Partnering for Strong Families (PSF): DFAT management response to the evaluation's recommendations

Recommendations for DFAT	Response (agree, disagree)	Comment	Next Steps	Timeframe
Recommendation Area 1 – Continue to support Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH)/Family Planning (FP) and Maternal Child Health (MCH) services in PNG The Partnering for Strong Families (PSF) program has resulted in important achievements, however increasing access to SRH/FP and MCH information and services remains a critical need in PNG as well as a priority for the Government of PNG (GoPNG) and its national development goals. The roadmap outlined in the new National Health Plan (NHP) and Maternal and Neonatal Health (MNH) Strategy presents a substantial opportunity for DFAT to engage with the National Department of Health (NDOH) and Provincial Health Authorities (PHAs) to identify areas where support is most needed. As the leading donor in this sector, Australia can play an important role in delivery of these objectives in a way that beds down the achievements of the PSF and supports GoPNG and partners to achieve sustainable change in this important area.	Agree	In December 2022, a 12-month costed extension of PSF Phase 2 until 31 December 2023 was approved. DFAT is supporting SRH/FP and MCH services in PNG through other investments including (but not limited to): the Accelerating Immunisation and Health Systems Strengthening (AIHSS) program; the Sexual and Reproductive Health Integration Project (SRHIP); Youth With a Mission (YWAM) and Australian Doctors International (ADI) grants; the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP); and regional funding to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (which supports IPPF member association, the PNG Family Health Association).	For investments in 2024 and beyond, DFAT agrees to consider this recommendation as part of the development of DFAT's new PNG Health Portfolio Plan during 2023.	2023

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade		
(DFAT) should continue to invest in integrated		
SRH/FP and MCH service delivery to		
contribute to GoPNG national health		
priorities, gender equity and to meet unmet		
demand for essential SRH/FP and MCH		
services in PNG, in areas identified in key		
NDoH policies. The PSF program has		
demonstrated that non-government providers		
can have an important role to play in		
supplementing GoPNG health services and		
providing quality health services through		
innovative and inclusive models of care.		
However, for greater effectiveness and		
sustainability, it is essential that interventions		
are provided within a framework of integrated		
primary health care delivered within a		
community setting and conducted in		
partnership with government; and should		
incorporate effective service delivery		
approaches, such as the Hospital Embedded		
Family Planning Nurse (HEPFN) model, with		
adjustments to enhance impact and		
sustainability. If training in Long Acting		
Reversible Contraception (LARC) methods is to		
be continued any new design will need to		
examine the most appropriate model for this		
training so that it is effective, sustainable and		
aligned to NDOH and PHA systems and needs.		

Decomposed attended and Decision and				
Recommendation Area 2 – Design and				
resource program to achieve equity and	Agree	Agreement to this	DFAT has shared the evaluation report	2023
inclusion objectives		recommendation is subject to	with PATH and MSPNG and is working	
Equity and inclusion must be central to the		DFAT's new PNG Health Portfolio	with them to ensure that elements of this	
delivery of health services, and particularly		Plan prioritising continued	recommendation that can actioned	
SRH/FP services. This need is reflected in		investment in SRH/FP and MCH	within the 12-month extension period are	
international policy and evidence, the		services.	incorporated into workplans and budgets	
principles and values of the PNG health			for 2023.	
system and the commitment of the GoPNG to				
'leave no one behind'. Some effective and		Under DFAT's contract with Abt	The new PATH Strategic Framework	
practical approaches for inclusion, particularly		Associates, the PATH program is	(2022–2025) includes a target to	
for disability and reaching men, were		required to comply with DFAT	implement PATH's whole of program	
developed through the PSF, however the		policies including: the Disability	GEDSI strategy to mainstream GEDSI and	
program in its current form does little to meet		Inclusion Strategy; Preventing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and	women's leadership principles and	
the broader needs of disadvantaged and		Harassment Policy; and the Gender	activities across all PATH workstreams	
marginalised populations in PNG.		Equality and Women's	and operations including: planning and	
DFAT, PNG Australia Transition to Health		Empowerment Strategy.	design, implementation, monitoring,	
-		Empowerment Strategy.	evaluation, reporting and program	
(PATH) and program partners to clearly			management.	
define the type and scale of impact future				
programs intend to have in reaching			During the 12-month costed extension in	
underserved and disadvantaged groups and			2023, MSPNG committed to work to	
use best practice principles and specialist			reach more underserved and	
technical advice to design and resource the			disadvantaged groups, including through	
program to achieve that impact.			establishing new partnerships with	
			disability and youth organisations.	
DFAT should, through design and scope			If DFAT's new PNG Health Portfolio Plan	
documents, ensure that the program uses a				
gender-transformative and youth friendly			prioritises investing in SRH/FP and MCH	
programming approach to address the			services, a design process will then be undertaken to guide DFAT's post-PSF	
barriers faced by adolescents, women and			Phase 2 investments in SRH/FP and MCH	
men in accessing comprehensive SRH and				
	1		1	1

MCH health services and better reach	services in PNG. This recommendation	
underserved populations.	would be considered in that design.	
DFAT should ensure that service design is disability inclusive and that there is substantial involvement of people with disabilities and other marginalised groups in project design and implementation.		

