



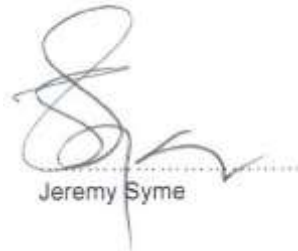
Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen (SPSN)

Six Month Progress Report Jan–Jun 2014

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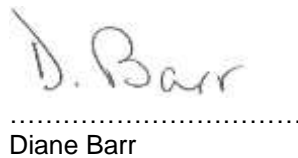
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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	viii
1 Component 1: Key Partners	1
1.1 Activities – Reach, Coverage and Quality	1
1.2 Key Outcomes Achieved to Date.....	1
1.3 Risks/Challenges.....	13
2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants	14
2.1 Activities – Reach, Coverage and Quality	14
2.2 Key Outcomes Achieved to Date.....	16
2.3 Risks/Challenges.....	27
3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance	28
3.1 Activities and Outputs – Reach, Coverage and Quality.....	28
3.2 Key Outcomes Achieved in the Reporting Period	29
3.3 Risks/Challenges.....	41
4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration	42
4.1 Activities – Reach, Coverage and Quality	42
4.2 Key Outcomes Achieved to Date.....	43
4.3 Risks/Challenges.....	56
5 Component 5: Capacity Development	58
5.1 Activities – Reach, Coverage and Quality	58
5.2 Key Outcomes Achieved to Date.....	60
5.3 Risks/Challenges.....	62
6 Operations.....	63
6.1 Governance	63
6.2 SPSN Team Management Structure.....	63
6.3 Risk Management Plan	63
6.4 Fraud, Ethics and Conflict of Interest	63
6.5 Monitoring and Evaluation	68
6.6 Human Resources and Field Offices	69
6.7 Short-Term Adviser Inputs to SPSN	70
6.8 Communications	70
6.9 Deliverables	72

Table of Contents

7 Financial Management	74
7.1 Six months of Actual spending – AUD13.3 million	74
7.2 Grant and Imprest Costs	74
7.3 Cumulative Expenditure – AUD68.3 million	76
7.4 2013–2014 Financial Year Imprest Account Audit Grant and Imprest Costs	78
7.5 Reimbursable Operational Costs	78
7.6 Fixed Contractor Management Fees and Costs	78
8 Limitations	79

Tables

Table 2-1	Component 2: status of small, medium and large grants	16
Table 3-1	Summary of Initiatives	28
Table 3-2	Key outcomes by initiative	39
Table 4-1	Component 4: funding agreements by primary marker	42
Table 4-2	Status of Component 4 Initiatives	53
Table 5-1	Provincial M&E training	59
Table 5-2	Partner-delivered training: C2, C3 and C4: Jan–Jun 2014	59
Table 6-1	Summary of funds under fraud investigation: June 2014	64
Table 6-2	Status of SPSN Head Office, Field Offices and staffing summary	69
Table 6-3	Short-Term Adviser inputs to SPSN (January to June 2014)	70
Table 6-4	Media stories and opportunities	71
Table 6-5	SPSN deliverables 2014 – progress to date (June 2014)	72
Table 7-1	Actual spending for January–June 2014	74
Table 7-2	Grant and imprest project expenses	75
Table 7-3	SPSN summary financial report to 30 June 2014 (AUD)	77

Figures

Figure 3-1	Component 3: output progress and quality	29
Figure 5-1	Participants by training type and gender: SPSN inception to 30 June 2014	58
Figure 5-2	M&E training: trainee scores	60
Figure 6-1	Number of current SPSN fraud cases by current value	65

Table of Contents

Figure 6-2	Number of current SPSN fraud cases by origin program and current value	65
Figure 6-3	SPSN website activity by quarter	71

Plates

Plate 1-1	TIPNG anti-corruption exhibition in Lae	3
Plate 1-2	Participants at CIMC's Informal Economy Consultation in Lae	7
Plate 2-1	The group displaying clothes made for sale	22
Plate 2-2	Jacklyn Waitet	23
Plate 2-3	Moem Village's chicken shed on Louise Sumpuk's land	24
Plate 2-4	Lilian and Anthonia Taugume	25
Plate 2-5	Jenny Maip and the sewing machine	26
Plate 2-6	Loo Popai and his fingerling distribution centre	27
Plate 3-1	Sport grant signing on Manus Island	30
Plate 3-2	Va'a Sports association executives and members, posing with DFAT and SPSN representatives, and the Deputy Governor of Manus, John Popot	31
Plate 3-3	Para Sports Association executives and members with DFAT, SPSN and Government of Manus representatives	31
Plate 3-4	Representatives at the grant signing ceremony	32
Plate 3-5	Community Action group meeting, Western Highlands Province	33
Plate 3-6	Reconciliation	35
Plate 3-7	Exhumed bones at Orami in a basket being repatriated to the victim's home village. ...	35
Plate 3-8	Chris Uma at Dankinang in between two target plants denoting the neutral arena. All seven killings under Chris Uma were resolved following the Dangkinang process	36
Plate 3-9	Angelius Anugu	38
Plate 3-10	Participants in focus group discussions at the first meeting (Nomaingu Stage 1 of the Siwai Crisis Mediation plan)	38
Plate 4-1	Provincial DPO establishment training, Simbu	44
Plate 4-2	The Western Highlands Province team conducting a camp in Jiwaka for the Assistive Devices Delivery Program	45
Plate 4-3	Outreach by team at a school in Hoskins LLG, West New Britain	46
Plate 4-4	Drafting workshop participants	47
Plate 4-5	Team members registering clients for assessment	49
Plate 4-6	Callan Services Officer testing the eye of a patient	49
Plate 4-7	NOPS Technical Officer fitting an auxiliary crutch for a client	49
Plate 4-8	Callan Services Officer doing an ear assessment of a child	50

Table of Contents

Plate 4-9	The Moti-Start Wheelchair for Children	50
Plate 4-10	A family now happy as they have been repatriated after fleeing from their community. They have been assisted with funds to build their new home	51
Plate 4-11	Members of the Rapid Response Team, including the chairperson at the far right, two members from the HRDN, the Task Force Commander, and the Kerowagi District focal person standing in front of the KWP office (previously the old district police station)	52
Plate 6-1	A community meeting in Oro Province as part of a monitoring visit	68

Appendices

Appendix A	Progress on Planned Outputs and Budget
Appendix B	SPSN Result Core Indicators
Appendix C	SPSN Report Card #5 SPSN Inception – June 2014

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ABG	Autonomous Bougainville Government
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALAC	Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre
ARoB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
AUD	Australian dollar
BbP	Buk Bilong Pikinini
BRA	Bougainville Revolutionary Army
C1, C2, C3, C4, C5	Component 1, Component 2, Component 3, Component 4, Component 5
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CBR	Community-based Rehabilitation
CDW	Community Development Worker
CIMC	Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council
CO	Compliance Officer
CPA	Contractor Performance Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DfCDR	Department for Community Development and Religion
DGTP	Democratic Governance Program – Transition Phase
DPO	Disabled Persons Organisation
EHFV	Eastern Highlands Family Voice
EPF	Enga Peace Foundation
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
GoA	Government of Australia
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRDN	Human Rights Defenders Network
IBGA	Implementation briefing and grant agreement training
ICDP	Integrated Community Development Project
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JGC	Joint Governance Council
JOA	Joint Organisational Assessment
KLOM	Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
KP	Key Partner
KPP	<i>Komiuniti Prosek Plen</i> or Community Project Plan
KWP	Kup Women for Peace
LGC	Local Grant Committee
LLG	Local Level Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
NATTB	National Apprenticeship and Trade Testing Board
NBC	National Broadcasting Corporation
NBDP	National Board for Disabled Persons
NDOE	National Department of Education
NDRAC	National Disability Resource and Advocacy Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOPS	National Orthotics and Prosthetics Service
PGK	Papua New Guinea Kina
PLWH	People Living With HIV and AIDS
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGADP	PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons
PPBS	Panguna Peace Building Strategy
PWD	Person With a Disability
SERC	Special Education Resource Centre
SPSN	Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TIPNG	Transparency International PNG
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with a Disability
URS	URS Australia Pty Ltd
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WDC	Ward Development Committee

Glossary – Explanation of Key Terms used in SPSN

Term	Definition
Democratic Governance	Engagement between civil society, the private sector and government to ensure 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

Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen (SPSN) Goal: *“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”.*

This report covers the period January to June 2014 and is the last under the original Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen (SPSN) contract. It covers a period of significant activity as all funding deeds with grantees were to finish at 30 June, tempered with high expectation of an extension to the Program. The SPSN extension period will have a changed structure requiring the closure of three regional offices and a downsizing of staff. Implementation in this period and planning for the extension required critical decisions regarding grant mobilisation and budget review. These decisions were taken and implemented with support from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

Is SPSN maintaining its relevance?

SPSN continues to target the highest development priorities of the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) and the Government of Australia (GoA) and is achieving significant outcomes in the areas of poverty reduction, empowerment of women and girls, and the promotion of economic opportunity. For example, SPSN is supporting local level governments and communities to address priority health, education and livelihood needs in PNG's 20 lowest ranked service delivery districts (PGK9.5M allocated through Component 2 grants). The Panguna Peace Building work has continued to be recognised for its broad and responsive activities and the majority of initiatives within Component 4 support the Australian Government Disability Inclusive Development Initiative and the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Initiative.

SPSN was tasked to take the lead in the Manus Support – Community Development initiative with the mobilisation of a fulltime Program Manager, the fast-track launch of 16 grants to Manus Sporting Associations and the recruitment of two Short Term Advisers and one Long Term Adviser.

How efficiently is the program being implemented?

Of the 2013/14 financial year budget of \$32.5 million, 68% of the grant and imprest budget and 87% of the reimbursable operations budget had been spent. This gives a total project-to-date spending of \$34.5 million on grants and imprest expenses (59% of the total grant and imprest contract amount) and \$25.9 million spending on reimbursable operations expenditure (79% of the total reimbursable operations contract amount). At the end of June 2014, total funds spent were AUD68.3 million representing 68% of the total contract value.

Beyond the cash values highlighted above, Appendix A provides a snapshot of progress on the ten planned program outputs and budget allocations demonstrating 83% of Grant and Implementation costs committed to date. These commitments will be delivered, together with a number of new initiatives in the SPSN extension.

Is SPSN maintaining progress towards achieving sustainable, equitable outcomes?

The breadth of activities undertaken through SPSN funding is analysed against 89 core result indicators (Appendix B) with the first half of 2014 activity contributing further to 79 of the 89 indicators. Further detail is contained in our Report Card #5 at Appendix 3 which summarises the main activities by component from the commencement of SPSN.

Executive Summary

Capacity: SPSN has strengthened the capacity of individuals, organisations and networks. Members of nearly 200 CSOs¹ have a greater understanding of leadership and democratic governance and 65 CSOs report improved financial management and technical capabilities as a result of involvement in the SPSN grant scheme. The seven Key Partners have increased their reach and influence, and the disability sector now has clearly defined roles and responsibilities and agreed referral pathways, and greater recognition from GoPNG and broader civil society.

Democratic Governance: SPSN has increased engagement between civil society and government and in some cases the private sector. For example, the National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) are now hosting regular governance discussions involving panels of government and civil society which are broadcast on provincial radio and national TV. Community members are using this opportunity to question their elected representatives through posting questions on social media linked to the program. Sixty-two female Ward Development Committee (WDC) members in Menyamya District, Morobe Province have formed a women's network in support of their governance roles on the committees, and within Local Level Government (LLG) assemblies.

Service Delivery: Significant results are being achieved in the areas of health, education, gender equality and disability services. For example 1,314 women and 889 men are now engaged in income-generation activities. A network of activists in Eastern Highlands Province (EHP), Simbu and Jiwaka provinces are now preventing fatalities and providing counselling and refuge to more than 400 persons at risk of sorcery-related, and other, violence, 90% of whom are women. Over 250 health workers, service providers and government officials now have the skills to provide assistive devices including wheelchairs, with nine national trainers now certified to deliver basic wheelchair service training.

Significantly, and in line with the program's theory of change, SPSN's processes and financial support have helped to mobilise many communities to leverage additional support from GoPNG to address their development needs (e.g. the construction of new roads, school buildings etc.).

Are the management systems of sufficient quality?

SPSN has invested significant time in this reporting period to enhance its financial forecasting and reporting systems and has further developed Manubada, the monitoring database which is now populated with more than 506 monitoring reports from grant recipients. With the need for a centralised structure in the program extension, the human resource functions of SPSN were tested to the limit with a complete re-recruiting exercise undertaken for all locally engaged positions. This exercise put many management systems under scrutiny with the outcome recognised as a success.

Verification of this Report

The results presented in this report are based upon 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.

¹ NB The term CSO is used to encompass both CSOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs).

Component 1: Key Partners

Expected End of Program Summary:

Total investment of AUD24.7 million.²

7 Key Partners (KPs) supported.

Reach to beneficiaries currently estimated at 500,000.³

Component 1 (C1) supports the strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by KPs and enables the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to engage with KPs strategically. SPSN provides technical assistance and funding for KPs' core operations, program work and capacity development.

1.1 Activities – Reach, Coverage and Quality

KPs include: Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC), Transparency International PNG (TIPNG), National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC), Buk bilong Pikinini (BbP), City Mission PNG, Callan Services National Unit and Eastern Highlands Family Voice (EHFV).

The KPs make an important contribution to nation building through their work within the sectors of education, gender equality, civic awareness and disability. The KPs support a diverse range of beneficiaries, including: people with disabilities, disability service providers, disadvantaged and vulnerable children, youth, women and men (including survivors of family and/or sexual violence), NBC journalists and broadcasters, early childhood educators, and special needs education lecturers.

Highlight Results

- CIMC efforts influence GoPNG commitment to open six rural airstrips.
- Public discourse on governance issues initiated through national broadcast of *Yumi Go We* (NBC).
- Several communities mobilised to identify and report corruption (TIPNG and CIMC).
- Significant improvements in quality of teaching, and 500 children transition from BbP libraries into formal education.
- City Mission's Life Skills Centre in Port Moresby has doubled its capacity, and is now catering for an additional 88 disadvantaged male youths.

At 30 June 2014, 43% of the C1 funding was spent in line with original budgets, 14% was over budget, and 43% of projects were underspent. All projects have activities extending into September 2014.

SPSN has supported KPs to develop funding proposals, budgets and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangements for the SPSN extension.

1.2 Key Outcomes Achieved to Date

KPs have achieved capacity, democratic governance and service delivery outcomes in the reporting period. Data is sourced from KP progress reports.

² Latest KP commitments including agreed amounts to be paid during the SPSN extension to December 2015. Also 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 DFAT on the source of the funds. Reporting on the progress of ICDP can be found under Component 3.

³ Reach to beneficiaries includes direct and indirect beneficiaries.

1 Component 1: Key Partners

Capacity

KPs have continued to implement priority reforms identified in the Joint Organisational Assessments (JOA) facilitated by SPSN. These include professional development for key personnel, developing policies, systems and procedures, establishing and/or strengthening boards of management, and improving networking and linkages with government. Specific improvements in KP capacity are discussed (together with the democratic governance and service delivery outcomes) below, and are provided in detail for each KP at the end of this section.

Democratic Governance

CIMC and TIPNG have helped to mobilise several communities to monitor and report on corruption and resource allocation. These are small, but significant steps that provide examples for other communities.

- In January 2014, **CIMC** delivered training to 108 community leaders in Vanimo Green district in West Sepik Province and Lagaip Porgera District in Enga Province on appropriate budgeting and procurement processes for sub-national government. Motivated by the training, a budget monitoring watch group formed in Vanimo Green District. The group has conducted social accountability activities such as monitoring and reporting on inappropriate use of government vehicles, and monitoring and campaigning against the illegal exporting of logs out of Vanimo wharf.
- Communities in the Bugati area of Madang have been impacted negatively by logging activities and the more recent Ramu-Nickel mine. Following a **TIPNG** training workshop (involving 40 men and 6 women participants), the Bugati Community Coalition against Corruption was launched. The coalition includes representatives from six wards within the Astrolabe Bay Local Level Government (LLG) Area of the Rai Coast District, Madang Province. The Coalition leader, Lazarus Pomo, uses the skills and knowledge gained through his involvement as troupe leader in TIPNG's Understanding Corruption through drama initiative to guide the group's activities. The coalition works as a community watchdog to hold the government and resource companies to account for the absence of services in Bugati. The group, which formed in late 2013, has received ongoing support from TIPNG for their advocacy efforts and has conducted an anti-corruption awareness workshop for LLG leaders in the district.
- A second anti-corruption coalition has also formed in Lae following a TIPNG exhibition and Walk Against Corruption that raises awareness among schools, church groups, business houses and government institutions. Over 100 people in Lae have already become financial members of TIPNG after learning about TIPNG's anti-corruption initiatives around the country.

1 Component 1: Key Partners

Plate 1-1 TIPNG anti-corruption exhibition in Lae



Service Delivery

- **CIMC's** Transport and Infrastructure Sectoral Committee has helped to influence the decision by the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) to open six rural airstrips in remote areas of PNG (The National). Scheduled to occur in August 2014, this will make a significant difference to these communities' access to critical services.

"With the reopening of these airstrips, our rural communities can now transport their produce to better markets and do medical transfers."

Joseph Kunda, First assistant secretary, Rural Transport Infrastructure Development Division, Transport Department. Extract from the National, page 27, 30 July 2014

This achievement builds on a series of steps supported by SPSN over the past few years, including the National Aviation Conference in early 2013, Parliament endorsement, and the establishment of the Rural Airstrips Authority, which is now up and running.

- **NBC** has helped to increase community voice and public debate on governance. Starting in October 2013 and rotating among the 19 radio stations in the country, the network hosts a monthly panel of government, private sector and civil society representatives at a provincial station to discuss governance issues. The segment is broadcast nationwide and viewers are able to call or text questions during the shows. To date, eight live radio panel shows have been broadcast and also telecast on Kundu 2 TV.⁴ Governance stories are being branded across the NBC network as the **Yumi Go We**, which allows citizens to connect the brand with in-depth discussions on governance. Bringing this type of open debate to the community at a sub-national level through radio and using social media is unprecedented in PNG. TRIBE FM has also held a series of workshops with youth gathering content for future programs. As an indication of community interest in the program, NBC received 41 calls and 458 text messages during the TRIBE FM shows during the reporting period.

⁴ Results from an audience survey that was conducted nationwide will be available in August 2014.

1 Component 1: Key Partners

The NBC's Social Journalism Awards have provided peer learning opportunities between provincial radio stations. Media Development Initiative staff explained that the increase in content on local PNG issues has also resulted in more callers during radio and television shows.

The Social Journalism Awards "...have proved to be a valuable scheme for strengthening links between NBC's Divisions and has given staff an opportunity to experience best practice in other stations and transfer this to their home stations" (Jaldeep Katwala, Team Leader, Media Development Initiative).

When a disaster or emergency situation occurs in PNG, depending on its location, it could take more than 24 hours for state authorities to respond, or for the event to be reported via radio and television. NBC is now better able to respond to disaster situations through clear responsibilities outlined in a (draft) disaster and emergency broadcasting strategy, and a contingency fund allocated for reporting during these times of crises. This is already assisting the broadcaster to raise awareness of disasters more quickly. For example, NBC used the contingency funds recently to report on a landslide covering the Highlands Highway. This helped to trigger a rapid response from provincial and national authorities.

- In 2013, GoPNG repealed the Sorcery Act and passed the Family Protection Bill. The Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC) of the **CIMC** played a vital role in facilitating dialogue and consultations on this legislation. The belief in sorcery is an entrenched part of most societies in PNG, and sorcery-related violence has become increasingly widespread, with women targeted in particular. While these issues have been highlighted and discussed over the past decade in PNG, it has been difficult to address them without the proper legislation. The FSVAC is again taking the lead in developing a course of action for addressing and reducing sorcery and witchcraft-related violence in PNG. The recommendations from the Sorcery Workshop held in December are to form an implementation strategy that will greatly enhance the role of stakeholders, including the police, the courts, welfare, referral and counselling services and others, to respond to sorcery-related violence cases in PNG.
- The dormitory completed in 2013 by **City Mission PNG** for its Life's Skills Training Centre in Port Moresby has doubled its capacity, and is now catering for an additional 88 disadvantaged male youths (175 youths in total). Attrition rates for youths transiting out of the rehabilitation program and into formal employment have also greatly improved to an eighty percent success rate with 70 young men employed through the program.
- With funding support from SPSN, **Callan Services** have strengthened governance arrangements, and have increased their assistance to the network of centres that support children and adults with disabilities (Special Education Resource Centres (SERC)). Importantly, an in-country governance mechanism has now been established, providing Callan with a stronger Papua New Guinean identity. Kevin Ryan, Director, explained that greater efficiencies in their operations had resulted in more time available for service delivery: *"I now have more time to visit... SERCs and talk to more stakeholders on strategic matters because the operational matters are being taken care of..."*. Callan now has a draft M&E system in place with indicators in line with GoPNG, and an infrastructure plan has been developed that will guide medium to long term planning for Callan.

As a result of developing the diploma and master's degree in inclusive education in 2013, Callan has seen a marked improvement in lecturer performance across the 19 SERCs in PNG.

Observations of lecturer performance identified that all lecturers have shown an improvement in

1 Component 1: Key Partners

delivery of content to students studying special education. This is complemented by the development of a staff capacity development plan and performance assessment guidelines. Of the five SERCs that received governance training from Callan, all now provide regular reports on Board Performance, and two SERCs have improved financial management practices.

- **BbP** – Through consultations with staff, BbP has developed a clearer direction for the next five years, described in its revised strategic plan. Prior to receiving SPSN funding, BbP was a growing organisation that was meeting the needs of thousands of PNG families by providing free early childhood education services with little recognition and support from government and other stakeholders. Resources to run the libraries were mainly provided by the private sector and a few offshore donors. The support provided through SPSN has built institutional capacity through the JOA process, which highlighted, among other issues, the need for the development of a strategic plan. BbP has now engaged with government and other stakeholders to develop this strategy and is already beginning to see greater government input into BbP's service delivery endeavours. A senior government official from the National Department of Education (NDOE) has also now been appointed to the BbP Board. This has helped to facilitate BbP's engagement with government on Early Childhood Learning and Development.
- Professional development training for staff has contributed to improved performance across libraries. For example, BbP staff have contributed papers to 20 internal Early Childhood Forums and nine technical papers to external meetings and conferences. There is limited literature on early childhood learning available in PNG; hence, the early childhood forums are cultivating a growing interest for BbP staff to share ideas on early childhood learning through technical papers and other publications. Thirty-six adults (20 women and 16 men) have graduated from the Buk blo Papa Mama (adult literacy) program, with support from two librarians at BbP's Koki library who were trained in adult literacy. BbP has recently collected more than 200 significant change stories from beneficiaries, which has helped them to assess the effectiveness of their work. Two examples are included below.

