

Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen (SPSN)

Completion Report Volume 2



Completion Report Volume 2

SPSN Completion Report

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Prepared by

AECOM Services Pty Ltd

Level 28, 91 King William Street, Adelaide SA 5000, Australia

T +61 8 7223 5400 F +61 8 7223 5499 www.aecom.com

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Prepared by Trevor Ole, SPSN Program Director and Helen Disney, Research, M&E and
Performance Reporting Specialist

Reviewed by Diane Barr, SPSN Contractor Representative

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ABG	Autonomous Bougainville Government
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALAC	Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre
ARoB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
AHC	Australian High Commission
AoPE	Association of Professional Evaluators
AUD	Australian dollar
BbP	Buk bilong Pikinini
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BPBP	Bougainville Peace Building Program
C1, C2, C3, C4, C5	Component 1, Component 2, Component 3, Component 4, Component 5
CCAC	Community Coalition Against Corruption
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CBR	Community-Based Rehabilitation
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDF	Capacity Development Framework
CDW	Community Development Worker
CDS/ CDS2	Community Development Scheme
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIMC	Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council
CISP	Coffee Industry Support Program
CM	City Mission PNG
CSNU	Callan Services National Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
DFCDR	Department for Community Development and Religion
DGTP	Democratic Governance Program – Transition Phase
DID	Disability Inclusive Development
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
DPO	Disabled Persons Organisation
DPSC	District Peace and Security Committee
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
EHFV	Eastern Highlands Family Voice

Abbreviation	Description
EHP	Eastern Highlands Province
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ENB	East New Britain Province
EPSP	Economic and Public Sector Program
EU	European Union
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
GPS	Global Positioning System
HHISP	Health and HIV Implementation Services Provider
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRDN	Human Rights Defenders Network
ICDP	Integrated Community Development Project
IDIB	Inclusive Development In post conflict Bougainville
INA	Institute for National Affairs
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
JGC	Joint Governing Council
JOA	Joint Organisational Assessment
KLOM	Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri
KP	Key Partners
KPP	<i>Komuniti Prosek Plen</i> or Community Project Plan
LGC	Local Grant Committee
LLG	Local Level Government
LPV	Limited Preferential Voting
LTA	Long-Term Adviser
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDI	Media Development Initiative
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MSCD	Manus Support: Community Development
MTDP/MTDP2	Medium Term Development Plan
NACD	National Advisory Committee on Disability

Abbreviation	Description
NATG	National Assistive Technology Guidelines
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
NEFC	National Economic and Fiscal Commission
NGC	National Grant Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMAG	National Museum and Art Gallery
NOPS	National Orthotics and Prosthetics Service
NPD	National Policy on Disability
NTC	National Training Council
NZAID	New Zealand Aid
PGF	PNG Governance Facility
PGK	Papua New Guinea Kina
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGADP	Papua New Guinea Assembly of Disabled Persons
PNGEC	PNG Electoral Commission
PNG LNG	PNG Liquefied Natural Gas
PWD	Person With a Disability
PWSPD	Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development
RCI	Result Core Indicators
RGC	Resource Governance Coalition
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RRRC	Reef and Rainforest Research Centre
RSD&LGP	Rural Service Delivery and Local Governance Project
RTO	Registered Training Organisation
SERC	Special Education Resource Centre
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic/Relevant, Time-bound
SoS	Scope of Services
SPSN	Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen
STA	Short-Term Adviser
STaRS	National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TIPNG	Transparency International PNG
TOT	Training of Trainers
TVRP	Treaty Village Resilience Project

Abbreviation	Description
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with a Disability
UNTOC	United Nations Convention on Transnational Organised Crime
URS	URS Australia Pty Ltd
VAP	Voter Awareness Program
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WNB	West New Britain Province
WDP	Ward Development Plan
YACA	Youth Against Corruption Association

Glossary – Explanation of Key Terms used in SPSN

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

SPSN Component Reports

1.0 Component 1: Strengthened Practice and Promotion of Democratic Governance by Key Partners

Executive Summary

The Component 1 goal was to “*support the strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners.*” The partners collectively contributed to work in education, gender equity, social inclusion and civic awareness. SPSN support was focussed on achieving outcomes in access to services, capacity development and democratic governance. AUD\$30 million was expended under Component 1 but the expectation that Key Partners (KP) had strong capacities, which proved only a partially accurate hypothesis, meant that limited resources were applied by SPSN to support delivery of the component.

DFAT introduced a partnership building and maintenance modality for the Key Partner program. Its ambition was to maintain a strategic partnership with partners whilst SPSN managed the program and financial details. In reality, DFAT, who were facing reform and periodic staff changes, and the busy KP, some of whom were pressed to manage the scale of DFAT funds provided, found it difficult to make time to service the partnership to the level anticipated. However, DFAT support allowed for the KP to continue building partnerships with other CSO, communities and Government at all levels.

There were many examples of these partnerships delivering demonstrable outcomes. The democratic governance concept, which lay at the heart of DFAT support, was embraced by many partners, notably those that already operated with such logic in mind. With strategic advice and input from SPSN, Transparency International (TIPNG) were able to successfully develop the Civil Society Organisation (CSO) component of the PNG Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and conclude partnerships with Government and the Private sector to drive the initiative forward. At SPSN conclusion, PNG EITI stakeholders had applied for candidacy and delivered the first EITI Country Report, pointing the way forward for reform to ensure a more accountable and transparent extractive industry in PNG. SPSN support also helped to bring CSOs together with the State to commence building the State-CSO Partnership Policy. Even those KP who were more focussed on service delivery objectives such as Buk bilong Pikinini (BbP) were supported by SPSN to develop partnerships with Government authorities to ensure they strengthened their working relationship to both develop and comply with regulations.

From a service delivery perspective there were also many successful outcomes with DFAT funds and SPSN support to partners resulting in the following:

- 2,276 female children and 2,131 male children were enrolled in school;
- 164 female and 94 male teachers were trained in inclusive education;
- 285 women and 225 men were trained in technical and vocational skills;
- 11,080 women and 7,468 men received awareness and training on family and sexual violence whilst 2,930 women survivors of domestic violence received counselling services; and
- 8,166 women participated in awareness programs on citizen rights and good governance.

