Schools-Based Civic Education program in schools across PNG. <p>GESI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Against Corruption Association members advocated for disability rights in institutions and the community at large following rights-based training organised by TIPNG and PNG disability partner organisations. <p>Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networks and partnerships established with possible donors for future funding.

Key Partner	Budget	Outputs	Outcomes
CIMC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four regional development forums conducted. National Development Forum conducted. Meeting held with Agriculture Sectoral Committee. An informal Economy Sectoral Committee meeting was held, resulting in the drafting and circulation of an issues paper. Provincial Workshop for Informal Economy held in Vanimo. Participated in a Policy Partnership and Women Economy Forum in Port Moresby and Singapore. Law and Order Sectoral Committee meeting held. Eight meetings held with FSVAC, resulting in the development of a National Action Plan for combating sorcery. 	<p>Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings conducted across various sectoral committees for institutional strengthening and policy development. <p>Democratic governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Government-CSO task force re-established for development of the State-CSO Partnership Policy. <p>GESI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted consultative meetings with FSVAC, addressing issues surrounding the implementation of GBV policy and strengthening the functions of FSVAC. <p>Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worked in close consultation with the DNPM and SPSN to address future funding issues.
EHFV		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One thousand, eight hundred and fifty one awareness materials distributed on a monthly basis. Male counsellor provided counselling services to 119 male clients. 98 male clients referred to other service providers. Male counsellor received counselling training. Six training sessions on violence against women were conducted in each of the three local-level governments (LLGs) in the Unggai-Bena district (Eastern Highlands Province). 209 men received training on adult literacy, organic farming and livestock, baking, arts and crafts, peace mediation and village court, and time and money management. 	<p>Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of training sessions and workshops delivered in education and health sectors. <p>Democratic governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced knowledge and understanding of good governance within local communities as a result of outreach programs. <p>Service delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of training and counselling services has supported mothers and children and in some cases restored family units. <p>GESI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More women and girls are benefiting from life skills training and are becoming more successful in self-help projects in their communities. <p>Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed partnerships with provincial and local governments and national institutions such as University of Goroka to sustain funding.

Key Partner	Budget	Outputs	Outcomes
BbP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven hundred and eleven report cards issued to BbP graduates for enrolment in elementary schools. One submission for funding made to National Department of Education. Twelve libraries implementing new literacy standards (aligned with National Department of Education). Fifty-five staff trained to deliver BbP's early childhood literacy program. Sixteen vulnerable communities benefitting from BbP's programs. Fourteen head librarians' reports indicating improvement in program delivery. One hundred and fifty children undergoing baseline testing and follow-up testing. Two hundred and fifty culturally appropriate resources produced for BbP libraries. Nine hundred books distributed to BbP libraries. Child protection training conducted for BbP staff. 	<p>Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on invitation, other organisations/institutions delivered training to BbP staff. <p>Service delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the number of children having access to BbP libraries through direct enrolment at the beginning of the year. <p>GESI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities for more women as teachers and librarians. Children with disabilities were given opportunities for quality learning. An increase in the number of children being protected through BbP's Child Protection Policy. <p>Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of partnerships and networks with other CSOs and organisations has increased possibilities of future funding assistance.
CSNU		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial management guidelines developed for four new SERCs. Finance officer recruited. Child Safety and Protection Guidelines endorsed. Eight child protection training sessions conducted. M&E officer recruited. 	<p>Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial management at SERCs is functioning more professionally, resulting in more accurate reporting. <p>Democratic governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A governance body for CSNU was implemented and SERC Board of Governors are functioning at a more professional level. <p>Service delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Care Safety and Protection Policy and Procedures are being implemented across the Callan network. <p>GESI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy with government departments has improved the in-country sustainability of special education services.

Key Partner	Budget	Outputs	Outcomes
CM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two hundred and sixteen youth participated in youth rehabilitation vocational training (Port Moresby). One hundred and sixty two youth participated in youth rehabilitation vocational training (Lae). 	<p>Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of structured life skills and vocational training to urban youths in Port Moresby and Lae. <p>Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extended partnerships with relevant government bodies and organisations for future funding opportunities.
NBC/ABC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparations for short-wave, nation-wide broadcast of South Pacific Games completed. Induction program attended by 116 NBC staff. <i>Citizen Access to Information in PNG</i> report and animation presented during NBC Induction Program as part of research dissemination. Formatting of program saw Tribe FM recruiting 11 new staff and one Executive Producer and coverage extended from two to six provinces. Rural content gathering saw the creation of the Yumi Go We program. This was rolled out across four local radio stations. A national news reporter was deployed to Bougainville to cover the Bougainville elections for 12 days. Two weeks training conducted to mentor NBC staff for Pacific Games broadcast and the development of a new sports show, <i>Tok Sport</i>. 	<p>Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage of the Executive Producer visit to Australia. Sports broadcast skills mentoring for Radio Participant Evaluation. Final report by Aaron Kearney on data collected from NBC Pacific Games SMS records. NBC National Radio and Tribe FM Talkback Training: Participant evaluations rounds one and two. <p>Democratic governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of good governance programs via radio programs such as Talk Back and News Coverage.

1.2.7 Overall Progress towards Intended Outcomes

There are currently seven KPs. Two partners that were earmarked as partners were not ultimately approved or contracted.

1.3 Risks and Challenges

SPSN and the KPs actively discuss risks and challenges for the future. For example, during the reporting period and following a briefing from the Australian High Commission, KPs have discussed the possible impact of the proposed new PNG Governance Facility (PGF) on their work.

The table below summarises the headline risks and challenges for KPs.

Risks and challenges	Management response
Transition from SPSN to PGF is creating uncertainty and queries in KPs.	SPSN Program Director to meet in person with the Chief Executive Officers of all KPs in July 2015 to update them and discuss issues. Updates to be sent to KPs as and when needed, including a clear position on transition arrangements as well as funding opportunities and parameters.
Loss of Component 1 Coordinator in May 2015 – she has taken up employment elsewhere.	SPSN provided an experienced coordinator to manage the portfolio in the interim and will secure a new coordinator through Human Resources system to commence in July 2015.
Slow progress in KPs submitting progress reports.	Continuous follow up with KPs via emails, phone calls and in person.

Expected End of Program Summary:

Total planned investment of AUD 18.7 million (PGK 38.2 million)

259 small, 13 medium and 33 large grants signed and being implemented.

Reach to beneficiaries is currently estimated at 1.3 million (55% women and girls).

Component 2 provides small (PGK5,000–80,000), medium (PGK81,000–160,000) and large (PGK161,000–500,000) grant funding to local community groups (including LLGs and CSOs) to address service delivery and community development needs. Small grants, and to a lesser extent medium and large grants, are implemented with the involvement of GoPNG sub-national administrations.

Highlight Results

- Three hundred and five small, medium and large grants are being implemented in all 22 provinces and 87 of 89 districts.
- Ninety-three percent of grant funds have been disbursed to date.
- Seventy-three grant projects have submitted final acquittals and completion reports.
- During the period, SPSN signed: three new large grants, one new medium grant and 29 new small grants (28 in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB) and one in Milne Bay province).
- All 22 Local Grant Committees (LGCs) are operational in each province and take an active role in decisions on grants.
- 51% of small grants are located in remote locations (determined by dry weather access only or air, river or sea access only).
- 28 new grants in ARoB were developed through Komuniti Prosek Plans (KPP) and onto grant signing with all grant committees trained in basic financial management, M&E, procurement and fraud.
- Evaluation studies have shown that grants associated with infrastructure items are associated with higher levels of democratic governance and community support.

2.1 Reach, Coverage and Quality of Activities

Overview of grant implementation:

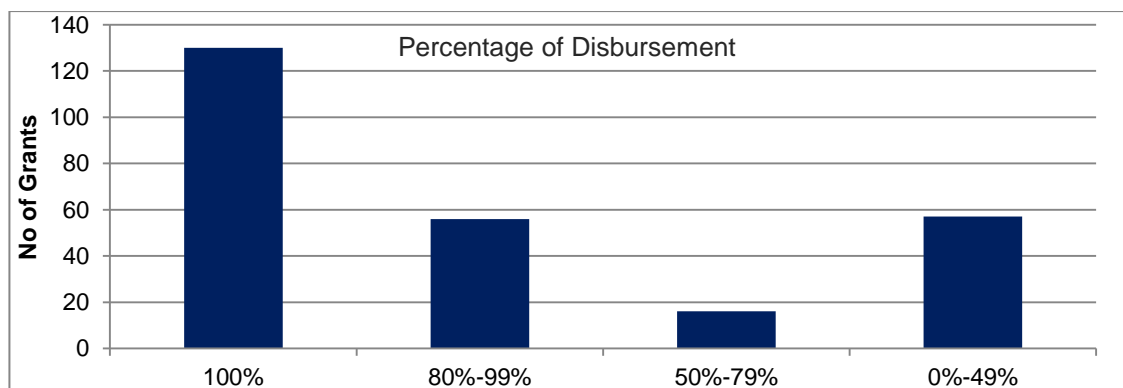
- Ninety three per cent of total funding has been disbursed to date
- 305 funding deeds issued, including small, medium and large grants
- This includes 28 new small grants signed in ARoB during the past six months
- 33 large grants issued, with 97% of funds disbursed (8% increase this reporting period)
- 13 medium grants issued, with 93% of funds disbursed (22% increase this reporting period)

- 259 small grants signed, with 88% of funds disbursed (19% increase this reporting period) (increased by 29 grants this reporting period)
- PGK10.7 million spent on small grant procurement (an increase of PGK1.5 million).

Small grants disbursement

Progress with grant disbursement is shown in Figure 2-1. Of the 259 funding deeds for the small grants, 50% (130 grants) have been fully disbursed, 22% (56 grants) are more than 80% disbursed and 22% (57 grants) have disbursed less than 50% (including the 28 new grants in ARoB). SPSN is providing additional support to projects with low disbursement to accelerate progress.

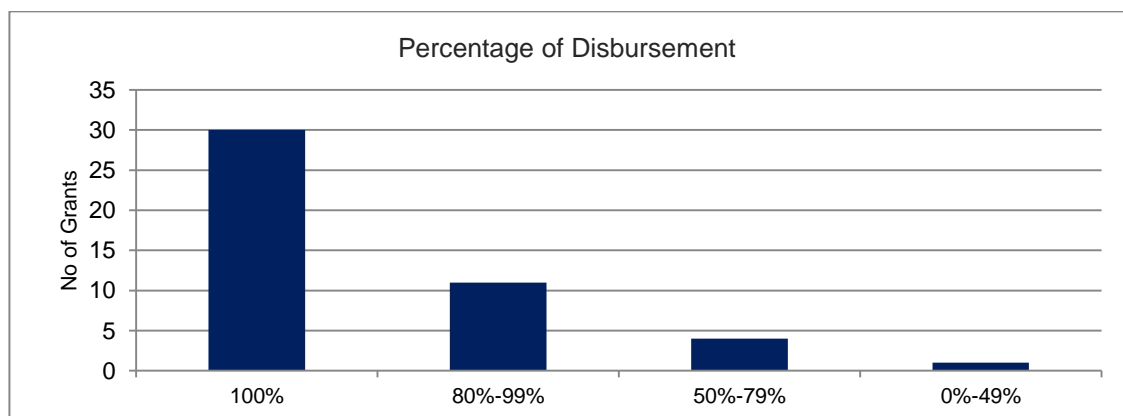
Figure 2-1 Small grant funds disbursed



Medium and large grants disbursement

Of the 46 medium and large grants, 65% (30 grants) have been fully disbursed. The 11 grants in the 80% to 99% category have received all of their tranches but because they had not acquitted all prior tranches, the unacquitted amount was deducted from their last tranche (as per the grant agreement); these amounts range from a couple of thousand Kina to PGK20,000. The grant with less than 50% disbursed is a relatively new medium grant in Bougainville that has been delayed with implementation but has recently proceeded with procurement and is now progressing well. As noted in Figure 2-2, a majority of the medium and large grant funds have been disbursed.

Figure 2-2 Large/medium grant funds disbursed



Local Grant Committees

LGCs provide SPSN with a formal link to the provincial administration, which enables SPSN to work with government officers at all levels within the provinces. The LGCs also provide grant performance reports to the Provincial Government and local Members of Parliament.

The LGCs have in some cases assisted in facilitating the 10% contribution required for grants and advocated for local Members of Parliament to allocate additional funding. For example, in Jiwaka Province, a local Member of Parliament provided additional funding to freight SPSN-supplied materials to the remote Jimi District, which is only accessed by air.

With support from the LGC, the Kela Elementary School in Hulia LLG, Komo/Magarima District, Hela Province, was also supported by the Provincial Administration and the Division of Education to pay the 10% contribution. Construction of the classroom has now begun.

The LGCs have also made decisions about the status of the grant projects in their provinces. For example, the LGC in East New Britain withdrew a project from funding due to non-payment of the 10% contribution, and the Hela LGC closed a project due to a tribal fight within the vicinity of the project and transferred the procured materials to a similar SPSN small grant project elsewhere within the province.

New small grants in ARoB

The Australian High Commission had previously requested SPSN to fund additional small grants in Bougainville. Twenty-eight new grants were signed during the period and 19 of these have fully paid their 10% contribution. Four have partly paid the contribution amount. Reflecting the high cost of procurement for materials in Bougainville, the High Commission approved the new funding range for these grants to be between PGK5,000 and PGK100,000. The actual funding deeds ranged in value from PGK43,000 to PGK99,000, with an average grant value of PGK82,000. The total funding for the 28 new small grants was PGK2.3 million. Of the 28 grants, four are located in the outer islands of Cartrets, Nissan and Mortlock, where the cost of freighting materials is very high and logistics are difficult to manage. Procurement has started, delayed by the non-availability of materials at various suppliers. SPSN is working to overcome delays by regular communication with suppliers.

Community Development Workers

Community Development Workers (CDWs) perform an important role working directly with local grantees to support and monitor grant implementation. They reach some of the most remote parts of the country by foot, crossing terrain not accessible by vehicles. The CDWs spend two to three days in the communities and conduct community meetings to discuss the progress of the project and build capacity among the project leaders in relation to project management, financial reporting and community development.

There has been a significant reduction in the number of CDWs from 146 to 56 over the life of SPSN. The current number reflects a further reduction of 10 CDWs from a total of 66 CDWs reported in the last period. The decrease in the number of CDWs occurred for several reasons, primarily because they were offered formal employment within the government or private sector.

Technical support

SPSN provides technical support to its small grant projects that involve infrastructure such as water supply and buildings through the use of a number of experienced Technical Officers who work on a special tasking note basis. As well as guiding the quality of this infrastructure, the SPSN Technical Officers also mentor local specialists to help build their capacity. During this reporting period, SPSN Technical Officers provided construction support to 32 infrastructure projects, including elementary and primary school classrooms, community health posts, resource centres and water supply systems. SPSN has also encouraged the use of government infrastructure design standards and has provided guidance in relation to the choice of construction materials.

SPSN Finance Officers have provided support to grantees where CDWs identified there were financial management issues. This has resulted in 160 grants (52%) of the total number of grants (305 grants) being 100% disbursed and 73 grants having submitted final acquittals and completion reports.

2.2 Key Outcomes Achieved

Grant outcomes are assessed using information from SPSN staff and partners, including Technical Officers, LGCs, CDWs and District Community Development Officers, through monitoring and progress reports, evaluation studies, and individual and group interviews conducted through case study visits.

2.2.1 Strengthened Capacity

Small grant funding supports communities and initiatives, particularly at the grassroots level throughout PNG. The projects are continuing to strengthen the capacity of individuals (particularly in the management committees of each grant project) and implementing communities and organisations.

Capacity building of community members during the past six months resulted in more women at community levels receiving training than men. The main areas of strengthened capacity relate to the following (with full details provided in Appendix B):

- Increased knowledge of hygiene practices through the implementation of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) projects (2,282 women and 1,956 men in 2015 to date);
- Literacy training (151 women and 12 men in 2015 to date);
- Training in technical/vocational/life skills (486 women and 258 men in 2015 to date); and
- Awareness on family and sexual violence (FSV) (1,220 women and 1,109 men in 2015 to date).

This increase in competence and confidence has affected people in many ways as exemplified by the case studies below.



S101 KAMAKAMAR WARD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Water Catchment Project

The donation of four water tanks has made a huge difference to Abraham Varum's community in Kamakamar in ENB. But even more valuable was the opportunity to have ownership of the associated project to create a water supply system, he says.

"SPSN not only provided the water [system] but educated us on how to plan the project and manage the project," says Mr Varum, the project's chairman.

With SPSN support, Mr Varum's project team learned to conduct planning in an inclusive way, so that community members felt listened to. For many locals, it was their first ever opportunity to attend and actively participate in project planning.

Community members also developed an appreciation of their right to transparency in relation to the project costs. Furthermore, men and women were both afforded input during the planning process and it is hoped that this will encourage consideration of how women can be involved in other community processes in the future.

A lasting benefit is that community members learnt the social benefits of inclusive planning and decision-making processes.

They're lessons that Mr Varum says his community will be keen to apply when presented with future donations.

"This process helped us ... understand that any future donors who come in with their projects should also follow the process that SPSN showed us. This will help us take ownership of the project and ensure that there is effective ... sustainability plans for the projects."

Mr Varum is also keen to see government adopt similar processes when conducting activities with the region.

The project was conducted with the assistance of PGK79,926 of Australian Government funding through SPSN.

Self-reliance through empowerment (S128 Basic Skills Training, Madang)

Cooking is considered women's work by many of the young men in PNG. John Zirau is doing it anyway.

"Going to a food processing training for me is not by mistake," says John. "I wanted to learn [about] the different styles of cooking using local food."

"My family now appreciates the different styles of food I can cook for us. The school children now enjoy yam cake each morning for breakfast."

His training came courtesy of the Sisters of Theresa, a Catholic organisation in Madang whose youth empowerment program focuses on providing youths with the skills and knowledge to be more self-reliant. The aim is for trainees to learn skills and knowledge that will assist them in sustaining themselves, rather than resorting to the sex trade or turning to drug and alcohol abuse.

Maxin Kaut is a young single mother from Riwo who underwent bookkeeping training as part of the program. She has little formal education and normally supports herself by fishing and selling food she has gardened herself, but the income is infrequent.

"I spend carelessly and I earn less than the demand I have for many items that I cannot afford to purchase," she says.

Until she undertook the bookkeeping training, she had no knowledge on how to budget, but says that has now changed.

"I learnt to control my money and use it wisely," says Maxin.

Other training provided under the program includes income earning skills, food security, oven-making and screen printing.



2.2.2

Democratic Governance

SPSN has helped to strengthen the link between CSOs and the governments in many communities. This has occurred through supporting closer working relationships during the implementation of the grant projects.

Monitoring reports indicate that 43% of grants had active government participation through the use of government technical specialists, government officers involved in the management of the project or government funding contributing to the project. An additional 35% of projects kept government agencies informed or had government involved in some aspects of the project. Only 22% of projects had little or no interaction with government.

SPSN works with the LGCs in each province to promote government support for facilities constructed through the grant projects. Such facilities include community health posts and double classroom buildings, where the sustained use of the facilities depends on the support from the government in supplying staff and supplies. The LGCs ensure that the facilities are registered with the provincial Divisions of Health and Education of their respective provinces so that health workers or school teachers can be assigned to the facility and the province provides medical supplies or school materials. An example of this support was the Komoli Heath Post in Imbonggu District in Southern Highlands Province, where the community built a new community aid post through its small grants funding. The community wrote to the provincial Division of Health requesting medical supplies and a health worker and the Division of Health responded by recruiting a health worker and providing medical supplies. The health worker is currently working in the community and the new community health post is now registered with the health department and will be included under provincial health budget allocations for funding in the future. More than 600 community members of Komoli no longer have to walk the six kilometres to the health centre in Kaupena because they now have their own health post in their community.

SPSN also works with communities to promote the principles of democratic governance (participation, responsiveness, transparency, accountability, gender equality and legitimacy). Recent studies have indicated that the awareness of these principles is high within communities, due mainly to the KPP process introduced by SPSN and the Implementation Briefing prior to the grant signing. It also seems that communities with a greater understanding and adoption of the principles tend to manage their projects better and have a clearer idea on future management and sustainability of the benefits.

The story below indicates how a government body has seen that the SPSN grant projects with communities is a good investment and that dialogue between the government, communities and SPSN can lead to equitable outcomes for communities.

Jiwaka Administration – Government and Communities working together

In the recent round of funding for Jiwaka Province, seven small grant projects were approved for funding. In order to activate the grant, the community is supposed to contribute 10% of the project procurement cost and transfer those funds to SPSN. However, in this case, the Jiwaka Administration decided to contribute to this requirement and made PGK36,000 available. SPSN worked with the Jiwaka LGC to determine an appropriate way of allocating these funds across the seven projects. The LGC decided to contribute more for those more remote communities that have less opportunity to generate cash and to contribute less for those communities near roads that can more easily generate cash. Overall, the Jiwaka Administration paid for 85% of the total contribution required, ranging from 96% for a very remote community that managed to raise PGK300 for their contribution to 61% for another community that had much greater access to cash.

The photograph below shows the Governor of Jiwaka Province, Honourable William Tongap, presenting the PGK36,000 as part of the 10% contribution to SPSN Field Program Coordinator Harry Gubala. During the presentation, Mr Tongap announced that “the Jiwaka Provincial Government will continue to support community driven development initiatives such as SPSN projects. Community groups/members and the district administrations have worked together to deliver the projects which are intended to benefit many men, women and children in the seven different communities in the province. Our administration has

responded to your request for support and we encourage you to look after the projects and the benefits be shared with the rest of the community members – thank you SPSN and the Australian Government for the funding.”



Hon. William Tongap, Governor of Jiwaka Province, on the left, presenting the 10% payment to SPSN's Harry Gubala

2.2.3

Access to Services

More than 85% of SPSN Component 2 grants are working to improve services in the priority sectors of health (102 grants), education (90 grants) and gender equality (68 grants). For example, in the first half of 2015, the following results were achieved:

- Through the development or rehabilitation of 203 water supply points (tanks or tap stands), 9,255 women and 8,895 men now have improved access to safe water, and 5,744 women and 3,462 men have an increased knowledge of hygiene practices from the training associated with the water supply projects.
- Three new or improved health facilities are now able to provide better services to 50 women and 70 men, and 31 women and 2 men have participated in health worker training.
- Fourteen classroom buildings have been built or upgraded, with an associated enrolment of 1,023 girls and 891 boys.
- One thousand, three hundred and eighty six women have gained access to agricultural technologies.