"I can still learn"

Jeremie Phillip is eight years old and has a significant hearing and speech impairment. He first came to the BbP library in the Hohola Red Cross Special Education Centre in February this year wanting to learn. He had taught himself the alphabet in sign language, but was frustrated that he couldn't communicate in depth. Six months later, Jeremie is fluent in sign language after improving at a rapid pace. BbP Hohola head librarian Noah Agino said Jeremie was an outstanding student and a leader in the making. "I believe what he learns now will go a long way to help him in life," he said.



BbP Red Cross Special Education Centre – Hohola

1 Component 1: Key Partners

“Education is Ageless”

“It has always been my biggest dream to be able to read and write,” said Thomas Ove, a guard and handyman for the BbP library in Koki, Port Moresby. “Growing up, I never had the chance to attend school. My father worked in remote parts of Gulf province where getting to school took days, so we felt it wasn’t necessary. He always told my siblings and I that whether we go to school or not, he would take care of us.”

But illiteracy has been a problem for Thomas, who believes his wife left him due to his inability to read and write. Now,

Thomas has decided it is time to make his dream a reality. With help from the buk Bilong Papa Mama teacher Mrs Numa, Thomas has doggedly set about understanding what the inky squiggles on pieces of paper actually mean. “Being an adult and trying to learn to read and write is very difficult. You have to keep on trying,” he said. He is progressing slowly but surely. “My life has changed,” he said. “I am on my way to being literate. I want to be a teacher. I’m a single father, and I want to be the best parent for my daughter.”



- **EHFV** – in conjunction with CIMC (FSVAC) – conducted a male advocacy training for staff and volunteers. The intention is that more male clients in particular will be able to access counselling services. In this reporting period, EHFV has supported 124 women with counselling and referral services, and 79 male clients. Thirty-six of the women also received training in home and money management.

Overall progress against intended outcomes

Five of the seven KPs had completed the majority of their activities by 30 June 2014, with the remaining funds likely to be spent by September 2014. KPs report important improvements in their organisational capacity, which together with SPSN’s financial and technical assistance have contributed to their achievement of notable outcomes. All KPs have achieved democratic governance outcomes, and many have, either directly or indirectly, achieved improvements in service delivery.

While City Mission and BbP had not implemented more than 20% of their project activities by 30 June 2014, they have achieved significant outcomes with the assistance of SPSN.

Sustainability

While challenging in the context of low private donations and limited public funding, gains have been made by some KPs to increase the sustainability of services they provide. This has included improvements to governance mechanisms, establishment and enhancement of financial sustainability strategies, stronger partnerships with government, improvements in technical capacity of personnel and improvements to various organisational management systems (financial, information management systems, etc.).

Examples of recent achievements are provided below:

- EHFV and BbP have used the advisory support from SPSN to build internal resource generation and management capacity. Both organisations have developed financial sustainability strategies and have established fundraising functions.

1 Component 1: Key Partners

- TIPNG has a strong governance structure and an endowment fund that continues to grow and provides some financial security for the organisation. SPSN support has also helped the organisation promote its work, which has led to an increase in financial membership.
- A recent review of the CIMC, conducted by the government, recommended that CIMC become a government-funded civil society organisation (CSO), given the significant role that the CIMC plays in facilitating dialogue and consultation between the government, private sector and civil society on development and policy matters.

Plate 1-2 Participants at CIMC's Informal Economy Consultation in Lae



- The Australian Broadcasting Corporation and NBC have a long history of working together, and this partnership is being further strengthened through their work under SPSN.
- Callan and BbP have established in-country governance structures that provide strategic direction into the future. The representation from government on the Boards of these two organisations is also a significant change that could help to facilitate future alignment and support.

Significant activities and outcomes by Key Partner

Transparency International PNG	
SPSN Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided advisory support in tender process for School Based Civic Education research. • SPSN support for extension proposals and budgets (Similar support was provided to all KPs).
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TIPNG has identified priorities in the areas of management, finance, communications and anti-corruption advocacy programs based on the 2012 JOA. • Improvements in human resource management and information management systems.

1 Component 1: Key Partners

Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 100 community members in Madang received training and awareness for Bugati Coalition against Corruption. 50 youths received awareness on corruption and governance through the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative forum. Observation of by-elections for Angoram and Madang Districts. Know Your Land Rights campaign for logging impact communities in Manus for over 360 people. Coalition against corruption group formed in Madang. Lobbying around the controversial awarding of a government tender involving the procurement and supply of medical and drug kits to health service providers.
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular updates to the TIPNG website, and reprinting and distribution of brochures, has provided information to the public on anti-corruption activities. TIPNG Annual Exhibition staged in Lae, resulted in more than 100 new financial members. Further activities conducted to provide anti-corruption messages to the business sector in Lae. TIPNG participated in 6 radio talkback shows on FM100, 3 feature interviews on EMTV and 1 on Kundu 2 Television.

Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council	
SPSN Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPSN is a member of the CIMC Technical Working Group that is working on the CSO Government Partnership Policy framework. SPSN has supported CIMC in preparing progress reports.
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senor Finance & Admin Officer completing a degree in Human Resource Management.
Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget Tracking Initiative trainings conducted in Lagaip-Porgera and Vanimo Green Districts. Budget tracking watch group formed in Vanimo-Green and has initiated some service delivery tracking and anti-corruption activities. Informal Economy Awareness workshops conducted in Morobe and Madang provinces. CSO-State partnership policy framework is being developed.
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 10 Sectoral Committee Meetings conducted (focused on Education, Health, Law & Justice, and Transport & Infrastructure).

National Broadcasting Corporation	
SPSN Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with NBC's Finance Division to develop a Financial Management training program for NBC station managers.
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft of the branding guidelines developed and under review by NBC. Disaster broadcasting policy is being developed for NBC. NBC has begun consultations with external stakeholders on the policy. Scoping for next Communication for Development focus currently underway in collaboration with BbP, with focus on developing a radio literacy program. 9 journalists trained under the Social Journalism Award. Youth Advisor for TRIBE FM has been recruited and is mentoring other staff. This has already improved the quality of content generated for the youth radio.

1 Component 1: Key Partners

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalising <i>One NBC</i> branding guidelines that will be disseminated to all stations. Work on NBC's first issue of the external quarterly NBC magazine underway. Review of NBC Editorial Guidelines and Style Guides (last review was in 2007).
Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yumi Go We: 176 minutes of radio content on governance stories produced, covering education, provincial autonomy, health, and law and order. In total, 6 TV shows were produced. Panellists included 11 government representatives, 10 from CSOs and 3 from the private sector. There were 14 male and 10 female panellists. The Governor of Eastern Highlands Province was a panellist on 1 of the shows.
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6,000 recordings collected from 19 provincial radio stations are being archived. 145 minutes of general radio content produced for 11 programs, covering stories in health, education service delivery and gender equality. 8 outside broadcasts conducted in 7 provinces. 12 episodes of TRIBE FM produced. 383 minutes of development content generated for TRIBE FM, covering women's rights, education, employment and health issues. Over 60 hours of radio content produced as part of Media Development Initiative activities and broadcast on NBC National Radio and provincial stations. 20 guest speakers brought on to talk about youth-related issues on TRIBE FM during the reporting period.

Buk bilong Pikinini	
SPSN Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Management Procedures Manual developed. Strategic Planning Process completed.
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-country governance mechanism established. 13 hours of training on cross-cutting issues (Health, HIV, Disability, Gender, Environment, and Child Protection) delivered to 155 staff by 6 specialised trainers. 674 hours of professional development delivered to librarians across the country through 45 training workshops. 45 librarians in Port Moresby received pedagogical training provided by 12 external specialists. 20 Early Childhood Forums conducted for BbP staff. 2 librarians trained in how to deliver adult literacy training. 268 lesson observations conducted across libraries and significant improvements noted in lesson delivery by the librarians as result of professional development and other staff development training activities. BbP has presented 9 papers on various aspects of early childhood learning and development at internal and external forums. 5 libraries implementing new policy and guidelines on library management and pedagogical practice. BbP has become a member of 8 networks and associations as a means to advocate and promote the work of BbP in PNG. 250 most significant change stories indicating high quality delivery of early childhood development programs have been produced.

1 Component 1: Key Partners

Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A senior government official in the Department of Education will now be part of the BbP Board. • Education Department has become more sensitised to early learning and development challenges through involvement in BbP activities. NDOE is looking at development of early childhood and development policy. BbP is not able to attain permitted school status due to this gap at policy level. • 9 national and international politicians have visited a BbP facility in the reporting period.
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200,000 children have had access to libraries across Port Moresby. • 500 children have transitioned from a BbP library into formal education. • 5 new libraries have been established and become operational. • 75,000 books and learning resources have been distributed to the 15 BbP libraries across PNG. A further 40,000 books and learning resources have been distributed to 25 community organisations, schools and learning centres across PNG. • 1 library conducting literacy program with 500 out-of-school children. • 1,200 elementary school children benefitting from the afternoon enrichment program across the 7 libraries in Port Moresby. • 2,200 children and community members have received awareness on cross-cutting issues. • 21 partnerships established with schools and 8 awareness programs for out of school children conducted in Port Moresby on BbP's children's enrichment & literacy programs. • 59 adults (57 female and 2 male) have graduated from the adult literacy program out of 60 adults enrolled at 1 library.

Eastern Highlands Family Voice	
SPSN Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided guidance on project variation and project proposal write-up guidance.
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 staff and 19 volunteers and board members received training in gender. • 11 organisational policies/procedures finalised and implemented. • Fixed assets registry for 2012 and 2013 completed and provided to auditors. Preparation for the 2013 financial audit completed in May 2014. • EHFV worked in partnership with the Provincial Community Development, Susu Mamas, Marie Stopes and Police Family and Sexual Violence (FSV) to deliver various training and awareness activities. • 14 progress reports on program activities compiled internally to inform learning and development activities for the organisation. • 12 community volunteers (8 female and 4 male) received training in gender and positive discipline for children. • EHFV and CIMC collaborated to deliver the male advocates training in Eastern Highlands Province. • Staff Capacity Development Plan is in place and being utilised. 11 staff appraisals (8 female and 3 male) have been conducted. 1 female counsellor has received training in trauma counselling. 1 male counsellor received gender and male advocacy training. • 7 board members (4 female and 3 male) trained in good governance. • 10 more community women's groups have become network partners with EHFV.

1 Component 1: Key Partners

Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 male advocacy groups have been formed in 7 LLGs in the province and benefitted from gender and male advocacy training. • 6 institutions (Marie Stopes, Susu Mamas, Police FSV, Provincial Community Affairs, Provincial Health Authority and a Savings & Loans institution) collaborated with EHFV to deliver training and awareness activities. • 13 networking partnerships on child rights and issues established. • 67 CSO leaders (13 female and 54 male) participated in training provided by EHFV.
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,970 men in the province received awareness on women's issues, focussing on women's struggles and challenges (refer to main text for quotations from some men). • 2,463 women in the province received awareness on health, women's rights and the need to eliminate violence against women. • 3 United Nations Women's day events conducted. • 3,877 men and women across 23 communities received awareness on the importance of educating girls. • 2,945 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials covering various social issues (including human rights, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS) were disseminated. • 3 life skills training workshops conducted for 36 women survivors identified through counselling and referral services. 15 men received life skills training. • Provincial Male Advocacy Group receives training in Gender and Male Advocacy. • 31 potential male advocates identified from 27 communities in the province. • 969 men received training on gender, human rights, sorcery-related violence and positive cultural values through 9 organised workshops. • 79 men were provided with counselling and 55 referred to other service providers. 12 were referred to child protection officers in the province. • 10 couples benefitted from counselling provided by counsellors at EHFV. • 3 schools have become part of the school counselling program with 51 counselling sessions conducted. 22 females and 29 males counselled. 5 of the male students have been referred to other service providers, while 12 female students have been referred to other service providers. • 308 more resource books have been catalogued in the library for student use. • 35 students from primary, secondary and tertiary levels have accessed the library. • 7 new brochures on children's rights and related issues were developed and circulated as part of the 3,979 IEC materials distributed during the reporting period. • 9 communities received training on child rights and child protection and 1000 (650 male, 350 female) students and 38 teachers from 2 schools received awareness on child rights and child protection. • 966 (401 male, 565 female) in 6 communities receive awareness on child rights and child protection. • 38 teachers at an urban primary school received training in positive discipline and cross-cutting issues. • 651 out-of-school children and youths received basic information on issues affecting families. • 8 workshops on gambling, substance abuse, and sexual reproductive health were conducted.

1 Component 1: Key Partners

Callan Services National Unit	
SPSN Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures manual developed.
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets register updated and assessment report on infrastructure needs completed. Callan now has a record management system in place. Funding proposal for infrastructure completed and sustainability plan for Callan developed. In-country governance mechanism is being established and constitution for the Callan Services National Unit Board being drafted. SERC Board of Governors handbook is being finalised and trialled and 5 SERCs have provided reports on the performance of their boards. Financial Management procedure handbook for SERCs is being developed and trialled with 2 SERCs. Draft M&E framework trialled with 4 SERCs. Annual and quarterly planning and reporting system developed by Callan Services National Unit and the SERCs and trialled with 4 SERCs. Competency checklist and capacity development plan for special education lectures and Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) trainers complete. 4 observations on special education lecturers complete and 1 observation for a CBR trainer complete. The Office of Higher Education has endorsed the Applied Diploma in Special Education developed by Callan. 6 more SERCs have signed Memoranda of Agreement with Callan. 5 SERCs are receiving training in the use of the Board of Governors handbook.
Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDOE consulted on the M&E framework being developed for the SERCs. NDOE and National Department of Health consulted on the sustainability plan for Callan.
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80 people from the 19 SERCs across the country have received higher level training in CBR. 11 SERC staff (3 female and 8 male) trained in higher learning disability support services (vision, hearing, mental health, child protection and physio training skills). 5 SERCs have received training on how to use low vision equipment. 4 clinics have upgraded their low vision equipment. 2 SERCs have had their systems assessed, guided by the financial management procedures handbook. 7 cohorts of diploma and master's degree in Special Education trainings conducted.

City Mission PNG	
SPSN Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentoring on financial management provided to City Mission Accounts Division. Assets register for all City Mission facilities completed. Preparation for Financial Audit for 2013. SPSN is developing a concept paper for the provision of Child Protection and Alternate Care Providers Training for City Mission and other partners. The training will cover the PNG Child Protection Policy or Lukautim Pikinini Act.

1 Component 1: Key Partners

Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational trainers recruited and now training youth in construction and automotive repair and maintenance. • Improvements in financial management underway. • Construction of 4 unit staff accommodation facility is 65% complete. • Vocational classroom at Lae facility is completed and being used for lessons.
Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No democratic governance outcomes in this period.
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 children at Haus Clare are receiving care and counselling. • Over 100 youths at Port Moresby Life Skills Centre are engaged in the Youth Rehabilitation and Vocational Skills Training Program.

1.3 Risks/Challenges

Key risk/challenge experienced in the past six months	Management responses
Managing expectations of KPs regarding funding for the extension phase.	In consultation with the Governance Unit at DFAT, a set of funding guidelines, including funding ceilings, is being developed and discussed with each KP.
Variable quality of progress reporting.	Worked with partners to ensure that reporting was completed.
Loss of KP personnel due to competitive labour market and uncertainties regarding future funding.	Short-term contracts for support staff.
Maintaining KPs' focus on completion of their programs and final reporting.	Regular dialogue and communication with KPs on project implementation matters/challenges/bottlenecks.

Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

Expected End of Program Summary:

Government of Australia (GoA) direct investment AUD10.8 million.⁵

191 small, 11 medium and 30 large grants signed and implemented.

Reach to beneficiaries is currently estimated at 1.1 million, of whom 56% are 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 non-state and state actors (LLGs) to address service delivery and community development needs. Small grants, and to a lesser extent large and medium grants, are implemented with involvement of GoPNG sub-national administrations.

2.1 Activities – Reach, Coverage and Quality

Two hundred and thirty-two funding deeds are in place, with a GoA commitment of PGK27.3 million. These projects are being implemented in all provinces and all districts (bar four). Largely due to the geographic reach of C2, SPSN is providing PGK9.5 million to PNG's 20 lowest ranked service delivery Districts.

Highlight Results

- Improved financial management, technical capabilities, governance and Human Resources management of CSOs.
- Strengthened networks between CSOs and government.
- Increased numbers of CSOs successfully demanding further services from GoPNG beyond the grant (e.g. new roads, school buildings, etc.).
- Significant health, education, income generation, child protection and disability services outcomes. e.g. 1,314 women and 889 men now engaged in income-generation activities.

SPSN's focus during this period has been technical assistance for infrastructure, monitoring visits, review of acquittals and disbursement of funds. SPSN has trained Community Development Worker (CDWs) and government Community Development Officers in M&E in seven provinces and will complete the training in all provinces by September. Eighty-six percent of projects (199/232) have at least one completed monitoring or progress report and 36 case studies have been completed.

Key Activities

- 30 large grants, 72% funds disbursed (**17% increase this reporting period**).
- 11 medium grants, 65% funds disbursed (**4% increase**).
- 191 small grants signed, 80% disbursed (**29% increase**). PGK7.5 million spent on small grant procurement (increase of 3.6 million).

⁵ Equals total GoA funds awarded to C2 grantees – does not include additional contributions such as 10% beneficiary or GoPNG contributions or indirect grant support costs provided by GoA and GoPNG.

2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

Medium and Large Grants

Eleven medium and 30 large grants are being implemented, with a total funding of PGK14.4 million. Thirty two percent of large and medium grants have been fully funded and are awaiting final acquittal and completion (see Table 2-1). Of the outputs assessed to date, progress is on track for 57%, experiencing slight delays for 27% and significantly lagging for 16%. SPSN has intensified monitoring and is negotiating remedial action with partners whose projects are significantly behind schedule.

“I am very pleased with the work that SPSN is doing... Through our project, I feel that the Australian Government has had more impact in the lives of the rural people than any other organisation in PNG. SPSN is building our capacity through its effective systems. It has also shown us the importance of partnerships with other organisations to improve service delivery.”

Joseph Kumai, Director of People’s Action for Rural Development Inc following SPSN training in M&E

SPSN has continued to assist grantees to prepare acquittals, with SPSN Field Finance Officers making visits to grantees where there is a need to do so. These visits present opportunities for capacity development in financial management and speed up the acquittal process.

Overall progress towards intended outcomes

As a considerable number of SPSN grants near completion, monitoring visits are identifying the achievement of significant outcomes in the areas of strengthened capacity, democratic governance and access to services. Throughout the case studies, a recurring theme has been that SPSN’s processes and financial support have, in many cases, helped to mobilise communities and CSOs to go on to leverage additional support from GoPNG to address their development needs.

For example, a recent visit to the Kupiano Elementary School (S061) in Central Province identified that the project had achieved its planned benefits of additional children enrolled in the new classrooms, improved practices by the school Board of Management, and greater involvement of parents in school activities. However, the community went on to approach the LLG president and Open Member and has secured funds through the District Services Improvement Program to construct additional classrooms, toilets and water facilities for the school. The Board of Management reported that their initial successes supported by SPSN had acted as a catalyst for the community to engage with government and seek additional resources and services.

Small Grants

To date SPSN has 191 active small grants, of which 36% have been fully funded and are awaiting final acquittal and completion (see Table 2-1). GoA contribution totals PGK12.9 million, with 80% of funds disbursed.⁶ One hundred and seventy six grants involve procurement; of these, only eight have not yet paid their 10% contribution. To date 32% of projects have completed procurement and 56% have completed over half of their procurement. Ten percent of projects are yet to start due to either the non-payment of the co-contribution or issue with designs (SPSN is negotiating with some partners for changes to building design to ensure they fit within the allocated budgets).

⁶ An additional 40 small grants across seven provinces will be implemented in the SPSN extension.

2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

Overall progress against outputs in the SPSN Annual Plan

Table 2-1 provides a summary of progress against the outputs for Component 2 in the annual plan. Interestingly, the pace of implementation is similar across all types of grants, with large and medium grants struggling with the same capacity issues associated with the small grants (e.g. Table 2-1 shows that 31% of small grants and 37% of large/medium grants still require two or more disbursements). SPSN staff are putting significant effort into supporting the large/medium partners, especially with financial management and reporting.

Delays with small grant implementation have resulted from challenges with procurement (e.g. suppliers out of stock, and additional transport costs arising), and high costs for communities to travel to a centre where they can access the grant funds.

Table 2-1 Component 2: status of small, medium and large grants

	No. of grants	2 or more disbursements outstanding	1 disbursement outstanding	Final acquittal outstanding	With-drawn	Complete	No. of active projects for extension period
Large	30	12	7	10	0	1	29
Medium	13	3	5	3	2	0	11
Small	193	59	64	65	2	3	188
Note: these categories are mutually exclusive							

2.2 Key Outcomes Achieved to Date

Data sources include SPSN staff and partners' monitoring reports, and individual and group interviews conducted through case study visits.

Capacity

CSOs and community groups have been strengthened through direct SPSN capacity development activities such as training and mentoring, but also by being supported to deliver services. For example, 191 community-based organisations (CBOs) have received training in leadership and democratic governance. Training on citizen rights and responsibilities, leadership and good governance has also been delivered by the CBOs to an additional 121 women and 206 men during the reporting period. SPSN monitoring visits also provide mentoring to grantees on project planning, procurement and financial management and reporting. SPSN has conducted 249 monitoring visits to date, including 82 monitoring visits during this reporting period.

To date, 65 C2 grantees (three for this reporting period) report improved capacity in one or more of financial management, technical capabilities, Human Resources management or governance. Thirty five grantees (seven for the period) consider they have strengthened networks with other CSOs and 31 (five for the period) consider they have stronger networks with government as a result of receiving a grant. Twenty six (nine for the period) grantees are reported to have greater skills and knowledge to

2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

engage with government for improved service delivery as a result of receiving a grant. Some examples of this capacity include:

- The requirement for the True Friends of Hela (a support group for People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWH)) to provide their 10% contribution provided the impetus for members to raise funds. The group reports that this had the further benefit of raising the profile of the group and of the epidemic. According to the group's Chair, the SPSN staff assisted them to develop linkages with the Tari General Hospital and Oil Search: *"this helps us to think of the sustainability of the project and we have learnt a lot during the process"*. Others interviewed indicated that the grant increased members' confidence and influenced local landowners to hand over land to the Tari Mission for the construction of the group's resource centre.
- The Kakambaru Strongim Komiuniti Klub uses sports to address social issues in four villages around Kainantu. Through the grant, 34 volunteers have attended training in sports administration, event management, and coaching and refereeing skills through courses run by the National Sports Institute. The project has also increased the participation of women as sports officials and administrators.
- Bulolo Ward 8 Women's group has trained and certified 15 Trainers in sewing who have now trained 100 women (and 5 men) to sew. The group's success has given them confidence to seek funding from government and the private sector so that members can have access to much-needed literacy training.
- The Dauli Seventh-day Adventist Church (Puju) has established a WatSan Committee, which received training with support from SPSN. The committee has engaged with the community to agree set times each day for access to water. This reduces waste and should ensure that water lasts through the dry season.
- At Gelegele Matalau Elementary, Mr Albert Luluai, Chairman of the Project Committee, commented that the Community Project Plan or *Komiuniti Prosek Plen* (KPP) had increased their knowledge of budgeting.