Beyond helping to strengthen relationships and service delivery outcomes, SPSN also succeeded in helping KP develop their capacities in a number of organisational development disciplines. The Joint Organisational Assessment (JOA) process enabled KP to benchmark their current capacities and develop responses to build on their strengths and address issues in their organisation. Through the JOA process:

- TIPNG solved longstanding issues in their management structure;
- Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC) improved its communication platform;
- Callan services enhanced the operation of Special Education Resource Centres and their linkages with Government; and
- National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) was able to enhance the skills of their journalists to improve their communications for development initiatives and increase the reach of their service.

In considering future engagement with KP, the SPSN experience offers some lessons for DFAT reflection. Whilst the low level of support resources offered to Component 1 made it the most economical component of SPSN and

forced Key Partner ownership, it was clear that some of the Key Partner's challenges in reporting, maximising program impact and building capacity quickly could have been resolved by the application of more SPSN resources in the right areas.

KP valued advisory support but SPSN had limitations and did not make the best use of short-term advisory opportunities. SPSN may have achieved better results if it had strengthened inter-component coordination such as more effective and earlier use of Component 5 training budgets to support KP and the involvement of more Key Partner local network members in component 2 grants. Key Partner engagement with Government was also something that might have benefitted from earlier strategic analysis and support. In addition, the development of funding agreements moved ahead of the JOA meaning some partners struggled to find resources to address the JOA findings.

The findings of this report show that SPSN largely met its goal and objectives. But in terms of lessons learned, it is worth getting the partner support strategy right from the outset of any future program. Such a strategy needs to be focussed on more effective engagement at all levels. KP cannot be considered managers of discrete programs tied to a few partners, priorities and a funding cycle. Rather they are a genuine opportunity for generating transformative change.

On this point, the report concludes that Key partners are an effective vehicle for delivering development to PNG as expressed in a SPSN workshop: *"The Key Partner vehicle may need to be fixed from time to time but it will keep running long after other cars break down. This is because the drivers, crew and their need to travel the highway are here to stay forever."*

Capitalising on this means flexible assistance to KP programs and comprehensive capacity support for internal strengthening, even if some of this seems less tangible at the outset. It also means engaging KPs early alongside other CSO partners as well as Government at all levels to legitimise their role and maximise their impact in informing and driving positive development as a collective. DFAT seems well positioned to make such a strategic shift in engagement through the PGF, provided it is strategically staffed and resourced.

1.1 Component Description

1.1.1 Goal

The Goal of Component 1 was to *"support the strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by 7 Key Partners"*

Although the goal gave prominence to **democratic governance**, the understanding was that some of the KP, in addition to any advocacy function, were also **delivering services** to meet the needs of Papua New Guineans. Some KP are directly engaged in service delivery in areas where government has no capacity or presence, or, they are working in partnership with government to enhance the State's own service delivery efforts. The terms "support" and "strengthened" in the goal statement meant that the third focus area for supporting KP was in **capacity development**.

1.1.2 Objectives

SPSN on behalf of DFAT was expected to:

- strengthen and extend both the Australian High Commission's and each Partner's contribution to democratic governance;
- progressively improve their systems, capacity and human resources, leading to increased sustainability;
- strengthen their ability to act as catalysts for change and to improve their operations and services across PNG; and
- promote two-way dialogue to assist the Australian High Commission identify priorities and constraints in relation to democratic governance and to better plan and provide responses and support to initiatives across the PNG program.

1.1.3 Budget

The total budget in Australian dollars expended on the KP program was AUD\$30 million. Based on management and support strategies utilised to deliver this component, as discussed in this report, Component 1 was by far the most economical SPSN component.

1.1.4 Delivery Modality

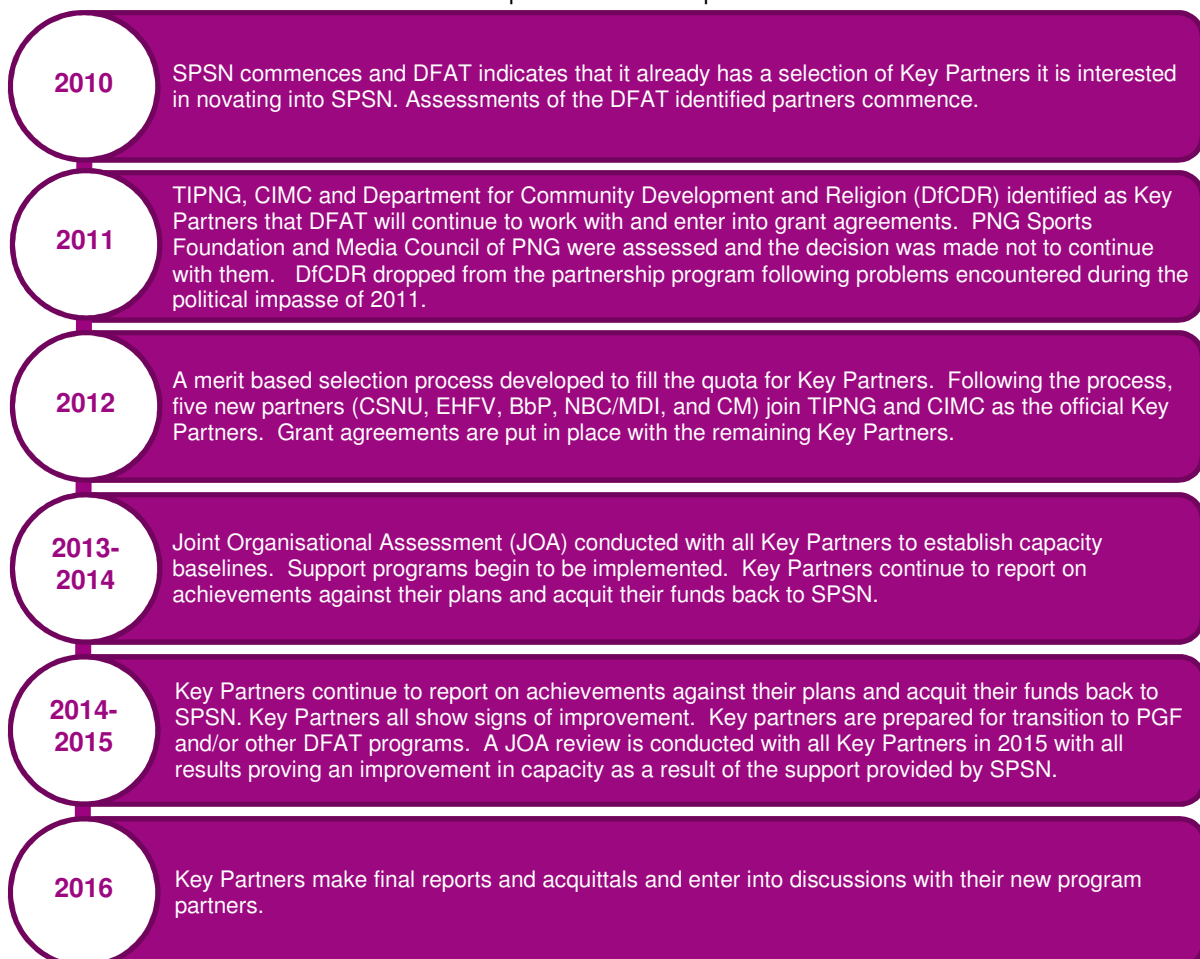
Initially SPSN was advised that DFAT wanted to engage a number of KP based on DFAT's existing collaborations with them. Following a detailed DFAT and SPSN assessment only two of these (CIMC and TIPNG) were selected to enter into formal partnership arrangements. SPSN then opened a merit based application process to select a core set of KP to fulfill the quota. By SPSN completion, the KP were: Transparency International-PNG (TIPNG), the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC), the National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC)/Australian Broadcasting Corporation(ABC) – the Media Development Initiative (MDI), Buk Bilong Pikinini (BbP), Callan Services National Unit (CSNU), Eastern Highlands Family Voice (EHFV) and City Mission (CM). The partners operate across the sectors of education, gender equality, civic awareness and disability.