While SPSN has achieved significant outcomes in improving access to services, the story of the Dahamo Aid Post Water Supply project highlights the difficulties in servicing remote communities.

Remote Location Procurement

Small Grant # S204 (Dahamo Aid Post Water Supply)

There was little in the way of sanitation and water supply in the Dahamo Aid Post in the Olsobip LLG, North Fly District of Western Province. Demonstrating its commitment to delivering health services to rural and remote communities, SPSN funded a project to address the absence of the required water and sanitation system. Construction required the delivery of around two tonnes of building materials, including a large water tank, cement, and 11 coils of polyethylene pipes.

But there was just one small problem: Dahamo Aid Post is unreachable by road, meaning materials would need to be airlifted. The initial quote for airlifting the materials to the Dahamo Aid Post was PGK51,000 for six fixed-wing plane trips and one helicopter drop.

To minimise costs, the SPSN team considered various alternative options for transporting the materials to the project site. It was eventually decided that four dug-out canoes would transport lighter materials via the Fly River, followed by a six hour walk to the project site. The use of the canoes meant reducing the required plane trips from six to three, although the helicopter drop would still be required. This option resulted in a reduced freight cost of PGK32,000.

More than 200 women, men and children will benefit from the project.

The project is underway. All procurement and freight agents have been paid and the delivery has commenced. The project exemplifies the cost and difficulty of getting services to remote rural communities. Not only is it expensive but it is also difficult to organise with so many different agents involved. However, if we need to get services to all the wards in PNG, then it will require the funds and organisational ability.

The provision of education facilities in remote areas is also a priority for many communities and the story of the Kalet Community typifies how SPSN can work with local community groups and provincial government to improve access to services. In this case, funding from SPSN, teachers from the government, and the persistence and support of the Kalet community has resulted in children being able to be educated near their homes.

Access to services leading to new linkages with the government (Small Grant S171)

The nearest government station is two days' walk from Suwaka-Lane Elementary School in the remote Koroba-Kopiago District in Hela Province.

The extremely poor condition of the road makes for difficult going, especially if you need to transport building materials to build a new school building.

This was one of the challenges facing the Kalet Community Development Group when it commenced work on a new three-room building for the school several years ago. Work progressed slowly, the project fell behind schedule and eventually the Kalet Community Development Group exhausted its funds, leaving the new building incomplete.

The group then applied for an SPSN small grant and was successful. Due to the remote location, SPSN was able to provide additional funding using a special freight allocation; a grant of PGK99,082 was provided for the completion of the building. This funding included air freighting supplies from Mount Hagen to get the building completed on schedule.



"I am happy the Australian Government completed our classrooms through SPSN," says Ms Josephine Gei, a teacher at the school. She says staff and students are now utilising the new facility, and it means students no longer have to walk long distances to go to schools in other places.

Enrolments have increased since the completion of the building and the school has developed linkages with the provincial education department.

The school is currently in the process of upgrading its status from elementary to primary school.

2.2.4 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Approximately one quarter of Component 2 grants have a primary focus on gender equality (e.g. income generation for women and reducing FSV), although all projects are intended to provide equal or greater benefits for women.

The majority of projects (70%) have benefited from active participation of women on committees and in the general management of the project. A further 25% of projects benefited from women participating in non-managerial roles. Five percent of projects reported no involvement by women in any aspect of the project. This is a slight improvement since the last reporting period and demonstrates the ongoing promotion of gender equality by SPSN staff and CDWs when they conduct monitoring visits to projects.

In 15% of projects, PWDs were actively involved in the management and implementation of the project and 55% of projects had PWDs participating in community meetings and in project activities (but not in project management). Similarly, in 15% of projects, people with HIV/AIDS were actively involved in the management and implementation of the project. In 43% of projects, it was reported that no people with HIV/AIDS had active involvement.

2.2.5 Sustainability

SPSN has sought to improve the sustainability of project outcomes through capacity building and mentoring. During monitoring visits, SPSN has engaged in discussions with CSO leaders to coach them on maintaining relationships between communities and government that will help cement the sustainability. As a result, communities have shown a greater willingness to work with government and to seek technical support or financial assistance on an ongoing basis. This has borne fruit, with some communities having already had success in requesting financial support from government beyond expiration of SPSN funding.

In some cases, sustainability has been improved by the integration of completed projects with existing government systems. The provision of government staff and supplies to new schools and medical facilities evidences important new linkages between civil society and government and it is anticipated that this will result in lasting benefits for local communities.

2.2.6 Overall Progress towards Intended Outcomes

Component 2 includes 305 grants being implemented in 87 of 89 districts across PNG. This includes the 29 new small grants as well as four medium and large grants during this period. SPSN has disbursed 93% of the grant funds and 70% of the grants are nearing completion. More large grants and fewer medium and small grants have been awarded than was originally planned in the initial SPSN design. This has been:

- i) due to a greater demand for large grants over medium grants
- ii) the initial expectation was that the average funding for a small grant would be PGK50,000 but, in reality, the average small grant value was PGK72,000, which meant that the available funding was used by a smaller number of grants. The majority of grant activities are expected to be completed by the end of 2015.

Based on monitoring and case study visits, Component 2 is delivering on its intended outcomes of strengthening capacity, increasing democratic governance and improving access to services. SPSN projects continue to bring about welcome changes to the lives of women and PWDs, by facilitating community inclusiveness and providing services and opportunities that improve their lives.

2.3

Risks and Challenges

Risks and challenges experienced (in addition to those included in earlier reports):

Risks and Challenges	Management responses
Community-based organisations lack financial reporting capacity.	SPSN Field Finance Officer direct support will continue to be provided to build financial management capacity in partner organisations.
Difficulty in delivering procured materials in remote locations.	In order to stay within the set budget for the grants, SPSN considers a range of options for delivering procured items to project sites. This often involves a range of transport options, including land, sea/river and air services. It also usually involves negotiations with transport companies to bargain for lower prices as initial quotes are usually excessive.
Finalising small grant projects.	For some of the small grants, the majority of the procurement has been done but some small items may yet be required to complete the project (due to unavailability of items at time of transporting) or some budget remains and this can be used to supplement project activities. This all takes time to resolve with the communities and the suppliers and freight companies. SPSN will continue to work through this to ensure that all grants are completed in a satisfactory way.
Potential El Nino effects on the country have an impact on implementation of newly signed grants and completion of the existence grants.	SPSN is beginning to see some of the impacts of El Niño on the communities where its grants are located. SPSN will hasten progress with these grants to ensure that all construction is complete before the full effects of El Niño can disrupt project implementation.

Expected End of Program Summary:

Total planned investment of AUD16.2 million (PGK 33.2 million).

Nine initiatives across 12 provinces and the National Capital District in the sectors of Civic Awareness, Gender Equality and Education.

Reach to beneficiaries estimated at 800,000 people.

Component 3 supports community, government and the private sector to work together to identify and model how particular development needs can be addressed through improving local governance.

The initiatives supported within this Component have helped to strengthen local governance and institutionalise capacity, facilitate increased engagement between community, government and the private sector and enhance service delivery.

Highlight Results

- The Autonomous Bougainville Government accelerated its work on mediation, reconciliation and peace building with training provided to seven of the 14 District Peace and Security Committees.
- More than 9,000 women, men and children have received information on the importance of childhood education resulting in increased school enrolment in Eastern Highlands Province.
- Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri Project will extend its program to cover two new districts in Western Highlands and Sandaun province as it continues to increase its campaign to educate people on GBV and reduce its prevalence, while improving services for survivors.
- Fifty-two community rangers (12 women and 40 men) in four Treaty Villages in Western Province have acquired new vocational and life skills following six months training as community facilitators.
- Forty-five people (44 women and 1 man), all survivors of GBV, have been supported by the newly opened Family Support Centre in Goroka.

3.1**Reach, Coverage and Quality of Activities**

The initiatives implemented under Component 3 during this reporting period primarily focus on Civic Awareness and Gender Equality.

For the total life of SPSN, Component 3 has expended 59% (AUD14.4million) of its total budget. A new initiative, the Oral History Project, commenced during this reporting period and is included in this report.

SPSN's main activities include supporting partners with planning, financial management, M&E and general coordination.

Table 3-1 Summary of Component 3 initiatives

Initiative	Implementing Partner	Location	Predicted Beneficiaries (Direct & Indirect)	Budget (PGK)
Bougainville Peace Building Program (BPBP)	ABG	Bougainville	234,280	10,700,000
Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri (KLOM)	Family Health International	Western Highlands and Sandaun Provinces	221,250	7,088,813
Eastern Highlands Provincial Health Authority Family Support Centre	Eastern Highlands Provincial Health Authority	Eastern Highlands Province	6,000	650,000
Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP)	CARE PNG	Eastern Highlands, Simbu and Morobe Provinces	124,000	5,603,448
Manus Support – Community Development (MSCD)	Manus Provincial Administration	Manus Province	50,321	3,232,000
Village Assembly Strengthening Project	CARE PNG	ARoB	14,908	1,632,000
Treaty Villages Resilience Program	Reef and Rainforest Research Centre Ltd (RRRC)	Western Province	8,166	2,900,000
PNG National Museum and Art Gallery (NMAG) Support	PNG NMAG	Port Moresby	6,000	1,224,000
Oral History	Deakin University / PNG NMAG	Port Moresby	6,000	1,430,000

Table 3-2 Component 3 initiative achievements (activities and outputs)

Initiative	Description	Outputs
BPBP (ARoB)	BPBP, in partnership with ABG, is initiated to facilitate peace building and reconciliation among fractured community groups in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville in order to bring long-lasting peace and harmony so that people can contribute to their social and economic development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Seven induction workshops were held for 98 members of the District Peace and Security Committees to assist them to be knowledgeable on their new roles and responsibilities as peace mediators, practising good governance and leadership. – Thirty-five members of the Bougainville District Youth Associations attended an Organisation Capacity Building training to acquire knowledge and skills in good governance and leadership practices, in order to manage the new Bougainville Youth Foundation, which will form the umbrella organisation for all the district youth associations in the province. – The Peace Tank Awareness team, a community-based organisation that carries out awareness on the Bougainville Peace Agreement, managed two awareness trips during this period. Such awareness is necessary to inform the people of Bougainville of the conditions agreed to in the Bougainville Peace Agreement signed in 2001 between GoPNG and the leaders of the ABG. The Agreement contains three pillars (Autonomy, Referendum and Weapons Disposal) and leaders will work together to achieve the required outcomes. – Grant guidelines were completed for the roll out of grants to the 14 District Peace and Security Committees.

Initiative	Description	Outputs
KLOM	The KLOM project addresses Violence Against Women in Papua New Guinea. Partner FHI360 is supported to implement the project in Western Highlands and Sandaun provinces. The objective is to provide quality coordinated services at all delivery points for victims and survivors of FSV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – KLOM worked with the National Department of Health to develop a men's curriculum that will be used to educate men and boys on health and gender, aimed to encourage men to be knowledgeable and well-informed and become proactive community members against GBV. The involvement of PNG men and boys as allies is considered one of the most important strategies to combat violence. – Baptist Union PNG & FHI360 conducted seven community debates on bride price and alcohol and their impact on women and girls. – One men's discussions forum was staged, whereby men get together to discuss GBV activities, resulting in more understanding and support from men. An outcome of this forum was that many men say they have intervened to stop a man hitting his wife or partner. – One gender learning forum conducted in Sandaun province attracted 200 stakeholders and the occasion was used as an avenue to share updated information on the status of GBV occurrence in the province and get a coordinated effort to deal with the issues. – Two training events on Enterprise Development were delivered to 98 participants (38 women and 60 men) in two provinces (Western Highlands and Sandaun), aimed at educating at-risk women and girls on financial literacy and money saving culture so that they do not lack money (which will place them at risk).
Eastern Highlands Provincial Health Authority Family Support Centre	<p>The project aims to improve service for survivors of Gender Based Violence through networks of Family and Sexual Violence service providers in Eastern Highlands province.</p> <p>The project was initiated by the FSVAC (comprising ten CSOs) due to the high prevalence of FSV in the province and is administered by the Eastern Highlands Provincial Health Authority.</p> <p>(This project is included in the Australian Government Development assistance under Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Initiative)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Eastern Highlands Provincial Health Authority Family Support Centre opened in May 2015 by the Deputy High Commissioner of Australia, Ms Bronte Moules. – Since then, the Centre has provided services to 45 survivors of GBV that reported to the centre.

Initiative	Description	Outputs
ICDP	ICDP, implemented by CARE PNG, works to strengthen communities, government and civil society organisations to be better informed and work more effectively in partnership to identify, prioritise, address and advocate for development needs, improve access to basic services and improve more secure and self –reliant livelihoods under the outcome themes of Lead, Learn, Earn and Live.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Three thousand people attended 13 training and awareness sessions in informal and early childhood training. – Nineteen village court clerks (1 woman and 18 men) attended refresher training in village court operation. – One hundred and sixty-six people (33 women and 133 men) participated in ward plan development training in Wapi and Namina LLGs in Menyamya District, Morobe province. – Five hundred and forty-four people (277 women and 267 men) attended training and awareness in inland fish farming and the cultivation and management of various food products. – Eighty-one people attended coffee marketing awareness sessions in Obura-Wonenara District. – One thousand, eight hundred and sixty-one people were provided with health awareness messages. – One thousand, one hundred and thirty-three children and women were vaccinated with oral polio vaccine / Sabin, TetTox, measles, Dendritic Cell Vaccine, BCG, Hepatitis B, and Vitamin A. – One thousand two hundred people (506 women and 694 men) received awareness on the Education policy to better understand that it is a requirement by law that children should not be denied their education rights because they are girls. – Three hundred and seventy-seven people celebrated World Environment Day at Obura Primary School. – Sixty-three people (9 women and 54 men) attended literacy teachers' induction training in the Owena and Baira clusters at Lamari LLG. – Proposal writing training was delivered to 87 participants (24 women and 63 men) in Kundiawa. – Seven hundred and sixty-nine people attended CARE open day at Menyamya in Morobe province and received information on education, communications material and 2,000 eucalyptus tree seedlings as Environment Day coincided on this day. – Four hundred and fifty-one people (267 women and 184 men) were provided with clinical services which involved health check-ups and treatment for minor cases. – Five hundred and thirty-eight people (193 women and 345 men) received WASH awareness sessions carried out at Andakombi and Wangaka Primary school.

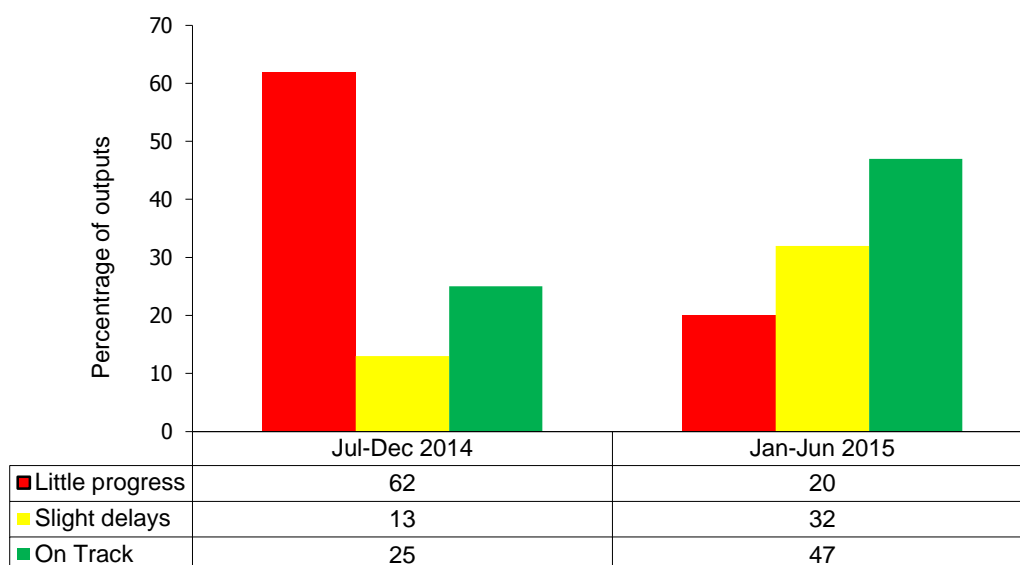
Initiative	Description	Outputs
Manus Support Community Development	<p>The initiative provides support to strengthen relevant local government policies and local capacities for results in sustainable social and economic improvements for at-risk youth, vulnerable women and families. Also this project aims to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) area communities in Manus. Support is provided to four focus areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist to further develop the capacity of Manus Provincial Administration 2. Support sports development and management 3. Income generation activities for at-risk youth, vulnerable women and families 4. Community development activities for REDD areas only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distributed seventy-two Sports Administration information packs, which provided information on executive roles and responsibilities, code of ethics, bookkeeping, and minute taking so that the people are knowledgeable and can apply these skills in the administration of the new LLG Sport Councils. – Fifty community awareness workshops conducted on the roles of the LLG Sports Councils. – Ten LLG sports councils established, four of which to date have been formally endorsed by the respective LLG Assembly and others are in the process. – Seven LLG Sports Councils grant agreements ready for signing to enable disbursement of funds. – Implementation of four sports grants successfully completed. – Sports LTA in place during this six-month period. – Drugs & Alcohol STA completed 18 day input. – Documentation for two major income generation grants prepared for the Manus Savings and Loans Society (involving the updating of the Manus Savings and Loans Society Information Management Systems in order to encourage savings culture) and the Manus Training Centre (this grant will support renovations of the classrooms). – Another grant agreement is in the process of being developed for the Division of Commerce and Industry in the Manus Provincial Administration in partnership with the Microfinance Expansion program to conduct financial literacy awareness for people throughout the province. – Draft Terms of Reference prepared for Adviser to the Manus Provincial Administration. – Income Generation and Small Business STA completed 15-day input. – A grant agreement with the Wildlife Conservation Society to strengthen Ward Development Committees of the REDD areas is ready for signature. – Community Development STA completed 25-day input.

Initiative	Description	Outputs
Village Assembly Strengthening Project	The Village Assembly Strengthening Project commenced in September 2014 to complete the work started in the Tinputz District of Bougainville. The project is focused on building the Organisational Capacity of Local Government, incorporating Gender Equality and Youth Involvement, and developing accountable and participatory planning in the Region. The extension phase will work with key stakeholders and community facilities to strengthen the 15 Village Assemblies in Tinputz district not reached in the initial phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Established Project Steering Committee, which includes representatives from the District and the Councils of Elders. – Project design document submitted. – Twenty-four local facilitators recruited and trained. – Fifteen Village Assemblies profiles partly developed. – Four training modules updated. – Thirty Council of Elders Executive Officers accompanied project team to stakeholders meeting as learning experience. – One hundred and seventy-five representatives (63 women and 112 men) from 15 Village Assemblies received training on leadership roles and administration of the Village Assemblies. – Fifteen Village Assemblies already practising the new governance processes developed with the ABG.
Treaty Village Resilience Program	<p>This initiative is in partnership with Reef and Rainforest Research Centre in Cairns. The project three main focuses are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened Treaty Village Governance Capacity. 2. Enhanced livelihood. 3. Improved physical and social environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fifty-two community rangers underwent six months' intensive training in technical, vocational and life skills, including: marine craft handling, water systems maintenance, communications disaster response and preparedness; and gender awareness. – Seventy water supply points constructed or rehabilitated. – Twenty-two functional management committees in place for 22 water source points.
PNG NMAG Support	In February 2015, the PNG NMAG, the National Gallery of Australia, the National Museum of Australia and the Australian War Memorial entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to implement the twinning partnership between PNG NMAG and the Australian institutions that will deliver the 'Built on Culture' Exhibition. This will include guidance, assistance, advice and training in connection to the design and delivery of 'Built on Culture'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Memorandum of Understanding on twinning arrangements agreed between NMAG, the National Gallery of Australia, the Australia War Memorial, and the National Museum of Australia. – An Agreement to this effect was also signed this reporting period. – Technical inputs mobilised to assist NMAG to deliver a major exhibition, 'Built on Culture'.

Initiative	Description	Outputs
PNG Oral History project	The purpose of the project is to record interviews with senior Papua New Guineans who have World War II experiences in provinces where the conflict had a major impact and ensure the effective collection, storage and use of knowledge products generated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– A grant agreement with Deakin University to provide the services of Dr Jonathan Ritchie to finalise the design of the project and oversee its implementation was drafted and finalised for signing.

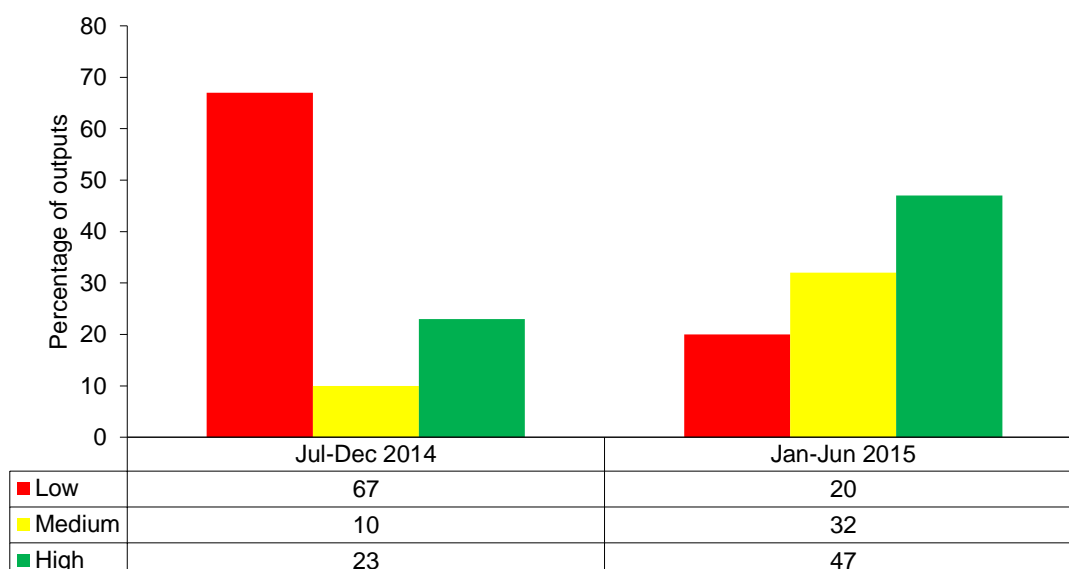
As Figure 3-1 suggests, more outputs associated with the initiatives are now 'on track' compared to the previous reporting period (47% up from 25%). There was an increase in the number of initiative outputs experiencing slight delays (up from 13% to 32%); however, the number of initiative outputs with little progress had reduced significantly (from 62% to 20%). This is attributed to better understanding by activity partners of how projects are to be managed.