Democratic Governance

Government support and co-contribution

Monitoring reports indicate high levels of government involvement in 66% of all C2 projects and a further 15% of grantees indicate that they have kept government informed regarding the progress of their project. GoPNG support for grant delivery has continued to increase. For example, GoPNG contributions include support paid for CBOs' equity contributions (39%) and sub-national administrations have also provided many in-kind contributions (vehicles, people, etc.) to support fieldwork.

An SPSN study into the frequency and types of grantee engagement with government⁷ found that in 13 projects, engagement with government had increased as a result of the SPSN intervention (for six of these grantees, there had been no prior engagement with government). While this included engagement directly promoted by SPSN (government assistance with the Expressions of Interest and KPP), it also involved communities and CSOs seeking additional government assistance for implementation (e.g. technical input, logistical support, funding). Further examples are provided below.

⁷ Drawing on a sample of 15 projects (2 large, 3 medium, 10 small). Methodology discussed under M&E in Section 6.

2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

Increased demand for government services

There is growing evidence that the grants process is leading to demand by CSOs for improved services from their local governments. Monitoring reports indicate that seven CSOs are engaged in tracking service provision; 16 CSOs have increased their interaction with government to improve service delivery; six CSOs are supporting civil society involvement in the development of government policies; and 55 wards have been assisted to demand improved services from local government. Several examples follow:

- The Wewak Urban Women's Foundation is working with Wewak Urban LLG to deliver business development training and income generation activities (poultry) for women in the 12 wards of the LLG (see Wewak Case Study);
- The Hoskins Disability Sports Association has successfully negotiated with the Hoskins LLG for access to state land for the construction of their resource centre (see Hoskins Case Study);
- The Salelubu Women's Community Based Organisation has engaged with government in a number of ways as a result of their water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) project. The group successfully negotiated with the West New Britain Governor for funding assistance for their 10% equity contribution; Department of Health officers provided hygiene training and a demonstration of Ventilated Improved Pit latrines; and the group and the LLG have agreed that the LLG will be responsible for the maintenance of the water supply system. Interestingly, the group members report that they have gone on to register with the National Development Bank and applied for loans for income generation activities.
- The West New Britain Community Development Forum in Talasea District is working with government to address socio/economic issues (including gender-based violence, drug and alcohol abuse and training of village birth attendants and village health volunteers) and to then track the delivery of services provided by these trainees.
- The Bulolo Ward 8 Women's Group has successfully advocated for support from the Morobe Provincial Administration, its District Administration, and the PNG Forestry Authority. This has resulted in the provision of assets (land, sewing machines) to assist the group's activities. The group's chair is now the Ward 8 Councillor and Deputy Mayor of the Wau Bulolo Urban LLG (see Bulolo Case Study);
- The True Friends of Hela group has engaged with Tari General Hospital and with Oil Search to raise awareness about the activities of the group and to seek support for ongoing activities. The SPSN grant has given members confidence to engage with a range of actors;
- The President of the Kakambaru Komiuniti Klub states that the negotiation skills learned through the SPSN training are put to use by members as they negotiate with government and business houses for funds to support their activities;
- Members of the project committee of Gelegele Elementary School successfully negotiated with their LLG President for assistance with the 10% equity contribution and for a back hoe to level the land allocated for the classroom. Members indicated that the funding from SPSN has helped them put pressure on government to assist them with their education project.

The SPSN study found additional examples of collaboration that developed as a result of engagement with local government through the grant. For example, the Baptist Union has established a new and strong working relationship with the Telefomin District Administrator. In a primary health care project in

2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

West New Britain, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) have been prepared for signing between the grantee and various provincial government divisions. These will ensure that activities are not duplicated and that the government continues to support the grantee to deliver in remote areas. In six of the 15 projects, grantees successfully lobbied government for additional funding support.

In seven of the 15 projects, grantees sought technical support from government, including: agronomic advice on a rice project and a vanilla project; training specialists in maternal health care and infectious diseases; and WASH engineers and architects for supervision of construction of water and education facilities. Overall, interviewees indicated that their engagement with government was positive and provided them with opportunities to learn new skills and access new information.

Access to and use of services

Improved access to services is occurring in the areas of health, education, gender equality, and disability. In **health**, outcomes are in village and school WASH, primary health care infrastructure, primary health care worker training and HIV counselling and testing. To date, 4,185 women and 2,688 men have increased access to safe water at village level, and 2,184 women and 2,411 men to basic sanitation. School WASH investments have improved access to safe water for 1,342 female and 1,358 male students and to basic sanitation for 1,736 females and 1,054 males. Female (1,799) and male (339) students also have increased access to hand-washing facilities. Training in basic hygiene has been provided to 4,434 women and 4,048 men.

In the Salelubu Women's Community Based Organisation's WASH project, for example, the hygiene training appears to have been effective:

"The training was interesting and very educational. In the past I have been going to the river to bathe even though it is dirty. I also drink from little streams without second thoughts. After attending the training, I realised that what I was doing wasn't right. I am now looking after my health and cautious of my actions to prevent getting ill. Although I learnt about health in school, it wasn't explained in depth as how it was done when the health workers facilitated the training. The three days training has helped me a lot to look after myself and stopped some behaviours I have been doing in the past. The training also taught us about food preparation and how long this food can last, which was something totally new for me" (Daniel Kuti, 19 year old student).

These comments are echoed by members of the Mimanalo Ward Development Committee (WDC) who have also received hygiene training as part of their WASH project in Eastern Highlands Province.

In terms of water and sanitation infrastructure, 108 water supply points have been constructed or rehabilitated and 93 latrines constructed. Twenty-nine Water and Sanitation committees are functioning and on average 11% of the committee members are women. Six health facilities have been improved (aid posts, etc.) and the data on men and women accessing these facilities will be collected once the facilities are fully functioning.

Results in **education** include: basic education infrastructure, student access to schools, teacher training and curriculum, and non-formal adult training and vocational skills (see Lae Case Study for an example of adult education helping young women and men to leave behind a life of crime and move into income generation). Twenty new or refurbished classrooms have been completed (23 'other' education facilities have been built or upgraded), and to date an additional 137 females and 79 males have been enrolled in schools. Training of teachers has been completed for 171 women and 146 men and 231 schools have been supported to deliver an improved curriculum (mostly elementary).

2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

In adult training, 698 women and 460 men have been trained in literacy and a further 554 women and 820 men have participated in technical or vocational training. A further 824 women and 1,438 men have been trained in democratic governance and leadership.

Positive results are being achieved in **child protection** and **disability services** and are expected to continue to increase. For example: 87 female and 20 male vulnerable children were supported with child protection services; 39 men and 35 women with a disability gained access to support services such as literacy training and ability sports; 155 men and 55 women were provided with prostheses and assistive devices; and 53 men and 48 women were trained in disability awareness and 30 men and 27 women with a disability were supported to participate in socioeconomic activities.

The Hoskins Disability Sports Association has provided three rounds of training to persons with a disability (PWDs) in sign language, sewing and cooking, and training to 20 women in bookkeeping (see Hoskins Case Study). Regina Luvi, an ability athlete and mother, made the following comments about her participation in the training:

“When I attended the training, I realised the importance of saving in order to make more money. I have applied this skill in my little market to make life easier, especially for my child. I want the best for her. She now owns clothes and toys that any ordinary child in a normal family has.”

Services have also been strengthened in **law and justice**. Thirty three female and 84 male police and law & justice officials have been trained in child protection and gender-based violence and 206 women and 259 men have been trained in mediation and conflict resolution.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Level of involvement by women and the marginalised and vulnerable

Women were involved in the development or delivery of the majority of grants. Of 134 small, medium and large projects, 63% were assessed to have women involved in at least some aspects of management and in a further 18% women were actively involved in implementation. For 11% of projects, women were not involved in any aspect of planning, management or implementation. In 209 project committees, women are in positions of responsibility, and 11% of water and sanitation committee members are women. During monitoring visits, SPSN has raised this gender imbalance with the groups, and is encouraging them to increase women’s participation.

The involvement of people with a disability or HIV is lower, but not insignificant. Of 136 grants that have provided data on the extent of involvement of PWDs in project management and implementation, 15% indicate participation at the management level, 24% participation in project implementation, and for 21% there is no participation (for 15 projects it is reported that there are no PWDs in the project area).

Data for 130 projects show the extent of involvement of PLWHs as follows: for 57 projects there are no known PLWHs participating or benefiting from the project; of the other 73, for 25 projects (34%) participation is assessed to be at management level; for 14 projects (19%) involvement is at the activity level only; and for 24 projects (33%) there was no involvement of known PLWHs in design or implementation.

2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

Gender equality and social inclusion outcomes

One third of grants (32%) have a primary focus on gender equality (e.g. income generation for women, and reducing family and sexual violence), although all projects are intended to provide equal if not greater benefits for women.

For example, women and girls are the primary intended beneficiaries in many of the health, education and gender equality projects (the three largest sectors for C2). For health and education projects, 48 address village WASH, which is known to result in particular benefits for women and girls. Thirty projects support maternal and child health, and 20 support school WASH, with a particular focus on providing latrines for girls. In one case study of a village WASH project, informants indicated that a number of young girls had been raped whilst fetching water some distance from their homes. With the introduction of household tanks, the safety of girls and women has improved (Dauli Seventh-day Adventist Church, Puju).

Of the gender equality projects, 40 address savings/microfinance and 23 tackle income generation for women, while one promotes gender equality through sports. In the law and justice arena, 26 projects address family and sexual violence.

Income generation results achieved to date indicate that both women (1,314) and men (889) are being supported to engage in income generating activities; that women have gained greater access to agricultural technologies (604); and that significant numbers of women (3,089) have increased access to financial services. The case study of a women's sewing project in Wau/Bulolo found that women had been able to sell the garments they have sewn, despite illiteracy and lack of experience. Each of the women indicated improved confidence and positive acknowledgement from their families of their new contributions to their households (see Bulolo and Enga Case Studies below).

In the rights arena, 1,568 women and 2,559 men have received training on family and sexual violence issues and 543 women have been able to access counselling and refuge centre services. Clearly, some projects are assisting women to demonstrate leadership in their communities. The Karinz Women's Association project focuses on vegetables and sewing, but in order to establish the project the women had to work with the men to establish peace between the Ekari and the Karinz. During a focus group discussion, women agreed that the project has helped them to be advocates for peace in the three LLGs. When SPSN approved the project, women from the warring tribes were challenged to get their husbands' support, as indicated by Mrs Kesam Kapol:

"During the fight, I used to follow men and carry their bows, arrows and bullets because my husband was a paramount chief. I used to pray and cry every day for peace because I knew the young men and myself would die anytime... I used to struggle to sell my cash crops. But in 2012... I heard women talking about the SPSN project. Out of curiosity, I attended a project meeting and joined and since then, my husband supports me when I need it. I am so thankful."

Women's participation in leadership was also demonstrated in the Kakambaru Komuniti Klub sports project. Both women and men have been trained in sports administration and in refereeing in a number of codes. It is now common to see women officiating in competitions involving male teams, which was previously unheard of in the area of Kainantu.

Bulolo Case Study: Sewing for success in Bulolo

In 2009, a group of Bulolo women decided to form an organisation: the Bulolo Ward 8 Women's Group. Most of them were mothers, and many were married to plantation workers from the PNG

2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

Forestry Authority. These women wanted to do something new – to build better lives for themselves and their families. They started by cutting grass, selling food and catering to government offices. Then they applied for an SPSN grant to train trainers in sewing. Now, 15 mothers from the group have begun Training of Trainers (TOT), and have trained more than 100 local women in the craft of sewing. These women are now making their own clothes and the clothes of their children, and are also selling clothes. The success of the project has led to women gaining status in the community. Group chairwoman Awilu Soya was elected as a councillor for Ward 8, and is now the Deputy Lord Mayor of Wau/Bulolo Urban LLG. She successfully requested more hand sewing machines for the group to meet demand, and the MP for Bulolo donated 24 more sewing machines on top of the 11 funded by SPSN.

TOT trainee Jacklyn Waitet, 42, has long admired women who can sew. “I was very excited to attend the training and nervous handling the machine. I am unable to read or write and so I thought the training will be very difficult for me. During our second training I was able to sew. My husband and children were very pleased to see my handiwork and promised to support me. We are unemployed and illiterate mothers and with this sewing skill we now have the chance to generate income to support our husbands.” Another TOT trainee, Lucia Homba, 35, has four children and previously struggled to make ends meet. “Our only formal income is my husband’s salary working as a plantation worker. We budget from school fees to food but it isn’t enough. I was really excited to attend TOT training. One month’s training in sewing has given me a new perspective on things that I am capable of doing. It was such a wonderful feeling to see my own handiwork. My husband is very supportive of my training and I have started selling items that I have sewn. With this income, I am now able to meet some of the needs that we were not able to cater for previously.”

Plate 2-1 The group displaying clothes made for sale



2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

Plate 2-2 Jacklyn Waitet



Lae Case Study: Once were raskols: leaving the dangerous life behind in Lae

For the youth of East Taraka's settlements in Lae, the criminal world is often the only way to survive. "My life was not settled," said 24 year old man Kaiva Keri. "When life got difficult, I began to associate myself with friends involved in illegal activities, getting into trouble every day. We felt that life was really complicated for us to survive. How could we earn a living without money?" An answer lay in the personal viability training conducted by the Army Tattoo Youth Group, of which Keri was a member. Since 2006, the group had volunteered to cut grass around local schools and businesses to help beautify the area. With the help of a PGK51,000 grant from SPSN, training could be provided directly to the youth group's members. The grant also bought three lawnmowers, three wheelbarrows, four brush cutters, and spades and rakes. The youth group can now offer more professional landscaping and external beautification services and generate an income.

17 young men and 10 young women took part in the training, which is designed to help participants assess the strengths and weaknesses of their behaviours. Unexpectedly, a number of mothers from the settlements arrived on the third day of training and took part. Afterwards, Keri said he began changing his ways. "After the training, I was able to do something worthwhile and look after myself instead of doing criminal activities. I sell bottled juice just near my house. My younger brother who also attended the personal viability training is now baking cookies and selling them at the market. I am really happy and thank SPSN in supporting us youths in brightening our future rather than ending up in trouble every day."

Participant Cynthia Joseph, 23, said the training had improved her life. "As a young girl I encountered many problems in life. It was really hard for me to obtain necessities like school fees, bus fees, food, and clothing without money. I struggled everyday doubting myself and wondering how will I succeed in life. Now I am now able to look after myself. I used to spend most of my time chatting with friends, roaming around doing nothing, but I now realise that time is money and must not be used unnecessarily. I now do sales at a nearby market and earn an income. I am also able to budget my money and save up for later use." Other trainees have begun generating an income by baking pastries for sale, or by setting up informal stalls in the settlement's East Taraka Street and selling betel nut, tinned fish and rice.

2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

Wewak Case Study: From informal to formal economy: learning to run a poultry farm

Every day, women pick out good positions on the streets of Wewak to sell their goods – billums, cooked food and laplaps. While this informal trade helps them feed their families, selling on street corners is often only a step above poverty. For that reason, the Wewak Urban Women's Foundation of the Wewak Urban LLG has launched an economic empowerment initiative targeting the informal sector. Through this initiative, 24 women and 10 men have gained knowledge and skills in business management, poultry raising and animal husbandry and have begun using these skills to generate income. Project coordinator Marianne Moroso said she wanted to help people in the informal economy move into the formal economy. "When you sit out in the street ... you invite law and order problems. I wanted to bring them back to their respected areas and assist them to do skilful things."

SPSN funding of PGK273,000 has gone towards twenty days of training and the construction and populating of six semi-permanent poultry sheds across the six wards covered by the project, with each shed project managed by a female leader. Two sheds have been finished so far. One participant was single mother Louisa Sumpuk. "I was into poultry farming some years ago but I was unable to keep the business going," she said. "The problem was unwise spending and I didn't know how to save. I also didn't know about bookkeeping so the business went bankrupt. The business management training has showed me where my faults were with my own poultry farm."

Sumpuk has agreed to host one of the poultry sheds, which has been built on her family land. "It is our wish that the community as a whole benefits from this project, especially the women, so we can all live better lives," she said. The other shed has been built in Chambri camp, an urban settlement. Ward coordinator Susie Tommy said she had made an effort to get young men involved in building the shed to avoid later vandalism or theft. "The youths in this area are known for petty crimes so I have involved the youths on this project," she said. Tommy then sought out women who supplied baskets and billums to informal sellers to offer them the chance to help raise and sell the chickens. "The income from these sales can help them start something for themselves," she said. Challenges remain, however. Gaining the cooperation of other urban settlement women has been hard, as many women are very busy making enough money for their family to eat. The four outstanding sheds have also been held up over land use agreements.

Plate 2-3 Moem Village's chicken shed on Louise Sumpuk's land



2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

Hoskins Case Study: From disability to ability in West New Britain

Only five minutes from Hoskins Airport in West New Britain Province are the villages of Hoskins LLG. Here, a pioneering project to improve the lives of more than 170 people living with disabilities is underway. With a PGK79,000 grant from SPSN, the Hoskins Disability Sports Association has organised sign language, cooking and sewing training for people with disabilities, as well as bookkeeping training for 20 local women. Regina Luvi is a single mother who represented West New Britain at the 2012 PNG Games in powerlifting and javelin. She has not been able to use her legs since she fell from a coconut tree as a child. “I didn’t know how to budget well after a day at the market,” she said. “When I attended the training, I realised the importance of saving. I have applied these skills at the market to make life easier especially for my child. She now owns clothes and toys that any ordinary child in a normal family has. That is my biggest joy.”

For Lilian Tugume, who is deaf and mute, sign language training has given her a new voice. Her adoptive mother, Anthonia, also attended the training. “The training has made me really understand my daughter,” she said. “After the training, she began to sell ‘buai’ (betelnut) and ‘daka’ (mustard) and buys things that she wants or needs. The training has helped her make her own survival easier. She tells me she is determined to succeed because SPSN has shown that they do care about people with disabilities.” The grant will also go towards the construction of a literacy and life skills centre. Land has been made available for the centre by the local government and an agreement reached to build on state land, but construction has not yet started due to issues with procurement of materials.

Plate 2-4 Lilian and Anthonia Taugume



Enga Case Study: Turning the corner in Enga Province

Laiagam district in Enga Province is notorious for its tribal fights, fuelled by consumption of home-made alcohol known as steam, according to community leader George Lucas. But how do you encourage men in Laiagam district to move from the lucrative illegal economy of home-brewing alcohol or growing marijuana to the formal economy? For the Enga Peace Foundation (EPF), the answer is to provide an equally lucrative legitimate alternative: farming chickens and fish.

2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

Lita Kapipi was a drug cultivator and addict for 12 years. He whiled away his time playing cards and selling drugs to other provinces. Now, with EPF help, he has been trained to become a chicken farmer. With help from his mother, Lita sells chickens for PGK50 each. “I have seen a big change in my life,” he said. “I hope to venture into selling store goods to improve my way of life, such as building a permanent house, and also support my kids to complete their education and find a decent job.” 55 year old Di Poling has a similar story. “I had a brewing house for homebrew *steam*, but after I was considered for the poultry project I have destroyed all my equipment to brew homebrew and have ventured into poultry farming,” he said.

With funding of PGK79,290 from SPSN, the foundation asked the Maria Kwin Vocational Centre in Jiwaka province to run training courses in fish farming and poultry raising. Twenty one poultry farmers have been trained, 9 male and 12 female. Each received 100 chicks, with enough feed to raise them. 21 fish farms have been established after the training of 18 men and three women farmers, and a fingerling distribution centre established through the EPF. SPSN funding made PVC piping available to participating farmers, which has aided the establishment of the farms. Many non-members have now begun digging their own fish farm ponds and buying fingerlings as a result. Availability of fresh local protein will be of benefit for the local communities. Loo Popai runs the distribution centre. He now has nine fish ponds and has raised 5000 fingerlings that he sells to other fish farmers. He has also grown 500 mature fish, which he hopes to sell to the nearby Porgera gold mine.

The EPF project also provided three electric sewing machines to women leaders with access to generators. Twelve local women have been trained and can now use the machines on a user-pays basis. Jenny Maip hosts an electrical sewing machine, which she rents to local women and uses herself to make clothes. Her average daily income is now PGK200, with costs PGK20 for generator petrol and PGK10 for an assistant. “The profit from the clothes helps me purchase stocks for my store, which my husband and I run. Before joining EPF I was only involved in the agricultural activities and relied much on my husband’s income, but today I am able to contribute towards the household expenses as well as social obligations.”

Plate 2-5 Jenny Maip and the sewing machine



2 Component 2: Small, Medium and Large Grants

Plate 2-6 Loo Popai and his fingerling distribution centre



2.3 Risks/Challenges

New risks or challenges experienced (in addition to those included in earlier reports):

Key risk/challenge experienced in the past six months	Management responses
Stiff competition in supplier market for construction materials, resulting in additional logistic cost.	Many procurement orders involve backorders, which incur additional transport costs, and therefore SPSN has tried to ensure that purchases are made from suppliers who have the full stock on hand or they wait until the full shipment is complete and then organise the transport.
Very high ratio of building and WASH projects requiring design and material review by only two technical officers meant delayed procurement process and construction.	Recruited additional specialist Technical Officers who work on tasking notes for specific duties associated with grants. This has worked well and continues to be a cost-effective way to support grantees.
Misuse of funds is more likely heading towards program closure or transition.	SPSN has continued to advise Local Grant Committee (LGC) members, CDWs and grantees about fraud and how SPSN deals with it. SPSN now has the reputation that fraud will be dealt with severely and followed through with all possible means of criminal and/or civil action.
Minimise the transfer of projects from current phase of SPSN into the extension period, as this will create 'space' for other activities.	With the reduction in field offices, SPSN has identified competent CDWs to perform a greater portion of the monitoring and support to grantees. SPSN staff now travel less and coordinate the CDW support to projects. The aim is to finalise most C2 grants by the end of 2014 so that staff and CDWs can focus on the new grants and also on evaluation activities.
A minority of large and medium grants are excessively slow in implementation.	SPSN staff (especially Field Finance Officers) are providing proactive help with grantees' acquittals to expedite progress.

Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Expected End of Program Summary:

Total investment of AUD6.3 million (PGK 14.4 million).

Seven initiatives across eight provinces in the sectors of civic awareness, gender equality and education.

Reach to beneficiaries is currently estimated at 710,000.⁸

Component 3 aims 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.

Result Highlights

- More than 90 women survivors of violence, and 16 vulnerable female children, received improved services such as counselling and accessing refuge centres.
- 84 wards now demanding improved services from governments and 62 female WDCs in Morobe Province have formed a support network (ICDP).
- Peace unification ceremonies reconciling communities in Bougainville (Panguna Peace Building Strategy).