The delivery modality did not evolve as originally anticipated. As the objectives listed earlier foreshadow, DFAT was to maintain a strategic partnership with each Key Partner while SPSN managed program and financial arrangements. The intention to establish a strategic long term partnership between DFAT and the partners was appropriate but in practice, an understaffed DFAT with periodic changes to personnel, and the busy KP found limited time to maintain structured partnership dialogue. SPSN played a larger brokering role than had been originally expected.

Another important aspect of the delivery modality was that the KP were given comparatively large grants, a minimum of K1 million per year, along with a minimal level of support from SPSN with the view that KP could handle their own money and programs relatively independently. In turn the KP, who have networks and activities spread around PNG had to work hard to service these arrangements, and for some, whose capacity proved to be lower than expected, were often late in reporting and acquitting funds and experienced challenges in maximising their program outcomes, keeping track of the extent and reach of activities and extending their partnerships beyond the SPSN funded programs.

1.1.5 Timeline for Component 1

The timeline below shows different activities implemented in Component 1 between 2010 and 2016.



1.2 Effectiveness

Effectiveness can be measured broadly against two criteria in the context of the Key Partner program. The first is around outcomes achieved for the KP themselves (capacity development) and secondly around outcomes achieved through work done in partnership with others, for the benefit of others (democratic governance and service delivery).

1.2.1 Service Delivery Outcomes

Service delivery outcomes can be particularly hard to achieve when broad responsibility for services rest with Government as capacities of service delivery partners might be low and KP are reliant on external funding to maintain the consistency of effort for quality service delivery. SPSN engaged in the discussion and planning to cater for such issues in its support to KP with the other obvious support being the provision of funding and the building of capacity to strengthen outcomes of service delivery efforts. From Key Partner reports, we see a number of service delivery outcomes emerging:

- 2,276 female children and 2,131 male children were enrolled in school;
- 164 female and 94 male teachers were trained in inclusive education;
- 285 women and 225 men were trained in technical and vocational skills;
- 39 women and 80 men were supported to become increasingly engaged in income generating activities whilst 107 women and 33 men reported increased incomes as a result of their engagement with Key Partner programs;
- 3,307 vulnerable female children and 3,130 vulnerable male children were supported by SPSN partners through their work on child protection;
- 11,080 women and 7,468 men received awareness and training on family and sexual violence whilst 2,930 women survivors of domestic violence received counselling services;
- 3,362 females and 1,456 males reported increased knowledge of hygiene practices through Key Partner programs;
- 47 female health workers and 12 male health workers received training from KP; and
- 8,166 women participated in awareness programs on citizen rights and good governance.

Whilst this aggregate view of these sample outcomes offers a sense of overall achievement, to consider the magnitude of some of these, it is worth considering them in the form of case studies. BbP's services covered establishment of libraries and early childhood learning for many children who ran the risk of being left out of the school system or having a late start to learning.

Buk Bilong Pikinini: The story of Stanley David, "the fast little learner"

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

Stanley attends the BbP library located in the Evadahana Primary School at Nine Mile. His teachers say he has shown tremendous eagerness to learn, has a sharp memory and is making excellent progress. Three months into the library's early childhood learning program, Stanley is now able to identify the alphabet letters as capital letters and small letters, sound and pronounce letters, correctly spell words he remembers and retain previous learning.

"Stanley is our first child," says his father, Mega David. Mr David used to teach Stanley from home but is gratified to witness the progress he has made since attending school. "Compared to other children of the same age, my son can spell words [better, and] is reading at home too," says Mr David. He is grateful that his son is being provided with an educational foundation that will create opportunities for a better life. "I would like to express my utmost gratitude and appreciation for the commitment and hard work of the teacher, librarians and the whole BbP organisation. Thank you very much."