 Recommendation Area 3 – Recognise Provincial Health Authority (PHA) leadership through program design and promote partnership at all levels The leadership role and authority of PHAs in a decentralised heath system must be recognised in all future design and delivery of DFAT-funded health programs. DFAT to ensure that any new health interventions are co-designed with PHAs, responding to PHA priorities and the local health system context. Partnership with subnational government and health system stakeholders at all levels should be central to 	Agree	Agreement to this recommendation is subject to DFAT's new PNG Health Portfolio Plan prioritising continued investment in SRH/FP and MCH services. The new PATH Strategic Framework (2022–2025) outlines that PATH will pursue a deliberate transition agenda to incrementally embed the essential and successful components of programs such as PSF into the health system, strengthen and influence local	DFAT has shared the evaluation report with PATH and MSPNG and is working with them to ensure that elements of this recommendation that can be actioned within the 12-month extension period are incorporated into workplans and budgets for 2023. During the 12-month costed extension in 2023, MSPNG committed to ensuring that a current MOU has been discussed, agreed and signed with each of the eight PHAs MSPNG engages with under PSF. MSPNG will also hold joint PHA meetings to share progress, learnings and quality	2023
of implementing partners should be their demonstrated ability to engage effectively with health system owners and stakeholders, alongside delivery of quality, inclusive and integrated SRH/FP and MCH services.		in a targeted way as required to sustain the relevant service delivery capabilities, and progressively cultivate, transfer and scale these successes once embedded.	If DFAT's new PNG Health Portfolio Plan prioritises investing in SRH/FP and MCH services, a design process will then be undertaken to guide DFAT's post-PSF Phase 2 investments in SRH/FP and MCH services in PNG. DFAT agrees to address this recommendation in developing the design process and in the selection of implementing partners.	

Recommendation Area 4 – Design for				
sustainable transition to PHA	Agree	Agreement to this	DFAT has shared the evaluation report	2023
management		recommendation is subject to	with PATH and MSPNG and is working	
There is an expectation that the services		DFAT's new PNG Health Portfolio	with them to ensure that elements of this	
delivered under the PSF program will		Plan prioritising continued	recommendation that can be actioned	
transition to sustainable PHA management		investment in SRH/FP and MCH	within the 12-month extension period are	
but there is currently no clear definition or		services.	incorporated into workplans and budgets	
logic for how this will be achieved. The			for 2023.	
strength of health service NGOs is not in		The new PATH Strategic Framework		
building government financial management		(2022–2025) outlines that PATH	During the 12-month costed extension in	
systems and capacity. PATH is well positioned		will pursue a deliberate 'transition'	2023, MSPNG has committed to several	
to play a key role in developing this strategy		agenda to incrementally embed the	actions to increase government	
and supporting implementation e.g., with		essential and successful	ownership and sustainability of FP	
PATH advisors in PHAs supporting and acting		components of programs such as	training and service delivery, including	
as a focal point for those efforts at national		PSF into the health system,	joint planning, coordination meetings,	
and provincial levels.		strengthen and influence local	institutionalised information sharing	
		institutions (e.g. PHAs) and systems	processes, supportive supervision, quality	
DFAT to investigate a program design with a		in a targeted way as required to	audits and competency assessments.	
clear pathway towards ownership by		sustain the relevant services		
government and strong program logic		delivery capabilities, and	If DFAT's new PNG Health Portfolio Plan	
developed together with PHAs and NDOH.		progressively cultivate, transfer and	prioritises investing in SRH/FP and MCH	
This includes suitably resourced strategies to		scale these successes once	services, a design process will then be	
support PHA governance and management		embedded.	undertaken to guide DFAT's post-PSF	
capacity strengthening and a mechanism for			Phase 2 investments in SRH/FP and MCH	
financing that can reliably ensure continuity of		PATH has engaged a Transition	services in PNG. This recommendation	
funding to implementing partners and meets		Adviser for 2023 to progress the	would be considered in that design.	
DFAT needs for accountability.		transition approach for service		
,		delivery programs, including PSF.		

Recommendation Area 5 – Take advantage of PATH proposed cross- program capacities and support partner program implementation and learning There has been limited engagement between implementing partners and PATH during the PSF Phase 2. PATH can play an important role in promoting coordination, strategic direction and integration across frontline health outcome projects and DFAT health investments more broadly, to both recognise its design direction and add value to DFAT's health investments	Agree	PATH has four 'whole of program initiatives' that can and should support the effectiveness of PSF: (i) Performance and Adaptive Systems (PAS) – the PAS team is responsible for the program Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, Learning and Adaptation (MERLA) function across PATH's programs and operations; (ii) Gender Equality Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Strategy; Bottlenecks - addressing systemic and programmatic bottlenecks that	DFAT has shared the evaluation report with PATH and is working with them to ensure that this recommendation is actioned not only in relation to PSF, but also in relation to all service delivery programs managed under PATH. The new PATH Strategic Framework (2022–2025) outlines how PATH will strengthen the four 'whole of program initiatives' to benefit programs such as PSF.	2023
and integration across frontline health outcome projects and DFAT health investments more broadly, to both recognise		operations; (ii) Gender Equality Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Strategy; Bottlenecks -	strengthen the four 'whole of program initiatives' to benefit programs such as	