Figure 3-1 Progress with output delivery



The quality of initiative outputs (as assessed by SPSN staff) has also improved significantly during this reporting period (see Figure 3-2). Notably, the number of high quality outputs has increased from 23% to 47% and medium quality outputs had increased (from 10% to 32%), both reflecting the sharp decrease in low quality outputs (from 67% to 20%). This is again attributed to strengthened capacity of partners in quality implementation. Overall, a significant number of initiative outputs have improved in quality and progress this reporting period compared to the previous period.

Figure 3-2 Progress with output quality



The following significant events occurred during this reporting period:

- CARE PNG completed implementation of ICDP Phase 1 and a completion report is being prepared. CARE will be further supported through ICDP Phase 2.
- A Memorandum of Understanding was agreed between three Australian national cultural institutions and the PNG National Museum and Art Gallery (NMAG) to guide future collaboration on strengthening NMAG. This is supported with a Funding Deed between NMAG and SPSN.
- KLOM project activities concluded in June and a project completion report has been submitted.

3.2 Key Outcomes Achieved

Outcomes achieved for this reporting period are discussed under the SPSN outcome areas of Capacity Building, Democratic Governance and Service Delivery, as well as the areas of GESI and Sustainability.

3.2.1 Capacity Building

SPSN continues to strengthen the capacity of partner organisations to improve local governance and service delivery. There is increasing evidence that partners have acquired a greater understanding of policy and program challenges and are finding new solutions. For example, in the BPBP, 98 members (28 female and 70 male) of the seven newly established District Peace and Security Committees were provided with induction and training on their roles and responsibilities as peace and reconciliation mediators.

In the Western Highlands and Sandaun provinces, activities conducted as part of the KLOM initiative provided Government officers and community members with the skills and knowledge required to protect and empower women who have suffered or are at risk of suffering GBV. For example:

- Twenty-five police officers (five women and 20 men) in Mount Hagen were trained in psychological first aid for survivors of GBV who report to the police station
- Twenty-eight community mobilisers or facilitators (13 women and 15 men) received refresher training to empower them to perform their responsibilities of attending to GBV
- Ninety-eight participants received training on enterprise development, focusing on fostering financial independence among at-risk girls and women so that they can manage their money and are not placed at risk of being exploited by men.

Plate 3-1 BPBP Peace and Security Committee induction



Participants at the Panguna District Peace and Security Committee induction workshop in a focus group discussion.

The establishment of the Eastern Highlands Family Support Centre in Goroka catalysed a much greater level of coordination among the nine key FSV sector players. The centre now provides temporary shelter while survivors receive medical, psychological and legal assistance.

Plate 3-2 The opening of the Eastern Highlands Family Support Centre



The new Eastern Highlands Family Support Centre opening officiated by the Deputy High Commissioner of Australia to PNG, Ms Bronte Moules.

In the Village Assembly Strengthening Project (ARoB), numerous activities were implemented aimed at developing the knowledge and skills of people in the elements of good governance. This included briefing 15 Village Assemblies on their roles and responsibilities as part of the emerging local community governance system that clarifies how the communities should be governed. Highlights included:

- One hundred and seventy five participants (63 female and 112 male) received training on their roles and responsibilities;
- Nineteen community members (14 men and 5 women) were trained as facilitators; and
- One hundred and ninety six participants (70 women and 126 men) were trained in leadership and democratic governance.

3.2.2 Democratic Governance

SPSN has continued to support and encourage partners to adopt and implement the principles of good governance and to network with a diverse range of government and community organisations. The fostering of a collaborative approach to improve service delivery has resulted in achieving quality outcomes across Component 3 initiatives. For example:

- NMAG's twinning arrangement with three Australian National Cultural Institutions to collaborate and streamline further developments for NMAG is a significant aspect in the promotion of good governance.
- The BPBP and the ABG's collaborative approach in networking with community groups and the District Administration staff to form District Peace and Security Committees, is a significant milestone towards peace building and Referendum in 2019. The Program is also allowing the traditional mediation approaches to be documented and owned by local people so that these can be sustained in years to come.
- Progress continues to be made in the governance aspects of sporting bodies through the MSCD initiative. For example, four LLGs, through their general assemblies, endorsed the formation of four LLG Sports Councils, with the pending endorsement of a further three.

Examples of good governance practice are obvious in the KLOM Initiative at all levels of society. Operations at the Family Support Centres will be coordinated to comply with agreed standards to better serve survivors and to consider their needs. FHI360 through its involvement in the KLOM project was invited to be a member of the Parliamentary Committee for FSVAC and in this role participated at four meetings held to develop the policy on FSV. The partner is now collaborating with the Division of Education in Western Highlands to establish Child Protection Clubs following on from similar interventions in Sandaun Province. The KLOM initiative had strengthened the capacity of government agency staff such as policemen and women, medical staff and court officials, with improved skills and knowledge to better engage with civil society to improve their systems and processes in dealing with GBV.

The Village Assembly Strengthening Project (ARoB) continues to foster inclusive, participatory local government. The project steering committee (which includes representatives from the District and Councils of Elders) holds regular meetings to decide on proposals and plans, and report on progress. Village Assemblies are collaborating closely, especially in organising their meetings and developing their profiles. Village assembly meetings have been attended by 26 representatives from Councils of Elders and the District.

3.2.3 Access to Services

Services delivered through SPSN initiatives continue to have positive impacts within communities. Highlights include:

- One thousand, one hundred and thirty-three women and children in Wonenera, Simogu and Andakombe LLGs improved on their health status after receiving various medical vaccinations, including: oral polio vaccine / Sabin, TetTox, measles, BCG, Hepatitis B and Vitamin A (ICDP);
- The health and hygiene practices of 428 school children were set to improve after they benefited from five ventilated improved pit latrines at two schools in the Eastern Highlands (ICDP);
- One hundred and forty-five survivors of GBV were treated at Family Support Centres in the Western Highlands and Sandaun provinces;
- One hundred and thirty six women received voluntary HIV/AIDS and STI testing and counselling (KLOM); and
- Four thousand, seven hundred people benefited from clean water and sanitation services provided to four Treaty villages in the South Fly District.

Despite continuing progress, challenges have emerged as partners realise that delivering quality service depends on adopting innovative ideas to collaborate with key stakeholders and strengthening capacity of service delivery pathways. For example, under the KLOM initiative, FHI360 produced a book called 'Powerful Voices' and a movie called 'Harim Mi' that focuses on stories associated with GBV. The Powerful Voices books are about women who spoke out on issues confronting them in organised public forums. Their choice to speak out on issues in these forum inspired business houses and other interested development partners to assist their communities. In one such case, the private sector supported the women in Kotna LLG in Dei District of Western Highlands Province with a construction of a bridge over the river which for a long time had been a trouble spot for girls and women who got sexually assaulted when they were unable to cross the river when it was in floods.

Plate 3-3 Powerful Voices launch



Lynda Babao-O'Neill, PNG's First Lady; Deborah Stokes, former Australian High Commissioner to PNG; and Daniel Tesfaye, Country Director of Partner FHI360, with two rural women representatives at the launching of the Powerful Voices book and Harim Mi film. FHI360 staged a stakeholder's workshop in Mount Hagen, where representatives from business and government listened to women from selected communities. These two women spoke out on issues affecting their communities and in turn brought development assistance to their communities through this forum.



Plate 3-4 **Treaty Village Resilience water systems**



School children of Mabaduan Primary in front of water tanks repaired by Community Rangers. The school records demonstrate that attendance has improved and class scheduling is better because of the regular supply of clean drinking water following maintenance of these water tanks (Treaty Village Resilience).

Case Study – Community Rangers in the Treaty Village Resilience Program

People of Sui village have transported their sick across the International Border PNG shares with Australia to Boigu Island, one of the Torres Strait group of islands, to seek medical assistance for a few centuries.

Nahidi Sinaii (18 years) is a female community ranger from Sui village. Together with the other 51 Community Rangers, she underwent an intensive training program on health and life skills, including birth delivery assistance. She now applies the knowledge and skills on different occasions to save lives. Nahidi was described by her instructors as the most shy candidate because she just could not stand up and talk in the class. So they were surprised when they received reports from her village on how she had applied what she had learnt in a short period of time to assist a complicated birth delivery with a successful outcome for the baby and the mother. She said that because she was young, people did not listen to her at first, especially in dealing with positioning the mother for the delivery, but her boldness caused them to listen to her instruction for the successful delivery. Nahidi says the village community appointed many other young girls to attend the Ranger training but because no one wanted to attend, “I volunteered because I wanted my community to benefit and I also want to see changes in my community because we always struggle for basic services such as health and safe clean drinking water”.

Kuki Awa (27 years) is a male community ranger and he was appointed by a Community Health worker to attend the training. Kuki assisted a young girl, the daughter of the health worker, to deliver a breach birth because the health worker could not assist the delivery due to cultural implications.

The Community Rangers are gradually being appreciated and receiving respect and attention from their village people.



Above: Community rangers have applied their skills in real life situations. Top right: Nahidi Sinai with a colleague, Nelis Sinani of Sui. Bottom right: Kuki Awa with his instructor from Daru General hospital. At left is a training session in progress.

3.2.4 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

SPSN partners continue to employ strategies to ensure women are given equal opportunities to have their voices heard at all levels of society. For example:

- In the Treaty Village Resilience Program, five women are members of the Treaty Villagers Association representing the five villages; 12 women are among the 52 Community Rangers trained under this program; 400 women from the five pilot villages received awareness on leadership and good government to improve their contributions to community management plans.
- Project Steering Committee of the Village Assembly Strengthening Project now includes women and youth representatives on the committee.
- CARE employed a female facilitator to provide their training programs alongside a male counterpart aimed to get men to gradually get accustomed to seeing women taking roles that will improve their status in societies.
- Female representation in Manus continues to improve with 14 women holding executive positions on the various sports associations. Previously, women were excluded from executive positions. A further 15 women were nominated as members of the newly formed Manus Sports Council and received training in leadership and governance. All LLG Sports Councils have at least one female representative on each Council.

All partners in Component 3 consider the needs of elderly people and PWDs in all benefit sharing. MSCD is one initiative that involves PWDs at all levels of the project. PWDs assembled and formed the Para Sports Association and managed a sports grant, which they completed successfully during this reporting period. The PWDs are members of their Association's Executive committee, and they all participate actively in the management of the project.

Plate 3-5 KLOM Gender Learning Forum



Plate 3-6 Women Community Rangers in the Treaty Village Resilience Program



Women Community Rangers in the Treaty Villages Resilience Program in South Fly District, Western Province, have acquired skills to operate marine craft.

3.2.5 Sustainability

Partners continue to work towards the long-term sustainability of project outcomes through fostering community and government ownership and improving capacity, partnerships and collaboration at all levels. For example:

- There is a critical mass of capacity (through training) within the four pilot Treaty villages in the Kiwai LLG, South Fly District. This is to ensure that long-term improvements in community conditions, operations, infrastructure and response capacity are sustained. This is based on experiences of similar interventions in Torres Straits (RRRC Concept Note).
- The Village Assembly Strengthening Project has engaged directly with the Autonomous Bougainville Government through the various levels in order to build their capacity to continue the project activities in the longer term. The district government contributes both technical and financial resources – a strong signal of their support for this engagement. The new Bougainville Community Governance project, which is the next phase of this project, will consolidate the work of the Village Assembly Strengthening Project in Tinputz district as CARE PNG continues to use the district as a model for the Northern Region of Bougainville.
- The KLOM project has received further assistance from the Australian Government to continue its work. Furthermore, FHI360 has strengthened its relationship with the Western Highlands Provincial Health Authority and the Sandaun Provincial Health Authority Family Support Centres to continue to provide clinical and counselling services to survivors of GBV. The sustainability of these services at the provincial delivery points provides the base to further collaborate to make them available at the district centres.

3.2.6 Overall Progress towards Intended Outcomes

Significant progress has been made towards meeting the Component's objective, which is to support community, government and the private sector to work together to identify and model

how particular development needs can be addressed through improving local governance. For example:

- FHI360 is helping to institutionalise and expand the pathways for survivors of GBV in two new districts, including Aitape-Lumi District in Sandaun Province and another district to be soon decided in Western Highlands Province.
- BPBP, in partnership with the ABG, accelerates peace building activities throughout the region by institutionalising and strengthening the capacity of District Peace and Security committees with the induction of committee members and the roll out to grant tranches in each of the 14 District Peace and Security Committees. Each District Peace and Security Committee is supported with an annual grant PGK200,000.
- The MSCD project's successful roll out of the Sports Strategy to establish LLG Sports Councils under the umbrella of the Provincial Sports Council is noted with an initial request from the PNG Sports Foundation to replicate the strategy at the national level.

3.3

Risks and Challenges

Continued progress in Component 3 is dependent on mitigating two key challenges. The first challenge is to keep providing adequate capacity to partners and grantees and the second, is that partners operate in geographical areas that may not overlap with the focus of the new PNG Governance Facility (PGF).

Table 3-1: Management responses to risks and challenges

Risks or challenge	Management responses
Civil society and government partners face gaps in their planning, M&E, financial management and reporting.	SPSN continues to provide financial management, planning, M&E and general coordination support.
Partners have selected areas of geographical operation that are not aligned to the Australian Government's priority districts in the new PGF.	SPSN and Australian High Commission to negotiate with partners of possible options available, such as moving their sector focuses to priority provinces.

COMPONENT 4: STRENGTHENED COLLABORATION OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE PROMOTION OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

End of Program Summary

Total planned investment of AUD 9.9 million (PGK 20.3 million).

Sectoral focus on gender, disability, youth and civic awareness.

Reach to beneficiaries is estimated at over a million people (over half of which are women and girls, and approximately a third of which are PWDs).

Component 4 aims to strengthen collaboration between stakeholders (government, private sector and civil society) for the promotion of democratic governance and increased service delivery. Its key objectives are to:

1. Promote dialogue and engagement within and across networks;
2. Develop new or strengthen existing networks and linkages between civil society (or civil society and government) around shared thematic outcomes; and
3. Increase learning and innovation, promote collaboration and the sharing of information and resources regarding democratic governance and service delivery.

To date, SPSN has supported 18 projects with a total value of AUD 6.2 million (PGK12.65 million) across four thematic areas:

- Disability inclusive development;
- Gender equality;
- Youth empowerment; and
- Civic education.

Of the 18 projects, 9 have been completed and 9 are currently in-progress; four of which are new grant agreements that have been signed with Motivation Australia, Papua New Guinea Assembly of Disabled Persons (PNGADP), the National Board for Disabled Persons (NBDP) and Tanorama. While PNGADP and NBDP are still implementing their first grant, Motivation and Tanorama have completed their first round of grants. Key highlights from these projects are presented below.

Highlight Results

- The revised National Policy on Disability (NPD) 2015–2025 was launched by the Prime Minister of PNG, Hon. Peter O'Neill.
- The National Executive Council endorsed 13 special directives strongly supporting the NPD, one of which is to make Sign Language the fourth official language of PNG.
- Key partners in the disability sector appeared as panelists on the Tanim Graun television series broadcasted monthly on EMTV, to discuss the revised NPD.
- West New Britain (WNB) Provincial Disability Forum brought together disability stakeholders to agree on a way forward to better meet the needs of people with a disability in the province. Six resolutions were agreed on and presented to the Provincial Government. The six resolutions have been developed into a disability plan for the province to be submitted to the Provincial Executive Council for funding support.

- For the CARE PNG Coffee Industry Support Project (CISP), improvements to training programs provided to farmers has increased women's participation in training from less than 5% to 44%. This has seen over 100 women engaged in income generating activities. 240 farmers and school children from both urban and rural communities provided feedback on the CISP Agricultural Radio Program, proving this to be an effective medium through which to communicate key messages to the public.

Plate 4-1 Launch Program of the National Policy on Disability 2015–2025



Minister for DFCDR, Hon. Delilah Gore delivering the opening speech



Prime Minister of PNG, Hon. Peter O'Neill officially launching the NPD with 12 year old Paula Clement from Central Province, who features on the policy document cover.



PWD and representatives centre stage in the Parliament House function room.

4.1 Reach, Coverage and Quality of Activities

The nine projects being implemented under Component 4 are supported under two Australian Government initiatives:

1. Disability Inclusive Development for All (disability); and
2. Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (gender equality).

Table 4-1 provides a high level summary of activity under these two initiatives.

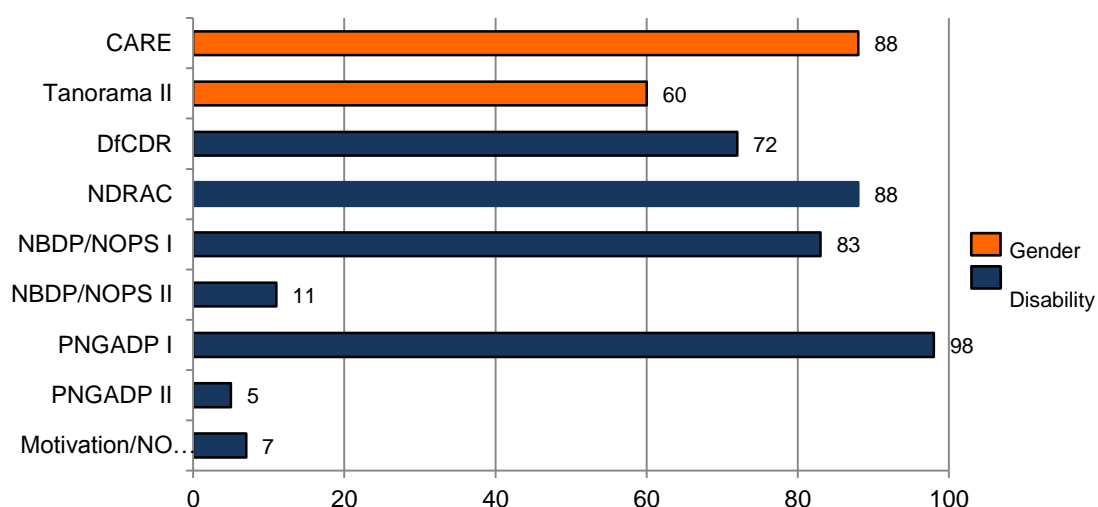
Table 4-1 Component 4 funding agreements by Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	Geographic coverage	Funding agreements (#)	Value (PGK)	Estimated beneficiaries
Disability	21 provinces	7	4,840,870	351,000
Gender equality	Eastern Highlands Province Simbu Jiwaka Central Province Western Province ARoB	2	3,926,074	50,000
Total		9	8,766,944	401,000

Through Component 4, SPSN provides support to activities, e.g. provincial forums, facilitation of key sector meetings, joint sector planning, promotion of project working committees comprising of sector partners, development of a sector calendar of events in ensuring that partners are kept informed of the plans and activities of other partners in the sector. For the disability sector, a national team consisting of the three lead agencies has been created to provide support to provinces and partners to support mainstreaming and inclusion in light of the revised policy.

The graph below (Figure 4-1) presents the progress of each of the nine projects in delivering outputs in their respective thematic areas. Of the nine projects, six have reached at least sixty per cent, in terms of completion.

Figure 4-1 Component 4 Project Implementation Status



The following tables provide a status report on the outputs achieved by Component 4 initiatives during the reporting period with Table 4-2 covering disability sector initiatives and Table 4-3 covering gender sector initiatives.

Table 4-2 Status of Component 4 Initiatives (Disability sector)

Initiative	Description	Results
Department for Community Development and Religion (Disability and Elderly Division) Disability Inclusive Development initiative Commencement: February 2013 Budget: PGK 607,000 Expenditure to date: PGK 507,226	<p>The grant aims to achieve the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and complete a review of the National Disability Policy. Ratification of UNCRPD and review of National Disability Policy are now complete.</p> <p>A revised budget and plan for 2015–2016 is aimed at provincial integration and induction of the NPD with a specific focus on disability data collection continuing from the WNB experience and lessons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ratification of the UNCRPD has been completed. – Review of the National Disability Policy has concluded. – The NPD 2015–2025 was launched by Prime Minister of PNG with over 100 people in attendance, including PWDs, department heads, and provincial Community Development Advisors and their Disability Peoples' Organisations (DPOs). – The Prime Minister has instructed the Secretary of DFCDR to prepare a budget submission for implementation of the revised NPD. – Guidelines have been developed for provincial integration of the NPD through the hosting of provincial forums which introduces the policy and provides guidance for how the policy can be integrated it into provincial plans. – In WNB, participants at the disability forum passed six resolutions which were presented to the provincial government for deliberation and support. – In accordance with the policy, a data collection training manual has been developed based on experience from a pilot carried out in WNB. This has been shared with ENB and now Manus who are also embarking on disability data collection in their provinces.
NBDP (and National Orthotic and Prosthetic Services) Assistive Devices to PWDs in PNG – Project 1 Commencement: June 2013 Budget: PGK1,942,400 Expenditure to date: PGK 1,732,932	<p>This grant aims to strengthen Community-Based Rehabilitation programs through the provision of appropriate assistive devices and equipment for rehabilitation. Linked to this is training in assistive device use and maintenance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Final training for Gulf Province on the Provision of Assistive Devices has been completed, bringing the total number of provincial trainings completed to 19. – The nationwide delivery of 27,000 assistive devices is ongoing (refer to Figure 4-2 on progress). – Five district delivery camps completed in this reporting period bringing the total to 188 camps completed with over 8500 assistive devices provided to PWDs across the country.