1.2.2 Capacity Development Outcomes

An internal evaluation of SPSN sought to examine capacity development outcomes amongst KP. It reported that there was consensus on the high quality of advice (although insufficient levels of it) provided by SPSN via a number of advisers. At the heart of the capacity development initiative for KP was the Joint Organisational

Assessment (JOA). The JOA process sought to examine capacity strengths and challenges, benchmark them and develop responses to build on strengths and address issues. The internal evaluation reveals that all partners spoke highly of the quality, utility and facilitation process undertaken by SPSN to support the JOA. The following comments were shared:

- *"It (the JOA) was the best thing. We really have been a boy's refuge but that has changed."* (Ron Brown, CM)
- *"The JOA was a very critical instrument to see how we are structured and organised as an organisation. That was an important process. On that foundation we can grow up as an organisation."* (John Ericho, EHFV)
- *"It was an excellent process. It was a chance to take a bird's eye view across the organisation. It also gave us a sense of humility. We were very proud of our programs and the growth we have had. There was this sense of invincibility. The JOA helped us to realise we had a lot to do."* (Luke Ebbs, Deputy Chief Officer, BbP)
- *"The JOA was timely – we had never done this assessment before. We were targeting our programs when we didn't have the capacity to carry out these programs."* (Emily Taule, TIPNG Executive Director.)

The internal evaluation also notes that while the overwhelming consensus was that the JOA was useful and for many, enlightening, several interviewees commented on what they felt was a lack of follow up after the initial JOA workshop.

- *"The JOA was very useful but there was no follow up. There were a lot of offers but they don't come through."* (Ume Wainetti, FSVAC)
- *"It's an excellent initiative but when you want follow up they (SPSN) are out of town."* (Luke Ebbs)

In considering the critique offered it is worth noting two points in particular. Firstly, SPSN indicated to Partners that it was their own responsibility to take ownership of the resulting Capacity Support Plans and to procure or develop their own capacity building responses outside of the general areas where SPSN could help. Yet there was confusion about funding this as program support arrangements through the funding agreements had already been done. Partners ultimately did this despite the challenge but this took time, resource changes and expertise hence the comments on the need for further follow up.

Secondly, and linked to the first point of critique, SPSN base staffing was not strategically structured to meet the detailed capacity needs of the partners. SPSN had a general Capacity Development Adviser but beyond this, no permanent topical specialists with capabilities around the specific disciplines in which capacity support was needed. SPSN used, where it could, internal staff with those capabilities but this was opportunistic and the staff members were not specialist capacity builders as such.

In hindsight, there are areas in which SPSN might have changed this predicament. SPSN had a short term advisor (STA) pool in its conception. This was only utilised in a limited way but proved useful when it was. The appointment of a Finance STA to help partners was a welcome initiative and STAs may have proved useful in other capacity need areas. On a similar vein, it is worth looking closely at the experience of SPSN with the NBC. SPSN did not have the radio and communication technical specialists on staff to support the capacity development of NBC in these areas but the use of a three way partnership that involved the ABC ensured that such technical advice was available to support NBC capacity development. The success of that arrangement in delivering valuable outcomes for capacity and communications for development highlights the importance of making strategic assessments and decisions around technical and capacity support to partners.

Similarly, Component 5 of SPSN was targeted to capacity development but after much internal debate, the long term focus and funding allocations for that Component was set on supporting training required for the roll out of the Component 2 small grants program. The long-standing proposition that Component 5 be used to target partner capacity needs more broadly through contracting of Registered Training Providers and capacity specialists only got the green light in 2015, when SPSN was in its final stages of operation.

In terms of specific outcomes emanating from both the JOA and the other forms of SPSN support which included linking partners to training programs and other initiatives, it is worth reflecting on feedback collected in the SPSN six month report for June-Dec 2015.

Capacity Development outcomes reported by Key Partners in 2015:

TIPNG addressed some of the organisational capacity issues raised during its JOA process and other internal reviews. Previously, the organisation had a single operations manager whose responsibilities included both program and corporate/financial management duties. This constituted an excessive workload, which slowed progress. TIPNG has addressed this by hiring a permanent financial manager with accounting qualifications and experience, resulting in improved and timelier financial reporting.

CSNU has been engaged to assist with the development of the recently revised National Policy on Disability (NPD) 2015–2025. As a result of the new policy, the National Executive Council has declared that Melanesian sign language will be PNG's official fourth language. As a direct outcome, teachers will be trained in sign language to help integrate hearing impaired students into the mainstream school system. It is also anticipated that the official recognition of sign language will drive the development and **expansion** of other services to cater for the hearing impaired. CSNU has also benefited from training, resulting in more professional financial management at Special Education Resource Centres (SERC).

BbP has carried out two internal staff training programs, covering organisational polices such as finance and procurement, human resource management, first aid, security, public relations and marketing management. The organisation has also established a partnership with Deloitte to establish a program whereby Deloitte staff mentor selected counterparts within BbP's management. Deloitte staff conducted a training workshop in November 2015, coinciding with Deloitte's Impact Day.

CM has begun the development of staff housing in both Port Moresby and Lae. The Lae project is nearing completion of a four-unit facility. Once completed, it is anticipated this project will result in significant improvements to the living conditions of staff. Further, a new ablution block for Port Moresby CM will be built next, resulting in improved health and sanitation of youths currently residing in dormitories and attending rehabilitation programs.