3.1 Activities and Outputs – Reach, Coverage and Quality

This component supports seven initiatives. The total investment for Component 3 is budgeted at PGK14.4 million, which is spread across projects addressing issues of Civic Awareness (PGK4.4 million), Gender Equality (PGK6.8 million) and Education (PGK3.2 million). Of this total budget, 49% (PGK7.1 million) has been spent to date.

Table 3-1 Summary of Initiatives

No.	Initiative	Value of funding agreements	Sectors
1	Panguna Peace Building Strategy (PPBS) – Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB)	PGK1,288,655	Civic awareness
2	Ward Planning Process – Madang province	PGK 1,500,000	Civic awareness
3	Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri (KLOM) – Western Highlands and Sandaun provinces	PGK 6,088,813	Gender equality
4	FSV Project – Eastern Highlands Province Family Support Centre	PGK 650,000	Gender equality
5	ICDP – Eastern Highlands, Simbu and Morobe provinces ⁹	PGK 5,603,488	Civic awareness
6	Manus Support: Community Development – Manus Province	PGK 3,323,000	Education
7	Village Assembly Strengthening Governance Project – ARoB	PGK 1,632,000	Civic Awareness

⁸ Reach increased from previous report to include the additional initiative in ARoB.

⁹ Funding for the ICDP is included in Component 1 rather than Component 3 as it began as a KP project.

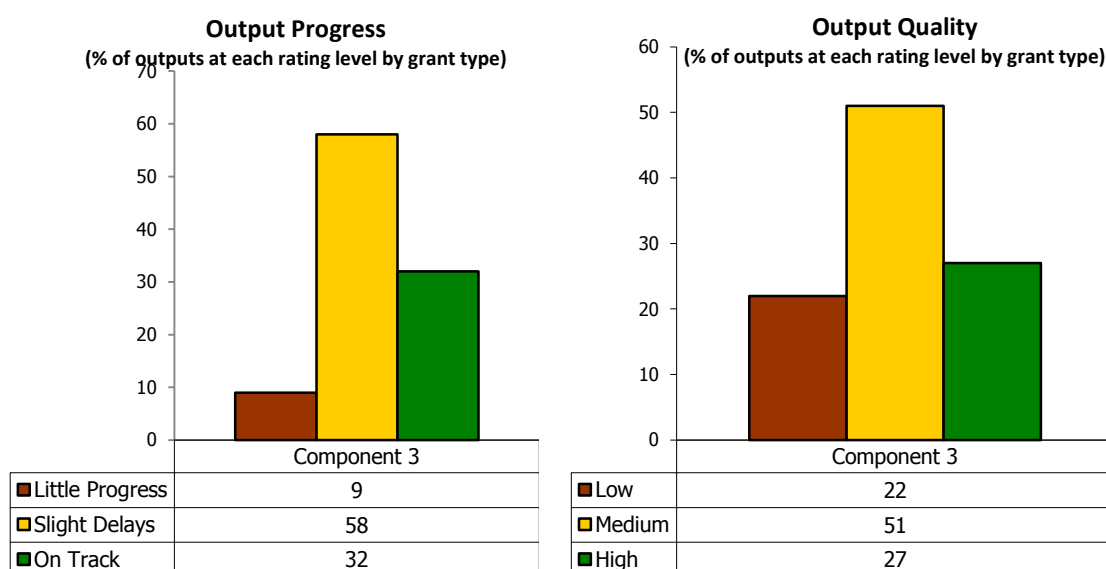
3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

SPSN's main activities are to support implementing partners with planning, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and general coordination.

Overall, progress has been slower than planned. In terms of output progress, 32% of all outputs are on track, while 58% had slight delays and 9% had little or no progress. This means that projects originally scheduled to be complete by June 2015 will now continue into the SPSN extension, using unspent funds. During the period, projects were able to progress some outputs that had been lagging (as evidenced by the lower figure of outputs with little or no progress compared to the last period). Most projects in Component 3 have government partners and in order to ensure sustainability of the outcomes, it is essential that these partners are involved in all aspects of the projects. This takes significant inputs of time and resources.

Regarding the quality of outputs (e.g. training courses, training materials, communications materials, etc.), 27% were of high quality, 51% were of medium quality and 22% were of low quality.

Figure 3-1 Component 3: output progress and quality



3.2 Key Outcomes Achieved in the Reporting Period

Capacity

Capacity of implementing partners continues to be strengthened as a result of SPSN support.

Sports grants were given to 16 sports organisations on Manus. Prior to the signing of the agreements, 48 sports association executives (10 women and 38 men) from the 16 organisations have gained skills in project proposal writing, project management and governance. The 16 new sports grants were valued at PGK305,301. Three sporting facilities were improved to accommodate the Manus Provincial Games with a grant of PGK114,699. This includes procuring topographical survey works for three sporting fields.

3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Plate 3-1 Sport grant signing on Manus Island



Members of the 16 sporting associations parade on the Pihi Manus Oval for the grant signing ceremony. Insert: Association executives and members shaking hands with DFAT representative, Counsellor – Democratic Governance, Robert Brink; Deputy Governor of Manus Province, Honourable John Popot; and SPSN Deputy Program Director Implementation, Martin Syder.

Stronger sporting organisations

Manusians are traditionally seafaring people and skilful in paddling, sailing and carving canoes. Andy Marsipal, President of the Manus Va'a (Va'a means canoe in Polynesian) Sports Association, and his new executives plan to turn these livelihood activities into competitive sports.

Marsipal said that efforts had previously been made to ignite canoe or paddling as a competitive sport through the Manus Sea Kayaking event staged in 1998 but due to a capacity shortfall, it has not made any progress. Marsipal says that with SPSN's assistance, local interest has been reignited. The SPSN assistance has also allowed LLG paddle clubs to be revived and registered with club membership increased to seven clubs.

"The financial and capacity support through two training workshops conducted by SPSN has now shifted our mindset on how to administer the associations based on good governance principles," Marsipal said. "We now must hold regular meetings to consult and reach consensus on any decisions we make."

3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Plate 3-2 Va'a Sports association executives and members, posing with DFAT and SPSN representatives, and the Deputy Governor of Manus, John Popot



Plate 3-3 Para Sports Association executives and members with DFAT, SPSN and Government of Manus representatives



Canoe paddling is a new sport to be included in the Manus Games in July and in the PNG Games later this year in Lae, Morobe province.

Schoolteacher Maryanne Mave is the president of the Manus Athletics Association. “Under the Manus Support – Community Development Initiative, we were taught new skills and knowledge on project proposal writing and budget development, which is something totally new and different to the way we did things earlier,” she said. “This new support has raised interest among many young people and will result in increased club membership and competitors”.

President of the Manus Basketball Association Robin Ponawan said “we have started doing things differently by consulting each other and reaching consensus on all our decisions to reflect good governance”.

The Eastern Highlands Province Family Support Centre Initiative follows from an identified need of the Eastern Highlands Province Family and Sexual Violence Coalition for a shelter for survivors of family and sexual violence where they can access medical treatment, counselling and referral support services. Construction of the building has commenced after the contract was awarded in May 2014 (see case study below).

3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

New Family Support Centre for Goroka

The Eastern Highlands Provincial Health Authority had received an Australian Government grant of PGK650,000 to build a new Family Support Centre in the Goroka Provincial Hospital. It will be a shelter for survivors of family and sexual violence where they can access medical treatment, counselling and referral support services.

The Australian Ambassador for Women and Girls, Natasha Stott Despoja, was in Goroka on the occasion of the grant signing ceremony in April this year to demonstrate her government's support for initiatives to end violence against women and children.

Plate 3-4 **Representatives at the grant signing ceremony**



Australian Ambassador for Women and Girls, Natasha Stott Despoja, with the Eastern Highlands Governor, Honourable Julie Soso, standing on her right; Minister Counsellor, Stuart Schaefer; and two members of the Eastern Highlands FSVAC at the grant signing showing off the grant agreement soon after signing.

Responding to a request from the Western Highlands Governor, the KLOM Initiative has provided training for city rangers and police officers from the Mount Hagen police station on gender sensitisation (13 participants) and gender-based violence (44 participants). The training used group discussions and role-plays based on case studies, newspaper reports, and photographs of gender-based violence. Participants reported that the training helped them to reflect on their past treatment towards clients, and that they are now more aware that survivors of violence are traumatised psychologically and need a friendly approach when they report to the police station.

A police officer participant said: *"I have learnt more on sexual violence, which is very important to my day-to-day duties as a police officer. We deal with this sort of violence and make referrals to the family violence unit. As a police officer taking lead in the area of gender and violence, I see that police fail many times to address these issues properly because we do not put ourselves in the shoes of the victims/survivors of different forms of violence."*

3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Female (46) and male (25) health workers from Mount Hagen and Vaimo General Hospitals and their district health centres participated in nine training workshops on case management of survivors of gender-based violence facilitated by the KLOM project. KLOM reports that the health workers now understand the need to provide a friendly atmosphere for clients to feel at ease, and a greater number of survivors are now seeking assistance.

The KLOM project is implemented in 10 communities, five in Western Highlands and five in Sandaun Province. In each community, two community members were selected (one female and one male) to be community mobilisers. After being trained, these community mobilisers conduct Action Group meetings, aimed to build men's and women's capacity to respond to violence against women and girls in the community, with particular emphasis on understanding laws and the legal process.

Plate 3-5 Community Action group meeting, Western Highlands Province



The KLOM Initiative also conducted a baseline survey in its project sites in April using household cross-sectional methodology. A total of 548 females and males in Western Highlands Province and Sandaun Province, aged between 15–39, participated in the survey. The aim of the survey was to measure the prevalence of sexual and physical violence amongst men to women and provide an update on medical and legal services among the survivors in the KLOM intervention areas.

Preliminary findings from the baseline survey in Sandaun and Western Highlands Province indicate that the incidence of women raped by men was 41% in Sandaun and 50% in Western Highlands Province. About 32% of men in Western Highlands Province and 10% of men in Sandaun confessed to having beaten their wife/partner. A full report is being compiled.

The PPBS team are now much more competent and able to respond to new peace building demands. This has been demonstrated through their work: mainstreaming of Panguna Leadership and Governance into the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) framework; mediation of Siwai crisis; documenting traditional Bougainville conflict mediation approaches; and supporting the Bougainville Peace Tank and the Bougainville Leadership Development Program with its initial research.

3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Democratic Governance

All initiatives support increased engagement between government, CSOs and citizens.

In the Manus Support – Community Development project, the Provincial Administration's Community Development Division has been empowered to engage with its citizenry through the strengthening of networks of the various sporting clubs and associations. Some of these networks had been dormant for the past decade, but the opportunity presented itself through the current initiative for greater collaboration and networking.

The KLOM Initiative now supports schools and the Education Division in Sandaun province on its gender sensitisation and child protection programs. The Sandaun Division of Education is being assisted to pilot a child protection club at Dapu Primary School in Vanimo, and 22 teachers attended training on gender sensitisation. The development of a gender-based violence curriculum is a major outcome of this training for the teachers and students, resulting in the gender-based violence committee formed in the school.

A successful outcome resulting from the ICDP Initiative has been the allocation of PGK500,000 from the Provincial Support Infrastructure Program to Ward 8 in the Warawaka Yelia LLG in the Obura - Wonenara District. The funding is for the rehabilitation of the Marawaka to Menyamya road and was identified through the ward planning process conducted through the project.

Through ICDP, GoPNG officers and local CBO partners have gained skills in ward planning (e.g. conducting Participatory Rural Appraisals, consolidating ward plans into one overarching LLG plan, and documenting roles and responsibilities of WDC members). The remaining 13 wards in Obura-Wonenara have now completed their Ward Development plans and have submitted them to their respective LLGs. Significantly, female WDC members (62) of Kome and Kapao LLGs in Menyamya District (Morobe Province) have now formed a WDC Women's Members' Network in support of their governance roles in WDCs and the LLG assemblies.

The PPBS implemented by the ABG continues to strengthen community cohesion through reconciliation peace ceremonies that are helping to unify fractured communities. In April 2014, PPBS conducted a unification ceremony of chiefs and ex-combatants for Ioro 1 Council of Elders at Parakake village. The ceremony was very significant because it was the first occasion for ex-combatants to publicly hand back to the chiefs that power that they had usurped through militant force during the Bougainville crisis. The ceremony was attended by 65 participants (10 Council of Elders and ABG representatives, 16 women, 12 youths/ex-combatants and 27 chiefs). Other significant reconciliation and unification ceremonies are captured in the case studies presented below.

Orami Reconciliation

PPBS facilitated a reconciliation ceremony on 4 June for former Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) ex-combatants from Orami (inland Panguna) and Panam villages of Bana District, over the killing of a Panam man who was accused of treason by BRA and executed without trial. His body was dumped inside a school toilet pit and has remained there for over twenty years until PPBS mediators facilitated a successful mediation and reconciliation culminating in the exhumation, repatriation and reburial of the remains of the body. The local members of the Bougainville Police witnessed the event.

3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Plate 3-6 Reconciliation



Reconciliation between the BRA perpetrators and the victim's relatives at the grave site – at Orami before the exhumation of the remains of the dead man. On the extreme right (Father Simon) and extreme left (Chief Blaise Iruinu) are PPBS Mediators overseeing the reconciliation.

Plate 3-7 Exhumed bones at Orami in a basket being repatriated to the victim's home village.



Following the July 2013 reconciliation amongst the three high ranking former BRA Commanders (Ishmael Toroama, Chris Uma and Moses Pipiro), each of the former Commanders vowed to resolve other high profile issues/atrocities committed under their respective commands. On 11 June 2014, approximately 1,200 men, women and children from the Kerei Nari constituency near Arawa in Central Bougainville witnessed a traditional mediation and reconciliation ceremony over the killing of seven men killed at Kerei Nari constituency during the Bougainville crisis, under Chris Uma's command.

3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Plate 3-8 Chris Uma at Dankinang in between two target plants denoting the neutral arena. All seven killings under Chris Uma were resolved following the Dankinang process



Chris Uma reconciles with victim families

Many atrocities were alleged to have been committed under Chris Uma's command. These issues remained unresolved over the past 26 years until the PPBS stepped into the picture.

One such case was the killings that happened in Kerei Nari constituency of Kieta District. Seven men were alleged to have been killed by the combatants under Chris Uma's command. It is understood that the Bougainville Peace Agreement provides a blanket pardon for such atrocities that occurred during the conflict. However, in reality both the victims and perpetrators need mediation or counselling to reconcile and move on in their lives.

On 11 June 2014, PPBS – together with Chiefs and relatives of the seven men killed – facilitated a traditional confrontation, mediation and reconciliation process called “Dankinang” in the Nasioi language. Dankinang is a traditional confrontation and mediation process that brings together the victims and perpetrators into a neutral arena that is specifically marked by two target plants spaced about 10 meters apart. The space in between the two target plants becomes a neutral arena (Dankinang) where the victim families can confront the perpetrators and accuse them of the killings. A neutral traditional chief sits adjudicates the confrontation process. Eyewitnesses are called upon during the confrontation process to verify or deny the allegations. The perpetrators also enter the neutral arena to confirm or deny the alleged killings. All the “toktok” that happens in the Dankinang, stays in the Dankinang and must be concluded at the neutral arena. Any information made public at the Dankinang cannot be used by anyone in the future to cause trouble. All cases begin and end at the Dankinang. The process concludes with the perpetrators being forgiven by the families of the victims and traditional shell money and food is exchanged to mark the reconciliation.

About 1,200 men, women and children and chiefs witnessed the Dankinang for the seven killings committed by Chris Uma and his men at Kerei Nari. The mediation ended with a reconciliation ceremony. PPBS are planning to follow similar traditional mediation processes for the other two high ranking commanders (Toroama and Pipiro). The peace building strategy is assisting ABG in strengthening unity across Bougainville in the lead up to the Referendum on Autonomy.

3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Service Delivery

In terms of the contribution of Component 3 to SPSN's core outcome indicators during the reporting period: over 10,000 women and men received awareness on family and sexual violence, over 90 women survivors received services such as counselling, accessing refuge centres etc. and 16 vulnerable female children were supported by SPSN partners through their work on child protection, through the KLOM project. Through ICDP, 84 new wards were assisted to demand improved services from LLG, District, Provincial and Central Governments. These outcomes are described further below.

In the ICDP initiative, its partner organisations demonstrated growth with SPSN support, for example in the strengthening of formal and non-formal learning environment. At the time of this report, the Provincial Education Division had approved the registration of three of the four new elementary schools in Obura-Wonenara District in Eastern Highlands Province, which would cater for the enrolment of 228 male and 213 female students.

The FHI360 KLOM initiative in partnership with the Vanimo and Mount Hagen General Hospitals provided counselling services to 434 survivors of gender-based violence during this reporting period. The clinics attended to 92 survivors in the months of January and February alone, and 16 of them were children. There are now more locations in the two provinces for survivors of violence to access counselling. At the same time, the KLOM networks report improved services being provided to survivors of gender-based violence at two of its main access points: the Well Women Clinic in Western Highlands Province and the Vanimo Family Support Centre in Sandaun Province. The KLOM project team continues to build the capacity of police officers to provide counselling services to survivors; however, a lack of office space prevents the establishment of counselling units within the police units.

The involvement of men in the KLOM Initiative through community mobilisation meetings in the Western Highlands Province has helped to result in the creation of Ward by-laws to protect women and girls. The community mobilisation meetings provoked the community to come up with other alternatives that worked within the law and order sector to stop violence, and to deal with gender-based violence instead of using retaliation, payback and compensation demands.

The peace work implemented by the ABG through the PPBS is helping to strengthen community cohesion, and to create an enabling environment for service delivery, and the planned referendum scheduled for 2019.

The Siwai Crisis Mediation plan is another activity initiated under the PPBS to deal with the underlying barriers to peace. The Siwai Crisis was one of the highest profile and most complex of all atrocities committed during the Bougainville conflict. Extensive consultations have been held in the past six months aiming to reconcile all stakeholders, including families and clans of the seven leaders killed, ex-combatants, ABG representatives and the police in both Siwai and Panguna. The case study below is an example of the progress taking place to unify these fractured communities. A key outcome is the establishment of the Siwai District Peace Security Committee, following a draft research report on the investigations into the Siwai crisis.

3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Siwai Crisis Mediation Plan: A path to achieving peace and harmony

After ten years of conflict on the island of Bougainville, hatred, bitterness and anger still exist between the people of Siwai and Panguna. A lot of combatants in the Bougainville Revolutionary Army came from Siwai, located to the south of Bougainville. During the crisis, many prominent Siwai leaders were tortured and killed in Panguna. To this day, ill feeling and animosity continues.

The Siwai Crisis Mediation Plan is a process aimed to unify these different groups. A preliminary reconciliation ceremony (Nomaingu stage 1) was held to bring together two family groups of the late leader, Anthony Anugu (his immediate family and the maternal clan), to share a common desire to carry out these consultations. Consultations are now going on for Nomaingu stage 2. Progress has been steady. The intention is that the process will eventually conclude with the exhumation of the dead leader's remains and their repatriation back to Siwai from Panguna.

Plate 3-10 Participants in focus group discussions at the first meeting (Nomaingu Stage 1 of the Siwai Crisis Mediation plan).



The process is offering some solace for Angelius Anugu (son of the late Anthony Anugu) and his family. Angelius was just 17 years old when his father was taken prisoner and later killed. He has therefore applauded the Siwai Mediation plan, saying it offers some hope in achieving peace. In his own words, Angelius Anugu says, "For me and my family, we are ready to forgive those who were involved in the arrest and killing of our father. All we want to do now is to be able to give him a proper burial here in Siwai."

Plate 3-9 Angelius Anugu



3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Table 3-2 Key outcomes by initiative

Initiative	Status
PPBS (ARoB) (PGK1,288,655)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March, SPSN accompanied DFAT in conducting a scoping mission in Bougainville. DFAT has now confirmed further funding for PPBS in the current financial year, July 2014 – June 2015. The Chief Administrator of ARoB submitted two information papers to the Bougainville Executive Council; the first on PPBS and the second on “Mainstreaming Panguna Leadership and Governance into the ABG Framework” as a means to gain political recognition and support from elected leaders on the work of PPBS. The Bougainville Executive Council has fully endorsed the work of the PPBS. PPBS is collaborating with the respective District Administrations to establish District Peace Security Committees to provide leadership and local knowledge into peace building work. The Siwai District Committee is already operational and the Panguna Committee is still being established. Peace ceremonies were held to help reconcile fractured communities. The volunteer networks (e.g. the Bougainville Peace Tank) have led civic education on the Bougainville Peace Agreement and on Bougainville Autonomy.
KLOM (Western Highlands and Sandaun Provinces) (PGK6,088,813)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The involvement of men in community mobilisation meetings in Western Highlands and Sandaun Provinces has helped to create ward by-laws to protect women. 44 city rangers and 10 police officers (all male) in Mount Hagen were trained in gender sensitisation and preventing gender-based violence. Health workers from the general hospitals and health centres in Western Highlands and Sandaun provinces received training on gender sensitisation and preventing gender-based violence. Training for 22 teachers in schools in Sandaun Province on child protection and sexual violence against children and women. These meetings have been integrated into the teacher's in-service meeting every fortnight. A documentary produced in early 2014 raises the profile of issues of violence against women and girls, and highlights tangible changes that are happening at the community level. The short film is titled “Harim Mi – Stori blo bagarap, stori blong kamapim gutpla”. (Hear me – Stories that hurt, Stories that heal). The film will be distributed once cleared for release. Livelihood training for 74 people (36 females and 38 men) in five communities in Sandaun Province, conducted by KLOM. ANZ provided training on how to be money minded to help build the capacity of people who are financially marginalised and vulnerable to being targets of the sex trade.
Ward, LLG and District Planning (Madang Province) (PGK1,500,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Madang Provincial Administration has returned unused funds to SPSN because the partner's financial system cannot accommodate the DFAT financial requirements. A decision on its future status is imminent once outstanding payments are finalised. Outstanding per diem payments have been made to participants of the TOT refresher course held in Madang.

3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Family and Sexual Violence Project (Eastern Highlands Province) (PGK650,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding Deed signed between the Eastern Highland Provincial Health Authority and SPSN on 24 April 2014. A tendering process was conducted using preferred suppliers in May and a construction company was selected to construct the Family Support Centre building. The Department of Works has been engaged to provide supervision of the construction. Construction commenced in early June.
ICDP (Eastern Highlands, Simbu and Morobe Provinces) (PGK5,603,448)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initiative has made significant progress in its fifth year. Communities have seen the benefits of their ward plans and have been allocated government funds for activities. 30 out of 31 wards in the Menyamya District (Morobe Province) had completed Ward Development Plans. There is a major challenge to deliver the Ward Development Plan of Ikumdi in Komme LLG, which is the furthest and most remote ward, making it difficult for the people to actively participate. The remaining 13 wards in Obura-Wonenara District (Eastern Highlands Province) have now completed their plans and submitted these to their respective LLGs. All 46 wards of Gumine District (Simbu Province) have completed their ward plans and submitted a consolidated and completed LLG plan. Skills training in adult literacy, cooking and sewing delivered to both men and women in Simogu and Wonenara in Yelia LLG, Obura-Wonenara District. Female WDC members (62) of Kome and Kapao LLGs in Menyamya District (Morobe Province) have formed a WDC women's member network in support of their governance roles in WDCs or on the LLG assemblies.
Manus Support – Community Development (Manus Province) (PGK3,232,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPSN Program Manager co-located within the Manus Community Development Office. Recruitment process completed for one Long Term Adviser and two Short Term Advisers. 16 sporting grants approved by the Provincial Steering Committee. The tranche payments for the grants were disbursed to the sporting associations following the opening of their bank accounts. Assistance was provided to the Manus Provincial Administration to host the Provincial Sports Games, including improvements to sporting fields, upgrading sporting facilities and supporting transport costs.
Village Assembly Strengthening Project (ARoB) (PGK1,632,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding deed signed on 10 June and funds disbursed in July 2014.