Initiative	Description	Results
NBDP/NOPS Disability Support Services for PWDs through the provision of Assistive Devices – Project 2 Commencement: 14 March 2015 Budget: PGK 729,100 Expenditure to date: PGK 328,835	This project is a continuation of the first NBDP/NOPS grant but this time wheelchairs are included in the distribution. An additional 15,300 assistive devices for 10,000 PWDs will be distributed nationwide from provincial service centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A partnership has been established with the Latter-day Saints of Jesus Christ who will be supplying wheelchairs for the project and assisting with training. The first shipment of 6600 assistive devices has been procured. – The first regional training on the provision of wheelchairs and assistive devices for the Southern region has been completed. Participants were from provincial service centres from the National Capital District, Oro, Gulf, Western, and Manus Province.
Motivation Australia/ PNGADP Strengthening Assistive Device Provision in PNG through policy and training – Project 2 Commencement: 01 April 2015. Budget: AUD 243,796 Expenditure to date: AUD 61,744	The primary objectives of the project are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Finalise National Guidelines for the provision of assistive devices in PNG; and – Develop a standardised training package for the safe and effective provision of walking aids. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A project steering committee comprising key partners has been established. – The first meeting was convened and a terms of reference developed by the committee. – Consultations on the Assistive Devices Guidelines have begun in Port Moresby and an online survey set up to gather PNG stakeholder and public views.
PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons Strengthening of Disabled Persons Organisations in PNG – Project 1 Commencement: Sept 2012 Budget: PGK 238,300 Expenditure to date: PGK 234,668	The project focuses on UNCRPD awareness, strengthening advocacy capability among PWDs, supporting the establishment of a provincial DPO network, economic empowerment for PWDs and strengthening the PNGADP secretariat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – JOA policy recommendations implemented to improve organisational management and operations. – Balance remaining of K3,632 will be brought forward to support activities under the new grant.
PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons Strengthening capacity of PNGADP, PWDs and Disabled Persons Organisation Network – Project 2 Commencement: 24 April 2015 Budget: PGK 464,205 Expenditure to date: PGK 63,278	The project aims to strengthen the capacity of PNGADP and DPOs, as well as strengthen their advocacy efforts for disability mainstreaming and inclusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Twenty two board members and regional representatives attended training on situational analysis and good governance.

Initiative	Description	Results
National Disability Resource and Advocacy Centre Awareness and Advocacy for the Disability Sector Commencement: May 2013 Budget: PGK 351,960 Expenditure to date: PGK 293,208	This grant supports NDRAC to continue their role as disability information and advocacy champion for the Disability Sector in PNG. The grant aims to contribute to an increased understanding of the UNCRPD, enhanced networking with PWD stakeholders and build the confidence and capabilities of PWDs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress has slowed during this reporting period as the only two staff in the organisation departed with very short notice. The NDRAC board has advertised for positions and is now short-listing applicants. In the interim, the previous project coordinator will be engaged to complete the project.

Table 4-3 Status of Component 4 Initiatives (Gender sector)

Initiative	Description	Results
CARE Australia Coffee Industry Support Project Commencement: July 2013 Budget: AUD 1,294,176 Expenditure to date: AUD 1,237,755	The project aims to increase the number of women engaged in the coffee industry. It also aims to create equal economic opportunities for women by improving organisational practice, extension services and household financial management practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eleven trainings conducted on gender equity and diversity and family business management for five partners, and attended by over 70 partner staff. Facilitation Skills training provided to three partners and Coffee Industry Cooperation extension officers has allowed for the training to be extended to the partners' network of farmers. To guide them, a field officer handbook has been developed and circulated to partners. Organisational gender assessments completed for one partner, with action plans developed for two partners. Three new partners have joined the program, including Nuigini Highlands Coffee Exports, Sukapass Cooperative and Lower Unggai Community Development Foundation. Writing, recoding and piloting of two radio program episodes have completed. The radio program includes key technical messages to assist women coffee farmers with their harvesting and post-harvesting practices.

Initiative	Description	Results
Tanorama – World Bank Community Driven Development (CDD) Independent Monitoring -Project 2 Commencement: 14 March 2015 Budget: PGK 933,233 Expenditure to date: PGK 466,617	The aim of the project is for independent monitoring to be done on two World Bank funded community-driven development initiatives in ARoB, as part of the Inclusive Development in Post Conflict Bougainville project and the Rural Service Delivery and Local Governance Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A final work plan for the three field missions that will be covered in this project was completed and approved. – The first field mission to the Rural Service Delivery and Local Governance Project in Western and Central provinces was completed. – Presentation of the findings was made to key partners including the Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs.

4.2 Key Outcomes Achieved

4.2.1 Capacity

Disability Inclusive Development for All

Forums, workshops and training events have fostered awareness and service delivery skills within DPOs, SERCs, provincial governments and other relevant bodies. For example:

- Improved capacity to provide services – Over 270 male and female service providers and public servants throughout the country now have the required knowledge and skills to properly deliver assistive devices to better meet the needs of PWDs.
- Increased viewers understanding of disability – The *Tanim Graun* television series broadcasted on EMTV featured key advocates in the sector who were able to analyse and provide a deeper meaning to disability within the PNG context. The panellists explained the revised National Policy on Disability, and suggested practical approaches that could be utilised for PWDs to be recognised and supported as equal members of society.
- Increased voice – PWDs have a greater voice with government and organisations now consulting PWDs and their representative organisations to inform policies and plans. For example, the PNG National Women's Forum, the WNB Disability Forum, the National Development Forum, and the State-CSO Partnership Policy Working Committee actively sought input from PWD representatives during consultations. PWD have capitalised on this opportunity by being vocal in their demand for acknowledgement and inclusion.

Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development

The CARE Coffee Industry Support Project has helped empower women and positively influenced behaviour that constitute a barrier to women's inclusion.

For example:

- Partner staff and local farmers have developed an applied understanding of gender equality through their participation in training activities. CARE partners report that gender equity and diversity training has improved gender relations between men and women. One female partner extension coordinator reported that she perceives greater respect and trust from her male colleagues as a result of the training and support CARE has given to partners.

"I am confident that women can succeed here. As individuals, it (gender equity and diversity training) has changed the way we interact with each other – I see the young men in my team conversing with ease with women in administration or finance whereas before they would not speak to each other".

- An increase in skills building and decision-making for women. 505 farmers gained skills in family business management as a result of training provided in the last reporting period. The training focuses on improving communication, decision making, workloads and basic financial management and planning within the household.

- Partners have been proactive in implementing their gender action plans. For example, local CSO Backyard Farms has developed a range of organisational policies and practices in relation to women's empowerment. As a result, women's participation in training provided by Backyard Farms increased from 5% to 64% during the reporting period.
- Two partners have taken steps to improve gender equity within their organisations through changes to their human resources manual, salary levels and recruitment practices. These partners have set a target of at least 40% of interviewees for extension officer positions to be female. One partner has already recruited two female extension officers (a first for the organisation) and has committed to hiring two more.

4.2.2 Democratic Governance

Advocacy efforts by disability organisations have resulted in the PNG Government having greater consultation with these organisations to identify how to best meet the needs of PWDs. To this extent, disability partners have had some success at influencing government policy and decision-making, such as during the writing of the National policy on Disability, the development of the WNB provincial disability plan and, more recently, the drafting of the National Assistive Devices Guidelines. The consultative processes has provided greater legitimacy to government decisions and has already resulted in aspects of the revised policy being implemented by both state and civil society organisations that were part of this process. For example, provincial ownership and integration of the policy has been spearheaded by East New Britain (ENB), Gulf Province and recently WNB through the hosting of their provincial disability forums. Disability data has also been taken up in WNB and ENB Province.

Greater advocacy efforts, together with the review of the policy through the DFCDR Disability Inclusive Development Initiative, have contributed to the endorsement of 13 directives by the National Executive Council. The directives have been distributed to all relevant government departments and state agencies that will be involved in its execution. In responding to the directives, the chief physical planner from the Department of Lands and Physical Planning has announced the review of the *Physical Planning Act 1989* to cater for the needs of PWDs in all public infrastructure plans and developments throughout the country.

“We will work on incorporating the NPD with the National Physical Planning Act to address the needs of persons with disabilities” (Chief Physical Planner, The National, July 6, 2015).

Recognition of the importance of working together has been an important lesson for disability partners and government, particularly the DFCDR, the Department of Health, the Department of Education through its Inclusive Education policy, as well as provincial governments. This engagement has helped to leverage positive outcomes for PWDs in a variety of contexts. For example:

- The provincial disability forum in WNB facilitated meaningful dialogue between government, civil society, service providers, churches, NGOs and PWDs. As an outcome, a petition containing six resolutions were agreed upon and signed by participants. One of the resolutions from the forum was for a community-based rehabilitation centre to centralise province-wide services to PWDs in the province. In response, the provincial government has allocated a plot of land to build the centre.

- A steering committee comprising of Government, service providers and PWDs representatives has been established to guide implementation of the Strengthening Assistive Device Provision in PNG project managed by Motivation Australia. Committee meetings have provided an avenue for increased interaction with civil society and government, for the development of guidelines and standards for the future delivery of assistive devices in PNG.
- The *Tanim Graun* television series featuring key disability partners to discuss the NPD, provided a unique forum for citizens to ask questions, where issues relating to the policy were debated upon, and the Government challenged to address the plight of PWDs in this country by implementing the policy.

Plate 4-2 Provincial Disability Forum – 27 April – 01 May 2015 in Kimbe, WNB.



Top: Participants that attended the forum outside the forum venue for a group photo.

Above: Participants signing the petition.

Right: WNB Governor Honourable Sasindran Muthuvel in his opening address at the forum asked that the outcomes of the forum be presented to his office for deliberation and support.

Right: Key officials from the provincial administration present at the closing of the forum to receive the signed petition.

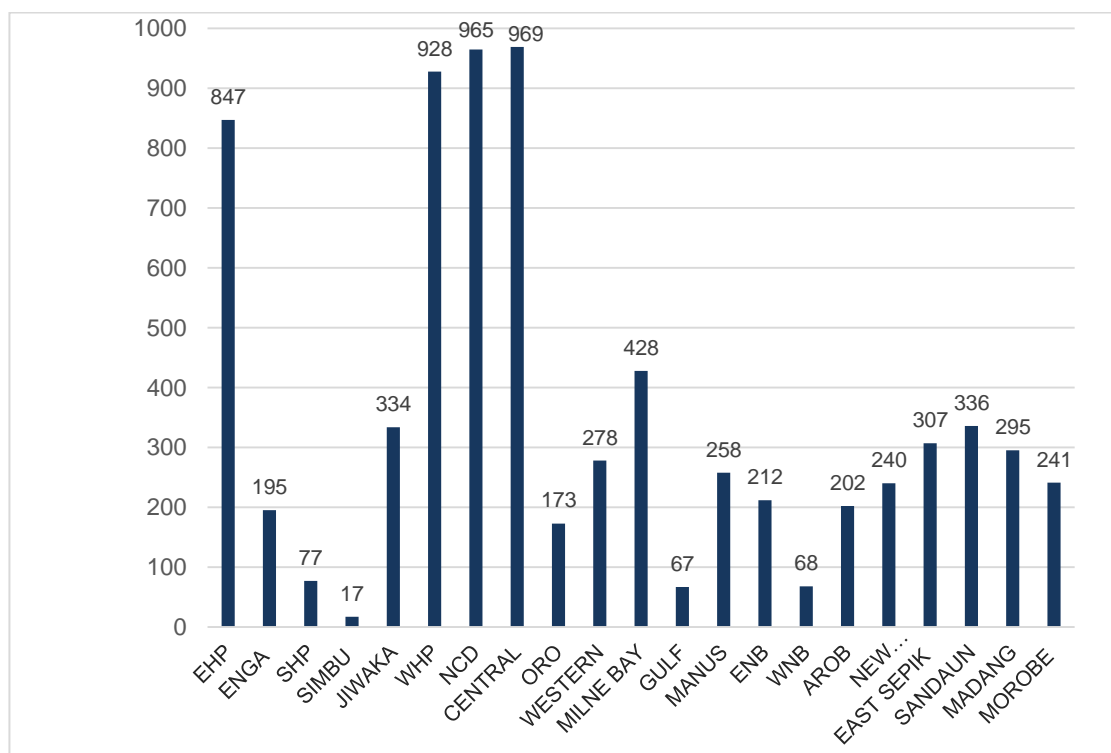
4.2.3

Access to Services

Disability Inclusive Development for All

Assistive devices were distributed through district camps to over 8,500 PWD across 21 provinces (see photos and case studies below). This has improved the welfare of PWDs by facilitating better posture and muscular skeletal support, greater mobility and independence, improved hearing and vision, improved health and access to education, and improved work performance. The initiative is funded by the NBDP/NOPS grant, through the Assistive Devices to PWDs in PNG project. While all procured devices have reached provincial centres, distribution for some provinces has been slow due to a number of factors including logistical difficulties, poor communication and awareness on the project, competing program priorities and a high turn-over of key staff at provincial centres. Six provinces have completed their district camps and are now continuing distribution from their provincial service centres. Those provinces with greater support and partnerships with provincial authorities and others partners on the ground have generally performed better. The graph below details the number of assistive devices distributed to PWDs in each province to date.

Figure 4-2 Distribution of Assistive Devices (units per province)



Partners have emphasised that successful distribution would not have occurred without the help of local organisations within the province. For example:

- In Oro Province, the NBDP team conducted assessments of clients from surrounding communities within the Construct Construction Company's area of operations. Prescriptions for wheelchairs were made by the NBDP team and provided to technicians at NOPS-Port Moresby who then assembled the wheelchairs accordingly. Construct Construction Company paid the technician's airfares, provided accommodation, and paid for the airfreighting of wheelchairs to Oro province for client fitting.



-
- The team in Sandaun Province collaborated with the provincial government and Population Services International to transport wheelchairs and assistive devices by chartering a plane, while the Provincial Aids Council assisted with ground transport.

Reports from the provinces indicated the great need for positive lenses and extra batteries for behind-the-ear hearing aids. In responding to this demand, NBDP using its Health Department grants procured an additional 100 hearing aids and extra behind-the-ear hearing aid batteries that will ensure the continued serviceability of about 6000 hearing aids. This demonstrates improved government responsiveness to the demand for services to meet PWDs needs.



Case Study

Name: Simon Pelipe

Age: 42 years of age, male

Employment status: Health Extension Officer at Children's Outpatient, Baby Clinic & Family Planning/antenatal clinic (Daru General hospital)

Location: South Fly District, Western Province

Disability type: Arthritis (leg length discrepancy)

Type of assistive device provided: Elbow crutch

I was born without a disability but in 1976 while climbing a tree I fell off and injured my knee. This caused so much pain in my knee and further up my hip joint that I could no longer walk. I began using a walking stick made from wood, but it was heavy and I developed a lot of callouses on the palm of my hand.

I learned about the free provision of assistive devices during the awareness program done by Callan Services after the provincial training of devices was conducted in Daru.

With the elbow crutch I now feel less pain in my knee joint, the callous on my hand has reduced and I am able to walk long distances. It is good to see this project reaching disadvantaged people because being disabled, it's not easy to find money [to buy such services] unless you are educated.

In addition to focusing on the Provincial Government's support for PWD, the WNB disability forum also influenced other organisations to identify how their services could be more

inclusive. For example, the pastor from the Salvation Army identified several ways that they would make their church services more inclusive for PWD:

“In this forum ...I see that there are two things that we (the Church) lack: we have some hearing impaired in our church but we concentrate on people that can hear, and we are excluding people who cannot hear. I want to thank Callan Services. We approached them [during the forum to ascertain] if they could help us do sign-language so while the pastor is preaching, someone can be signing. Another way we are excluding is the design of our buildings. We are forgetting people with mobility difficulties because most of our buildings have steps. So these people want to worship but because they cannot enter, it becomes a barrier for them.” (Pastor of Salvation Army, Kimbe).

Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development

The CARE CISP project has improved staff understanding on gender equality, and by doing so has helped facilitate gender equality within partner organisations.

“...at first our staff minds were closed off to the training because of the word ‘gender’, but as we went through the training you could see us open up. It is something that we really needed because all our extension staff are men. We needed to understand that ‘gender’ is not about women only; it is about how we work together as women and men.” (CARE partner, male officer)

More inclusive attitudes and behaviour among staff have helped facilitate better inclusion and empowerment of women, enabling women to have better access to extension services and information than previously.

- The number of women farmers attending training provided by extension officers has increased from 5% to 44%. In addition, more women coffee farmers are now being supported by extension services, with many receiving information for the first time on how to grow, store and sell coffee. As a result there has been an increase in the number of women engaged in coffee farming to generate income.
- 505 farmers gained skills in family business management as a result of training provided in the last reporting period. The training focuses on improving communication, decision making, workloads and basic financial management and planning within the household.
- CARE, in attempting to reach the public with this information, has embarked on an agricultural radio program in which 240 farmers and school children from both urban and rural communities went on air to provide feedback on the program.

CARE reports that training and associated changes to the practices of extension officers has increased women’s participation in coffee farming and decision-making within families, with some women now being better supported by their husbands (see case study below).



Case Study

Coffee Industry Support Project – CARE International in PNG

Rose and Steven are a couple from Kofoyufa in the Ifiufa area of Eastern Highlands Province. Rose is an elementary school teacher and Steven is a coffee farmer. They have four children and want them to further their education so that they may have a more prosperous life.

Both Rose and Steven attended the family business management training conducted by PNG Coffee Exports and CARE. Both feel that life is a struggle, but following the training they understand that to have a better life, they must have agreed aims and goals and must work together towards achieving those for the good of their family.

The training has also helped them appreciate the importance of husbands and wives cooperating and making decisions collaboratively to create a more harmonious family environment. Steven explains what they learnt as follows:

Since going through the training, my wife and I made school fees our priority so that our children may have access to better education, live in a better home and go to school without worrying. We also have aims and goals which we have come up with and would like to achieve, in order to have a better life at home.

We always think we are making right decisions, but instead we make so many mistakes in our home. We learnt in the training that men make most of the decisions whereas women are told they don't have the right to make any decisions. However, since attending the Family Business Management Training we know that both men and women must sit and make decisions together for the good of their homes. We are happy as we practice this at home and the decisions we make aren't for ourselves, they also concern our children.

4.2.4 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

The NPD provides a national framework for how the rights of PWDs can be realised. Accordingly, the majority of projects implemented under the Disability Inclusive Development for All disability initiative actively seek to include PWDs in program decision-making and implementation. The WNB provincial disability forum provides a positive example of this according to the projects leadership a participant at the forum:

“If you look very closely at the resolutions (from the Forum), from the top to the bottom, it captures well the needs and thoughts of the silent that have an impairment” (Chairman of Callan Services Board in WNB).

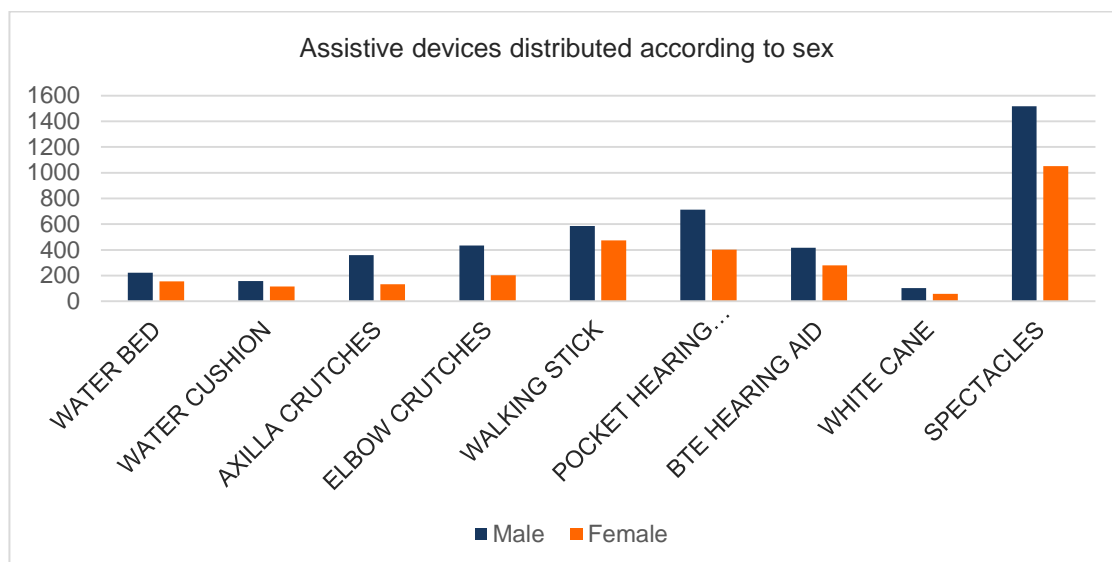
SPSN has also worked to increase gender equality within these projects. Disability partner organisations now actively seek to include women in the implementation and oversight of projects. For example, the Assistive Devices to PWDs in PNG project incorporated a project

steering committee featuring women and PWDs who actively participate in the implementation and management of the project.

The NPD (Strategy 1, Priority 1.5–1.7) makes specific reference to women and children with a disability. Under the NBDP/NOPS and Motivation grant, women and children have benefited through the provision of wheelchairs and assistive devices that has increased the independence of women, and enabled early diagnosis and intervention to prevent permanent impairment of children.

However, there is still much to do to ensure that women benefit equally in programs targeting PWDs. Client forms received from the NBDP/NOPS Assistive Devices to PWDs in PNG program revealed that 61% of recipients were male. The experience from the field is that awareness of the delivery camps does not always reach people and when it does, it is men that are more likely to attend the camps more so than females. The figure below compares the numbers of assistive devices distributed to men and women.

Figure 4-3 Assistive Devices Distributed: by sex



In the CARE CISP project, partner organisations are making progress on gender equality within their organisations and have increased the number of women coffee farmers who are trained and are accessing extension services.

While focusing on gender, partners also require additional support to promote and protect the rights of PWDs. To this end, SPSN under its Capacity Building program will facilitate the delivery of disability inclusion training to interested SPSN partners seeking such support. The training is provided by a Component 4 partner – the PNGADP.

4.2.5 Sustainability

The nature of sustainability differs depending on the type of project. Positive signs of sustainability include the following:

- **Increased engagement** has occurred between government and civil society working within the disability sector to achieve common outcomes for the sector e.g. participatory review and launch of the NPD leading to increased ownership of implementation.

- **Changes to government policies and guidelines** have occurred, such as provincial forums on disability, improved data collection on disabilities, and the development of guidelines and standards for the provision of assistive devices. The directive by the NEC to establish provincial coordinating committees on Disability within the provincial government structure will see long-term support to the disability sector in the province.
- **Continued funding** of key activities under the DFCDR Disability Inclusive Development grant beyond the life of the project is possible with the department making a decision to include key activities under the grant in their operational guidelines.
- **Improved skills and knowledge** among health and community based rehabilitation workers has resulted in improved disability support services to PWDs. Similarly, improved skills and knowledge have been passed on to CARE partners to integrate gender equity into their extension services and capacity building programs. This will continue to benefit the farmer network beyond project end.
- **Supporting resources**, such as the Walking Aids Training Package being developed under the Motivation project will be a useful tool for service delivery. Similarly, the Field Officer Handbook is a great tool for extension workers to promote gender equality when in the field.

The launch of the NPD is significant for the sector as it demonstrates the PNG Government's commitment to improve the lives of PWDs.