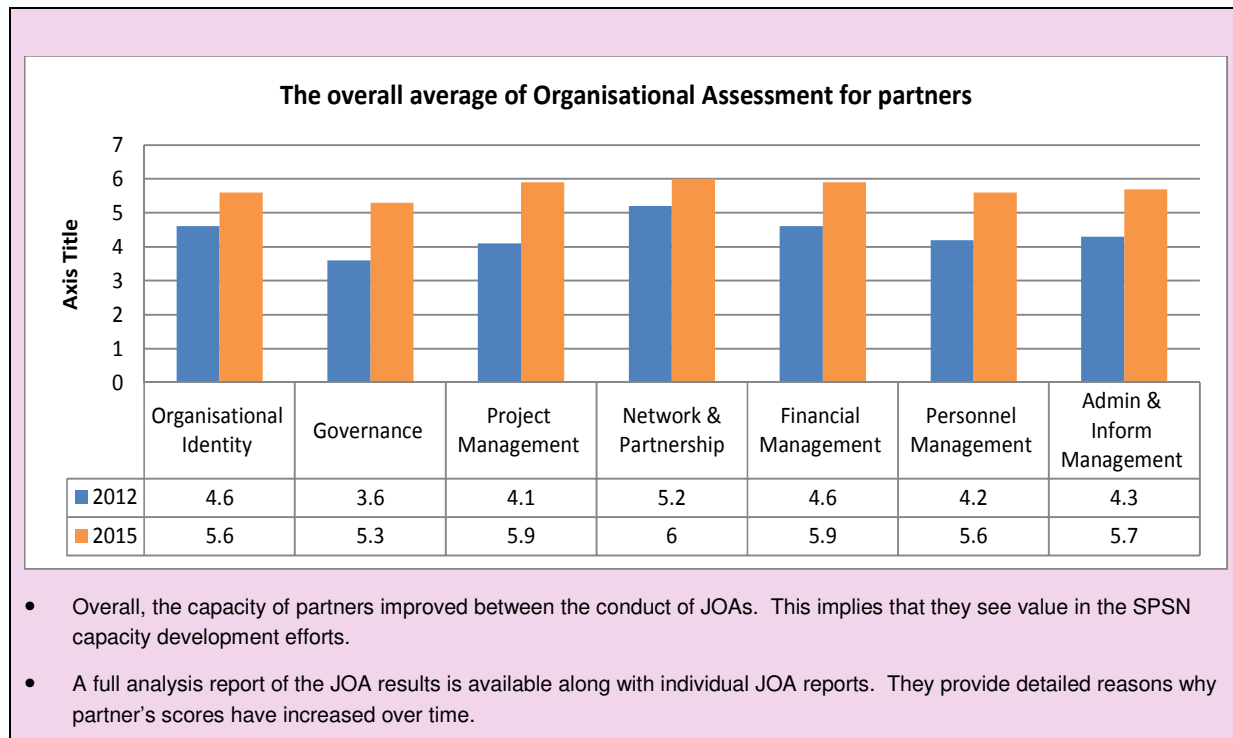
CIMC is actively engaged in national development discussions and forums in PNG. With DFAT funding and assistance from SPSN, CIMC has worked within a wide range of sectoral committees over the past six months, contributing to the development aspirations of the Government. CIMC has presented the outcomes of its work at national conferences and a new web page was created, allowing CIMC to reach a wider audience in PNG and abroad.

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

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

Similarly, given the JOA benchmarked capacity status of partners when first conducted early in the program, then later examined progress against this baseline, it is possible to see the growth or decline in capacity and offer some analysis as a measure of capacity outcome as shown in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1: Results of the JOA Benchmarking Exercise



1.2.3 Democratic Governance Outcomes

Coalitions, networks or collective action have been difficult to establish in PNG where loyalties and allegiances tend to be tribal rather than based on organisations and national interests. The Civil Society sector here is small yet diverse, which makes partnerships and institutional strengthening all the more difficult. However, in supporting democratic governance initiatives, SPSN offered the advantages of channelling the funds required to build such networks, being a neutral and trusted broker for coalition development and having expert facilitators in its ranks. The facilitators were able to combine technical knowledge, deep understanding of PNG networks and brokering capabilities to help with front-line facilitation for coalition building. Capacity development outcomes were also essential to ensure partners had the capability to build and sustain coalitions.

Despite any challenges, the internal evaluation of Component 1 and other M&E data indicated that there are several excellent examples where government engagement with CSOs, networking collaboration and knowledge has increased in both scope and intensity.

Some of these, as in the case of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), had direct donor facilitation, which highlights the value of support provided through such a partnership mechanism. EITI has been a significant platform for bringing key government decision makers and civil society together. As TI Operations Manager Jerry Bagita stated:

“Before EITI we didn’t know anyone at Treasury, it was very hard to get information out of them, now it’s just at our fingertips. When I ask for it they give it to me in 5 minutes.”

EITI has also resulted in requests from key agencies such as the Internal Revenue Commission, the Department for Petroleum and Energy and the Mineral Resources Authority for TI to provide briefings on EITI to their officers. EITI has now been implanted well beyond TI.

Case Study: SPSN support to the PNG Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Transparency International approached DFAT and SPSN to support the development of the EITI opportunity early in the partnership. EITI is a voluntary global governance standard that promotes transparency in the Extractive sector in countries that sign up to it. Specifically it does this by bringing together key players in the sector and getting them to account for all payments made and publishing this report in a public document on an annual basis.

As EITI operates on the basis of a partnership between Government, Civil Society and the private sector, TI PNG was aware that it needed to establish support across all these groups to make EITI a reality. DFAT funding enabled the conduct of a series of workshops during which these parties were brought together to examine the opportunity and if possible build a unified coalition to take the necessary steps to apply for candidacy.

SPSN took the front line as a neutral facilitator of many workshops, most importantly helping to solidify a united CSO approach that brought together CSOs from key sectors to agree on a mechanism that would legitimately represent them and provide connections back to the rest of the CSO community. Similarly, there were parts of the Government who were resisting the EITI movement and the workshops were a chance to learn and share information in order to overcome these concerns. The private sector needed convincing that both CSOs and Government were duly organised and committed before they were willing to finalise their engagement, and Exxon Mobil and Ok Tedi were both present at the workshops to discuss this issue. In a real sense the workshops helped to achieve these outcomes.

PNG submitted its application for candidacy in 2015 and in 2016 released its first EITI Country Report which received considerable attention in the press, which reported GoPNG's intention to implement the report recommendations. Building on this opportunity, the CSOs have now created the PNG Resource Governance Coalition (PNGRGC) in order to continue the resource protection agenda with other sectors such as forestry and fisheries. SPSN was invited into the PNGRGC establishment process, supporting its development and hosting the elections to create the CSO board arrangement for the organisation.