Overall progress against intended outcomes

Most of the initiatives are now showing clear evidence of sustained outcomes, especially for the Manus Support – Community Development initiative, PPBS and ICDP. The relationships built with government and partner organisations now mean that the work with communities is delivering the planned outcomes.

The CARE ICDP was planned to be completed in June 2014 but will now be extended to June 2015 as per the new grant variation signed in June 2014. On submission of its acquittal, there are remaining funds that SPSN has agreed for CARE to carry forward to the 2014/15 year to continue with some of its uncompleted tasks. It has achieved its intended outcomes and is currently undertaking both internal and external evaluations of its work.

3 Component 3: Improved Local Governance

Due to capacity shortfalls within the Madang Provincial Administration, it will no longer continue the ward planning initiative and the formality to close the initiative will be completed once all outstanding payments are made to service providers.

What response has been taken to improve progress towards the intended outcomes?

SPSN continues to actively support partners to strengthen their financial management and reporting systems, to allow reports to be submitted in a timely manner to increase accountability and to progress implementation.

SPSN has worked with projects that have remaining funds to replan their activities past June 2014 and utilise these funds to achieve additional outcomes. Some projects such as PPBS, Manus Support – Community Development and ICDP (and the new ARoB Village Assembly Strengthening Project) will receive new funding for the 2014/15 year. The KLOM Project will have a no-cost extension to utilise remaining funds and the Madang Ward Panning Project will be closed.

How likely are the outcomes to be sustained beyond the life of the program?

All initiatives are being implemented in partnership with government agencies to increase the likelihood of sustainability. Following the positive progress in the PPBS initiative in peace building, ABG (in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme) is developing a Bougainville-wide program modelled on PPBS. The new program will be funded by the United Nations Peace Fund and is likely to come on stream from mid-2014.

The KLOM initiative continues to integrate its work with the FSVAC in the two provinces where it works. This network of partners includes provincial hospitals, the provincial police, the district courts and NGOs.

ICDP has continued to work with local Members of Parliament and LLG Presidents regarding the use of funds from local sources such as the District and LLG Services Improvement Program for activities identified in ward and LLG plans. Some success has been achieved in this with the funding of suspension bridges through District Services Improvement Program funds.

3.3 Risks/Challenges

Key risk/challenge experienced in the past six months	Management responses
Gaps in civil society and government partner capacity, particularly in coordination, M&E and financial management.	SPSN continues to provide support for financial management, planning, M&E and general coordination.
The PNG Games might slow activity implementation as government and civil society resources are directed elsewhere.	SPSN is encouraging partners to negotiate minimal disruptions to program activities.

Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Expected End of Program Summary:

Total Investment of about PGK14.9 million (AUD6.6 million).

Sectoral focus on gender, disability and civic awareness.

Reach to beneficiaries is currently estimated at 1 million (a quarter of which are persons with disability).

Component 4 aims to strengthen collaboration of men and women for the promotion of democratic governance and to support local research initiatives.

Highlight Results

- Information on incidence of disability collected in West New Britain to guide improved budgeting and planning.
- National assistive technology guidelines drafted through highly consultative process.
- More than 200 people now have the skills to fit assistive devices appropriately.
- More than 266 adults and 30 children have gained greater independence through receipt of a wheelchair
- Early intervention for 121 children (out of 8,000 screened) with hearing or visual needs.
- 205 women at risk of gender-based or sorcery-related violence provided with counselling, mediation, paralegal services and in some cases repatriation.
- Two sorcery-related cases successfully prosecuted following paralegal training.

4.1 Activities – Reach, Coverage and Quality

Under this component, SPSN has supported 13 projects¹⁰ with a total value of PGK12.7 million under three thematic areas: disability, gender equality and civic awareness. Currently nine projects are active. The majority of these support two Australian Government initiatives, namely the Disability Inclusive Development initiative and the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative.

Table 4-1 Component 4: funding agreements by primary marker

Sector	No. of funding agreements	Value of funding agreements
Disability	5	PGK4.8 million
Gender equality	4	PGK4.7 million
Civic awareness	4	PGK3.2 million

In addition to resourcing, SPSN has supported the disability sector through: providing guidance to the design and implementation of projects; training and mentoring improved financial management, monitoring, reporting and project management; trouble-shooting; and facilitating dialogue and creating opportunities for networking and collaboration within the sector.

SPSN also houses a disability support officer engaged by SPSN through the Department for Community Development and Religion (DfCDR) disability project grant. His engagement in the project

¹⁰ The previous report listed 15 initiatives. This included two closed projects.

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

and input to SPSN's broader support to disability has helped to promote a sectoral approach to disability programming. This is also evidence of SPSN promoting inclusion in its program as a strategy to support the sector.

4.2 Key Outcomes Achieved to Date

Capacity

SPSN has helped to strengthen the capacity of government and civil society partners. Highlights are described below:

Disability inclusive Development

Human resources – To date, more than 40 practitioners (36% women) are now capable of fitting wheelchairs to meet clients' particular needs. In addition, the first ever national Wheelchair Service Training package has been delivered. Nine national trainers now have the ability to train others (Access to Mobility Program). This is helping to address a critical gap in services available for people with a disability. One participant, Almah, explains how this training has influenced her practices in the case below.



Name: Almah Kuambu. Age: 33 years. Position: Prosthetist & Orthotist (National Orthotics and Prosthetics Service, or NOPS)

After receiving training on basic and intermediate wheelchairs, I am confident in my work as a wheelchair clinician. I began to understand that wheelchairs are as important as a prosthetic and orthotic device and that a proper assessment, measurement and prescription must be made to deliver an appropriate wheelchair. The program has helped develop my knowledge and skills in wheelchair service delivery. As a person with disability working to deliver wheelchair services, my work has an impact on people's lives.

There are still many people out there that need wheelchair services and there is still a need to train more staff either in NOPS or other service providers as well so that services can reach everyone. Overall the program has helped increase the knowledge and skills of both technical and clinical staff of NOPS and I am glad to be part of that team to provide appropriate wheelchairs to people with

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

mobility disability in PNG.

Organisational capacity – SPSN has continued to help key organisations in the disability sector. For example, the National Disability Resource and Advocacy Centre (NDRAC) and PNGADP have begun to implement some of the processes identified in their financial management improvement plan. Partners' feedback on benefits they are experiencing in their organisation are included in the text box.

In addition, training has now been provided to all five Disabled Persons Organisations (DPOs) on governance, and ways to strengthen engagement with provincial governments to advance the rights of PWDs (PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons (PNGADP) project).

SPSN has strengthened us in basic bookkeeping skills, and other areas to guide the management and operation of the organisation. This has allowed us to re-examine and evaluate how we were performing (PNGADP, 11 March 2014).

SPSN has been very supportive in terms of building our capacity around finance and we have taken these lessons and it is really helping us in our Marsh project (PNGADP Chairperson, 06 May 2014).

"We thank SPSN for helping us stretching our advocacy beyond our borders" (NDRAC Project Coordinator, 12 May 2014).

Plate 4-1 Provincial DPO establishment training, Simbu



Networks and collaboration – The projects have also raised the profile of disability organisations and improved working relations in the sector. For example, the DPO establishment workshops provided a valuable opportunity to build relationships. In the recent training in Simbu, the President of the Provincial Council of Women invited women with disabilities to be a part of the Council, and made a commitment to provide an office space for women with disabilities in their resource centre. Representatives from the Women in Business program also provided information on opportunities for PWDs to access business opportunities such as loans / credit schemes. An example of the cooperation between two service providers that should directly benefit PWDs is described below.

"Through the Access to Mobility Program and the National Board for Disabled Persons (NBDP) / NOPS Assistive Devices Delivery Project, our relationship with the Physiotherapy department has strengthened. Previously NOPS and Physiotherapy, like most centres, do not work together, even

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

though they need each other when trying to fully address the need of a client.”

Prosthetic and Orthotic Officer in Charge – NOPS Hagen

Plate 4-2 **The Western Highlands Province team conducting a camp in Jiwaka for the Assistive Devices Delivery Program**



Information – The lack of information on the incidence of disability restricts effective planning and budgeting. The NBDP/NOPS Assistive Devices Delivery project is collecting information from every district in PNG (through clients’ registration forms for mobility devices). This could provide the starting point for a national database on disability.

Likewise, the pilot data collection exercise in one LLG in West New Britain will help inform disability programming in the province. West New Britain is the pilot province for PWD data collection and registration. The aim is to 1) register all PWDs in the province, 2) raise the community’s awareness on disability, and 3) identify the needs of PWDs. Forty-two communities and 56 schools were visited to conduct eye and ear screening on more than 8000 students and 1540 adults.¹¹ From this, 12 athletes with a disability have been identified for the Paralympics Games. This information will be valuable to help guide more effective service delivery for PWDs in the province. Learnings from this will feed into other provincial disability data collection programs. It is anticipated that this will form the basis of a national database for disability in the country.

The Motivation Equitable Access research was completed by the end of 2013. It highlighted the significant and complex barriers to accessing services experienced by people with a mobility disability. Findings from the research were presented at the Assistive Devices Forum to inform the drafting of the Assistive Devices Guidelines. It also helped to frame positive awareness-raising steps that could be taken by organisations and practitioners to increase service access in the future. This has been packaged in an Accessible Services Toolkit for NOPS and PNGADP to use for their advocacy purposes.

¹¹ Two-hundred and thirty-two were registered as PWDs, the largest group being age 6–15 male, most of them with a physical impairment.

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Plate 4-3 Outreach by team at a school in Hoskins LLG, West New Britain



Gender Equality

CARE's Women in Coffee project has identified ways to achieve greater gender equity as well as greater productivity in the coffee industry. After baseline research identified that only 3% of women had received training in coffee husbandry compared to 46% of men, 59 extension officers have been trained to better support men *and* women coffee growers. Extension officer Jasper's story below explains how he is now providing more services to women coffee growers as a result.

Jasper Savize, Field Extension Officer, PNG Coffee Exports

Jasper Savize works with Goroka-based exporting company, PNG Coffee Exports, as an extension officer. Here he advises smallholder coffee farming households in the Asaro area on ways to increase the quality and quantity of their production. Jasper explained that after participating in the training from CARE, he has learnt new ideas and ways of approaching the farmers. Previously he would only talk with men farmers but now he understands the importance of also talking with women famers and feels confident to do so. He now better understands the important role that women play in family coffee farming, and hopes to include more women in his trainings.



"Before I used to think that gender only referred to women but now I know that it refers to both men and women, and men have an important role to play in gender equality. I now see the importance in men supporting women to work in the coffee industry, and that women should receive information about best practice farming. My wife should also receive practical coffee training. In that way she'll be able to see how many kilograms of coffee yields how much money for the family. This is important as my wife does a lot of work producing coffee and she should also know about these things as it will help my family."

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Following paralegal training in Simbu Province, activists within the Oxfam-supported Highlands Women's Human Rights Defenders Network (HRDN) project now have a better understanding of how to document human rights abuses and a basic knowledge of the legal system and how to refer those at risk to relevant agencies. The HRDN and government stakeholders are now aware of the process and procedure in enforcing those rights in court when filing human rights and criminal proceedings for prosecution. Protocols have also been developed by HRDN and relevant partners to manage referrals for those at risk and are currently being used.

Democratic Governance

The initiatives have directly increased engagement between government and civil society partners and in some cases the private sector.

For example, National Assistive Technology Guidelines that complement the draft PNG National Disability Policy and National Health Action Plan have been written through a highly consultative process with disability sector stakeholders. Thirty-eight participants from seven provinces, representing PWDs, DPOs, government, disability service providers and educators were involved in the drafting workshop. The guidelines are intended to assist the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with a Disability (UNCRPD), to improve the coordination and quality of assistive device provision, and to help in negotiations with donors.

Plate 4-4 **Drafting workshop participants**



Oxfam's HRDN Project is also demonstrating the value of government and civil society partnerships, with strong cooperation developing between local police and civil society groups. For example, the Kerowagi District police station now provides office space for the activist partners in their old police station, and is actively involved in rapid response teams. Police officers are the first point of contact when there is a need to respond to situations of violence. The Kerowagi Task Force Commander explains below how the partnership between the police and women's group is helping to save lives in their community.

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Kerowagi Task Force Commander, Simbu Province

I am a policeman at the Kerowagi Police Station. The mothers, the Kup Women for Peace (KWP), brought up the idea that we should form a team to respond to urgent and emergency cases, especially sorcery-related and violence against women and children. Our Rapid Response Team is made up of NGO groups and police. I respond especially in life and death situations. Another part of my job is to try to arrest and prosecute the perpetrators.

We are quite happy with the support that KWP are giving, mainly in terms of fuel, communication, and allowances to assist us, and this partnership has worked well. A lot of this violence is viewed to be part of life. It is condoned and many people have lost their lives as a result. Since we started, it's been one year now, people are recognising the work we do and they are starting to report cases and more and more clients are coming. We have been saving many lives, rescuing them from situations of violence and we will continue to do that. As a police officer it is my job to save people's lives and the mothers have helped me do my job better, so I am satisfied.

Service Delivery

Disability inclusive Development

Improvements in service delivery have occurred through three avenues: 1. Advocacy and demand for improved services by PWDs; 2. Increased accessibility of services for PWDs; and 3. Improved quality of services through enhanced skills and knowledge of staff, and better resourcing and equipment of service delivery agencies. These results are providing opportunities for PWDs to have increased mobility and quality of life. Examples of these results follow:

- Over 50 district camps have been held to assess, fit and deliver assistive devices in 38 districts in 18 provinces across the country¹² (NBDP/NOPS Assistive Devices Delivery project).
- Over 266 people (60% men, 30% women, 7% boys and 3% girls) have received a wheelchair in Port Moresby, Lae, Alotau and Mount Hagen in the past 12 months and will be better able to participate in social activities in their communities due to increased independence.
- Following the testing of more than 8000 students for visual and hearing impairments, referrals were made for 121 children for specialist attention (West New Britain pilot PWD registration as part of the DfCDR grant). This early intervention could make a significant difference to the lives of these children. Thirty wheelchairs and assistive devices have also been provided to children.

One mother in West New Britain, Linihafa, shared the experience of her son receiving a wheelchair: *"Before, I used to put my son in an empty box to help him sit upright with pillows around him to provide support. Now [with the Moti-Start] my son is able to sit comfortably while I attend to housework. That is a great relief."*

¹² The number of clients to have received assistive devices will be available when client data forms have been received from the provinces.

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Plate 4-5 Team members registering clients for assessment



Plate 4-6 Callan Services Officer testing the eye of a patient



Plate 4-7 NOPS Technical Officer fitting an auxiliary crutch for a client



4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Plate 4-8 Callan Services Officer doing an ear assessment of a child



Plate 4-9 The Moti-Start Wheelchair for Children



With more than 200 people now trained to provide assistive devices (88 females, 117 males) for the NBDP/NOPS Assistive Devices Delivery project, expertise is now more widely available for PWDs across the country. Expertise in wheelchair service provision has been enhanced in National Capital District, Central, Morobe, Western Highlands and Milne Bay Provinces (Access to Mobility Project). In addition, each service site has been equipped with the tools and materials required to assemble, modify, maintain and repair wheelchairs.

PWDs who have received a wheelchair through the project have reported an increase in their activity and participation. John's story below highlights some of the ways that mobility devices are making a difference to PWDs' independence, happiness and opportunities.

Through this project we are changing the lives of people. These devices will change their lives, especially because many are marginalised in their communities. Nobody recognises them or helps them because they feel that if they help them, what will they get in return? By helping them we are giving them hope to live again. It gives me great job satisfaction to be a part of it.

Thank you so much to Australian Aid and its partners."
(Callan Services Officer engaged in the NBDP Assistive Devices Delivery Program).

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Name: John Hama, 35 years old from Central Province

After developing a spinal cord injury, John did not have access to a mobility device. He felt isolated from his family and saddened at the loss of his mobility and independence. After receiving a wheelchair through the Access to Mobility project, John feels that he has regained his life:

“Before the wheelchair, I used to be sitting in one spot in the house. When I got the wheelchair, I was happy that I could walk around and do work around the house, and see places – that brings me happiness. Having the wheelchair changed the whole way I used to think... I can play and mix around with my kids. I can also go and have a shower myself without asking anyone to help. This wheelchair has made everything possible for me.”



- The Women in Coffee project is working with coffee companies and extension workers, particularly with men, to change their attitudes and practices to be more gender equitable in the services they provide, and to remove barriers to women's meaningful participation in the coffee industry.
- Improved services for victims of violence – A network of 35 activists in Eastern Highlands Province, Simbu and Jiwaka now supports 247 persons (205 women and girls, 42 males) at risk of sorcery-related violence and other violence with assistance such as counselling; referral to health, legal and justice services; refuge accommodation; mediation; paralegal services; and repatriation.

Gender Equality

Rapid Response Teams in the target provinces of Simbu, Eastern Highlands Province and Jiwaka continue to attend violence and trauma related cases, particularly sorcery-related violence. This service is first of its kind, and helping to bring the scale of this problem to light. There has been a growing demand in the number of requests from clients in the past couple of months.

Plate 4-10 A family now happy as they have been repatriated after fleeing from their community. They have been assisted with funds to build their new home



4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Following the paralegal training received by Oxfam HRDN partners, four sorcery-related cases have been supported through the formal court system. Two cases have been successfully prosecuted, and the other two are still awaiting their court dates.

Mary Kini, Coordinator – Highlands Women’s Human Rights Network Secretariat

We provide services to the entire province so we have focal people on the ground in each district to report to us when there is an emergency. Depending on where the case is, we get the district police to respond. We have a relationship with all the district police officers. Then we have our councillors on the ground (around 20) that help with the response. So if there is a case we can respond quickly.

This project has helped us to build a good relationship with the District Management Team and also with the Deputy Governor, Officer in Charge in Kundiawa, the Public Prosecutors Paralegal section, and the Court House. When they see KWP on a referral letter, they act upon it. We also work with community development officers too. Previously we were scared to go to the court house. Now we are confident and can approach them. The community also depends on us. They come to us for help and we make referrals for them. They have high respect for our work.

Plate 4-11 Members of the Rapid Response Team, including the chairperson at the far right, two members from the HRDN, the Task Force Commander, and the Kerowagi District focal person standing in front of the KWP office (previously the old district police station)



Overall progress against outcomes

SPSN support has significantly influenced the shape and direction of the disability sector in PNG. For example, SPSN’s support for the review of the National Disability Policy helped stakeholders to reach a consensus on their vision for the future. The policy also clarifies the roles of each agency (which the organisations are now aligning themselves to), leading to clearer referral pathways, among other benefits. This is contributing to greater partnerships and efficiencies in the sector.

The CBR strategy and Action Plan 2013–2016 drafted through the NBDP/NOPS grant is also helping to guide the shift from centre-based care to community-based support. This is helping to bring services within reach of more PWDs.

Overall, the Disability Inclusive projects have delivered well on their expected outcomes to date. The sector has achieved stronger recognition and involvement from GoPNG, and has facilitated hundreds of people with disability to have improved mobility and opportunity to access a range of services.

“The SPSN program ... did a marvellous job by steering disability activities and developing a cohesive group of disability stakeholders moving forward together... The support provided through

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

the financial backings from the Australian government for the review of the national policy on disability has highlighted what we could do better and this is being articulated in the revised policy.”
(PNGADP Chairperson, 29 June 2014)

PWDs are also more aware of their rights, and how to access the support they need. For example, in a recent PNG Development Forum in Port Moresby, PWDs spoke out on the need to be inclusive when looking at infrastructure and transport developments. This has been taken up in the recommendation of the forum to be put forward to government.

Now in their second year, the *Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development* initiative projects have begun to achieve some significant outcomes. For example, the CARE Women in Coffee project has demonstrated changes in male extension officers’ practices towards working with women coffee growers. This is an important step towards mainstreaming gender equity in this industry. The Oxfam HRDN project is helping to protect women at risk of violence, particularly relating to accusations of sorcery, and for perpetrators to be prosecuted.

Likelihood of sustainability

Efforts to increase the likelihood of sustainability have included engagement with government (through both the disability and gender equity activities), advocacy efforts influencing government policy (e.g. the (draft) national disability policy), and building human resources in PNG (e.g. to maintain mobility devices). Some sub-national agencies have also increased resources, e.g. Simbu Province has committed PGK500,000 to disability work.¹³ However, there is still the need to ensure that funding is included in recurrent GoPNG budgets, not one-off initiatives. There is for example, no GoPNG commitment for funding wheelchairs and other mobility devices. Stronger incentives might be needed to leverage this support.

Table 4-2 Status of Component 4 Initiatives

Initiative	Status
Disability Sector	
Access to Mobility in PNG. Strengthening and Empowering People with a Disability. Motivation Australia (and NOPS and PNGADP Persons) PGK1,694,941	Now complete, this two-year grant has been active since June 2012. The grant aimed to create more equitable access to assistive technology for people with a mobility disability. All outputs have been completed, including: training on wheelchair service provision and TOT for the establishment of a team of national trainers; research into equitable access; service provision in Port Moresby, Lae, Alotau and Mount Hagen properly equipped to provide services; and a draft outline of the National Assistive Technology Policy is now in place.

¹³ This funding is intended to support disability sports, drafting of the provincial disability policy, and collecting data on the prevalence of disability in the province.