Recommendation Area 6 – Strengthen PSF project and contract management	Agree	In the grant negotiations stage for the 2023 costed extension, MSPNG	DFAT has shared the evaluation report with PATH and MSPNG and is working	2023
Progress on delivering key project activities		was required by DFAT through	with them to ensure that elements of this	
critical to the achievement of Phase 2		PATH to have an action and	recommendation that can be actioned	
Intermediate Outcomes has been substantially		response plan directly addressing	within the 12-month extension period are	
delayed. There does not appear to be any plan		the recommendations in the PSF	incorporated into workplans and budgets	
to address these delays to meet contracted		evaluation which required	for 2023.	
deliverables.		MSPNG's action. MSPNG		
		developed a comprehensive plan in	During the 12-month costed extension in	
DFAT/PATH to work with MSPNG to identify		response to the recommendations	2023, MSPNG will work closely with	
and implement remedial steps to address		that was accepted by PATH and	UNFPA and NDoH on development and	
delayed outcomes, particularly relating to the		DFAT, allowing approval of the	approval of the NFPTP curriculum.	
revised National Family Planning Training		costed extension.	MSPNG has also undertaken to launch	
Program (NFPTP) in-service and pre-service			the National Family Planning Provider	
courses and establishment of the National			Network (NFPPN) in 2023.	
Family Planning Provider Network (NFPPN).				
_			To support the successful delivery of the	
DFAT/PATH and MSPNG to strengthen			evaluation action and response plan	
contract and project management practices so			MSPNG secured a full time Project	
that programs are delivered as designed.			Manager and Project Director, both of	
Where program deliverables are lagging,			whom will have a key role in furthering	
immediate steps must be taken to identify and			MSPNG's collaboration with national and	
address implementation barriers.			sub national stakeholders and ensuring	
			project deliverables are achieved on time.	
			In relation to the second part of the	
			recommendation, DFAT is working with	
			PATH to ensure this recommendation is	
			actioned not only in relation to PSF, but	
			also in relation to all service delivery	
			programs managed under PATH.	

Recommendation Area 8 – National SRH/FP and MCH coordination	Agree	In the second half of 2022, the RMNCAH Technical Advisory Committee started to meet more	DFAT will continue to be an active participant in the RMNCAH TAC.	Ongoing
The National Family Planning Technical Working Group (NFPWTG), formerly the main national coordination mechanism for SRH/FP and MCH in PNG, has been inactive for 18 months and the proposed new coordination mechanism, the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent (RMNCAH) Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), is not meeting regularly. It is also unclear how the role and activities of the FPTWG will be taken up by the Committee.		regularly and DFAT has been an active participant in all meetings. MSPNG has funded a new position (from late 2022) in the Family Health unit at NDOH who will support the effectiveness of the RMNCAH TAC, amongst other duties.	In consultation with NDoH, technical partners and other members of the TAC, DFAT will seek opportunities to support the effectiveness of its operation, where needed.	
DFAT to consider opportunities to support the capacity of the government to lead this group, which can play a key role in SRH/FP and MCH health policy development and strategic coordination to contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for quality, inclusive SRH/FP and MCH in PNG.				

Recommendation Area 9 – Ensure that M&E is fit for purpose and promote learning	Agree	DFAT agrees to the recommendation, noting that HDMES may not necessarily be the partner best placed to support this	DFAT has shared the evaluation report with PATH and MSPNG and is working with them to ensure that elements of this recommendation that can actioned	2023
Data that would support measurement of progress to the program End of Program Outcome (EOPO) was not available to the evaluation. Operational research and learning, critical to developing and documenting effective program approaches and models of care, was not adequately prioritised in the program and NGO partners do not necessarily have the expertise to organise, manage or conduct such research. There is an important role for PATH, and other third parties (such as HDMES) to play in working with program partners and other key stakeholders to develop a fit for purpose M&E system, determine priorities for research to oversee this work and manage dissemination of results. DFAT to work with PATH and HDMES to design the M&E framework for any future SRH/FP and MCH program and identify and progress priority operational research.		work, and the appropriate partner has not yet been determined.	 within the 12-month extension period are incorporated into workplans and budgets for 2023. PATH is undertaking a comprehensive review of its Performance Assessment Framework (including the individual program M&E Frameworks that feed into the PATH PAF) and information management systems to both streamline reporting and strengthen performance assessment systems. If DFAT's new PNG Health Portfolio Plan prioritises investing in SRH/FP and MCH services, a design process will then be undertaken to guide DFAT's post-PSF Phase 2 investments in SRH/FP and MCH services in PNG. This recommendation would be considered in that design. 	