Under the TI Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) initiative, significant relationships with the Lands Department, the Immigration Department and the National Forest Service were built. The agencies adopted ALAC advice to devise their own community complaints mechanisms and, through ALAC facilitation, participated in large briefings to land owners in regional areas.

Through Transparency International's youth initiative, Youth Against Corruption Association (YACA), an estimated 1,000 young people have been reached during the life of SPSN. Two Members of Parliament, a Minister and a Governor, have met directly with young people and a number of forums have been held to increase direct engagement with government and young people.

CIMC continued its provincial outreach through its Regional Development Forums, with a notable success in the facilitated support to discussions which led to the establishment of the private-public partnership for rural airstrips maintenance. However, stakeholders reported these forums could be more strategically and cost effectively organised.

One of the most promising examples in SPSN of Democratic Governance has been its recent work with KP, CSOs and the Government for the State-CSO Partnership Policy.

State - CSO partnership for Development: Drafting the State-CSO Partnership Policy

For more than twenty years CSOs in PNG have been attempting the establishment of a "CSO peak body" with a view that such a body might legitimately represent the interests of the variety of CSOs that have formed, and be able to take up dialogue and joint action with Government effectively. Not all CSOs support such a concept but those that do have not been able to define an acceptable mechanism with the appropriate capacity to somehow juggle the variety of views and needs arising from the CSO sector. Case in point was the establishment of the National Alliance of Non-Government Organisations (NANGO) in the 1990s. The organisation was formally established with financial support from Government but failed to convince would-be members about its legitimacy and relevance, and lacked the capacity to sustain itself. It is now defunct.

Nevertheless a number of active national level CSOs have continuously pushed this agenda. A 2010 State CSO partnership framework was developed which brought some broad concepts for State CSO partnerships to the fore, including the prospect of formal State CSO dialogue on key national interest issues. But the 2010 framework did not have an effective strategy or implementation framework and CSOs remained unconvinced

that it would be an appropriate mechanism for enhancing State CSO partnerships towards development – fears too remained that the partnership might be simply a way of dancing to the government’s tune in return for funding.

CIMC, who have existing links to a broad range of CSOs were tasked to try and come up with a workable solution in consultation with the CSO community. CIMC turned to SPSN for financial and technical support for this agenda.

Given CSO politics around the issue, a series of workshops were held to define options to carry the concept forward. Senior SPSN personnel participated in the discussions and began to scope out specific options that might break the deadlock. One of these options was overwhelmingly supported by CSOs at the various forums on this subject. This option proposed a sectoral based CSO structure that would engage with government in an annual dialogue in order to define an annual funding program for shared advocacy and service delivery priorities. In recognising this opportunity and SPSN’s hand in it, the Secretary of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring wrote to SPSN to appoint the program as technical adviser to the policy development process.

Whilst the policy is still subject to finalisation and financing processes, the process in itself has created valuable partnership outcomes which offer a clear potential for delivering practical outcomes for National Development through service delivery, improving social accountability and strengthened dialogue, and partnership between State and Civil Society.

1.3 Efficiency

Overall, a total funding investment of AUD30 million (PGK61.35 million) across seven KP has reached around 500,000 people. The cost per beneficiary reached was AUD60 (PGK122) and the cost to deliver every \$1 spent in Component 1 was 0.14 cents.

Table 1-1: Cost per Beneficiary and Cost to Deliver

C1 Efficiency (figures in AUD)	Cost to reach each beneficiary	Cost to deliver each \$1
AUD \$30million expended	\$60	\$0.14

SPSN inputs to support KP included:

- funding to extend the reach and quality of Key Partner service delivery and democratic governance efforts;
- capacity development support through the JOA and capacity development support plans; and
- advisory inputs such as the long-term Capacity Building Adviser and short-term finance adviser inputs.

SPSN allocated less resource to supporting the Key Partner program than it did to other Components. The difference was considerable, especially when noting that KP accounted for more than 40% of the actual SPSN expenditure. Where Component 2 had over 50 personnel focussed on it, Component 1 for a long time had only one adviser with support inputs from other staff. Ultimately this changed to include a Component Coordinator and a support officer but the problems experienced in getting data back from partners and the shortfalls partners faced in delivering some programs to maximum effect may have been less of an issue if SPSN had provided more resources earlier.

1.3.1 Service Delivery

For service delivery specifically, the SPSN inputs were largely funded, although the program did provide some inputs to assist in fine tuning designs, implementation approaches and reporting for some activities. The JOAs helped partners to assess their own service delivery systems and make plans to improve them. Generally this contributed to the delivery of services that reached beneficiaries across PNG, as shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Services Delivered by Key Partners

Key partners	Services delivered	Outputs	Description
TIPNG	Legal advice to agencies fighting corruption	Training and advice to individuals & agencies	The ALAC Program provided advice to Government agencies that helped them to establish anti-corruption complaints desks (e.g. Department of Lands), to help ensure communities had improved services and could overcome injustices encountered in services they were given.
	School based education on anti-corruption	Curriculum and In-service training for teachers	Early education for children on anti-corruption in 31 schools, based on new curriculum materials and in-service training of teachers at these schools.
BbP	Early childhood education (literacy)	New libraries Trained teachers	SPSN financial support enabled BbP to continue to establish and operationalise additional libraries in communities around PNG and to develop the skills of staff and librarians to deliver early childhood education services.
CSNU	Inclusive education services	Training for teachers Education for Children with Disabilities	Improved governance of Special Education Resource Centres (SERCs) including training of teachers, the introduction and training around child protection and enhanced education services for children with disabilities.
EHFV	Counselling for survivors of domestic violence	Training of counsellors Counselling services	Training of counsellors, village/community based awareness, working with school based counsellors, and with counsellors based in Family Support Centres, and radio based awareness on gender based violence (GBV).
MDI	Media based development education and awareness	Radio programs Television programs	Training of staff, journalists and improved and increased communication for development programming. A notable youth based civic education program through Tribe FM.
CM	Vocational and employment training for unemployed youth	Training centres developed Training for youth	Development of facilities for training of youth and to improve the conditions for staff. The hiring of extra staff has enhanced the retention rate of youth attendance with the drop-out rate changing from 80% to 20%.
	Shelter services for victims of domestic violence	Short term accommodation	The strengthening of Haus Ruth facilities and services in Port Moresby and Lae to improve the shelters and counselling of survivors of domestic violence.
CIMC	Public Policy dialogue mechanisms	National and Regional Development forums	The successful conduct of regional and national development forums, enabling government to report on policies and performance, and the public to provide feedback on these. Has led to improved policies from Government in specific areas such as the Rural Airstrips Agency and the National Road Authority arrangements.
	Counselling for survivors of domestic violence	Training of counsellors Counselling services	Through FSVAC the roll out of Family Support Centres in multiple provinces in PNG providing a valuable counselling and referral service to survivors of domestic violence.
	Training for GBV male peer educators	Training of peer educators	Training of male GBV peer educators in the police force and correctional services as well as amongst chiefs and village leaders in select locations.