However, significant challenges remain. There is great uncertainty as to the future of NDRAC since the two remaining staff resigned from their jobs without notice. Furthermore, there is no other funding support to the organisation which is a real risk to the future of the organisation and its programs. In addition, while there are prospects for an improved PNGADP taking the lead in advocacy in the disability movement, current capacity constraints and governance issues within the organisation and its network of DPOs will need to be properly addressed before real progress can be made. The strength and sustainability of Provincial DPOs is also dependent on this.

4.2.6 Overall Progress towards Intended Outcomes

Component 4 aims to strengthen collaboration across the projects in support of specific thematic areas.

For the disability sector, there has been increased dialogue and engagement among CSOs as well as with government. This has strengthened the network of disability partners overall and has allowed for inclusion in key decisions made. It is this dialogue and engagement that has resulted in the launch of the NPD and subsequent actions relating to it. As a sector, disability civil society partners and disabled persons organisations with Government have collectively agreed on their plan for the next ten years, with the broader aim of strengthening the sector to achieve their collective vision and goals as captured in the policy.

The revised NPD in its design brings together all relevant parties outlining the linkages and areas for collaboration. It sets a clear pathway for a more integrated and coordinated approach to move the sector forward.

Partners have learnt that networking is important for new partnerships to be developed and existing ones to be strengthened. They have also realized the importance of links extending to provinces as well as the national level.

In WNB, stronger engagement amongst disability partners has built interest and momentum through:

- the establishment of a Disability Management team for the province;
- training and data collection on disability;
- free provision of assistive devices;
- the establishment a disability desk within the community development division; and
- the hosting of a provincial disability forum.

“This project has contributed to strengthening working relationships...in the province” (Chair, WNB Disability Forum Committee).

The third objective of Component 4 looks specifically at promoting collaboration and information sharing between stakeholders regarding democratic governance and service delivery. This has been supported by the Tanorama Independent Monitoring project, where the sharing of valuable information has increased collective knowledge on community-driven development, service delivery and democratic governance, as reflected in two World Bank projects in Central, Western and ARoB. Information gathered will inform CDD service delivery programs that the PNG Government or development partners embark on in the future.

4.3 Risks and Challenges

A few risks that challenge the impact of Component 4 projects working within the disability include the fact that mainstreaming and recognition for further improvement may not always occur across key governmental partners. Further, funding and lobbying for the disability sector is also uncertain within the current socio-political environment.

Key risk or challenge	Management response
Mainstreaming disability rights across government	SPSN has facilitated discussions with the Department of Personnel Management and the Australian Government's Economic and Public Sector Program's GESI component to determine how best to support government to facilitate disability inclusion under the GESI Policy and the NPD.
While networking and collaboration has increased in the disability sector, there is room for improvement. A continued challenge faced is getting buy-in from all stakeholders, especially government agencies and provincial governments.	A strategy paper for SPSN Component 4 is in draft and options are being considered for how collaboration between stakeholders can be further improved. Key ideas from the strategy are already being implemented with partners in delivering their programs. For the disability sector, the Disability Inclusive Development initiative under DFCDR is looking at providing induction to government departments and provincial governments on the policy.
Funding (particularly core funding) for the disability sector has declined from GoPNG.	Following the launch of the NPD, DFCDR has been tasked by the Prime Minister to put together a budget for implementation of the policy.

Expected End of Program Summary

Total planned investment of AUD 1.8 million (PGK 3.7 million).

Nine institutional training grants provided to nine Registered Training Organizations (RTO) utilising the new outsourcing model.

Direct training provided to over 50,000 men and women across all SPSN components including over 3,000 persons receiving capacity support and training under Component 5.

Component 5 seeks to strengthen PNG's human capital in order to improve the practice of democratic governance. This equates to the development and delivery of specific training and capacity development programs for SPSN partners which enable them to strengthen development results in cooperation with others. The Component also keeps track of and reports on efforts to address capacity development gaps of partners under other SPSN Components in accordance with the SPSN Capacity Development Framework.

Highlight Results

- For Component 5, following the successful advertisement and tendering process in January 2015, nine Registered Training Organisations (RTO) were selected, and seven out of nine institutional training grants were approved and signed for training to commence from July 2015. A comprehensive nomination process was carried out within SPSN grants partners to select and provide shortlists of participants for the training courses.
- Strategies were implemented to increase equality within the new outsourced training programs with providers required to ensure at least 50% of training participants are women. Training providers are also required to address GESI within the training with guidance provided by SPSN to support this.
- A way forward for CDW accreditation has been identified through the outsourcing model which delivers a more accessible and efficient system in which CDW skills can be developed and accredited.
- Training and capacity building support continued in Components 1, 2, 3 and 4 with over 8,440 men and women trained during this reporting period in a number of disciplines including disaster management, gender equality and social inclusion and project management.

5.1 Reach, Coverage and Quality of Activities

SPSN's Capacity Development Framework was revised for the extension phase and guides the significant shift from SPSN's previous approach of delivering capacity building programs utilising internal resources to outsourcing training to external providers. During this reporting period, nine RTOs were selected, and seven of the nine organizations now have an institutional training grant signed with SPSN.

Progress against the major activities associated with this process are summarised in Table 5-1 below.

Table 5-1 Outsourcing of Training Activities and Achievements

Component 5 Activities ³	Achievements
Engagement of disability rights training provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNGADP, in partnership with Christian Blind Mission, accepted an invitation to become the sole provider for disability rights training. • A funding agreement was signed between URS and PNGADP on 22 June 2015.
SPSN tender for eight additional training programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and approved terms of reference for the engagement of training providers. • Expressions of interest sought from RTOs via newspaper advertisements. • Tender information sought from 64 organisations and consultants who responded to the newspaper advertisements.
Selection of committee to screen and approve proposal budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment panel was established to assess proposals including five SPSN staff, one representative from Australian High Commission and one representative from the SPSN Joint Governing Council.
Pre-tender briefing for RTOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPSN conducted a pre-tender briefing on 30 January 2015 attended by representatives from 19 training organisations. 31 proposals were received and appraised. Of these, 28 were provided to the assessment committee with three proposals rejected due to non-compliance issues.
Selection and contracting of preferred training providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the assessment and selection meeting, eight RTOs were selected as preferred providers.
Development and review of training materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiation meetings for all eight providers were conducted during which training materials and programs were discussed and reviewed to ensure consistent quality and compliance with government requirements.
Nomination process to select training participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomination forms were distributed through field offices and coordinators to SPSN partners. Four hundred and seventy eight nominations from 73 organisations were received. • SPSN supported training providers to assess and confirm the suitability of nominee trainees against the 9 training courses.
Contracting and funding deed preparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine funding deeds were prepared and seven out of nine institutional training grants were approved. • Two additional training grants are at the contract preparation stage.
Monitoring & evaluation (M&E) of training outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E of outcomes will be the focus for the next reporting period with trainings scheduled to begin from July 2015 onwards.

The nine training activities target participants from SPSN partners across all Components and provinces. The training also targets current and potential CDW candidates as well as district government officers who have working relationships with SPSN.

The training courses are designed to address common core needs of SPSN partners. Some courses focus on the needs of specific sub-sector groups although all courses cover cross-cutting issues.

³ The activities listed are drawn from the SPSN Capacity Development Framework.

The table below shows the nine training courses, RTOs and numbers of participants.

Table 5-2 Selected RTOs and their budgets

ID	Training Program	Preferred RTOs	Estimated # of participants	Budget
1	Disability Rights	PNG Assemblies of Disabled Persons Association	60	PGK320,800.00
2	M&E training for CSO partners	University of Papua New Guinea Open College in Partnership with PNG Association of Professional Evaluators	60	PGK260,000.00
3	Writing skills	IEA TAFE PNG – <i>contract yet to be finalised</i>	30	PGK106,800.00
4	Financial sustainability	Amaka Small Business Consultation Ltd	30	PGK147,521.00
5	Economic empowerment	Baptist Union of PNG	60	PGK184,521.70
6	Networks, advocacy and communication	Divine Word University through Diwai Pacific Ltd.	30	PGK129,100.56
7	JOA review	EDDEV Multi-Purpose Consultancy Services	60	PGK73,785.80
8	CDW Training	Melanesia Training Institute – <i>contract yet to be finalised</i>	100	PGK849,997.50
9	Organisational Management and Project Management	Melanesia Training Institute	90	PGK410,135.00
Total			520	PGK2,482,461.56
			Total (AUD estimated conversion)	AUD\$1,200,000.00

In addition, training was conducted under Components 1 through 4 covering a range of topics and involving 8,440 male and female community members and leaders as well as persons with disabilities in various districts and provinces including Eastern Highlands, Simbu, Bougainville, Milne Bay, Morobe, West New Britain and Western Province.

5.2

Key Outcomes Achieved

Outcomes are those significant and positive changes which have enabled or will enable sustainable development results for the activities that SPSN supports. In this reporting period, there are four outcomes to report on that relate to Component 5 capacity development efforts.

Outcome 1: Strong Relationships and a workable model have been established with PNG Registered Training Organizations in line with the GoPNG system for capacity development.

Prior to the introduction of the out-sourcing model, SPSN conducted all training for the CDWs and a number of other courses for partners, particularly around needs assessment, project design and monitoring and evaluation. Such courses were only available to those individuals connected to the SPSN network. Through the out-sourcing model, SPSN has shifted the

responsibility to a RTO. This approach moves away from a model where SPSN, a donor supported program, is directly delivering the training solutions which are tied to program budgets and ownership, to a model where duly registered PNG training organisations are being strengthened to carry out and develop a cost effective and locally driven training solution. This aligns with GoPNG efforts to establish a sustainable RTO system for national capacity development purposes.

The tendering and selection process for RTOs complied with relevant PNG laws and regulations, such as those published by the Department of Education and the National Training Council. To achieve compliance requirements, RTOs were required to provide evidence of:

- Up-to-date registration with the National Training Council or the Department of Education;
- Experience in delivering training in the required field in PNG;
- Availability of experienced individual trainers capable of delivering the required services;
- Relevant PNG business registration credentials; and
- A transparent financial management and reporting system.

Contract negotiation and development of Funding Deeds is in progress for the provision of training courses relating to writing skills and CDW training and accreditation. The RTOs selected for both trainings are expected to start implementation in September 2015.

Outcome 2: Capacity building relationships and results have been achieved between CSOs and the communities they serve.

Training provided by CSOs and training providers under Component 1 through to 4 have not only met the identified capacity needs of communities but also created relationships and experiences on which future training and other collaboration can be based.

As mentioned elsewhere, partners involved in the SPSN Components 1 to 4 have trained up to 8,440 participants during this reporting period, with 45% of trainees being female. The most common areas for training relate to the primary sectors of education (2,310 individuals), gender equality (2,170 individuals) and health (2,134 individuals).

The table below details the types of training conducted and the corresponding number of men and women trainees across Components 1 to 4.

Table 5-3 Partner delivered training for C1, C2, C3 and C4 (Jan–Jun 2015)

Focus sector	Female	Male	Total
Health	1,062	1,072	2,134
Disaster & Risk Management	168	266	434
Education	966	1,344	2,310
Gender Equality	1,028	1,142	2,170
Civic Awareness	4	42	46
Professional Development	427	573	1,000
Project management	137	164	301
Disability	6	4	10

Focus sector	Female	Male	Total
Others	15	20	35
Total	3,813	4,627	8,440

Component 1: Training for this Component included the CIMC Regional Forums, City Mission training for youth, EHFV training of men and women, BbP training for boys, girls and parents and various seminars, workshops for all partners.

Component 2: Implementation Briefing and Grant Agreement training was conducted for small grant projects in Milne Bay Province and Bougainville. A number of partners also provided training in leadership and project management as part of their grant activities in Western Province.

Component 3: A large portion of the training for this Component was carried out by CARE International partners operating in Eastern Highlands, Simbu, Morobe and Bougainville. CARE provided training on community development, ward planning and livelihood generation. The majority of the training was delivered at community and district levels. Also a series of health worker awareness exercises were conducted by FHI360 in East Sepik and Western Highlands, with 169 participants. A total of 52 community rangers also participated in a comprehensive six-month training program provided by RRRC as part of capacity building within treaty border villages in Western Province.

Component 4: Training conducted by PNG Assemblies of Disabled Persons focused predominantly on disability rights and awareness of the new disability policy. The training was held in Port Moresby and WNB.

The results of the training provided during this reporting period have been reported under the other SPSN Components.

Outcome 3: Improved strategies for equity and participation in capacity development leading to better gender and social inclusion results

Under the outsourcing model, SPSN has strengthened its terms of references (TOR) and contracting of RTOs to ensure that a minimum of 50% of the participants are women. The contracting also ensures that the RTO includes relevant cross cutting awareness information in its training programs.

Outcome 4: An alternative way forward has been identified for the Community Development Workers Accreditation.

The CDW Accreditation system stalled over recent years with the National Accreditation and Trade Testing Board (NATTB) demonstrating limited ownership and capacity to deliver on CDW accreditation. By outsourcing the training to an RTO, the CDW course becomes easier and more efficient to operate, more available to the general public and certification will now occur through the RTO. As described in previous reports there is clear evidence that the market is in need of CDW type skills. For example, the World Bank supported Rural Service Delivery and Local Governance Project, the PNG Liquefied Natural Gas Project and the Government of PNG are engaging CDWs for program and permanent positions.

5.2.1 Overall Progress towards Intended Outcomes

Over 2,791 individuals have been trained to date (976 females and 1,815 males), well surpassing the intended output of 2,000 trained individuals for Component 5 at the inception of SPSN. Feedback from participants reveals the training has contributed to improved capacity for individuals and organisations, and in some cases to greater government involvement in community based development initiatives (as reported in the Component-specific sections of this report).

Reported changes in behaviour, practices and systems following training will be identified through a planned workshop which will bring together implementers and participants from the outsourcing training initiative to reflect on strengths, challenges and the results of this approach. The contracting of nine RTOs will accelerate the outcomes achieved through Component 5.

5.3 Risks and Challenges

A number of risks to the effective outsourcing of training activities have been identified and these risks and SPSN's management response to address these are discussed below.

Risk or Challenge	Management response
CDW accreditation system not established given the challenges faced in working in partnership with the National Accreditation and Trade Testing Board in the past.	CDW training has been outsourced to an RTO as an alternative approach to test. If successful, the RTO will work closely with the National Accreditation and Trade Testing Board for accreditation of the courses. Component 5 will continue to support this training provider so they can provide the course to a wider audience and thereby assess demand for the accreditation system.
Numbers dropped in qualified CDWs to engage in SPSN and other community development work.	C5 is working closely with the SPSN field office to maintain experienced CDWs and to continue to build their skills and knowledge. This additional training is providing an important incentive for these CDWs to stay with SPSN.
Gender imbalance and social inclusion not adequately considered during the participants nomination process.	At least 50% of training participants selected will be women for all other training except for the course on Economic Empowerment of women where 80% of participants will be women. Extra effort was also made during selection to identify nominees with a disability and automatically include them in the final lists.
Demand for training programs exceeding capacity	Nominated candidates not selected are to be kept on file and notified of future opportunities as deemed appropriate. Candidates and respective partner organisations to be notified of this policy.

The SPSN Program will end as a stand-alone initiative on 30 June 2016. The SPSN name will be retained in the new Papua New Guinea Governance Facility (PGF), reflecting the strong brand recognition the program enjoys at this time. The new SPSN pillar in the PGF will be the primary medium through which the Australian Government supports efforts by local and international CSOs to improve governance in PNG.

A high priority for the SPSN Program in its last year of operation will be to ensure an effective transition of a number of current activities and partners to the PGF. The work to ensure this occurs has recently commenced and will be ongoing throughout 2015/16.

A draft SPSN Transition Plan has been developed and was provided to the Australian High Commission on 24 June 2015. The Plan will need revision as the transition process unfolds to accommodate emerging priorities.

The majority of activities currently managed through SPSN will be completed by June 2016. For planning purposes, those activities or partners which might continue to receive funding beyond 30 June 2016 are being placed in one of the following three categories:

- Activities transitioning to the PGF (transitioning);
- Activities requiring a review before a decision can be made (stop-and-decide); and
- Activities which are continuing but could be funded from an alternative source (progressing but unsure of funding source).

The identification process is ongoing and is being undertaken in close consultation with the Australian High Commission. At this stage, it is anticipated that most activities which are ongoing beyond the life of the SPSN Program will transition to the PGF by the end of March 2016.

Every major reform process benefits from clear and consistent messaging about the transition process. SPSN Program staff have been briefed on key dates and processes. Consultations on the transition process will be undertaken with relevant partner organisations throughout July and August, 2015.

Separate to the wider management of the transition process, the SPSN Program has been requested by the Australian High Commission to develop a Concept Note setting out the broad parameters of a new community development initiative to be funded through the SPSN pillar in the PGF. This work is ongoing with a second draft submitted to the High Commission in September 2015 for comment.

SPSN has undergone significant changes in operational procedures to suit the changing needs of the program. In terms of governance, the Joint Governing Council and the Local Grants Committees have been operational for the reporting period. A key highlight is that a number of outstanding fraud cases from older phases of SPSN including DGTP were closed. On the Evaluation front, a number of studies were designed, executed and finalised by the Monitoring and Evaluation officers at SPSN. These studies investigated the application of democratic governance principles that govern and guide SPSN within small, medium and large grants and were investigated according to the type of infrastructure or a particular sector.

7.1

Governance

- Joint Governing Council

The Joint Governance Council is the senior governance mechanism for SPSN. The Council met on 28 May 2015 with representation from the Government of PNG, CSOs and the Australian High Commission. A Port Moresby based Joint Governance Council member participated as a panel member of the Component 5 Tender Assessment of RTO Training Tender Proposal.

- National Grants Committee

The National Grants Committee did not meet during the reporting period as there were no large and medium grants to approve.

- Local Grant Committees

LGCs remain operational in 22 provinces largely for communication with chairpersons for project implementation matters. LGC meetings convened in ARoB and Hela Provinces for approval of small grants under SPSN extension for selected provinces. Ad-hoc LGC meetings convened in Morobe, Madang, Sandaun, East Sepik, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, Milne Bay, Gulf, Manus, Western and East New Britain Provinces.

7.2

SPSN Team Management Structure

Coordination mechanisms within SPSN and the Australian High Commission remain consistent as reported elsewhere.

7.3

Risk Management Plan

The SPSN Risk Management Matrix is located in Appendix B of the SPSN Annual Plan 2014/15 and in Chapter 8 Risk Management of the SPSN Operations Handbook.

During the past six months, the following risks, as identified in the Risk Management Matrix, have been particularly relevant:

- 3.2 Health and safety threats are real, diverse and SPSN staff are likely to be exposed to them as the program is implemented. During the period there were several incidences concerning staff safety with some bag snatching and a carjacking. No events resulted in harm to staff persons but safety will always be of ongoing concern. As an example during the recent Pacific Games in Port Moresby, SPSN provided both morning pick-up and

afternoon drop-off for staff to reduce the possibility of opportunistic crime and harm at bus and public motor vehicle stops. After the Games, SPSN reverted to its usual afternoon drop offs.

- 4.1 Fraud, the potential for fraud in PNG and especially within a grants program is high. SPSN continues to work closely with all partners to ensure that they maintain sound financial management systems and that they follow the correct procedures in managing funds. This is achieved through structured checks and balances processes at all facets of the project management cycle and especially now that most projects are being implemented, greater attention is been given to ensure that fraud incidences are minimised. Ongoing fraud trainings and especially early detection is a key focus for staff, partners and other stakeholders. Risk mitigation is an ongoing activity in SPSN. Where fraud has been reported or alleged to have occurred, SPSN follows up on the suspects and in many cases has been able to have the suspect repay part or the entire amount misappropriated, results which justify the level of effort required to achieve them.

7.4 Fraud, Ethics and Conflict of Interest

Fraud

SPSN continues to implement new ways to mitigate fraud risks within the program. All opportunities are used to drive the message of “*Zero Tolerance to Fraud*” addressed through ongoing refresher courses for staff and grant beneficiaries. In this reporting period, SPSN has managed to recover funds from some grantees under the DGTP program and SPSN. Payment agreements with individuals implicated in fraudulent activities involving commonwealth funds have proven to be more effective than following a reporting process with local police.

Currently SPSN has 32 active fraud cases with a total current value of PGK426,564.99. Table 7-1 provides a summary of the funds under investigation. The total misused funds which includes current and closed cases is approximately PGK1.18 million. Thirty three per cent of this value originates from SPSN and the other 67% belongs to earlier programs including the Community Development Scheme, the Media for Development initiative and the Democratic Governance Program – Transition Phase.

Table 7-1 Summary of funds under fraud investigation as of June 2015

Row #	Item	Value
1	Number of cases under investigation	32
2	Number of cases closed	41
3	Number of cases pending decision on closure	2
4	Misused Funds (Kina)	
5	– Stolen/lost project assets (Kina)	163,595.22
6	– Bad debt and unsupplied goods value (Kina)	294,231.86
7	– Grant funds misused by projects/partners (Kina)	727,478.94
8	Total Misused funds (Kina) (Row 5+6+7)	1,185,306.02
9	*Total monies recovered to date (Kina)	284,793.34.
10	Total monies written off (Kina)	451,593.09
11	Total Misused funds outstanding (Kina) (Row 8-9-10) (Row 12+13)	426,664.99

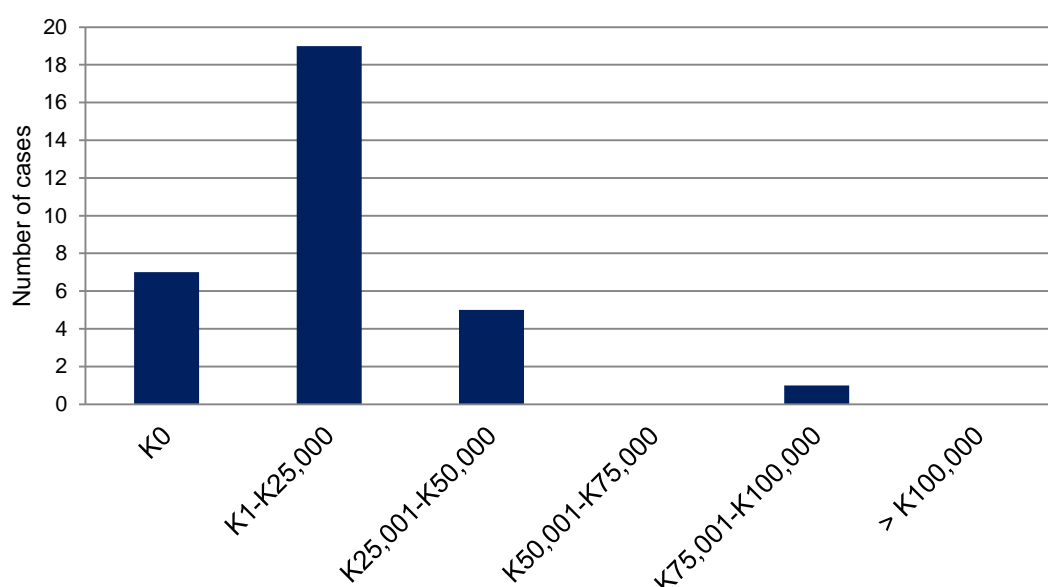
Row #	Item	Value
12	Funds likely to be recovered (Kina)	197,529.69
13	Funds unlikely to be recovered (Kina)	229,135.30
14	Total estimated cost of recovery (Kina)	437,602.50

The table refers to cases investigated during SPSN but may have been initiated in earlier programs.