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Initiative	Status
Disability Inclusive Development Initiative: Department for Community Development Elderly and Disability Division (and the National Advisory Committee on Disability Secretariat) PGK607,000	Although signed in 2012, work on this grant only commenced in February 2013. The grant aims to achieve the effective ratification and implementation of the UNCRPD and complete a review of the National Disability Policy. The lead partner is the DfCDR through its Disability and Elderly Division. Recent achievements include: awareness on the UNCRPD and its implementation, the National Disability Policy final consultations completed and now being compiled by a Working Committee in its fourth draft, a PWD registration and data collection pilot completed in one LLG in West New Britain as part of their provincial registration initiative to establish a provincial database for PWDs. Plans for a PWD data collection training manual to be rolled-out in other provinces.
Strengthening of DPOs in PNG. PNGADP PGK238,000	This grant is now completed. Signed in 2012, it focussed on UNCRPD awareness and strengthening advocacy capability among PWDs, supporting the establishment of a provincial DPO network, delivering a PWD economic development training program and strengthening the PNGADP secretariat. Outputs included five DPO establishment trainings completed, a major DPO and stakeholders networking and UNCRPD induction workshop involving several government agencies, regional and bi-lateral development partners, private sector, DPOs and service delivery organisations and improvement of financial management and operations following a JOA.
Awareness and Advocacy for the Disability Sector. NDRAC PGK351,960	<p>This grant was signed in May 2013 and supports NDRAC to continue their role as an information sharing and advocacy champion for the Disability Sector in PNG. The grant contributes to core operating costs as well as programs that increase understanding of UNCRPD; enhance networking with stakeholders for PWDs: build confidence and capabilities of PWDs; act as a focal point for disability information; and strengthen NDRAC's organisational capacity.</p> <p>To date, NDRAC has issued a disability Network Magazine with five media stories. It is currently putting together a PNGADP promotional magazine, PNGADP website and relevant information and communications technology materials. A DVD documentary on DPO establishment in Milne Bay has been completed and disseminated through the PNGADP DPO and SERC network in the provinces, website developed for NDRAC and PNGADP, a Communications Strategy drafted for NDRAC, disability sensitisation initiatives with schools, the media and the Divine Word University. The project is now in its final tranching.</p>
Assistive Devices to PWDs in PNG. NBDP (and NOPS and PNGADP and National and Provincial Hospitals) PGK1,942,400	This grant was signed in June 2013 to strengthen CBR programs, through the provision of appropriate assistive devices and equipment for rehabilitation. Linked to this is training in assistive device maintenance and development of data sets on disabilities requiring assistive devices. Progress to date includes the procurement of all 27,000 assistive devices; a National TOT training followed by 16 provincial trainings for the provision and maintenance of assistive devices; a CBR workshop completed, out of which a draft National CBR strategy and Action Plan (2014–2016) was developed. District delivery camps of the 27,000 assistive devices have commenced, with 38 districts across the country completed.

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Initiative	Status
Gender or Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development	
Regional Gender Workshop PGK50,000	SPSN assisted in organising and part-funding a Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development design workshop in May 2013. The workshop was attended by 125 representatives from 14 provinces, 48 organisations, six donor organisations and five government organisations across PNG. Over the course of the two days, partners shared presentations of examples of effective empowerment of women; women in business; market access; women's leadership in the public, private and community sectors; and social protection. One of the most important outcomes of the workshop was the opportunity for linkages to be made between CSOs, churches, government, international NGOs, academic institutions and donors. The workshop developed 16 recommendations that focussed on: ways of working; women's leadership; economic empowerment, and the prevention of and response to violence against women.
Care Australia – Women's Empowerment in Coffee Project PGK2,942,200	<p>The project promotes the economic and social security of women in coffee production in the Highlands working through government and private sector partners in the coffee industry. The project commenced in July 2013. To date, it has: completed a baseline study to determine women's participation in the coffee industry; signed an MoU with the Coffee Industry Corporation and MoUs with two of the largest coffee export companies in the country to partner with them on the project; and conducted gender audit and training with the two partners to improve gender equity in their programs and workplace policies, including the design of four training modules, completion of two extension service reviews, and signing of an implementation agreement with the Coffee Industry to commence activities in July 2014.</p> <p>The baseline found that although over 80% of the women interviewed said they were involved in all aspects of coffee husbandry, only 3% women surveyed had received any type of training on coffee farming, compared to 46% of men surveyed. Men were found to be the main decision-makers in the family. One of the main mediums through which women receive information is the radio. This information has been instrumental in the design of trainings and partner extension programs that support coffee farmers.</p>
Oxfam International (PNG) – Strengthening the work of the HRDN in the Highlands of PNG PGK964,589	The aim is to strengthen the highlands women's HRDN and support three partners in the network to document and address human rights abuses and sorcery-related violence and killings, including repatriation of victims. Implementation began in July 2013. Key outputs achieved include: Paralegal Workshop for three partners and nine stakeholders (partner affiliates and government officers; Government Officials workshop to canvass a whole-of-government approach to deal with sorcery-related violence; and research completed and findings shared with relevant partners in Goroka and Port Moresby. Grants to partners to support service delivery are ongoing. Three Rapid Response Teams are operational; protocols for repatriation have been developed for the three partners and followed; and three lead network members have small functioning secretariats with basic equipment and core policies and procedures in place on finance, data management, and child protection.

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Initiative	Status
World Bank Community Driven Development Independent Monitoring Project PGK839,656	<p>Now completed, the objective of this project was to monitor the inclusion of marginalised groups (particularly women) in decision making, implementation and the sustainability of community-driven-development projects financed in ARoB (Inclusive Development in Post Conflict Bougainville project), and Western and Central provinces (Rural Service Delivery and Local Governance Project).</p> <p>An agreement was signed with Tanorama to conduct the monitoring in September 2013. Five deliverables (including a finalised work plan and four field missions) have been completed and reported on for the Bougainville project as well as the Western and Central provinces projects. Monitoring identified factors such as compliance with the project design, support and oversight of local government authorities, an enabling environment (e.g. social capital within the community), the extent and quality of technical input, and the critical participation of women throughout the project cycle as managers of the project in line with good governance and management practice. Findings have been shared with the World Bank and relevant stakeholders, including government and DFAT.</p>
Other initiatives	
Lowy Institute – Emerging Leaders Youth Network PGK233,939	This initiative seeks to expand on the emerging leaders' forum work conducted in Port Moresby in 2012 by bringing 10 young PNG leaders to engage with young leaders from Australia. The Emerging Leaders Dialogue took place over three days in Australia in November 2013. In light of the dialogue, there has been progress made with setting a youth network between the two countries. This includes the establishment of an alumni group, and an online space for continued dialogue as well as continued participation in future events.
Additional Support to Contribute to Strengthening PNG Electoral Systems for the 2012 Elections PGK2,798,500	Initial inputs for 30 CSOs to conduct civic education activities for the 2012 elections were completed. In 2013, a performance audit of CSOs participating in awareness and civic education activities for the 2012 Elections was completed and a further 12 CSOs were supported to provide civic education activities for the 2013 local government elections.
Proposed Initiatives	
Research Topics 4 studies @ PGK100,000	Evaluation studies will be done across the SPSN program to inform future DFAT investments. Topics are yet to be selected but will focus on understanding the outcomes of SPSN and the effectiveness of each of the components.

4.3 Risks/Challenges

Key risk/challenge experienced in the past six months	Management responses
Limited financial capacity of partners to report and acquit funds.	SPSN support to partners has helped improve the reporting and acquittal of funds and, in some cases, the financial management of their organisation.

4 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration

Key risk/challenge experienced in the past six months	Management responses
Limited coordination and direction between national agencies and sub-national government.	For the disability sector, national level departments need to liaise more with DfCDR in the provinces for them to support the projects that are being implemented. In trying to address this gap, projects have as a deliberate measure tried to include and consult provincial governments in activities so that there is support for sub-national action.
Funding has declined from GoPNG for the disability sector	The Disability Sector organisations are discussing requesting SPSN management and DFAT to support higher level talks with government and the respective departments, including the Department of Health and DfCDR, to come to some agreement and understanding on funding for the disability sector.
Internal politics within the DfCDR has delayed key outputs for the disability sector i.e. launch of the disability policy	Stakeholders have viewed this as a blessing in disguise and an opportunity to continue work on the policy draft to have it finalised and ready for the launching.

Component 5: Capacity Development

Expected End of Program Summary:

Total planned investment of AUD5.2 million.¹⁴

Direct training provided to 17,000 beneficiaries to date.

Component 5 seeks to strengthen PNG's human capital for the practice of democratic governance. In addition, the component aims to address capacity development gaps across the other SPSN components (in line with the SPSN capacity development framework).

Highlight Results

- 55 CDWs and GoPNG District Community Development Officers from four provinces gain knowledge and skills in M&E (73% women).
- SPSN partners deliver training to 1,216 participants (49% women) in economic empowerment and employment skills, women and children's rights and disability services.

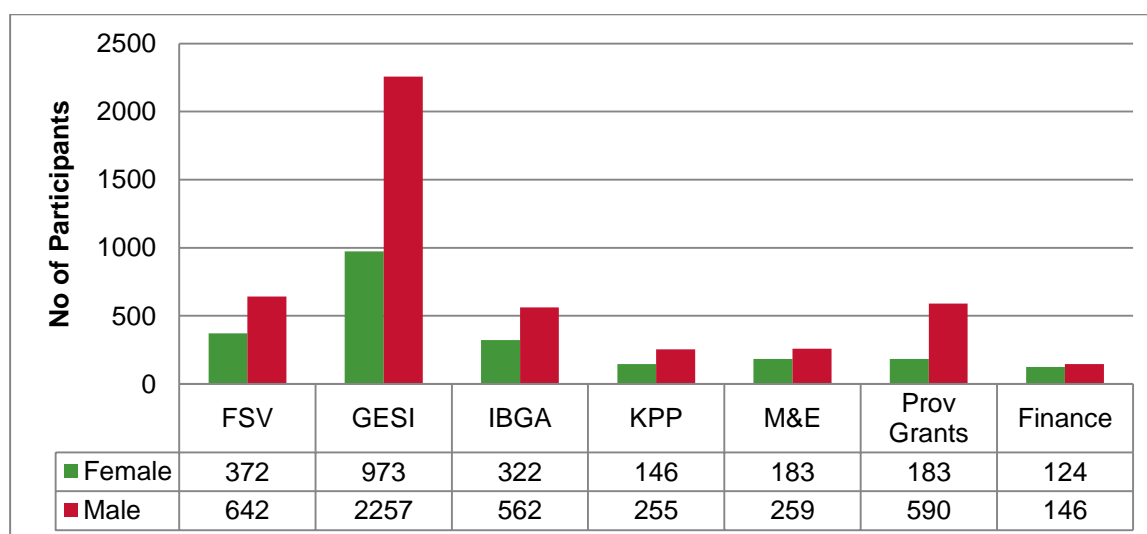
5.1 Activities – Reach, Coverage and Quality

To date, SPSN has provided training to over 17,000 people, including approximately 6,000 women (35%) and 11,000 men. This includes training delivered directly by SPSN and training delivered by partners. The actual number of people trained under Component 5 is 2,419, which has exceeded the intended outputs of training for 2,000 individuals.

Training by SPSN

Figure 5-1 describes the main Component 5 training events delivered by SPSN to date.

Figure 5-1 Participants by training type and gender: SPSN inception to 30 June 2014¹⁵



¹⁴ As part of the extension phase agreement, this component has been increased to AUD5.2 million from the original budget figure of AUD3.69 million (as per the previous report). This is to cater for training events which had been recorded under operational expenditure but have now been reallocated under the Component 5 budget line.

¹⁵ FSV = Family and Sexual Violence; GESI = Gender, Equality and Social Inclusion; IBGA = Implementing briefing and grant agreement training; Prov Grants = training provincial and district government staff on SPSN grants program.

5 Component 5: Capacity Development

The focus of SPSN during this period has been the provision of M&E training to over 55 CDWs and GoPNG District Community Development Officers (27% women) in four provinces.

Table 5-1 Provincial M&E training

Province	Male	Female	Total
ARoB	15	8	23
Oro	7	1	8
East Sepik	8	2	10
Central	10	4	14
Total	40	15	55

Training by Partners

Partners have also delivered training to 1,216 participants (49% women) within this reporting period. Primary areas of training have included economic empowerment and employment (358 participants) and women and children's rights (282 participants) (see Table 5-2).

Table 5-2 Partner-delivered training: C2, C3 and C4: Jan–Jun 2014

Type	Female	Male	Total
Economic empowerment and employment skills	128	230	358
Women and children's rights	141	141	282
Disability	111	91	202
Health	79	58	137
Other cross-cutting issues	52	48	100
Education and literacy	55	36	91
Management, governance and leadership	24	22	46
Total	590	626	1,216

CDW Standards

The other ongoing activity for Component 5 has been the CDW standards. Despite considerable effort by SPSN staff in meeting with the National Apprenticeship and Trade Testing Board (NATTB), there has been little progress in resolving the outstanding CDW accreditation matters. Specifically, a number of CDWs are awaiting certification or an upgrade of their certification level. To finalise this process, completed assessment records signed by certified assessors and photographs of the CDW are needed. Unfortunately, there is currently a standoff between CDWs who claim to have submitted the information and NATTB reporting that they do not have the information. In the past, the SPSN C5 coordinator kept these records secure. However, since this position was made redundant, the certification system has broken down. The lack of ownership and management of the process is raising concerns about the sustainability of the CDW accreditation system.

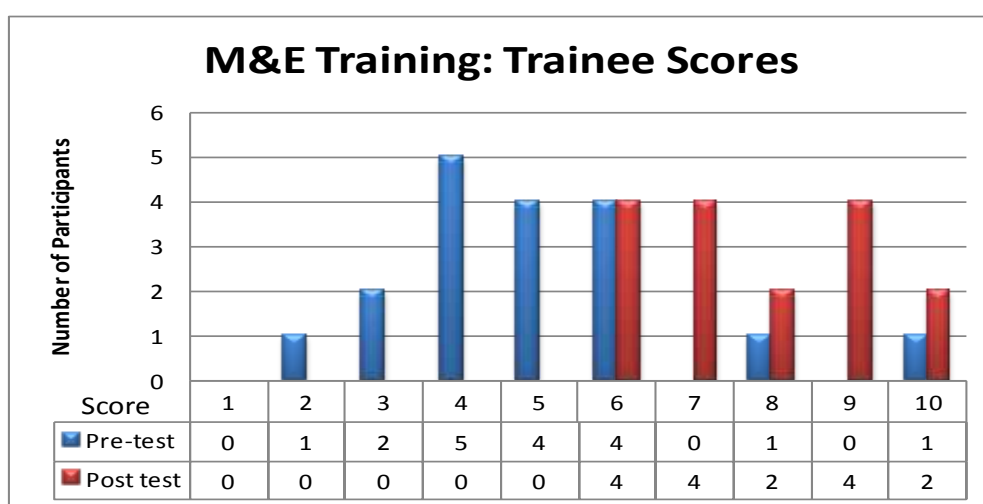
5 Component 5: Capacity Development

5.2 Key Outcomes Achieved to Date

Monitoring and Evaluation Training

GoPNG District Community Development Officers and CDWs demonstrated increased knowledge, skills and confidence in assessing the outcomes of community development activities as a result of the SPSN M&E training events (source: participant feedback through surveys and trainer observation). For example, participants' knowledge at the training event in Jiwaka Province increased from an average of 5.0 before training to 7.8 after training. See Figure 5-2.

Figure 5-2 M&E training: trainee scores



Although it is too early to measure longer term learning and practice change outcomes, the training was designed to equip participants to assess the quality of project processes and outcomes, identify lessons for application in other initiatives within and outside of government, and enhance the quality of information collected for both SPSN and general use.

Detailed training reports are stored in the SPSN database.

Equality and Social Inclusion

SPSN seeks to achieve a gender balance in all training events, but for reasons noted in earlier reports, this is challenging in the PNG context. While training events (from inception to December 2013) have had an average participation rate of 34% for women, the training delivered during this reporting period included an approximately equal number of women participants (50% participation rate).

No PWDs were reported as having participated in the M&E training but, as noted above, disability inclusion training has been a central focus of training provided by SPSN partners (202 participants in the past six months). Developing skills in M&E for stakeholders working with PWDs will continue to be one of the focus activities during the next reporting period.

Overall progress against intended outcomes

The intended outcome was to build the capacity of men, women and children to promote the practice of democratic governance. The component sought to do this through a series of institutional and

5 Component 5: Capacity Development

individual grants. While the majority of SPSN M&E and training assessment data points to a very positive capacity development experience, detailed effort is needed to research and then consolidate these outcomes. Component 5 has progressed well in quantitative terms, delivering training to 2,419 people where only 2,000 were targeted, while across all of SPSN over 17,000 have participated in SPSN-initiated training events. Training and capacity development provided has developed practical grant and project management skills, while on the democratic governance front the themes of inclusivity, participation, legitimacy and accountability have been the main principles underpinning all training approaches and materials.

The area of most concern has been the CDW standards, where the institutionalisation of these processes has not been successful to date. The CDWs, however, have continued to be a success story of the program, with individual CDWs across the country ensuring that the various SPSN grants are supported from design through to delivery and completion.

Sustainability

Institutionalisation challenges for CDW system

There has been considerable investment by DFAT in the CDW accreditation and standards system through SPSN and predecessor programs. The lack of progress with the CDW system has been a growing concern described in previous reports, with the sustainability of outcomes under threat. Key issues have included:

- A seeming loss in motivation by CDWs and the Community Development Workers Association – a number of the CDW executives and senior CDWs were engaged under the LNG and other resource projects. The acute shortage of skilled personnel meant that CDWs were in demand. While this serves as vindication of the CDW system's ability to develop competent individuals with useful skills to offer, it also demonstrated the fragility of the CDW system as it currently stands. Now that the LNG has wound down slightly, a number of executives and senior CDWs have returned and indicated their interest to move forward with the system.
- Lack of ownership and support by NATTB in strategic and budgetary terms – NATTB has not demonstrated any ownership in terms of prioritising CDW action or providing budget to complete outstanding matters urgently. As NATTB is traditionally linked to technical/vocation trades, there may be an argument that CDW standards may not fit with this agency.
- Lack of involvement by registered private and public sector institutions in the system – There are currently no registered training providers able to deliver the CDW standards. This means that CDW training has only been available to people who have been able to participate in the SPSN training.

In summary, the long delays, the complexity of issues described here, and the seemingly declining outcomes for this important investment suggest that special attention, and a revised strategy, will be needed to identify a realistic way forward.

M&E skills

M&E skills are an integral part of project management. Participants in SPSN's M&E training are now in a stronger position to undertake assessments of future community and GoPNG investment and to identify lessons to improve future community development activities. Feedback from the individual training reports indicates that the training provided is both relevant and consistent with the management processes that GoPNG uses and is seeking to improve. A tracer study will be

5 Component 5: Capacity Development

undertaken by SPSN within the next 12 months to determine the influence the training has had on participants and the relevance and impact for Government and communities alike.

Overall strategy for C5

For the extension phase, attention in Component 5 will be given to:

- Identifying a realistic way forward for the CDW standards
- Continuing with capacity development activities such as the M&E training
- Identifying new and relevant training that can meet needs and be delivered by registered training organisations rather than the now greatly reduced numbers in the SPSN team.

5.3 Risks/Challenges

Key risk/challenge experienced in the past six months	Management responses
Low ownership of the CDW standards and accreditation system by NATTB.	Consultation with NATTB, Community Development Workers Association and other stakeholders to prepare an updated strategy to inform future DFAT investment.
Future access to and distribution of SPSN training and capacity development materials and databases.	Due to delays described earlier, no solution identified to date. The plan is to identify interested parties as part of the updated strategy described above.
Loss of CDW network personnel to other employers.	Continue to utilise and involve CDWs in SPSN activities until future updated strategy described above identifies longer term options.
Training may not be drawing in PWDs or equipping participants to take account of social inclusion.	Update social inclusion materials for use in future courses and train a cadre of people with skills and knowledge for promoting inclusion as part of the updated strategy.

Operations

6.1 Governance

- **Joint Governance Council (JGC):** The JGC is the senior governance mechanism for SPSN. In this reporting period, the JGC met on 30 April 2014. The meeting was attended by personnel from GoPNG, civil society and DFAT.
- **National Grants Committee:** The Committee did not meet during the reporting period, as there were no large and medium grants to endorse.
- **Local Grant Committees:** LGCs remain operational in 22 provinces, including National Capital District and ARoB. During the reporting period, LGC meetings were held in all 22 provinces.

6.2 SPSN Team Management Structure

Coordination mechanisms within SPSN and between SPSN and DFAT have remained consistent with earlier reporting periods.

6.3 Risk Management Plan

The *SPSN Risk Management Matrix* is located in Appendix B of the *SPSN Annual Plan 2013/14* 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 emerged:

- 3.7 There are limited organisations in PNG who are able to build human capacity in community development and democratic governance (e.g. to provide training, etc.). Consequently, SPSN has delivered the majority of its capacity building using its own staff. This has absorbed SPSN staff time away from other activities, and has not helped to build the institutional capacity of a local training organisation.
- 4.1 Fraud. The potential for fraud with a grants program in PNG and the exposure of SPSN and URS to fraud continues. The conclusion of the Democratic Governance Program – Transition Phase (DGTP) residual projects led to the identification of 12 fraud cases. SPSN continues to be proactive in efforts to minimise fraud cases by undertaking regular visits to monitor cashbooks and by supporting partner management.
- 4.5 The complexity and size of SPSN places pressure on implementation staff and partners. The geographic coverage of the program (which involves 22 provinces and 85 districts) means that it is a complex undertaking to provide support to partners and projects and to develop the relationships that are necessary to bring about the desired democratic governance outcomes.

These risks have been present throughout the program, and risk mitigation methods have remained consistent with the previous reporting period.

6.4 Fraud, Ethics and Conflict of Interest

Table 6-1 provides a summary of the funds under fraud investigation.

6 Operations

Table 6-1 Summary of funds under fraud investigation: June 2014

Number of cases under investigation	34
Number of cases closed	28
MISUSED FUNDS (in Kina)	
• Stolen/lost project assets	163,303.84
• Bad debt and unsupplied goods value	294,231.86
• Grant funds misused by projects/partners	597,351.27
TOTAL MISUSED FUNDS	1,054,886.97
*Total monies recovered to date	224,649.48
Total monies written off	432,893.09
TOTAL MISUSED FUNDS OUTSTANDING	397,344.40
Funds likely to be recovered	140,945.00
Funds unlikely to be recovered	256,399.40
Total estimated cost of recovery	407,022.50

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 still being investigated, as well as monies recovered under SPSN.*

In this reporting period, there has been a marked increase in the number of fraud cases reported. This increase is attributed mainly to the winding up of all DGTP residual projects. An audit of all DGTP files resulted in 13 suspected frauds. Following investigation, in two cases the allegations of fraud were found to be unsubstantiated and therefore these are now pending closure from DFAT. There has also been an increase in successful fund recovery from grantees. This process has proved to be more effective than the police reporting approach, which is further discussed under “**Challenges Faced in Managing Fraud Cases**”. For this period, SPSN successfully recovered PGK103,832.60.

Figure 6-1 presents the SPSN fraud cases by value of the amount under investigation. The majority of cases (82%) are less than PGK25,000. In this period, there are no cases that exceed PGK50,000.