A significant challenge for the service delivery realm as discussed earlier, is the link between the Key Partner and Government service delivery agencies. SPSN managed to help BbP build its relations with the Department of Education and Department for Community Development and Religion (DfCDR) which BbP reported was a significant achievement in gaining recognition for BbP and enhancing their service delivery partnerships. This was opportunistic rather than a planned strategy. Had SPSN been designed to more easily access technical experts in the fields that KP operate in or had stronger links with other DFAT sector support programs it may have been able to advance such connections more strategically.

1.3.2 Capacity

SPSN's input to capacity development of KP was built off two key instruments. Firstly an overarching Capacity Development Framework was developed to give guidance to how capacity would be targeted and managed, and secondly via the Joint Organisational Assessment (JOA) process.

The JOA process allows for a discussion and examination of the Key Partner's organisational capacity and status in seven key organisational management areas: Organisational Identity, Governance, Project Management, Networks and Partnerships, Financial Management, Personnel Management, and Administration and Information Management. The process allows for these areas to be analysed and for benchmark findings on a scale which identifies how advanced they are in each of these disciplines. This in turn allowed for the development of this support plan which outlines options and activities to advance their status in each of these areas. Partners were responsible for managing their own support plans to address their capacity needs and used a range of approaches for this (see Table 1-3).

SPSN inputs to Key Partner capacity development were also provided in terms of advising strategies they could employ to help develop specific policies and systems. SPSN also invited KP to attend important learning and awareness building activities such as various gender development and disability inclusion programs that occurred over time. In addition, under Component 5, over the 2015/2016 financial year, training was organised to help partners learn skills in key areas such as project management, report writing, networking and advocacy, developing social inclusion plans, financial sustainability and, monitoring and evaluation. SPSN invited KP to attend any of these training programs which met their capacity needs as shown below.

Table 1-3: Capacity Needs Assessment for Key Partners

Capacity Needs identified	Key partner	Type of capacity development undertaken & content of training programs and learning provided
Organisational development analysis	All	JOA and support plan
Community Development worker skills	BbP CIMC EHFV	Community Development Worker certification: Planning to enter communities, community entry, defining priorities and developing plans, monitoring and evaluation and reporting
M&E	CIMC BbP NBC CSNU EHFV	M&E training: Understanding the project cycle, principles of M&E, developing a plan and defining outputs/outcomes/impacts, techniques of monitoring and evaluation
Writing skills	BbP NBC CIMC	Report writing skills, completing SPSN reporting templates
Networking and Advocacy skills	NBC EHFV BbP CIMC CSNU TIPNG	Networking and effective communication skills, what is advocacy, developing advocacy plans, building coalitions
Financial sustainability Skills	All	Financial sustainability workshops Advisory inputs to improve financial systems and policies
Social Inclusion (Disability Rights training)	BbP EHFV CIMC CSNU	Disability Inclusion Training: the rights based approach, definition of disability, developing reasonable accommodation in the workplace, understanding the twin track approach, preparing workplace policies

1.3.3 Democratic Governance

Strengthening Democratic Governance was the central logic of the Key Partner program. The idea being that a strong group of KP could play an important role in advocating for transformative change in PNG and through collaboration, create important development in governance, policy, practice and law that would benefit the population at large.

In practice, many of the KP were already operating with this logic in mind and had as their core function the intention to build specific coalitions and networks to support governance and service delivery developments in PNG. CIMC for example already operates in a structure under which it brings together organisations, communities and leaders under each of the key sectors, and TIPNG has been particularly busy developing its coalition against corruption and youth against corruption networks.

In addition to supporting the KP to develop their existing coalitions and networks, SPSN went further to assist with facilitating the development of networks and coalitions across KP and others. The table below summarises some of the key coalition building activities supported under Component 1.

Table 1-4: SPSN Facilitation of Networking and Coalitions in Component 1

Key Partner	Networks/Coalitions supported by SPSN	Description
TIPNG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) PNG Resource Governance Coalition Incorporated (PNGRGC) Community Coalition Against Corruption (CCAC) Youth Against Corruption Alliance (YACA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EITI is focussed on improving reporting on payments in the Extractive sector. It brings Government, CSOs and private sector together to complete reports. The involvement of key agencies of state and major private sector organisations such as Exxon Mobil and Newcrest in this initiative serves as a strong example for democratic governance support under SPSN. PNGRGC builds on EITI effort by CSOs and extends CSO input to other resources in PNG (e.g. fisheries & forestry). CCAC bring government, CSOs and private sector representatives together to advocate and respond on major national corruption challenges. YACA develops young people's networks for fighting against corruption, including establishment of anti-corruption committees in selected schools and higher education institutions.
CIMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and Regional Development Fora CIMC Sectoral Committees FSVAC male peer educators network State – Civil Society Partnership Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regional and national development forums bring together citizens, government and the private sector to discuss key development challenges, policy performance, and make recommendations for changes. CIMC sectoral committees represent different parts of society that work together on key issues affecting their sector e.g. agriculture, infrastructure, and health. The FSVAC male peer educators network, engages with peers to bring awareness and training on GBV The State Civil Society Partnership policy will bring State, CSOs and Churches together for annual dialogue on development and a program to address issues identified.
BbP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Library Management Associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BbP worked with World Vision to create community committees to take ownership of the smooth functioning and safety of the libraries in their respective localities. Private sector and government contribute at higher levels to the development of the libraries.
EHFV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial GBV network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EHFV have developed a provincial GBV committee and network to drive advocacy for the issues within the province. The committee comprises Government, private sector and civil society.