*Note: total monies recovered to date include monies recovered from earlier programs for matters investigated under SPSN, as well as monies recovered under SPSN.

Figure 7-1 presents the SPSN fraud cases by value of the amount under investigation. The majority of cases (59%) are less than PGK25,000. Two major fraud cases from the DGTP program were successfully closed during the reporting period. SPSN investigated one case exceeding PGK50,000. SPSN is working closely with this grantee to have this money refunded. In another case, a grantee paid back approximately PGK22,000.

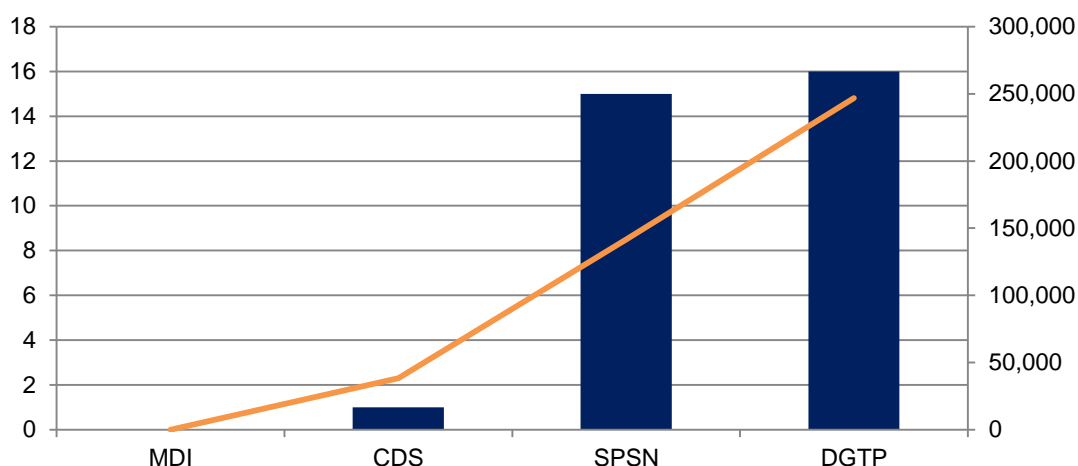
Figure 7-1 Number of ongoing fraud cases by current value⁴



Also during the reporting period, SPSN dealt with a person who falsely used the SPSN Program name to seek cash benefits from unsuspecting villagers. Although no money was lost from the program, there was a threat to SPSN's reputation. The person has since returned all money owing to the villagers. **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.** provides data on the fraud cases by the program from which they originated and the value of the relevant amounts outstanding

⁴ The cases with zero Kina refer to those where the original amounts have been recovered but the cases have not yet been closed within the Australian High Commission, or cases where fraud was suspected but prevented from occurring.

Figure 7-2 Number of current SPSN fraud cases by origin, program and current value (kina)



Ethics, Conflicts of Interest

SPSN continues to maintain a Conflict of Interest Policy which ensures that guidance is provided to staff and grant beneficiaries on this matter as a risk mitigation tool. SPSN has not had any major issues arising in this area in this reporting period.

The diverse and remote geographical locations of projects continue to pose a challenge for SPSN to manage and detect fraud. Often, low level of literacy and knowledge of cash books among small and medium grantees can pose a challenge for SPSN. The time it takes to travel to very remote sites where our projects are located to conduct fraud investigations will remain a challenge to effective fraud management and investigations.

The lack of effective police follow-ups, arrests and prosecutions continues to be a challenge. As part of SPSN's investigation process, compliance staff have established direct communication with Provincial Police Commanders.

7.5

Monitoring and Evaluation

Research

The Monitoring & Evaluation team carried out several evaluations across SPSN projects. Specific questions on the utilisation of infrastructure and the characteristics of democratic governance processes were investigated from January – June 2015. The studies primarily investigated democratic governance processes through the lens provided by SPSN based on the democratic governance principles of legitimacy, equality, transparency, accountability, participation and responsiveness.

The key questions and findings that were explored through the evaluation studies are described below:

1. Were SPSN associated principles of democratic governance being embedded in projects supported by small grants?

Qualitative data was collected through focus groups discussions and interviews at 20 sites to determine:

- Whether small grant projects effectively embedded the values of democratic governance by effectively participating in the Komuniti Prosek Plan Process and instilling the advice provided by SPSN
- Did small grant project committees more effectively embed the values of democratic governance than medium and large grantees?
- Where grant committees have embedded values relating to good governance, were they better managed and sustained than those that did not respond to SPSN's interventions?

The study suggested that:

- Small grant committees have a greater tendency to promote and demonstrate the Democratic Governance principles during the life of the project. They appeared to be effective because their outputs were implemented by Community Based Organisations who had direct and regular contact with beneficiaries.
- Projects which worked on improving infrastructure were, in fact, more effective in promoting and demonstrating democratic governance principles because infrastructure allowed greater involvement of community members to actively participate and contribute during the construction phase.

2. Did projects supporting WASH effectively embed democratic governance principles associated with SPSN?

Data was collected from 14 SPSN projects in seven provinces between February and March 2015.

The study investigated whether:

- WASH Projects embedded key democratic governance principles associated with SPSN
- The type of structure of WASH projects influences how a project is managed at the community level.

The study's findings suggest that:

- Each of the projects promoted at least some of the democratic governance principles associated with SPSN.
- The implementation of WASH projects improved governance among communities largely due to WASH committees comprising local community members. These WASH committees also monitored the usage of and maintained the water and sanitation facilities to ensure sustainability of project outcomes.
- A standard sanitation facility implemented by an SPSN WASH project was not viable for every community.

3. What projects supporting or building classroom infrastructure embedded democratic governance principles? What principles were observed?

Data was collected from 16 projects in nine provinces between April and May 2015 to determine whether classroom projects promoted or demonstrated Democratic Governance principles that allowed for greater community involvement in the projects.

Key findings included the following:

- Classroom projects applied the democratic governance principles of equality, legitimacy and participation.
- The Komuniti Prosek Plan and its associated process for engaging with the grantee and the community was perceived by grantee and community members as the most significant intervention on the part of SPSN to promote democratic governance.
- Democratic governance and any associated processes that were observed were more inclined to be formalised by grantees who were accredited by the Department of Education.

4. Are democratic governance principles being applied by grantees who have been supported with resource centres by SPSN?

Data was collected from seven projects in six provinces between June and July 2015 to determine whether:

- Democratic Governance principles were being applied in the implementation of the resource centre activities.
- Resource centres were being built to their proposed design.
- Resource centres were accessed and used as projected in proposals and Komuniti Prosek Plans.

The study suggests that:

- Democratic Governance principles were applied in the implementation of activities carried out within supported resource centres projects. All democratic governance principles were observed in project management and accounting practices carried out by community based groups.
- Most projects built their resource centres according to their initially planned designs. In a number of cases, designs chosen by the implementing groups did not fit within the SPSN-allocated budget of PGK80,000 and had to be completed with additional funds from the community.
- The usage of the resource centres was according to projects plans.

Capacity building in Monitoring and Evaluation

- Conducting the evaluation studies has given the M&E team the opportunity to build the capacity of CDWs and other SPSN staff in carrying out evaluation studies. The team has engaged CDWs and other SPSN staff in specific provinces to accompany and assist them with the data collection and take them through the process of developing the methodology, questionnaires, and scoring. SPSN staff who have accompanied the team are the Database Officer, Technical Officer, Component 2 Program Officer and Development Coordinator for the Buka Field Office.
- Some of the data collection for the evaluation studies included project evaluations for completed projects where the M&E team were also able to work with the CDWs on the techniques of carrying out focus group discussions and individual interviews.
- In June, the M&E team worked with the Development Coordinators and other staff from the SPSN Field office on the improvement of SPSN's individual case stories. A refresher

session was done with field office staff on 19 June 2015 on the importance of individual case stories, highlighting the difference between a case story and a good news story.

Improving the Monitoring and Evaluation System at SPSN

- The M&E team along with the Research, M&E and Performance Reporting Specialist worked on finalising standard processes and tools for both activities prior to carrying out final evaluations for projects. This included revisiting methodologies that were previously used for thematic studies, refining indicators and developing proxy indicators as well as improving in-house skills in data collection and interviewing techniques.
- The M&E Team conducted a workshop with field office staff on how to fill SPSN's Completion Report including the application of appropriate techniques to verify data on actual numbers against indicators. One major observation made by participants was that the completion form does not adequately capture qualitative data. As such, the value of identifying and taking responsibility for preparing individual case stories on the part of Field team members was underscored by the M&E team.

7.6 Human Resources and Field Offices

Key Human Resource activities that occurred between January and June 2015 included:

- Staffing: As at 30 June 2015, SPSN has 61 staff. Of these 49% are female and 89% are Papua New Guineans.
- Staff Departure: During the reporting period, seven staff members resigned from SPSN. Of these, six staff members were female which reflects the decline in the current percentage of female staff. It is anticipated that replacing these positions will increase female numbers.
- Recruitment: Two international Long Term Advisers (Governance and Research, M&E and Reporting) were recruited and mobilised in April 2015. One Development Coordinator for Buka commenced in early January and other recruitment included interviews for GESI Coordinator, Communication Officer, M&E Officer and M&E Program Officer positions which will commence after June 2015.

Table 7-2 Status of SPSN Offices as of 30 June 2015

Location	Office Space	Equipment	Staff	Comments
Head Office – Port Moresby	Office Operational	Eight vehicles and all equipment operational	37/42	4 positions will be filled by August 2015
Field Offices				
Port Moresby	Office Operational	One vehicle and all equipment operational	15/15	
Buka	Office Operational	Two vehicles and all equipment operational	6/6	
Manus	Office Operational	Two vehicles and all equipment operational	3/3	1 Program Manager 1 Long Term International Advisor

7.7

Short-term Adviser Inputs to SPSN

Table 7-3 details the inputs of short-term advisors in the reporting period.

Table 7-3 Short-Term Adviser Inputs

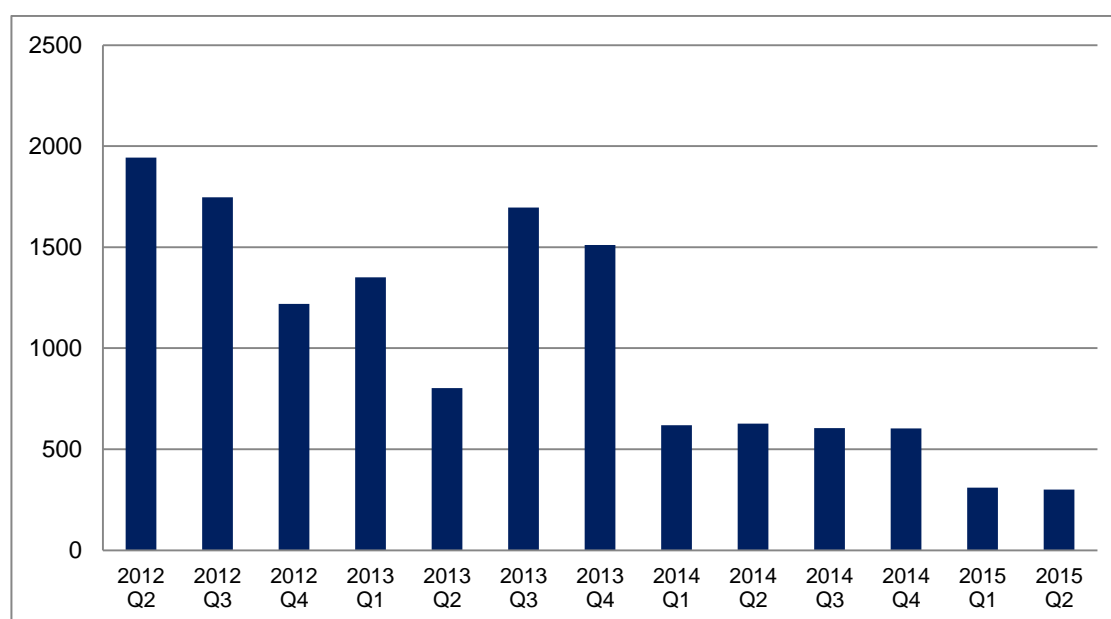
Position	Name	Inputs (days)	Outputs
Monitoring and Evaluation Adviser	Jessica Kenway	13	Input for July – Dec 2014 Six Month Progress Report.
Database Technical Adviser	Bruce Bailey	5	Input to support Management Information System / Manubada database development.
Media and Communications Adviser	Keith Halden	12	Input to support media and communications including SPSN film.
Financial Specialist (local)	John Gugumi	15	Support to Key Partners and the Manus Program on acquittals and procurement.
MSCD			
Income Generation and Micro Finance Adviser	John Sargent	17	Briefing papers on options for support to microfinance and financial literacy initiatives.
Drug and Alcohol Adviser	Simon Baldwin	11	Briefing papers on options to reduce alcohol and drug abuse on Manus.
Activity and Community Development Adviser	Martin Syder	16	Support to and coordination of MSCD.

7.8

Communications

Online Communications: The SPSN website (www.spsnpng.com) recorded 621 visits during this reporting period. Thirty percent of visitors were new to the SPSN site. Figure 7-3 records the declining number of visits to SPSN's website.

Figure 7-3 SPSN Website Activity by Quarter



The SPSN website in the past two quarters has not been accessed as many times as in the same period during previous years.

SPSN produced a total of three media stories from program activities for this period. Table 7-4 disaggregates the types of coverage received on print media. Coverage in the newspapers broadly addressed issues on gender equality and how Papua New Guinean women can further contribute towards economic and social development.

Print media articles focused on basic services for women such as access to health, access to safe drinking water, access to electricity and education for their children. For instance, on 20 February, 2015, an article in Post Courier titled 'Women need access' talked about how accessibility was a major challenge facing Papua New Guinean Women and further explored in the Powerful Voices photo book and film 'Harim Mi.' – *Stori Blo Bagarap, Stori Blo Kamapim Gutpla*.

Table 7-4 Media Stories and Opportunities

Media coverage	Type	Sector
The Post Courier	News article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Equality Service Delivery
The National Newspaper	News article	
Wantok Nuispepa	News article	
EMTV news and online		

SPSN Newsletter

During this period SPSN produced two quarterly newsletters in January 2015 and April 2015. Both newsletters were distributed to partners using email. A small number were printed and distributed at reception. SPSN also produced an information brochure which was printed and kept at the reception at head office.

7.9 Deliverables

In the contract period from signing on 7 June 2010, through mobilisation to 5 July 2010 and up to the end date of 30 June 2016 (including an extension from 30 June 2014 to 30 June 2016), the current deliverables schedule is presented in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 SPSN Deliverables – progress to June 2015

No.	Source		Description of deliverable	Due date	Progress to date
	Part	Clause			
1	A	3	Accounts and Records (provide every 3 months)	Quarterly	Accounts submitted every three months.
2	A	7	Annual Plan (including capacity building framework)	30 Sep 2015	Annual Plan 2014/15 (July 2014 to December 2015) submitted 30 September 2014. Annual Plan 2015/16 to be submitted by 30/09/15.
3	A	14.17	Report Imprest Account balances (1 Mar, 1 June, 1 Sep and 1 Dec)	Quarterly	Balances reported as per schedule.

No.	Source		Description of deliverable	Due date	Progress to date
	Part	Clause			
4	A	14.18	Audit Imprest Account on anniversary of Start Date	02 Jun 2015	Audit report concluded on 14/08/15.
5	B	5.1(j)	Maintain and update Risk Management Plan as necessary	As necessary	SPSN Risk Management Plan to be updated and included in the SPSN Annual Plan 2015/16.
6	B	10.4	Maintain Asset Register	Ongoing	Asset register is up to date.
7	B	11.1(f)	Maintain a Sub-Contractor Register	Ongoing	Sub-contractor register and CDW register is up to date.
8	B	14.1	Update Handover Plan (annually and six months before end of contract and a final plan one month before the end of the contract)	30 Dec 2015	Draft submitted 13 May 2013. Plan reviewed in Dec 2014.
9	B	36.5	Fraud Incident Report (within 5 working days of detected, suspected or attempted fraud)	As required	Eight fraud incident reports submitted during the period within the specified time.
10	S1-SoS	9.1(e)	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Implementation Plan (updated 6 monthly)	30 Sep 2015	Updated in January 2015. Revised M&E Plan to be submitted by 30/09/15.
11	S1-SoS	9.1(f)	Update Communications Plan (included in Operations Handbook)	Ongoing	Ongoing.
12	S1-SoS	9.1(h)	LGC and National Grants Committee Minutes (within 7 days of each meeting)	–	No National Grants Committee meetings needed to be conducted in period. Local Grants Committee Meetings have been conducted in two provinces in the past six months to discuss new small grants. Minutes of meetings are stored at SPSN Head Office.
13	S1-SoS	9.1(i)	Six-Monthly Progress Reports	31 Aug 2015	Six Month Progress Report (Jul to Dec 2014) submitted on 28 February 2015.
14	S1-SoS	9.1(k)	Exception Reports (as required, within 28 days of receipt of request)	As required	Nil.
15	S1-SoS	4.2 (j) (xii) A	Quality at Implementation Report (annual) (Aid Quality Check)	Mar 2016	Submission date and name changed by the Australian High Commission. Draft submitted to Australian High Commission in March 2015.
16	SoS	9.1 (j)	Completion Report	30 Jun 2016	-

8 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Financial Management report focuses on the six month reporting period from January to June 2015.

8.1 Six Months of Actual Spending

Table 8-1 Actual Spending: January to June 2015 (AUD)

BASIS OF PAYMENT		Jan 2015 - June 2015 Actual Spending (Aud)
Grant Funds and Implementation Costs		11,297,304
Component 1	5,667,436	
Component 2	2,912,775	
Component 3	1,477,395	
Component 4	929,179	
Component 5	310,519	
Total Reimbursable Costs		3,139,256
Total Fixed Contractor Management Fees		1,124,003
Total Grant Funds/Imprest, Reimbursables & FMF - Aud		15,560,563

Total spending for the six months to June 2015 is AUD15.56 million. Spending in the current six months increased by 41% when compared to the previous six months. The increased spending reflects SPSN placing greater emphasis on disbursements to grantees and implementation of signed grant deeds.

8.2 Grant Funds and Imprest Costs

Total Grants and Implementation costs for the six months is AUD11.30 million, compared to AUD7.46 million to the previous six months. The 50% increase in spending reflects SPSN's concerted effort to disburse committed funds before the end of June 2015. Of the total AUD63.9 million committed deeds, 87% has been paid out, representing 63% of total Grants and Imprest contract values. Table 8-2 below summarises Grants and Imprest expenses to 30 June 2015.