6 Operations

Figure 6-1 Number of current SPSN fraud cases by current value¹⁶

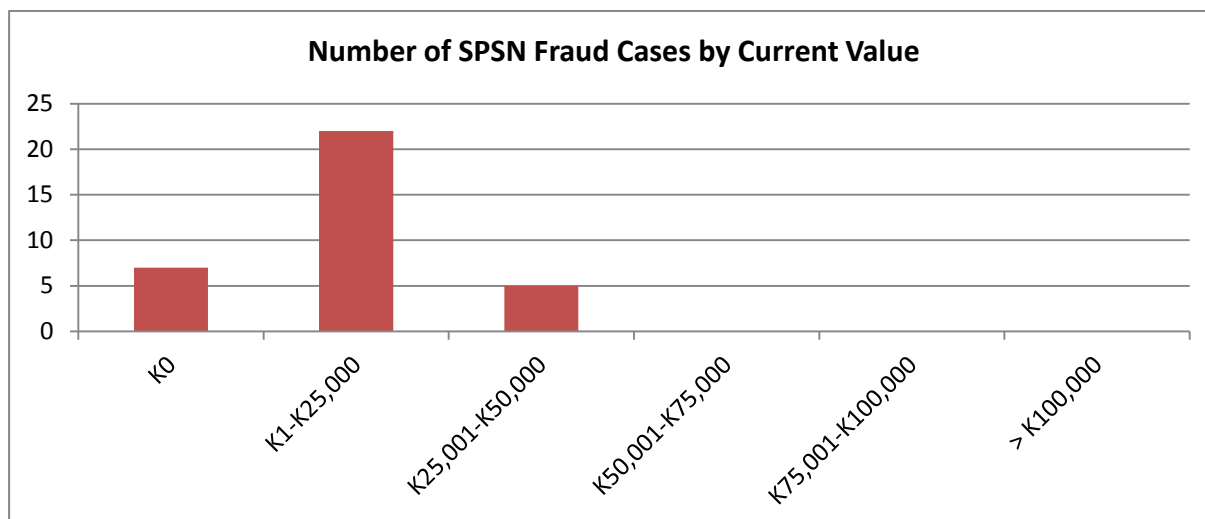
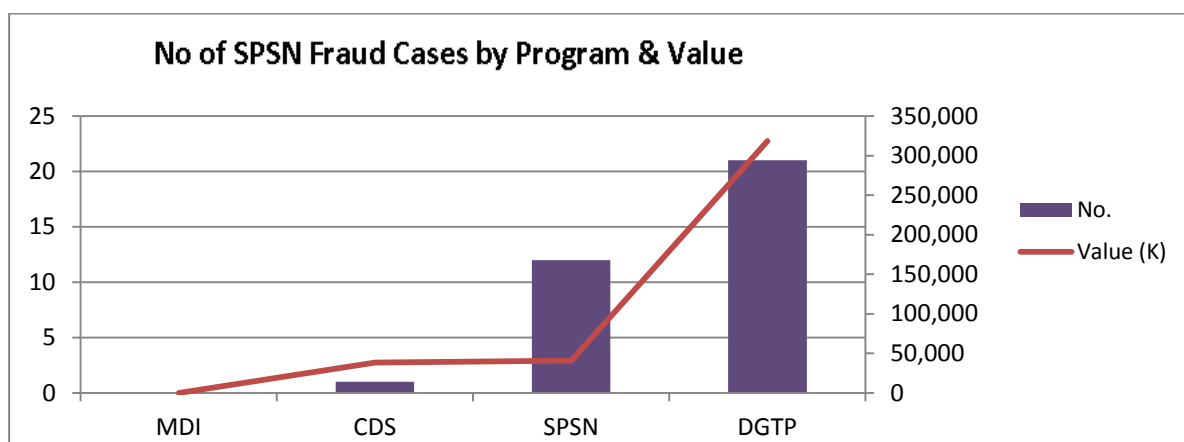


Figure 6-2 provides data on the fraud cases by the program from which they originated and the value of the relevant amounts outstanding. The highest total value of fraud cases comes from DGTP.

Figure 6-2 Number of current SPSN fraud cases by origin program and current value



Challenges in Managing Fraud Cases

Many SPSN grantees are located in very remote locations that make it challenging to monitor and respond to fraud issues in a timely manner. SPSN continues to reiterate the Zero Tolerance Fraud message and to tailor fraud training to the circumstances of the targeted grantees to assist them to detect fraud earlier. Police assistance in following up on cases and making arrests has been very limited.

Fraud as a tool to empowering communities

In some cases fraud accusations are not accurate, and instead provide opportunities to further promote democratic governance, as explained in the following case study.

¹⁶ The cases with zero Kina refer to those where the original amounts have been recovered but the cases have not yet been closed within DFAT, or cases where fraud was suspected but prevented from occurring.

6 Operations

Fraud case study: Bangus

SPSN entered into a grant agreement in November 2012 with the Bangus community, a remote community located in the Ambunti District in East Sepik Province. A total of PGK77,065 was approved for building an aid post, installing a two-way radio system and training village health volunteers (birth attendants) to assist the Health Extension Officer. Travel to Bangus involves travelling by road from Wewak for over six hours, then by dugout motorised engine for an additional six hours up the Sepik River then through a tributary to get to Bangus.



SPSN received allegations about the possible misuse of grant funds in early 2014. The SPSN Compliance Officer (CO) and a support team travelled to the project site to investigate. They found that the chairman of the group lived away from Bangus in Maprik town. He had fled in fear of his life, following accusations of fraud by the community. The CO met initially with the Chairman and they then travelled together to the community. A meeting was called at which the principles of democratic governance, transparency and accountability were explained to the community. The receipts and the financial report and acquittals that the Chairman had intended to send to SPSN were tabled and the entire community was invited to check these against the budget and activities and then to note any issues arising.

After examining the receipts, the community determined that one receipt of PGK400 was not correct. This PGK400 had been used by the Chairman to pay for food and village accommodation in a nearby village while he waited in Wewak for the delivery of the building materials from Lae. When the chairman was asked to explain this expense (PGK400) to the villagers, there was an uproar from very angry people convinced that this was unacceptable.

The CO then asked who the project belonged to. “Our community” was the reply. Then he asked these questions:

- Did anyone in the village accompany the Chairman to assist him with the movement of cargo?
- Had anyone given the Chairman money to pay for his travel expenses to and from Bangus?
- Had anyone in the village supported him with money to buy food while he was in Wewak?
- Had anyone gone after him to check if he was OK?

To all these questions, the community answered “No”.

Then the question was asked: in their view, was it reasonable for the Chairman to need food and shelter in the period that he was away from the village and his house?

The answer: “Yes”.

6 Operations

The CO asked: So then do you believe that the Chairman should be punished for your lack of support to him while he was in Wewak to collect your materials? The answer “No”. What do you think we should do then?

After much discussion, the community decided that because they had failed to assist the chairman and had accepted that the cost was reasonable, the entire village would contribute the equivalent amount he had used and pay that back into the project. This they did and handed over PGK400 to the CO and the SPSN team.



They then went further to apologise to the Chairman and promised to assist him with a young man who would work closely with him to complete the project. The mothers were happy to contribute towards assisting with the birthing attendant's training by offering to meet the cost of the trainer.

The District Administrator at Ambunti agreed to allocate funds to meet any shortfall in the cost of travel and towards the training of the village birthing attendants.

The community also accepted that in future they would assist him and check on the receipts and expenses before the report is sent to SPSN. The chairman also apologised to the community for not involving them and they reappointed a committee to work with the chairman as the project team.

This project is now undergoing a replanning and is expected to be completed soon.

Lessons learnt and capacity building: As can be seen from this experience, if SPSN had halted the project over PGK400, a whole community would have missed out on an essential health service. The community had the opportunity to fix their governance issues and work together again and the Chairman learnt that he could not work in isolation from his community as this lack of transparency was what had caused the breakdown in the committee working together initially. The villagers stated that they are now more confident to ask the Chairman and his committee to present reports to them and to get the endorsement of the community before expending funds or submitting reports to SPSN.

Conflict of Interest

SPSN maintains a record of all Conflict of Interest matters relating to staff, grantees, partners, service providers and others associated with the program. No conflict of interest matters have been identified in this reporting period.

6 Operations

6.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

During the period, Components 1, 3, 4 and 5 had relatively high levels of reporting by project partners, but Component 2 projects were lower due to a focus on procurement and the impending closure of the field offices causing a slowdown in the tasking of CDWs to conduct monitoring visits to small grant projects. Monitoring visits provide a further opportunity to promote transparency, participation, gender equality and accountability (see Plate 6-1).

Plate 6-1 A community meeting in Oro Province as part of a monitoring visit



Evaluation Studies

An evaluation study on CSO/CBO engagement with government was conducted by SPSN in May 2014. The study examined 15 projects selected from a sample where the implementers had reported improved engagement with government (findings from the study are reported within Component 2).

Thirteen case studies were completed by the M&E team. The case studies provided insight into project benefits and challenges (findings included under Component 2). The case study projects were selected by SPSN staff or CDWs as projects that they knew had had a positive or unexpected outcome. Case study visits and interviews were then conducted by CDWs or members of the SPSN M&E Team. The outcomes and issues identified in the case studies were discussed by SPSN management and incorporated into briefing sessions for staff and grantees to support continuous improvement.

Capacity Development

In addition to supporting field officers with M&E activities, the M&E team was actively involved in the CDW accreditation for M&E training courses in Component 5. The team organised and participated as observers for six Provincial M&E trainings that included AroB, Oro, Central, Gulf and East Sepik Provinces and National Capital District.

6 Operations

SPSN continued to work with its partner organisations to build their capacity to implement their M&E plans (as noted previously, 74% of partners now have M&E plans). The quality of partner reporting is improving, and many are now providing case studies to supplement their quantitative reports.

SPSN Support to DFAT and Other Organisations

- *Association of Professional Evaluators:* The team actively supports the association by attending monthly meetings and allowing the association to have their executive meetings in SPSN's conference room. SPSN M&E Officers worked with the Association of Professional Evaluators' executive committee to plan and prepare for the Annual General Meeting in June 2014.
- *Response to DFAT requests:* SPSN responded to 51 requests for information from DFAT, including provincial profiles and project and sectoral data.

6.6 Human Resources and Field Offices

Key Human Resources activities during the reporting period included:

- As at 30 June 2014, SPSN has 55 staff. Of these, 49% are female and 96% are PNG nationals. This represented a drop in staff from the 75 persons who were employed with SPSN at the beginning of January 2014. Six of the 55 staff concluded their contracts on 30 June 2014 and SPSN started July 2014 with 49 staff.
- The major change during the period was the decision to close three Field Offices (Mount Hagen, Lae and Kokopo) and base the majority of field operations for the extension period from the Port Moresby Field Office. This will enable SPSN to take greater control of Component 2 activities to facilitate the completion of all the grants in a timely manner.
- Staff Recruitment: Expressions of Interest were called in March 2014 for all positions available under the extension period. A total of 115 applications were received for 44 positions that were advertised internally, with some people applying for multiple positions. Applications were processed by the Senior Management Team and all 44 positions were filled from internal applicants. Some staff moved from the closed Field Offices to take up positions in Port Moresby in early June 2014.
- A Program Manager was recruited and mobilised on 20 January 2014 to support the work of the new Component 3 initiative, the Manus Support – Community Development initiative.

Table 6-2 Status of SPSN Head Office, Field Offices and staffing summary

	Location	Office space	Equipment	Staff	Comments
	Head Office – Port Moresby	Office operational	Nine vehicles and all equipment in place.	32/34	
Field Offices					
1	Port Moresby	Office operational	One vehicle and all equipment in place.	13/13	Nine staff from other Field Offices transferred to Port Moresby Field Office in June.

6 Operations

	Location	Office space	Equipment	Staff	Comments
2	Mount Hagen	Office closed 30 May 2014	Two vehicles and all equipment and furniture stored pending decision on disposal.	4	4 staff contracts concluded at the end of June.
3	Lae	Office closed 30 May 2014	One vehicle and all equipment and furniture transferred to Manus Office. One vehicle transferred to Head Office.	1	1 staff contract concluded at the end of June.
4	Kokopo	Office closed 30 May 2014	One vehicle transferred to Manus Office. All equipment and furniture stored pending disposal decision.	1	1 staff contract concluded at the end of June.
5	Buka	Office operational	Two vehicles and all equipment in place.	4/4	
6	Manus	Office shared with government division. Upgrade of office underway.	Two vehicles and furniture/equipment on site awaiting new office space.	1/1	Program Manager.
TOTAL				55/57	

6.7 Short-Term Adviser Inputs to SPSN

Table 6-3 Short-Term Adviser inputs to SPSN (January to June 2014)

Position	Name	Inputs (days)	Outputs
Monitoring and Evaluation Adviser	Jessica Kenway	15.75	Six Month Progress Report
Media & Communications Adviser	Keith Halden	19	Draft Communication Strategy, SPSN video, support to website and newsletters.
Financial Specialist	John Gugumi	65	Financial management support to KPs.

6.8 Communications

The SPSN **website** (www.spsnpng.com) received 1,265 visits during the reporting period, including 641 unique visitors with an average page view of 3.3 per session. The SPSN news **blog** (<http://www.spsn-news.blogspot.com>) has been one of the key reasons people return to the website. It provides fresh stories and photographs from the field.

6 Operations

Figure 6-3 SPSN website activity by quarter

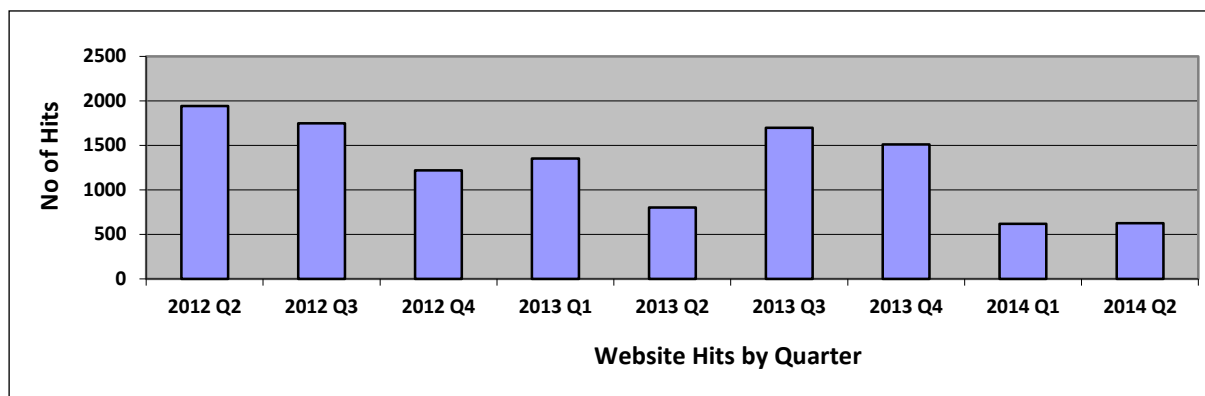


Photo Bank – To date, the SPSN photo bank has over 10,000 photographs that capture and promote the communities, people, places and events that are considered important and demonstrate the work that SPSN does. Work has commenced on selecting the best photos and categorising them into components, cross-cutting issues, SPSN processes etc., in order to aid easy retrieval.

Video

- A video on the PPBS has now been completed.
- Production of an SPSN video showcasing projects from Eastern Highlands, East New Britain, Madang, East Sepik and AroB commenced, with final product to be made available by August 2014. This is a promotional video that shows the diverse work of SPSN across PNG and explains how SPSN operates and some of the outcomes achieved to date.

Newsletter – TOKTOK STRONG! – Two editions were printed, in March and June 2014. These were sent out to partner organisations and other donor programs across PNG.

Table 6-4 Media stories and opportunities

Media coverage	Type	No. of articles	Sector
The Post Courier	News article	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Services • Health • Education • Gender Equality
The National Newspaper	Feature article	4	
	News article	3	
Wantok Nuispepa	News article	2	
EMTV news and online: www.emtv.com	News clips and footage	5	

All media releases are widely distributed to the media in PNG and feature on the DFAT Facebook page. SPSN stories are often featured on national television stations EMTV and Kundu2. These stories and photographs are also available on the SPSN news blog.

6 Operations

6.9 Deliverables

Table 6-5 SPSN deliverables 2014 – progress to date (June 2014)

SPSN start date: contract signing: 7 June 2010

SPSN mobilisation: 5 July 2010

SPSN end date: 31 December 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 2014	2013 Annual Plan submitted 23 April 2013 approved for use as the 2013/14 Financial Year Annual Plan. Preliminary Annual Plan 2014/15 submitted 4 July 2014.
3	A	14.17	Report Imprest Account balances (1 Mar, 1 June, 1 Sep and 1 Dec)	Quarterly	Balances reported as per schedule.
4	A	14.18	Audit Imprest Account on anniversary of Start Date	02 Jun 2014	Audit scheduled for July 2014.
5	B	5.1(j)	Maintain and update Risk Management Plan as necessary	As necessary	SPSN Risk Management Plan was updated and included in the SPSN Annual Plan 2013.
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 Jun 2014 30 Jun 2015 30 Nov 2015	Draft submitted 13 May 2013.
9	B	36.5	Fraud Incident Report (within 5 working days of detected, suspected or attempted fraud)	As required	Sixteen fraud incident reports have been submitted during the period (including 12 DGTP residual cases).
10	S1-SoS	9.1(e)	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Implementation Plan (updated 6 monthly)	30 Jun 2014 and 31 Dec 2014	Updated in June 2014.

6 Operations

No.	Source		Description of deliverable	Due date	Progress to date
	Part	Clause			
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 conducted in period. Local Grants Committee Meetings have been conducted in all 22 provinces in past six months to discuss SPSN extension, grant status and DFAT branding. Minutes of meetings are stored at SPSN Head Office.
13	S1-SoS	9.1(i)	Six-Monthly Progress Reports	28 Feb 2014 30 Aug 2014	Six Monthly Progress Report (July to December 2013) submitted on 27 February 2014.
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)	31 Jan 2014	Input to Quality at Implementation report submitted in January 2014.
16	SoS	9.1 (j)	Completion Report	31 Dec 2015	-

Financial Management

The Financial Management report focuses on the six month reporting period from January to June 2014.

7.1 Six months of Actual spending – AUD13.3 million

Table 7-1 Actual spending for January–June 2014

BASIS OF PAYMENT		Jan 2014 - June 2014 Actual Spending (Aud)
Grant Funds and Implementation Costs		9,138,799
Component 1	4,171,253	
Component 2	2,462,269	
Component 3	1,246,262	
Component 4	1,259,015	
Component 5		
Total Reimbursable Costs		3,131,354
Total Fixed Contractor Management Fees		1,020,999
Total Grant Funds/Imprest, Reimbursables & FMF - Aud		13,291,152

Total spending for the six months to June 2014 is AUD13.3 million. This is 19% of total program expenditure to date, reflecting the concerted effort to implement grant funds as the program moves closer to completion.

Grant funds and Implementation costs amount to AUD9.1 million for this period. Not included in this figure are the following 2014/15 financial pre-commitments that were realised at end of June and will form part of the July financial report.

- \$2,678,711 for CARE ICDP;
- \$631,135 for CARE Coffee Industry Support;
- \$700,014 for CARE ARoB.

7.2 Grant and Imprest Costs

SPSN has continued to focus greatly on the remaining disbursement to grantees. Table 7-2 shows that \$45.6 million has been committed in signed grant deeds. The lag in the amount of signed deeds when compared with funds disbursed is inherent in SPSN's policy of using an incremental funding tranche system with regular acquittals, hence minimising fiscal exposure and potential opportunities for fraud.

Improving efficiency in the management of the imprest account remains a point of focus for SPSN and continues to be strengthened through the implementation of robust and streamlined business processes.

7 Financial Management

Table 7-2 Grant and imprest project expenses

GRANT AND IMPREST PROJECT EXPENSE REPORT			
Grant Funds & Implementation Costs	Total Contract Value - Aud	Total Committed Funds (Grant Deeds Signed) - Aud	TOTAL PROGRAM ACTUALS (Project Start to Date) - Aud
Component 1			
Existing Key Partners - Sch 2, Annex 1	\$ 16,000,000		
CIMC (2011, 2012, 2013 Deeds)		3,045,235.07	3,315,577.09
DfCD (2011 Deed)		464,177.90	121,802.68
TIPNG (2011, 2012 Deeds)		3,511,242.74	3,639,839.42
PNGSF (No Deed entered into)			32,036.83
MCPNG (No Deed entered into)		-	6,260.33
New Key Partners	\$ 11,000,000		
Partner 1: ABC/NBC (2012 Deed)		4,400,000.00	4,400,000.00
Partner 2: Buk Bilong Pikinini (2012 Deed)		1,050,511.83	837,342.40
Partner 3: EHFV (2012 Deed)		1,058,774.01	800,250.49
Partner 4: Callan Services		506,801.04	515,702.12
Partner 5: PoM City Mission		483,905.46	281,025.75
Partner 6: Care		5,316,167.00	2,637,456.00
Component 1: Sub-Total	\$ 27,000,000	19,836,815.05	16,587,293.12
Component 2			
Small Grants			
1000 Grants (including DGTP residuals)	\$ 12,700,000	6,221,730.39	4,923,192.71
100 Grants	\$ 5,000,000	825,631.43	541,460.77
31 Grants	\$ 6,200,000	5,865,168.69	4,342,365.22
Small Grant - Beneficiaries 10% Contribution			-568,564.60
Component 3			
Initiative Design	\$ 240,000		
GASC 311 Ward, LLG & District Plan		69,626.69	50,512.89
GASC 321 District Women's Network (aka FSV)		69,626.69	39,964.95
GASC 331 Peace in Bougainville		69,626.69	83,574.58
GASC 341 Maternal Health VBA		69,626.69	5,295.71
Initiative Implementation	\$ 2,450,000		
GASC 312 Ward, LLG & District Plan		696,266.85	333,242.89
WCT Workshop (DfCD)		-	24,745.38
GASC 481 FHI 360 (KLOM)		2,826,293.00	2,826,293.00
GASC 323 EHP FSV		301,715.64	68,965.37
GASC 332 Peace in Bougainville		598,165.17	281,425.00
CARE ARoB VA Governance		700,014.00	0.00
GASC 351 Manus - Sports			28,880.64
GASC 351 Manus - Youth at Risk			4,747.49
GASC 351 Manus - Comm Develop			720.01
GASC 351 Manus - Admin Cap Devel			25,542.53
MSCD Sports Grants		138,759.30	59,643.30

7 Financial Management

Component 4			
Thematic Initiatives	\$ 900,000		
GASC 401 Ward, LLG & District Plan Framework		116,044.48	0.00
GASC 411 Partnerships for DG		116,044.48	0.00
GASC 421 Safe Motherhood Alliance		116,044.48	6,945.23
GASC 431 Network of Special Ed		116,044.48	2,625.10
GASC 441 Peace, Conflict & Gover PNG		34,813.34	27,212.26
GASC 451 PNG Electoral Commission		1,299,001.85	943,850.18
GASC 461 Motivation Australia		786,754.44	719,915.92
GASC 471 PNG ADP		110,613.59	109,586.56
GASC 491 DfCD		281,755.99	219,355.98
GASC 4101 NDRAC		163,372.05	153,035.57
GASC 4121 Regional Gender Workshops		23,208.90	29,768.10
GASC 4111 National Board for Disabled (NOPS)		901,619.15	893,865.11
GASC 4141 Care		1,294,176.00	663,041.00
GASC 4151 Oxfam		447,740.90	371,888.30
GASC 4161 Tanorama Ltd		410,592.00	330,869.26
GASC 4171 Lowy Inst		98,956.00	103,869.45
Research Initiatives	\$ 270,000		
Component 5			
Individuals	\$ 1,660,000		
KPP Training of GoPNG		400,000.00	218,380.53
CDW Training & Assessment		-	1,466.76
Institutions	\$ 2,380,000		
GAI 521 CDWA		100,000.00	8,246.85
GAI 101 Sector Needs Ass & Scope Reporting		20,000.00	20,674.15
ToT (Milne Bay Counselling Manual)		-	16,878.67
CDW National Standards		500,000.00	38,050.72
Component 2-5 :Sub-Total	31,800,000.00	25,789,033.33	17,951,533.51
TOTAL GRANTS & IMPREST - Aud	58,800,000.00	45,625,848.38	34,538,826.63