Table 8-2 Grant and Imprest Project Expense Report (AUD)

Grant Funds & Implementation Costs	Total Contract Value, Amd 2 – AUD	Total Committed Funds (Grant Deeds Signed) – AUD	TOTAL PROGRAM ACTUALS (Project Start to 30 June 2015) – AUD
Component 1			
CIMC		4,661,038	3,644,089
DFCDR (2011 Deed)		121,803	121,803
TIPNG		4,983,452	4,952,723

Grant Funds & Implementation Costs	Total Contract Value, Amd 2 – AUD	Total Committed Funds (Grant Deeds Signed) – AUD	TOTAL PROGRAM ACTUALS (Project Start to 30 June 2015) – AUD
PNGSF (No Deed entered into)		35,241	32,037
MCPNG (No Deed entered into)		12,478	6,260
Partner 1: ABC/NBC		7,150,000	6,950,000
Partner 2: BbP		1,561,107	1,208,896
Partner 3: EHFV		1,522,957	1,252,732
Partner 4: Callan Services		1,008,601	878,938
Partner 5: Port Moresby City Mission		992,131	651,958
Partner 6: Care		5,316,167	5,316,167
C1 STA Financial Adviser		57,229	0
Component 1: Sub-Total	45,851,752	27,422,203	25,015,602
Component 2			
Small Grants (including DGTP residuals)		7,633,832	7,057,942
Medium Grants		832,549	809,182
Large Grants		6,215,844	5,871,146
Small Grant – Beneficiaries 10% Contribution			-714,539
Fieldworker and related costs		371,342	282,767
ARoB New Small Grants		845,054	149,369
ARoB New Small Grants Support Cost			98,254
C2 Subtotal	19,447,844	15,898,622	13,554,121
Component 3			
GASC 311 Ward, LLG & District Plan		69,627	50,513
GASC 321 District Women's Network (aka FSV)		69,627	39,965
GASC 331 Peace in Bougainville		69,627	83,575
GASC 341 Maternal Health VBA		-	5,296
GASC 312 Ward, LLG & District Plan		696,267	334,339
WCT Workshop (DFCDR)			24,745
GASC 481 FHI360 (KLOM)		2,826,293	2,826,293
GASC 323 Eastern Highlands Province FSV		301,716	252,199
GASC 332 Peace in Bougainville		598,165	863,361
GASC 361 CARE ARoB Village Assemblies Governance		700,014	700,014
GASC 333 BPBP		2,634,462	498,552
GASC 371 RRRC		1,257,586	1,257,586
GASC 381 NMAG		1,069,849	48,786
GASC 351 Manus Support		1,358,973	-
MSCD Sports Grants		141,714	115,289

Grant Funds & Implementation Costs	Total Contract Value, Amd 2 – AUD	Total Committed Funds (Grant Deeds Signed) – AUD	TOTAL PROGRAM ACTUALS (Project Start to 30 June 2015) – AUD
GASC 351 Manus – Sports			128,741
GASC 351 Manus – Youth at Risk			8,008
GASC 351 Manus – Community Development			8,851
GASC 351 Manus – Admin Capacity Development			39,031
Manus Local Coordination & Training			2,251
Manus Local Support Personnel			66,179
Manus LTA			147,294
Manus STA			203,434
C3 Subtotal	14,793,448	11,793,918	7,704,301
Component 4			
GASC 401 Ward, LLG & District Plan Framework			-
GASC 411 Partnerships for Democratic Governance		46,418	-
GASC 421 Safe Motherhood Alliance		10,567	6,945
GASC 431 Network of Special Ed		2,590	2,625
GASC 441 Peace, Conflict & Governance PNG		34,813	27,212
GASC 451 PNG Electoral Commission		1,299,002	943,850
GASC 461 Motivation Australia		786,754	719,916
GASC 471 PNGADP		110,614	116,455
GASC 491 DFCDR		281,756	296,997
GASC 4101 NDRAC		163,372	153,036
GASC 4121 Regional Gender Workshops		23,209	29,768
GASC 4111 Nat'l Board for Disabled (NOPS)		901,619	893,865
GASC 4141 Care – Women in Coffee		1,294,176	1,294,176
GASC 4151 Oxfam		447,741	371,888
GASC 4161 Tanorama Ltd		378,921	330,869
GASC 4171 Lowy Institute		98,956	103,869
GASC 4112 NBDP (2015 FD)		338,432	304,257
GASC 4162 Tanorama (2015 FD)		433,186	224,507
GASC 472 PNGADP (2015 FD)		215,474	107,387
GASC 462 Motivation Australia (2015 FD)		243,796	243,796
C4 Subtotal	7,256,963	7,111,397	6,171,419
Component 5			

Grant Funds & Implementation Costs	Total Contract Value, Amd 2 – AUD	Total Committed Funds (Grant Deeds Signed) – AUD	TOTAL PROGRAM ACTUALS (Project Start to 30 June 2015) – AUD
GAI 532 KPP Training of GoPNG		603,431	218,381
CDW Training & Assessment			72,818
Grant Cycle Training			178,572
Grant related costs			4,022
GAI 521 Community Development Worker Association		100,000	8,247
GAI 101 Sector Needs Assessment & Scope Reporting		15,086	20,674
Training of Trainers (Milne Bay Counselling Manual)			16,879
GAI 531 CDW National Standards		232,089	38,051
Skills Training agreements (7)		707,901	296,027
C5 Subtotal	1,688,697	1,658,507	853,670
Component 2–5: Sub-Total	43,186,952	36,462,444	28,283,512
<i>Costs re-classed</i>			2,500,377
TOTAL GRANTS & IMPREST – AUD	89,038,704	63,884,647	55,799,491

8.3

Reimbursable Operational Costs

Total Reimbursable expenses for the six months is AUD3.14 million in comparison to AUD2.64 million in the previous six months. Increased spending in staff travel and related costs is attributed mainly to the increased activities required for Grant Implementation. Reimbursable expenses are costs associated with managing the project office including personnel costs, travel, communications, consumables and other related office operational costs.

Table 8-3 Reimbursable Expenses Report (AUD)

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES REPORT			
	Total Contract Value, Amd 2 - Aud	Total Six Months Actuals (Jan15 - June15) - Aud	Total Program Actuals (Project Start to June 15) - Aud
Operations Costs			
Port Moresby Office Set Up Costs		-	255,926
Field Office Set Up Costs		-	344,470
HO Operation Costs		444,488	3,132,398
FO Port Moresby		62,832	741,313
FO Mt Hagen		-	297,656
FO Lae		11,675	330,481
FO Buka		35,491	293,566
FO Kokopo		-	250,308
Recruitment costs		727	4,943
Fieldworker and related costs		-	2,023,442
Travel and related costs (SPSN Team)		526,599	4,024,724
Grant related costs		-	146,117
Imprest: CDW Training & Assessment		-	288,049
Imprest: Grant Cycle Training		-	234,271
Compliance Officer		15,494	33,510
JGC costs		3,889	37,709
NGC costs		-	22,949
LGC costs		-	43,707
Communications		-	47,266
Training (SPSN Team)		-	261,646
Costs Re-classed		-	2,500,377
<i>Operations Sub Total</i>	11,893,558	1,101,193	10,314,077
Consultant Pool			
DPD: Strategy & Comms / PbLCE Adviser		105,908	941,565
Short Term Advisers		61,615	1,466,022
National and LTA Personnel			
Port Moresby Office Personnel		1,443,814	11,860,183
FO PoM Personnel		280,145	2,051,788
FO Mt Hagen Personnel		-	929,994
FO Lae Personnel		-	659,445
FO Buka Personnel		146,581	442,848
FO Kokopo Personnel		-	510,060
FO Others Personnel		-	
<i>STA, National and LTA Personnel Sub Total</i>	24,210,018	2,038,063	18,861,905
TOTAL Reimbursables - Aud	36,103,576	3,139,256	29,175,981

Total Fixed Management Fees claimed for the six months stands at AUD1.12 million and total claims to date are AUD9.98 million.

8.4 Summary

Of the AUD94.96 million project spending to date:

- Grant and Imprest spending is AUD55.80 million; this is approximately 63% of the contract limit for this line;
- Reimbursable spending is AUD29.18 million, which is approximately 81% of the contract limit on reimbursable costs; and
- Fixed Management Fees claimed is AUD9.98 million, which is approximately 77% of the contract limit of Fixed Management Fee.

Program to date spending reflects 69% of the total contract value of AUD138.04 million. Table 8-4 summarises actual spending to date by contract line.

Table 8-4 Program Summary Financial Report (AUD)

PROGRAM SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT TO 30 June 2015 - AUD								
	Contract 55234	Actuals Years 1, 2, 3 Start to 31 Dec 2012			2013 Actuals	2013/14 FY Actuals	2014/15 FY Actuals	Actuals (Project Start to 30 June 2015)
	Total Contract Value	Actuals Year 1 (Jun- Dec 2010)	Actuals Year 2 (Jan-Dec 2011)	Actuals Year 3 (Jan-Dec 2012)	Jan - Jun 2013 (6 months)	2013/14 FY (Jul13-Jun14) Actuals	2014/15 FY Actuals (Jul14 - Jun15)	
Contract Basis of Payment								
Grant Funds & Implementation Costs								
Component 1	45,851,752	-	1,283,876	4,271,792	4,623,718	6,407,907	8,428,308	25,015,602
Component 2	19,447,844	131,836	63,088	1,881,319	2,036,067	5,126,145	4,315,667	13,554,121
Component 3	14,793,448	-	95,513	2,217,759	411,061	1,109,221	3,870,748	7,704,301
Component 4	7,256,963	-	36,557	1,242,454	1,117,271	2,179,546	1,595,591	6,171,419
Component 5	1,688,697	-	234,766	57,817	11,115	-	549,973	853,670
Cost Reclassed								2,500,377
Total Grant Funds & Implementation Costs	89,038,704	131,836	1,713,799	9,671,141	8,199,232	14,822,819	18,760,287	55,799,491
Reimbursable Costs								
Office Operations Costs	11,893,558	321,402	1,088,016	1,431,356	550,911	1,182,375	1,988,833	6,562,893
Consultant Pool		77,468	191,313	184,364	105,687	188,110	194,623	941,565
Short Term Advisers/National and LTA Personnel	24,210,018	669,770	2,722,412	3,912,563	2,234,773	4,786,389	3,594,433	17,920,340
Cost Reclassed (to C2)								- 2,500,377
Other Reimbursable Costs		163,128	1,126,979	2,438,595	1,113,959	1,408,899		6,251,560
Total Reimbursable Costs	36,103,576	1,231,768	5,128,721	7,966,878	4,005,330	7,565,773	5,777,889	29,175,981
Total Fixed Contractor Management Fees	12,897,720	965,749	2,085,812	1,676,740	976,275	2,204,743	2,071,966	9,981,285
Total Grant/Imprest, Reimbursables & FMF	138,040,000	2,329,353	8,928,332	19,314,759	13,180,837	24,593,335	26,610,142	94,956,757

APPENDIX A PROGRESS ON PLANNED OUTPUTS AND BUDGET

As at June 2015 – Exchange Rate: 0.49.

Grant Funds and Implementation Costs	Planned Outputs (Total Program)				Budget (AUD)		
	SPSN Head Contract	Revised Unit Costs	Actual Program to Date	Remaining outputs	Plan (Total Program)	Actual Expenditure (to date)	Remaining funds (%)
Component 1					45,851,752	25,015,602	45%
– partners	9	9	7	2			
Component 2					19,447,844	16,054,498	17%
– small grants:	1,000	372	259	113			
– medium grants:	100	74	13	61			
– large grants:	30	28	33	-5			
Component 3					14,973,448	7,704,301	48%
– initiative design	4	4	3	1			
– initiative implementation	4	4	9	-5			
Component 4					7,256,963	6,171,419	15%
– thematic activity:	10	10	21	-11			
– research projects:	9	9	2	7			
Component 5					1,688,697	853,670	49%
– training individuals:	2,000	1,200	2,791	-1,591			
– training institutions:	68	24	11	13			
Total					89,038,704	55,799,491	37%

Note: Outputs refer to signed funding deeds and approved projects under implementation.

Note: Green = on track, yellow = underway, orange = considerable progress still needed.

Note: SPSN Head Contract figures for the Total Program Plan Budget are based on the Contract Amendment signed in June 2015 for a revised 6 year SPSN program.

Note: Revised Unit Cost figures are based on the Head Contract numbers but are adjusted to allow for current unit costs used while maintaining the same total budget, especially in Component 2 e.g. where the initial unit cost of a small grant was \$12,500 but the actual is now \$33,600 so instead of 1,000 small grants @ \$12,500 we have 372 @ \$33,600 giving the same total small grant budget of approximately \$12,700,000.

Note: Program to Date figures are from the start of the SPSN Program to 30/06/2015

Note: Actual Expenditure (to date) data includes the costs reclassified from Reimbursable to Imprest in July 2014. This includes AUD2,500,377 which is allocated to Component 2 in this table.

APPENDIX B SPSN RESULT CORE INDICATORS

The data for 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are for SPSN funded projects that have provided progress and monitoring reports to SPSN. The Result Core Indicators of 2011 are based solely on the results from the DGTP residual projects that were carried over to SPSN and only the data from these residuals are included in the 2011 data, regardless of which year they actually finished.

Significant progress was made on all thematic priorities and some highlight results for the first half of 2015 include:

Gender Equality

- An additional 43,735 females and males who have engaged in interventions on awareness in relation to FSV (21,098 females and 22,637 males) (SPSN Indicator 54 and 55)
- Another 258 women survivors who have received counselling and have had the opportunity to access refugee centres (SPSN Indicator 56 and Australian Government Aggregate Development Result Indicator).

Democratic Governance

- An additional 9,106 males and females who have been provided resources in awareness of citizenship rights and responsibilities, leadership and good governance (8412 females and 694 males) (SPSN indicators 76 and 77)
- Four hundred and forty-nine males and females trained in mediation and conflict resolution (200 females and 249 males (SPSN indicators 71 and 72)

Health

- An additional 18,150 females and males with increased access to safe water (i.e. 9,255 women and 8,895 men) (SPSN indicators 1 and 2 / Australian Government Aggregate Development Result Indicator).

Disability

- Five hundred and ninety four females and males with a disability (or care givers for people with a disability) provided additional support services (514 females and 80 males) (SPSN Indicators 57 and 58).

Strengthened Capacity

- Forty seven government agencies with greater capacity to improve on service delivery in partnership with civil society (SPSN indicator 88).

No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (part)
1	Number of women provided with increased access to safe water.			3,402	5,708	9,255
2	Number of men provided with increased access to safe water.			1,821	3,850	8,895
3	Number of additional women with increased access to basic sanitation. (excludes school sanitation programs)			1,581	3,505	1,805
4	Number of additional men with increased access to basic sanitation.			1,724	3,287	1,710
5	Number of additional school girls/ female students with access to basic sanitation.			1,548	1,601	710
6	Number of additional school boys/ male students with access to basic sanitation.			876	568	763
7	Number of additional school girls/ female students with access to safe water.			1,192	1,345	878
8	Number of additional school boys/ male students with access to safe water.			1,208	866	1,071
9	Number of additional school girls/ female students with access to hand washing facilities.			1,649	2,145	912
10	Number of additional school boys/ male students with access to hand washing facilities.			189	671	1,139
11	Number of women with increased knowledge of hygiene practices.	89	81	4,361	2,917	5,744
12	Number of men with increased knowledge of hygiene practices.	174		3,811	2,321	3,462
13	Number of water supply points constructed or rehabilitated (e.g. tanks, bores etc.).			61	96	203
14	Number of latrines constructed/repared (to standards that includes superstructure, covered holes & hand washing facilities with a supply of water) in households, schools or community sanitation facilities.			59	46	46
15	Number of water facilities that have a functioning management committee in place.			16	13	19
16	Number of water systems fully functioning after 1 year.			28	13	2
17	Number of health facilities established/improved.	20		4	6	3
18	Number of females with access to a new/improved health facility (aid post).			267	265	50
19	Number of males with access to a new/improved health facility (aid post).			13	256	70
20	Number of female health workers trained.		31	126	3	31
21	Number of male health workers trained.			65	5	2

No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (part)
22	Number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant (e.g. by Community Health Worker / Traditional Birth Attendant).			35	-	31
23	Number of women provided with voluntary HIV/AIDS and STI testing and counselling and other care services (including home based care).	1,823		1,234	682	203
24	Number of men provided with voluntary HIV/AIDS and STI testing and counselling and other care services (including home based care).	1,723		187	251	22
25	Number of females living with HIV/AIDS supported to participate in economic and social activities in their communities.	121		-	2	2
26	Number of males living with HIV/AIDS supported to participate in economic and social activities in their communities.	19		-	2	2
27	Number of women trained in the delivery of comprehensive HIV prevention and care services.	184	17	130	42	32
28	Number of men trained in the delivery of comprehensive HIV prevention and care services.	131	5	66	13	50
29	Number of classrooms built or upgraded.	-	-	9	16	14
30	Number of additional female children enrolled in school (must be actual numbers, not just projected from new classrooms).			365	213	1,023
31	Number of additional male children enrolled in school (must be actual numbers, not just projected from new classrooms).			178	281	891
32	Number of other education related facilities built or upgraded.	6		18	14	14
33	Number of female teachers trained.	18	4	338	82	87
34	Number of male teachers trained.	19	3	247	104	90
35	Number of schools/institutions implementing revised/new curriculum.	30		132	259	67
36	Number of women trained in literacy.	76		569	561	716
37	Number of men trained in literacy.	108		641	340	766
38	Number of women trained in technical/vocational/life skills.	2,823	216	568	496	1,366
39	Number of men trained in technical/ vocational/ life skills.	1,484	256	860	481	1,884
40	Number of women trained in leadership/democratic governance.	1,603	74	908	676	732

No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (part)
41	Number of men trained in leadership/ democratic governance.	2,270	231	1,605	1,561	1,624
42	Number of female public servants trained (excludes teachers, or police or law and justice officials).	25	5	44	31	27
43	Number of male public servants trained.	27	41	63	205	163
44	Percentage of water and sanitation management committee members who are women.			127	203	102
45	Number of project committees with women in positions of responsibility (e.g. Leader, treasurer, technician, secretary etc.).	13		175	179	90
46	Number of women increasingly engaged in income generating activities.	2,288		756	948	1,714
47	Number of men increasingly engaged in income generating activities.	2,077		518	980	925
48	Number of women who gained access to agricultural technologies (e.g. improved practices, techniques and approaches to agricultural production, processing and marketing).	1,317		270	527	1,386
49	Value of additional agricultural production (K).	254		1	985	1,726
50	Number of women who increased their access to financial services.	1,319		3,006	245	482
51	Number of men who increased their access to financial services.	138		1,846	61	65
52	Number of women with increased incomes (where results are sustainable up to 3 years after the intervention).	1,282		1,904	4,305	585
53	Number of men with increased incomes (where results are sustainable up to 3 years after the intervention).	190		1,700	686	17
54	Number of women who receive awareness on FSV.	1,367	31	45,912	12,064	21,098
55	Number of men who receive awareness on FSV.		-	45,911	10,497	22,637
56	Number of women survivors receiving services such as counselling (and accessing refuge centres etc.).	26		4,086	593	851
57	Number of women with a disability (or care givers for people with a disability) with additional/improved support services.	26		64	1,099	514
58	Number of men with a disability (or care givers for people with a disability) with additional/improved support services.	25		55	1,824	80

No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (part)
59	Number of women provided with disability services like prostheses and assistive devices.			55	1,066	
60	Number of men provided with disability services like prostheses and assistive devices.			155	1,808	
61	Number of female children able to access schools that have been made more accessible to children with disabilities.			41	46	-
62	Number of male children able to access schools that have been made more accessible to children with disabilities.	1		57	44	-
63	Number of women trained in disability awareness.	8		778	150	21
64	Number of men trained in disability awareness.	7		277	245	26
65	Number of women with a disability supported to participate in economic and social activities in their communities.	32		71	56	6
66	Number of men with a disability supported to participate in economic and social activities in their communities.	27		125	92	7
67	Number of vulnerable female children supported by SPSN partners through their work on child protection			5,023	36	1,251
68	Number of vulnerable male children supported by SPSN partners through their work on child protection			1,058	20	945
69	Number of female police and other law and justice officials trained.	211		78	34	13
70	Number of male police and other law and justice officials trained.	58		143	153	35
71	Number of women trained in mediation and conflict resolution.	73	-	191	86	200
72	Number of men trained in mediation and conflict resolution.	232	-	267	171	249
73	Number of law and justice related facilities established/improved (e.g. village court houses).			33		
74	Number of women with increased awareness on limited preferential voting.	22		275,184	19	
75	Number of men with increased awareness on limited preferential voting.	20		286,365	10	
76	Number of women with increased awareness of citizenship rights and responsibilities, leadership and good governance.	1,139	97	279,678	230	8,412

No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (part)
77	Number of men with increased awareness of citizenship rights and responsibilities, leadership and good governance.	479	358	289,251	361	694
78	Distance in km of roads constructed, rehabilitated or maintained.	25				1
79	Number of transport facilities constructed, built or upgraded.				4	7
80	Number of CSOs supported to track service provision	128	2	71	37	6
81	Number of CSOs/CBOs with increased interaction with government to improve service delivery	263	1	100	88	44
82	Number of CSOs supported to facilitate civil society engagement in the development of new/revised government policies	57	-	28	56	16
83	<i>Number of wards assisted to demand improved services from LLG, District, Provincial and Central Governments</i>	89	-	187	286	169
84	Number of SPSN partners with improved financial, project management, human resources, or technical capacity, or improved governance (e.g. Board practices etc.)	103	1	72	73	378
85	Number of CSOs with strengthened networks with other CSOs.	92	-	48	116	55
86	Number of CSOs with strengthened networks with government	216	-	98	76	29
87	Number of CSOs with greater skills and knowledge to engage with government to improve service delivery	241		53	55	33
88	Number of government agencies with greater capacity (systems/skills/knowledge/networks etc.) to engage with civil society to improve service delivery	104	43	56	86	47
89	Number of PNG organisations/institutes providing improved or new training programs in selected areas.	86	7	17	20	8

*Note: Indicators in **bold** are the Australian Government Aggregate Development Result indicators.*

Note: The data for 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are for SPSN funded projects that have provided progress and monitoring reports to SPSN.

Note: The Result Core Indicators of 2011 are based solely on the results from the DGTP residual projects that were carried over to SPSN and only the data from these residuals are included in the 2011 data, regardless of which year they actually finished.

APPENDIX C SPSN REPORT CARD #7 SPSN INCEPTION TO JUNE 2015

Component 1 Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by KPs	Component 2 Communities working together to address identified priorities	Component 3 Improved local governance practices in selected areas	Component 4 Strengthened collaboration of men and women for the promotion of democratic governance	Component 5 Strengthened human capital for the practice of democratic governance
SPSN ACTIVITIES				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Eight KPs have signed funding deeds and seven are implementing activities. – JOAs with Seven KPs identified strengths and weaknesses in operational practices. – Financial Management Diagnostic test with City Mission, EHFV, BbP and CSNU identified improvements needed to administration and financial management systems. – Financial and technical advice provided on request. – Five funding deeds executed and two under preparation for the SPSN extension phase. – Fraud & Child Protection Awareness provided to 7 KPs. – Facilitation of various high-level Key Partner events including the CIMC National Development Forum and the BbP Strategic Planning Workshop. – Seven KPs signed July 2014 – September 2015 funding deeds and are implementing activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National grants committee and 22 local grants committees established. – Two hundred and seventy two grantees supported to meet compliance and project management requirements. – Worked with suppliers and grantees to expedite small grant procurement. – Tranches paid to 289 (33 L / 13 M / 243 S) partners to support project implementation. – Three hundred and twenty seven monitoring visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Eight partners supported with coordination, financial management, M&E and capacity development. – ABG supported to recruit the Panguna Joint Steering Committee and Panguna Coordinating Office staff plus additional staff to support the expanded BPBP. – ABG approves establishment of 14 District Peace and Security Committees. – Seven District Peace and Security Committees in place and inducted. – ABG approves establishment of Bougainville Youth Foundation and planning is under way to establish 14 District Youth Associations. – Madang Ward Planning Training manuals and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Facilitated special education workshop and supported Prime Minister's Department to facilitate conflict and governance workshop. – Media campaign on maternal and child health conducted. – Partners supported to improve M&E systems and project and financial management practices. – Youth Dialogue and Networking: PNG-Australia Youth Dialogue 2013 (Lowy Institute). – JOAs conducted with PNGADP, National Disability Resource and Advocacy Centre and Department for Community Development and Religion. – Technical support and inputs to drafting the NPD. – Facilitating dialogue and creating opportunities amongst nine partners for better networking and collaboration in the gender and disability sector. – Joint Planning workshop convened for all disability partners for increased linkages and collaboration across the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial Sustainability workshop delivered to KPs covering financial sustainability strategies, communications and strategic planning. – KPs and Component 2 grantees trained in democratic governance and project management. – National and Regional Training of Trainers in Monitoring and Evaluation delivered. – Provincial M&E training program delivered in 21 provinces to date. – Design of new strategies and a program of work to increase the quantity and relevance of capacity development opportunities for SPSN partners. This included the design of an outsourcing model intended to link existing

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven KPs participated in an SPSN Funding Support Survey. Facilitation of various high-level KP meetings with CIMC resulting in the development of a Draft Policy on State CSO Partnership Policy. Consultant was contracted to conduct a review into the current JOA with all 7 KPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducted to date. Fifty one per cent of 259 small grants projects are located in remote areas of PNG and are not easily accessible by road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward Record Book revised. Provincial, district and LLG staff trained as trainers and 5 of the proposed 25 Ward Development Committee training events conducted covering 84/317 wards. RRRC supports Treaty Villages to establish the Treaty Villages Association. CARE Village Assembly Strengthening program supports the ABG Two new partners (RRRC & CARE Village Assembly Strengthening – ARoB) sign new Funding Deeds. Memorandum of Understanding between Manus Provincial Administration and the Australian High Commission extends project until 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sector. Continued support for four partners on monitoring, reporting and project management of their projects. Four new funding proposals prepared for the SPSN extension phase. Evaluation study partly completed on the establishment of Disability-person organisations in provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoPNG RTOs with CSOs to meet their training needs. Delivery of an Anti-corruption and Child Protection training program to senior personnel from five SPSN key partners. Tender processes that led to 9 RTOs selected to provide trainings. 6 training grants signed and 3 at contracting stages. Nomination of participants completed for all 8 trainings.
CAPACITY OUTCOMES – OF GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners demonstrating improved program planning, financial management, media, information management and monitoring and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three hundred and thirty eight CBOs have received training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KLOM: Community mobilisers trained and supporting 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe Motherhood Alliance: Campaign reached 3.5 million people. Likely increased awareness of maternal and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 9,000 people trained in democratic governance, project management and

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<p>evaluation e.g. City Mission prepared for the Financial Audit of 2013 Financial Year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – BbP and Callan have formalised their respective in-country governance structures. – Seventeen journalists and broadcasters from NBC presented at the Social Journalism Awards. – EHFV has increased capacity to provide trauma counselling on FSV following additional staff training. – National Department of Education is now represented on the BbP Board of Governors and BbP has delivered professional development programs to librarians. – NBC has greater ability to respond to emergency events through development of a disaster broadcasting policy and contingency fund. – Boards of Management of 17 SERCs for PWDs have improved governance. Board of Governors Handbook developed and trialled with five centres (Callan Services). – Twelve teachers have completed Diplomas in Special Education (Callan Services). 	<p>in leadership and democratic governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fifty five CSOs have strengthened partnerships with other CSOs. – Sixty nine per cent of projects were assessed by grantees to have women fully involved in the management and implementation of the projects and 25% had women involved in meetings and implementation (not management). 	<p>women's and 10 men's groups in 10 communities in two provinces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 115,000 people receive awareness on GBV, bride price payments and the harm related with the consumption of alcohol & drugs. – New provincial partner Baptist Union PNG engaged with SPSN. <p>Madang ward Planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 239 Ward Development Committee members and 43 district and provincial representatives gained skills in ward planning. <p>ICDP – continued to build up the livelihood base of the people in 3 districts through capacity building activities including fish farming and coffee farming training conducted for men and women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 68 wards in Obura and Wonenara District, 46 in Gumine District and 30 in Menyamy District have developed their ward 	<p>health issues within all of PNG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Three Oxfam network partners supported with small functioning secretariats and capacity improved in finance and administration and monitoring, evaluation and learning. – Capacity building of activists within the Oxfam Human Rights Defenders Network has led to a better understanding of legal systems, basic human rights provisions under Papua New Guinea's Constitution and the procedure and process in defending or enforcing those rights in Court for their clients. As a result they are better able to support clients to access law and justice services. – Increased awareness on FSV reaching approx. 10,000 men and women throughout Jiwaka, Simbu and Eastern Highlands Province. – Ninety-five per cent of CARE partner extension agents are competent to conduct gender inclusive trainings with their coffee farmer networks and have gone ahead to extend these trainings to their farmer network. – Training of Trainers and Facilitation Skills trainings provided to partners, has seen 680 coffee industry farmers and their spouses trained on gender 	<p>compliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 75 personnel from sub-national government and community networks trained to train others in competency-based M&E skills. – Assessments completed for five lead trainers against CDW National Standard CDW301 Train Trainers and delivered to National Apprenticeship and Trade Testing Board for accreditation. – Significantly greater involvement of women as CDWs compared with female participation rates in earlier programs. – 18,067 people (36% women) trained through SPSN as at 31 December 2014. – Six Training grants signed and training are implementing while 3 grants are at contracting stages. – Sixty Youth and Peace committee members

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Forty exchange visits amongst provincial radio stations have produced both national and rural content on various development issues (NBC). – Thirty two male advocates certified by EHFV. – Seven hundred hours of training delivered to librarians (BbP). – City Mission opens Vocational Skills Classroom. – CIMC conducted forums and consultative meetings across several sectoral committees to address institutional strengthening and policy development. – EHFV has increased the number of trainings and workshops delivered in education and health sectors. – Based on invitations, other organisations have been engaged to provide capacity building training programs to the staff. – CSNU is experiencing performance improvement in financial management after participation in various Financial Management Workshops. – City Mission is providing more structured live skills training. 		<p>plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ICDP continued to strengthen the capacities of their partners. Almost 8000 people (40 to 60 ratio of women to men) received various training and awareness including health and hygiene, fish farming, informal and early childhood training, refresher training for Village Court clerks on their roles and responsibilities and government and community leaders on ward Development plans. – Athletics capacity of 800 women and 1,000 men supported in the MSCD project. – Two hundred people in Manus have a better understanding on administration of LLG Sports councils and the Provincial Sports Council following the distribution of 72 information packs and awareness 	<p>equality and better financial management practice and shared decisions-making in the family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improvements in training provided to farmers has increased women's participation in training by 39% – Increased understanding of over 70 partner staff and farmers on gender equality has resulted in positive changes in the behaviour and attitudes of staff that influence women's participation in coffee farming. E.g. one partner has developed a range of organisational policies that aim to increase workplace opportunities for women. <p><i>Disability Inclusive Development Initiative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PNGADP and National Disability Resource and Advocacy Centre have established their organisational financial management systems. – Disability inclusive sensitisation workshops led to the creation of a disability-inclusive curriculum at the Divine Word University. – Increased understanding of rights-based approaches by disability organisations. – PNGADP has supported the establishment of Disabled Persons Organisations in Manus, National 	<p>training in project and organisation management in Bougainville</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Thirty CBO partners trained by Baptist Union on Economic Empowerment for Women. – Twenty four CSO partner representatives trained on Communication Advocacy and networking by DIWAI Pacific in Madang. – Twenty four CSO partner representatives trained on Financial Sustainability by Amaka Small Business Consultancy.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – City Mission completed a 4 Unit Staff Housing Project to house its staff members in Lae. – 2015 NBC Induction Program was rolled out including capacity building programs for existing staff members conducted. 		<p>workshops carried out within the LLGs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Panguna Peace Building Strategy / BPBP continues to promote reconciliation, peace and unification among fractured communities in Bougainville. – Ninety-eight women and men inducted into their roles as members of their seven respective Peace and Security Committees – RRRC recruited 40 candidates to be trained as Community Rangers in the Treaty Villages of Western Province. – Land use agreement signed with recipient communities for the construction of a training centre and logistic base. – Fifty two Community rangers (40 men & 12 women) receive badges upon completion of their 6 months intensive course. – Nine hundred women and men have increased 	<p>Capital District, East New Britain, Gulf and Simbu Provinces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ten PWDs from Milne Bay who have been provided media and communication skills to participate in disability advocacy. – Increased capacity at SERCs to serve as Community-Based Rehabilitation centres with provincial service provider networks organised for referral and collaboration. – Over 270 health workers, service providers and government officials skilled to provide assistive devices including wheelchairs, and are currently delivering assistive devices throughout the country having gone through trainings. – First batch of national trainers (9) certified to deliver basic wheelchair service training. Trainers are now delivering the training to provinces. Southern regional training has been completed. – Delivery of assistive devices has created awareness on disability to communities and all levels and sectors of government. – Twenty two regional and provincial representatives from Disabled Persons Organisations including provincial 	

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		knowledge of hygiene practices.	government officers have a better understanding of inclusion to advocate for inclusion. – Eleven newly elected PNGADP board members are better equipped to carry out their roles and responsibilities as board members, and as regional representatives to better govern the affairs of PNGADP.	
COMMUNITY & GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT – DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CIMC (FSVAC) and partners facilitated civil society engagement in the development of government policies & legislation e.g. the Family Protection Act 2013 and the Family Support Centre Guidelines by National Department of Health. – Joint Government-CSO task force re-established to enable the State-CSO Partnership Policy to be developed to a “0 Draft stage”. – TIPNG has published a unique report on corruption involving 1,800 respondents. TIPNG facilitated civil society membership of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. Department of Lands launched a complaints system for corrupt practices in land transactions and has credited the assistance of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Grantees report high levels of government involvement in 65% of projects and some degree of involvement in 27% of them. – Government of PNG contributions to small grants valued conservatively at PGK682,000. – Engagement of CDWs assisting CBOs with capacity building and monitoring 	Increased dialogue between civil society and government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Facilitated through the governance mechanisms established in Panguna Peace Building Strategy / BPBP, the Manus Provincial Steering Committee and the Eastern Highlands Province FSV Coalition. – Their contributions to specific sectors and appointed to Government decision making bodies. For example, CARE ICDP has a seat on the National Literacy Policy Review Board, KLOM is a member of the working Committee for 	Increased dialogue between civil society and government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Development of the PNG Community-Based Rehabilitation National Strategy and Action Plan 2013–2016. – Improved provincial structures and funding with linkages made to key disability civil society actors in WNB and ENB. – ENB Disability Forum resulted in the formation of a disability-persons organisation, and the creation of Disability Coordinator position within the Provincial Government structure. – Seven government agencies with greater capacity to engage with civil society to improve service delivery. – Forty CSOs with greater skills and knowledge to engage with government to improve service delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Training provides an opportunity to build relationships between government and civil society stakeholders. – M&E training program developed and delivered by CDWs and Provincial Community Development Officers in collaboration. – Both Government Officers and communities indicating that the M&E training has strengthened their working linkages and clarified the roles and opportunities that exist for collaboration. – New programs designed for outsourcing that help

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<p>Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Mission PNG participated regularly in national discussions on youth issues e.g. the National Youth Commission's National Youth Development Plan. SPSN supports TIPNG in facilitating the first Open Government Process for PNG (TIPNG). Ten Community/District Monitoring groups formed out of CIMC's Budget Tracking Initiative (CIMC). Sixty two of CIMC recommendations from last 11 years implemented by GoPNG BbP partners with National Department of Education to provide training for all elementary teachers through-out the country. CIMC moving towards becoming an Act of Parliament. <p>Understanding of governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBC provided a simulcast on radio and television of the 2012 National Elections with coverage up to 68% of the population. TIPNG expanded the youth against corruption network in 14 secondary schools and four tertiary institutions with over 1,000 members. 56 lead 	<p>visits.</p>	<p>development of Family Support centres. In the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With KLOM, a bridge was built using district funds as a result of the Powerful Voices project. Four functioning water management committees in place. <p>Working together to improve services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KLOM has engaged with local partners, hospitals and the police to provide improved services to survivors of GBV. Greater numbers of women and girls are now accessing the services. Five hundred and twenty seven children supported to operate child protection clubs. Two hundred and seven children were supported by SPSN partners on child protection. ABG approves to establish District Peace & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government stakeholders' workshop with Oxfam Human Rights Defenders Network partners resulted in support from key agencies to assist victims of violence. Three provinces have made their support known to provide alternatives for safe houses and manpower. Police officers are an integral part of the three Human Rights Defenders Network rapid response units when responding to situations of violence. Nineteen CSOs with strengthened networks with other CSOs in Eastern Highlands Province, Simbu and Jiwaka Province in their involvement in the referral of victims of violence to access services in terms of accommodation, assistance in refuge support and transportation of clients to new locations, as well as outreach programs. Delivery of assistive devices to provincial service providers has fostered greater understanding and working relations amongst provincial disability stakeholders and their provincial authorities in the delivery of services Joint efforts between government, civil society and churches to deliver basic 	<p>key partners to strengthen their linkages with Government.</p>

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<p>male and female students from secondary schools in PNG gained increased understanding of governance issues in PNG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 21,000 people received anti-corruption education via drama across 14 provinces. An estimated 28,000 people received anti-corruption LLG voter education through drama across 10 districts in 4 provinces (TIPNG). – Anti-corruption Coalition group built in Lae City through the work of TIPNG. – NBC hosting regular governance discussions involving panels of government and civil society on provincial radio and television. Community involvement facilitated through social media. – Madang and ENB establish Anti-Corruption groups (TIPNG). – Civic Education materials being developed for primary and secondary schools (TIPNG). – Twenty six Youth led Anti-Corruption groups formed through-out PNG (TIPNG). – A governance body for CSNU is implemented and SERC Board of Governors are functioning at a more 		<p>Security Committees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Seven District Peace & Security Committees with 98 members gets inducted. <p>Negotiating priorities and influencing budgets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sixty two female Ward Development Committee members of Menyamya District, Morobe Province have formed a Ward Development Committee women's network in support of their governance roles in Ward Development Committees and on the LLG assemblies. – Greater collaboration between GBV advocacy agencies and government for improved service delivery in two provinces. – Partners recognised by Health Department to assist with development of a curriculum for training men on GBV 	<p>wheelchair trainings to provincial service providers (i.e. The Church of Latter Day Saints have partnered with NBDP and the Health Department).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased interaction and dialogue amongst government, civil society and service providers including PWDs through the establishment of project working committees to guide the implementation of projects. <p>Influencing government policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Two partners have improved gender equity in their organisational policy and practice. This has resulted in changes to Human Resources manual and salary to ensure recruitment and internal opportunities, including promotion are transparent and equitable for all employees. – A draft framework for national disability sector data management was developed at a workshop with National Statistical Office, DFCDR and Civil Registry. – Database created for WNB pilot and analysed to inform provincial disability strategies and budgets. – Disability sector has seen improved its decision making processes across government and civil society partners with greater input and participation 	

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<p>professional level.</p>			<p>from its stakeholders. Linked to this is the increased consultation of PWDs in decision-making processes and participation in programs, e.g. the national disability policy review process consulted over 800 people including PWDs, government, service providers, disability organisations and the wider public, and the WNB provincial disability plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enhanced knowledge and evidence to inform policy and practice through the World Bank CDD Project Monitoring which identified factors that contribute to the success or not of two different CDD approaches that could inform future CDD models and best practices for local-level governance service delivery. – The NPD now launched is the national policy framework for the inclusion of PWDs through its vision to see the removal of barriers for the rights of PWDs to be made real. – Increased efforts to integrate the NPD into provincial programs through provincial forums in ENB, Gulf and WNB. – Thirteen directives endorsed by the National Executive Council in support of the NPD have been circulated to all 	

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			<p>relevant departments to support its implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – WNB provincial disability forum created the space for meaningful dialogue between Government, civil society, service providers, churches and NGOs to set in place a provincial plan for disability in the province. It provided an opportunity for PWDs to have a voice and demand for the services they need to support them. – Draft National Guidelines on Assistive Device now in draft will help set standards for the delivery of assistive devices in PNG. <p>Understanding of governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PNG Electoral Commission and local CSOs have raised community awareness of governance and good electoral practices. – Main findings from the first field mission of Rural Service Delivery and Local Level Governance Project in Central and Western province reveals that strengthening of LLG and Ward-level governance is difficult largely due to the client-patron political culture in modern PNG which dictates how services are delivered. Although formal governance systems at ward-level may be lacking, community-level 	

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			<p>governance is predominant and has been supportive of community projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Election of NDRAC new board members to promote equal participation of men, women and PWDs including review of their constitution to ensure adherence to good governance principles and practice. – PNGADP newly elected executive members have taken proactive measures to practice participation, accountability, transparency of information in ensuring that decisions made and actions taken are legitimate, e.g. for key decisions to be passed through executive meetings and not in isolation, ensuing accountability 	
ACCESS TO SERVICES				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CIMC involved in the establishment of a new Rural Airports Agency to rehabilitate hundreds of rural airstrips, critical to service delivery. – Six rural airstrips were reopened in August 2014, making a significant difference to community access to health, education, economic and financial services. – Thirteen Family Support Centres in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty nine women and 12,190 men have increased access to safe water at village level; An additional 6,881 women and 6,721 men can 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – KLOM: 513 women survivors have received services, 353 women provided with HIV/AIDS and STI testing and counselling and 72,500 men and women provided with awareness on FSV. – In the KLOM project, 145 people (136 female & 9 male) received services at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conflict and Governance workshop contributed to the development of a national peace and conflict policy, which will help create the enabling environment for development in PNG. <p><i>Disability Inclusive Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Service provision at National Orthotic and Prosthetic Services in Lae, Alotau, Port Moresby and Mount Hagen Service Centres improved for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – M&E training ensured that fieldwork was conducted at actual sites where service delivery projects have been established. With government officers and CDWs focusing on improving their inputs and supporting the achievement of outcomes planned under the KPP.

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<p>provincial and district health facilities supported to provide counselling and medical support for victims of family violence. More than 2,000 survivors have accessed the centres (CIMC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – TIPNG's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre service offers the country's first national mechanism for citizens to register grievances against government departments. 400 complaints received by Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre staff since 2010, of which 250 have been deemed legitimate and passed to relevant authorities. – Men's desks set up in 8 provinces to provide counselling for men. 150,000 GBV education materials distributed and 1,110 people provided with GBV training (FSVAC). – Action Plan to reduce Sorcery related violence in PNG developed in consultation with multiple stakeholders (FSVAC). – Network of organisations involved in child protection established in Eastern Highlands Province. 394 more women survivors of FSV receiving services such as counselling & accessing refuge centres etc. (EHFV). 	<p>access basic sanitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fourteen school classrooms have been constructed or upgraded and 256 female and 395 male teachers trained. Four hundred and twenty six schools have been supported to deliver an improved curriculum. – Women (1,714) and men (925) have engaged in income generating activities; women have gained access to agricultural technologies (1,347) and significant numbers of women (482) have increased 	<p>the Western Highlands and the Sandaun Provincial Health Authority Family Support Centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Panguna Peace Building Strategy has now extended its presence across the region and has changed its name to BPBP. People are beginning to build trust and confidence in each other and help to strengthen community cohesion through reconciliation and peace ceremonies. This creates an enabling environment for service delivery and the referendum in 2019. – One hundred and sixty six women, men and children in Karato, Central ARoB received peace and reconciliation services. – The MSCD initiative has provided grants to 16 sports associations that has supported the capacity of 1,800 athletes and enabled the Manus 	<p>wheelchair service provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Service delivery to PWDs has been significantly increased with over 180 camps assessing, fitting and delivering assistive devices completed across 19 provinces in PNG. – Over 8,500 PWDs aided with one or more assistive devices (including wheelchairs) improving their posture and support, health, mobility, hearing, vision, has increased their independence, access to education, and improved their work performance. – Two hearing impaired students sat for their exams in Madang as a result of UNCRPD induction to schools in Madang. <p><i>Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Three organisational gender audits and two baseline studies completed for three partners providing the evidence-base for industry stakeholders to design activities that address barriers to women's meaningful participation and economic empowerment in the coffee industry. – Women coffee farmers have increased access to coffee extension information as a result of coffee extension services now reaching them. This has 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Courses designed in areas such as project planning and report writing and M&E which will assist CSO and government participants to focus on planning for and delivering projects that address access to services. <p>See Component 2.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nearly 2,000 people from 15 communities (50% male) have received training on Child Rights and Child Protection (EHFV). – NBC has produced 21 hours of content on health, education, gender and governance. A new youth radio station (TRIBE FM) launched, and more than 1,000 young people registered for the Tribe Club. – NBC produced more than six hours of development content for the TRIBE FM covering Women's Rights, Education, Employment and Health Issues. – A total of 7,623 women and 5,415 men have received information on FSV in 2013 and 2014 (EHFV). – BbP has 16 libraries operating across five provinces. BbP distributed 220,000 books and learning resources to libraries. 500 children have transitioned from a BbP library into formal education. – 4 SERCs equipped and trained to provide testing for low vision clients (Callan). – Two hundred and twenty two adult clients provided with counselling (EHFV). – City Mission opened a vocational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – direct access to financial services. – Seven thousand nine hundred and eighty seven women and 7,887 men have received awareness training on FSV issues; 817 women have been able to access counselling and refuge centre services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Team to participate and perform well in the provincial games. – Eastern Highlands Provincial Health Authority supported to provide services to survivors of GBV with the complete construction of the new Family Support Centre that will service Eastern Highlands. – Services such as trauma counselling were provided to 45 persons (44 women & 1 male) who attended the newly opened Eastern Highlands Provincial Family Support Centre in Goroka. The expected beneficiaries are set at approximately the 6,000 people of Goroka township. – In the Treaty Villages Resilience project, 2,350 women and 2,350 men have increased access to clean water, while 220 female and male students have increased access to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – increased their participation in coffee farming and increased their economic opportunities. – Three Rapid Response Teams set-up as part of the Oxfam Human Rights Defenders Network project to assist victims of violence and trauma in situations of extreme violence in Simbu, Jiwaka and Eastern Highlands Provinces. – A network of around 35 activists in Eastern Highlands, Simbu and Jiwaka Provinces providing relevant services to more than 470 persons at risk of sorcery-related violence and other violence, 90% of whom were women (Oxfam). – More than 10 violence and sorcery related violence cases prosecuted. – Monitoring visits of CDD projects in Bougainville, Western and Central Provinces has identified best practices for delivery of services to communities through greater women's leadership and civil society engagement with government (World Bank Independent Monitoring project on CDD). 	

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<p>classroom for the youth rehabilitation program at the Lae Life Skills Training Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Thirty five youth graduate from Youth Training and rehabilitation program (City Mission). – Ninety-three Children (<i>32 female and 61 male</i>) counselled and eight referred to other service providers (EHFV). – PNG Counsellors Association registered. – Delivery of training and counselling services had improved a lot of mothers and children thus restoring and maintaining family units (EHFV). – An increase in the number of children having access to BbP libraries through direct enrolment at the beginning of the year. – Child Care Safety and Protection policy and procedures are being implemented across the Network of Callan. 		<p>hand washing facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In the ICDP, 1,133 (820 women & 313 male) vaccinations were delivered to women and children. – 451 people (267 women & 184 male) were provided Clinical services at 3 health centres. – 5 ventilated improved pit toilets in two schools were built for 151 female & 277 male students 		

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