7.3 Cumulative Expenditure – AUD68.3 million

At the end of June 2014, four years into the term of the contract, the total funds spent were AUD68.3 million. This represents 68% of the total contract value. Table 7-3 summarises cumulative program spending against the Basis of Payments:

7 Financial Management

Table 7-3 SPSN summary financial report to 30 June 2014 (AUD)

	Contract 55234	Actuals Years 1, 2, 3 Start to 31 Dec 2012			2012/13 Actuals		2013/14 FY Actuals	Actuals (Project Start to 30 June 2014)
	Total Contract Value	Actuals Year 1 (Jun- Dec 2010)	Actuals Year 2 (Jan-Dec 2011)	Actuals Year 3 (Jan-Dec 2012)	2012/13 Q3, Jan-Mar 2013	2012/13 Q4, Apr-Jun 2013	2013/14 FY Actuals	
Contract Basis of Payment								
Grant Funds & Implementation Costs								
Component 1	27,000,000	-	1,283,876	4,271,792	627,820	3,995,898	6,407,907	16,587,293
Component 2	23,900,000	131,836	63,088	1,881,319	924,555	1,111,511	5,126,145	9,238,454
Component 3	2,690,000	-	95,513	2,217,759	37,692	373,369	1,109,221	3,833,554
Component 4	1,170,000	-	36,557	1,242,454	5,267	1,112,003	2,179,546	4,575,828
Component 5	4,040,000	-	234,766	57,817	4,898	6,217	-	303,698
Total Grant Funds & Implementation Costs	58,800,000	131,836	1,713,799	9,671,141	1,600,233	6,598,999	14,822,819	34,538,827
Reimbursable Costs								
Office Operations Costs	10,300,000	321,402	1,088,016	1,431,356	291,937	258,974	1,182,375	4,574,060
Consultant Pool	1,028,102	77,468	191,313	184,364	48,426	57,261	188,110	746,942
Short Term Advisers/National and LTA Personnel	16,461,842	669,770	2,722,412	3,912,563	1,302,431	932,342	4,786,389	14,325,907
Other Reimbursable Costs	5,000,000	163,128	1,126,979	2,438,595	557,170	556,788	1,408,899	6,251,560
Total Reimbursable Costs	32,789,944	1,231,768	5,128,721	7,966,878	2,199,964	1,805,366	7,565,773	25,898,470
Total Fixed Contractor Management Fees	8,410,056	965,749	2,085,812	1,676,740	394,581	581,693	2,204,743	7,909,319
Total Grant/Imprest, Reimbursables & FMF	100,000,000	2,329,353	8,928,332	19,314,759	4,194,779	8,986,058	24,593,335	68,346,615

7 Financial Management

7.4 2013–2014 Financial Year Imprest Account Audit Grant and Imprest Costs

SPSN Imprest Account Manual of Operations identifies that two Imprest accounts are maintained for the program. The external audit for the two Imprest Accounts for the financial year 2013/2014 has been completed and submitted to DFAT. For the PGK Imprest Account, Gore Accountants signed off on the audit report on 11 August 2014 with no major issues or concerns highlighted. The only minor issue highlighted was the delayed submission of GST claims. The SPSN team has reorganised its resources to ensure timely submissions of future GST claims.

The AUD Imprest Account external audit was conducted by the audit firm Nexia Australia. There was no major audit issue highlighted in the final audit report.

7.5 Reimbursable Operational Costs

Total Reimbursable costs for the period stand at \$3.1 million. This disbursement has been associated with related reimbursable costs for staffing, travel, field workers, etc. that have supported the grant partners to implement projects and utilise the disbursed funds.

7.6 Fixed Contractor Management Fees and Costs

The total Fixed Contractor Management Fees and Costs for the period stand at \$1 million. Part of the Fixed Management Fee payment is subject to completion of Contractor Performance Assessments (CPA). The 20% Contractor Performance Assessment Management Fee component for the period January – June 2014 is not included in the actual figures to date as it will be billed in the next quarter following the completion of the CPA.

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Appendix A Progress on Planned Outputs and Budget

As at June 2014 – Exchange Rate: 0.44.

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 (Commitments To Date)	Remaining funds (%)
Component 1							
• partners	9	9	7	2	27,000,000	19,836,815	27%
Component 2							
• small grants:	1,000	372	193	179	12,700,000	6,221,730	51%
• medium grants:	100	74	11	63	5,000,000	825,631	83%
• large grants:	30	28	30	-2	6,200,000	5,865,169	5%
Component 3							
• initiative design	4	4	3	1	240,000	179,348	25%
• initiative implementation	4	4	6	-2	2,450,000	6,661,214	-172%
Component 4							
• thematic activity:	10	10	12	-2	900,000	5,824,736	-547%
• research projects:	9	9	2	7	270,000	29,837	89%
Component 5							
• training individuals:	2,000	1,200	2,419	-1,219	1,660,000	3,000,287	-81%
• training institutions:	68	24	2	22	2,380,000	83,850	96%
Total					58,800,000	48,528,618	17%

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 are for the full four year duration of the 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 30/06/2014.

Note: Financial data is indicative as it comes from the Manubada Database. Final approved financial data will only come from the SPSN/URS Financial system and reports. Actual Budget refers to commitments not expenditure.

Appendix B SPSN Result Core Indicators

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.

The data for 2012 and 2014 are for SPSN funded projects that have provided progress and monitoring reports to SPSN. Forty-five percent of projects have provided reports pertaining to the period 1 January 2014 to 30 June 2014 as at 30 June 2014 and these data are provided in the 2014 column.

Points to note for the 2014 data are:

- Data for 2013 has changed since the last report, as progress and monitoring reports associated with the 2013 period were not received and entered into the database until after the last Six Month Progress Report was submitted.
- As the SPSN WASH projects are nearing completion, the numbers of beneficiaries has increased as indicated by the first 16 indicators.
- The projects by FHI360 and Oxfam continued with their work on raising awareness on family and sexual violence with over 13,000 men and women involved (Indicators 54 and 55) during the reporting period.
- We are also seeing increasing numbers of organisations having strengthened engagement with government (Indicators 81 and 86).

The Result Core Indicators also include 17 of the 30 headline indicators from Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework (highlighted in bold).

No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014 (part)
1	Number of women provided with increased access to safe water.			3,985	1,079
2	Number of men provided with increased access to safe water.			2,488	364
3	Number of additional women with increased access to basic sanitation. (excludes school sanitation programs)			2,164	915
4	Number of additional men with increased access to basic sanitation.			2,391	981
5	Number of additional school girls/ female students with access to basic sanitation.			1,698	126
6	Number of additional school boys/ male students with access to basic sanitation.			1,026	154
7	Number of additional school girls/ female students with access to safe water.			1,342	88
8	Number of additional school boys/ male students with access to safe water.			1,358	126
9	Number of additional school girls/ female students with access to hand washing facilities.			1,799	88

Appendix B – SPSN Result Core Indicators

No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014 (part)
10	Number of additional school boys/ male students with access to hand washing facilities.			339	126
11	Number of women with increased knowledge of hygiene practices.	89	31	4,794	347
12	Number of men with increased knowledge of hygiene practices.	174		4,378	332
13	Number of water supply points constructed or rehabilitated (e.g. tanks, bores etc.).			71	37
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.			63	30
15	Number of water facilities that have a functioning management committee in place.			26	3
16	Number of water systems fully functioning after 1 year.			38	1
17	Number of health facilities established/improved.	20		4	2
18	Number of females with access to a new/improved health facility (aid post).			0	0
19	Number of males with access to a new/improved health facility (aid post).			0	0
20	Number of female health workers trained.			126	3
21	Number of male health workers trained.			65	5
22	Number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant (e.g. by Community Health Worker / Traditional Birth Attendant).			35	0
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	90
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	0
25	Number of females living with HIV/AIDS supported to participate in economic and social activities in their communities.	121		0	2
26	Number of males living with HIV/AIDS supported to participate in economic and social activities in their communities.	19		0	2
27	Number of women trained in the delivery of comprehensive HIV prevention and care services.	184	17	104	2
28	Number of men trained in the delivery of comprehensive HIV prevention and care services.	131	5	62	
29	Number of classrooms built or upgraded.			9	11

Appendix B – SPSN Result Core Indicators

No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014 (part)
30	Number of additional female children enrolled in school (must be actual numbers, not just projected from new classrooms).			365	72
31	Number of additional male children enrolled in school (must be actual numbers, not just projected from new classrooms).			178	56
32	Number of other education related facilities built or upgraded.	6		18	5
33	Number of female teachers trained.	18		337	5
34	Number of male teachers trained.	19		246	14
35	Number of schools/institutions implementing revised/new curriculum.	30		132	114
36	Number of women trained in literacy.	76		569	169
37	Number of men trained in literacy.	108		641	0
38	Number of women trained in technical/vocational/life skills.	2,823	96	578	274
39	Number of men trained in technical/ vocational/ life skills.	1,484	146	941	302
40	Number of women trained in leadership/democratic governance.	1,603	74	910	261
41	Number of men trained in leadership/ democratic governance.	2,270	231	1,704	270
42	Number of female public servants trained (excludes teachers, or police or law and justice officials).	25	5	46	17
43	Number of male public servants trained.	27	41	56	29
44	Percentage of water and sanitation management committee members who are women.			15	10
45	Number of project committees with women in positions of responsibility (e.g. Leader, treasurer, technician, secretary etc.).	10		180	55
46	Number of women increasingly engaged in income generating activities.	2,288		766	548
47	Number of men increasingly engaged in income generating activities.	2,077		598	291
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		298	306
49	Value of additional agricultural production (K).	254		1	910
50	Number of women who increased their access to financial services.	1,319		3,034	55
51	Number of men who increased their access to financial services.	138		61	13
52	Number of women with increased incomes (where results are sustainable up to 3 years after the intervention).	1,282		332	216

Appendix B – SPSN Result Core Indicators

No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014 (part)
53	Number of men with increased incomes (where results are sustainable up to 3 years after the intervention).	190		110	42
54	Number of women who receive awareness on Family and Sexual Violence.	1,367	31	45,912	6,982
55	Number of men who receive awareness on Family and Sexual violence.	2,119		45,911	6,438
56	Number of women survivors receiving services such as counselling (and accessing refuge centres etc.).	5		4,086	334
57	Number of women with a disability (or care givers for people with a disability) with additional/improved support services.	26		64	33
58	Number of men with a disability (or care givers for people with a disability) with additional/improved support services.	25		55	16
59	Number of women provided with disability services like prostheses and assistive devices.			55	
60	Number of men provided with disability services like prostheses and assistive devices.			155	
61	Number of female children able to access schools that have been made more accessible to children with disabilities.			41	30
62	Number of male children able to access schools that have been made more accessible to children with disabilities.	1		40	30
63	Number of women trained in disability awareness.	8		768	145
64	Number of men trained in disability awareness.	7		277	239
65	Number of women with a disability supported to participate in economic and social activities in their communities.	32		71	40
66	Number of men with a disability supported to participate in economic and social activities in their communities.	27		109	82
67	Number of vulnerable female children supported by SPSN partners through their work on child protection			5,023	36
68	Number of vulnerable male children supported by SPSN partners through their work on child protection			1,058	20
69	Number of female police and other law and justice officials trained.	211		75	27
70	Number of male police and other law and justice officials trained.	58		144	120
71	Number of women trained in mediation and conflict resolution.	73		164	42
72	Number of men trained in mediation and conflict resolution.	232		204	55
73	Number of law and justice related facilities established/improved (e.g. village court houses).			33	

Appendix B – SPSN Result Core Indicators

No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014 (part)
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	121
77	Number of men with increased awareness of citizenship rights and responsibilities, leadership and good governance.	479	358	289,251	206
78	Distance in km of roads constructed, rehabilitated or maintained.	25			
79	Number of transport facilities constructed, built or upgraded.				
80	Number of CSOs supported to track service provision	128	2	67	25
81	Number of CSOs/CBOs with increased interaction with government to improve service delivery	263	1	93	21
82	Number of CSOs supported to facilitate civil society engagement in the development of new/revised government policies	57		28	24
83	<i>Number of wards assisted to demand improved services from LLG, District, Provincial and Central Governments</i>	89		184	89
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	71	58
85	Number of CSOs with strengthened networks with other CSOs.	92		50	44
86	Number of CSOs with strengthened networks with government	216		97	22
87	Number of CSOs with greater skills and knowledge to engage with government to improve service delivery	241	–	52	27
88	Number of government agencies with greater capacity (systems/skills/knowledge/networks etc.) to engage with civil society to improve service delivery	104	10	56	33
89	Number of PNG organisations/institutes providing improved or new training programs in selected areas.	86		17	10

Appendix C SPSN Report Card #5 SPSN Inception – June 2014

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"> 8 KPs have signed funding deeds and seven are implementing activities. JOAs with 7 KPs identified strengths and weaknesses in operational practices. Financial Management Diagnostic test with City Mission, EHFV, BbP and Callan Services National Unit identified improvements needed to administration and financial management systems. Financial and technical advice provided on request. 7 new funding proposals are being prepared for the SPSN extension phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National grants committee and 22 local grants committees established and inducted. 232 grantees supported to meet compliance and project management requirements. Working with suppliers and grantees to expedite small grant procurement. 252 monitoring visits conducted to date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners supported with coordination, financial management, M&E and capacity development. ABG supported to screen and recruit the Panguna Joint Steering Committee and Panguna Coordinating Office staff. Madang Ward Planning Training manuals and Ward Record Book revised. Provincial, district and LLG staff trained as trainers and 5 of the proposed 25 WDC training events conducted covering 84/317 wards. 	<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, NDRAC and DfCDR. 	<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 TOT in Monitoring and Evaluation delivered. Provincial M&E training program delivered in four provinces to date.
CAPACITY OUTCOMES – OF GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners demonstrating improved program planning, financial management, media, information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 191 CBOs have received training in leadership and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KLOM: Community mobilisers 	<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 (40,000+ person training events) trained in

Appendix C – SPSN Report Card #5 SPSN Inception – June 2014

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<p>management and monitoring and 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. 17 journalists and broadcasters from NBC better able to present on development content through the Social Journalism Awards. EHFV has increased capacity to provide trauma counselling re FSV following staff training. NDOE 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 	<p>democratic governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94 CSOs have strengthened partnerships with other CSOs. 66% 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>trained and supporting the 10 women's and 10 men's groups in 10 communities in two provinces.</p> <p>Madang Ward Planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 239 WDC members and 43 district & provincial representatives gained skills in ward planning. Strengthened financial reporting and acquittals. <p>ICDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish farming and coffee farming training conducted for men and women in 3 districts. 68 wards in Obura Wonenara District, 46 in Gumine District and 30 in Menyamya District have developed their ward plans. PPBS continues to 	<p>health issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Oxfam lead HRDN partners gained knowledge on finance and administration & monitoring, evaluation and learning. Capacity building of activists within the Oxfam HRDN has led to a better understanding of the legal systems, basic human rights provisions under the Constitution and the procedure and process in defending or enforcing those rights in Court for their clients. 90 coffee industry officers and their spouses trained on better financial management practice in the family and shared decision-making. <p><i>Disability Inclusive Development Initiative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNGADP and NDRAC establishing their organisational financial management systems. PNGADP has supported DPOs in Manus, National Capital District, East New Britain, Gulf and Simbu Province to lead disability advocacy in their 	<p>democratic governance, project management, and 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 NATTB for accreditation. Significantly greater involvement of women as CDWs compared with female participation rates in earlier programs. First six months of 2014 saw a balanced gender participation rate. 17,028 people trained

Appendix C – SPSN Report Card #5 SPSN Inception – June 2014

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SERCs for persons with disabilities have improved governance. Board of Governors Handbook developed and trialled with five of the Centres (Callan Services).		promote reconciliation, peace, and unification among the fractured sections of the communities in Bougainville.	provinces. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 PWDs from Milne Bay with increased media and communication skills to participate in disability advocacy. Over 250 health workers, service providers and government officials skilled to provide assistive devices including wheelchairs. The first batch of national trainers (9) certified to deliver basic wheelchair service training. 	through SPSN as at 30 June 2014.
COMMUNITY & GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT – DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE				
Influencing government policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIMC held National & Regional Development Forums with government, private sector & civil society to discuss new legislation for the informal sector economy, a national anti-corruption strategy and a national transport strategy. Recommendations will be tabled in Parliament to inform the 2014 National budget. CIMC established two new committees – Budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grantees report high levels of government involvement in 61% of projects and some degree of involvement in 27%. GoPNG contributions to small grants valued conservatively at PGK626,000. Growing evidence that the grants 	Increased dialogue between civil society and government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated through the governance mechanisms established in PPBS, the Manus Provincial Steering Committee and the Eastern Highlands Province Family and Sexual Violence Coalition. 	Increased dialogue between civil society and government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the PNG CBR National Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2016 following workshop with government health personnel, service providers and disability organisations. Five PNGADP DPO workshops identified opportunities for collaboration with provincial government. Government stakeholders' workshop with Oxfam HRDN partners achieved 	<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.

Appendix C – SPSN Report Card #5 SPSN Inception – June 2014

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<p>Tracking Sectoral Committee and Education and Training Sector Committee.</p> <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. TIPNG has published a unique report on corruption involving 1800 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 Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC). City Mission PNG participated regularly in national discussions on youth issues, e.g. the National Youth Commission's National Youth 	<p>process is leading to demand by CSOs for improved services from their local governments.</p>	<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 gender-based violence (GBV). Greater numbers of women and girls are now accessing the services. <p>Negotiating priorities and influencing budgets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62 female WDCs of Kome and Kapao LLGs in Menyamya District, Morobe Province have formed a WDC women's network in support of their governance roles in WDCs and on the LLG assemblies. 	<p>buy-in from key agencies to assist victims of violence. Three provinces have made their support known to provide alternatives for safe houses and manpower.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police officers are an integral part of the 3 HRDN rapid response units when responding to situations of violence. Increased number of government agents with capacity to engage with civil society to improve service delivery in both thematic areas. <p>Influencing government policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A framework for national disability sector data management developed at a workshop with National Statistical Office, DfCDR and Civil Registry. This framework is now included in the draft National Disability Policy. Disability sector has seen improved systems and processes for decision making across government and civil society partners with greater input and participation from its stakeholders; e.g. the national disability policy review 	

Appendix C – SPSN Report Card #5 SPSN Inception – June 2014

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<p>Development Plan.</p> <p>Understanding of governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBC provided a simulcast on radio and TV 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 1000 members. 56 lead male and female students from secondary schools in PNG gained increased understanding of governance issues in PNG. 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. 			<p>process consulted over 800 people including PWDs, government, service providers, disability organisations and the wider public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNGADP Economic Empowerment involved 8 provincial government and DPO representatives and determined how DPO plans can be integrated into provincial plans and budgets. This has informed the draft National Disability Policy. Assistive Devices Guidelines workshopped and drafted by over 60 people to improve quality and governance of procurement, and fair and equitable service delivery <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. Election of NDRAC new board members to ensure equal participation of men, women, and PWDs including review of their constitution to ensure 	

Appendix C – SPSN Report Card #5 SPSN Inception – June 2014

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBC hosting regular governance discussions involving panels of government and civil society on provincial radio and TV. Community involvement facilitated through social media. 			<p>adherence to good governance principles and practice.</p>	
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 are to be reopened in August 2014. This will make a significant difference to these communities access to health, education, economic and financial services. 13 Family Support Centres in provincial and district health facilities supported to provide counselling and medical support for victims of family violence. >2,000 survivors have accessed the centres (CIMC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,064 women and 2,852 men have increased access to safe water at village level; and 3,079 women and 3,372 men to basic sanitation. Twenty school classrooms have been completed and 346 women and 263 men teachers trained. 132 schools have been supported to deliver an improved curriculum. 	<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. The PPBS, has helped to strengthen community cohesion through reconciliation and peace ceremonies. This helps to create an enabling environment for service delivery, and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability Inclusive Development Service provision at NOPS Lae, Alotau Port Moresby, and Mount Hagen Service Centres improved for wheelchair service provision including increased product range and availability. PWDs have greater mobility and will be better able to participate in social activities in their communities e.g. 266 people have received a wheelchair. Service delivery to PWDs has been significantly increased with over 50 camps assessing, fitting and delivering assistive devices completed in 38 districts in 18 provinces across the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See component 2.

Appendix C – SPSN Report Card #5 SPSN Inception – June 2014

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TIPNG's ALAC service offers the country's first national mechanism for citizens to register grievances against government departments. 400 complaints received by ALAC staff since 2010, of which 250 have been deemed legitimate and passed to relevant authorities. Men's desks set up in 4 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability services have assisted PWDs to access assistive devices, to engage in income generation activities and participate in ability sports. Women (1,314) and men (889) have increasingly engaged in income generating activities; women have gained access to agricultural technologies (604) and significant numbers of women (3,089) have increased direct access to financial services. 1,718 women and 2,719 men have received awareness 	<p>referendum in 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Manus Support – Community Development initiative has provided grants to 16 sports associations that has enabled their members to participate in the provincial games and later in the PNG games. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict & Governance workshop contributed to the development of a national peace and conflict policy, which will help create the enabling environment for development in PNG. Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development An organisational gender audit, and two baseline studies completed 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. Three Rapid Response Teams set-up as part of the Oxfam HRDN project to assist victims of violence and trauma in situations of extreme violence Simbu, Jiwaka and Eastern Highlands provinces. A network of around 35 activists in Eastern Highlands Province, Simbu and Jiwaka providing relevant services to >400 persons at risk of sorcery-related violence and other violence, 	

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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 >1,000 young people registered for the Tribe Club. NBC produced >6 hours of development content for the TRIBE FM covering Women's Rights, Education, Employment and Health Issues BbP – 105,000 books and learning resources distributed to libraries and 5 new BbP libraries established and have become operational. BbP – 500 children have transitioned from a BbP library into formal education. 4 SERCs equipped and trained to provide low vision equipment (Callan). 	<p>training on family and sexual violence issues and 582 women have been able to access counselling and refuge centre services.</p>		<p>90% of which are women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring visits of Community Driven Development 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 project). 	