Key Partner	Networks/Coalitions supported by SPSN	Description
CSNU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Education Resource Centres (SERCs) PNG Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SERCs function with input from community and government, CSNU and Catholic diocese who have joint management arrangements in place. The PNG CBR network is a referral network that collaborates as needed to provide services to match the specific needs of clients with different classes of disability and different development needs.
CM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CM appointed to work with National Youth Commission and others on key policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CM collaborating with the National Youth Commission and other stakeholders to develop the National Youth Plan and other current and upcoming initiatives. CM is also funded by a range of private sector organisations.
NBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBC/ABC partnership through Media for Development Initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBC works with State, private sector and CSOs to bring communications for development messaging through its radio network.

1.4 Relevance

While SPSN's program goal and design were relevant in responding to a clear development need of Papua New Guinea, the onus on maintaining relevance is something that needed to be engineered by the SPSN team. In the case of the KP, this meant being relevant to helping address their program and capacity needs. In the case of DFAT and GoPNG it meant addressing relevant policies and adjusting to the shifts in these - it also meant helping KP to accommodate these shifts as needed.

1.4.1 Contribution to PNG/Australian Government Policy Implementation

The table below summarises how KP with the support of SPSN were able to contribute to PNG and Australian policies.

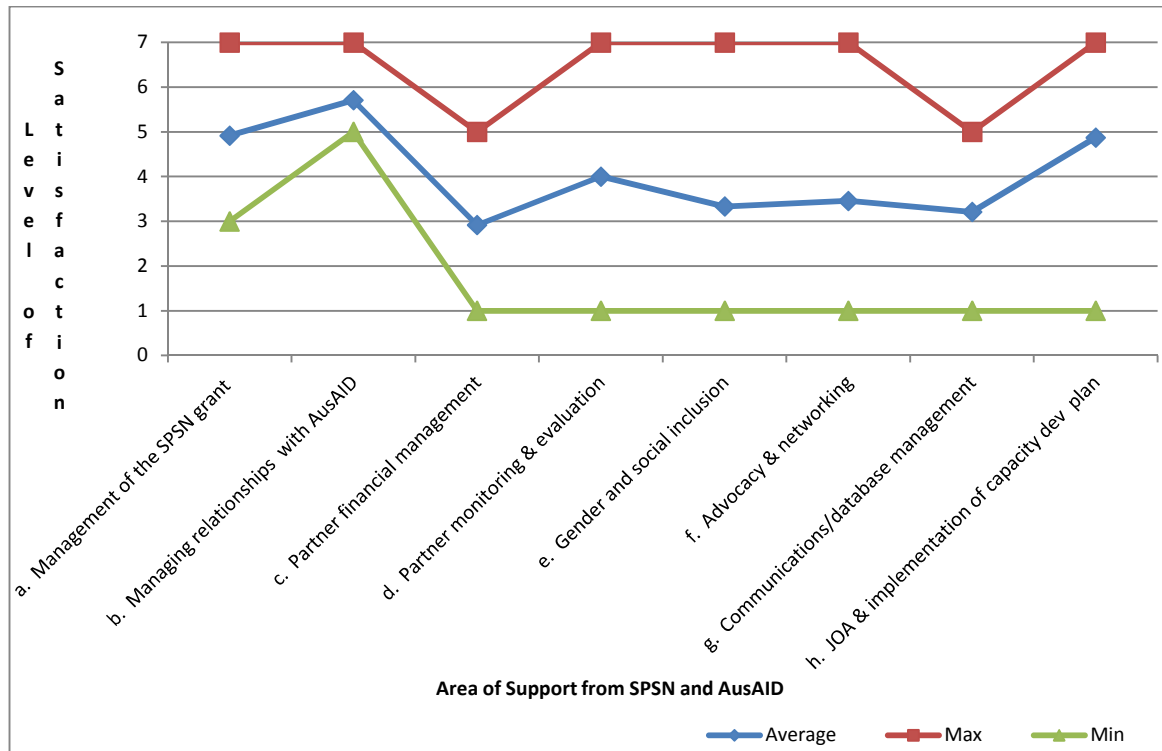
Table 1-5: SPSN supported contributions to PNG and Australian government policies

Key partners	Summary Key Partner Objectives	PNG Government policies supported through Key Partner	Australian Government policies supported through Key Partner
TIPNG	Improved Governance at all levels in PNG	O'Neill Government anti-corruption policy	Australia's international obligations under UNCAC and UNTOC
City Mission	Youth	Establishment of National Youth Commission	23rd Papua New Guinea-Australia Ministerial Forum - Joint Communiqué
Callan Services	Social Inclusion	National Policy on Disability Ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)	'Development for All' Policy
CIMC	Enhanced partnerships and policy dialogue	Public Private partnerships State-CSO partnership policy	Private Sector Development Policy
EHFV	Support to Survivors of domestic violence Gender equity	GESI program (Gender equality and social inclusion) Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
MDI	Communications for development	Various	Supporting ABC Charter
BbP	Early Childhood learning	Lukautim Pikinini Act National Education Plan Convention on the Rights of a Child (CRC)	Convention on the Rights of a Child (CRC) Australian Aid Program Child Protection protocols

1.4.2 Relevance of SPSN to Key Partners

The SPSN Program Director surveyed KP in 2012 to identify how each rated support from both SPSN and DFAT (at that time AusAID). The results are from four KP. The graph below illustrates, the scale being 1 - low satisfaction) to 7 - high satisfaction). The purpose of the surveys was to find out where there might need to be improvements.

Figure 1-2: Results of a partnership survey of Key Partners undertaken in 2012



In general terms, the partners were happy with the funding opportunity and the security it provided in funding programs and meeting operational expenses. The partners also found the grant management approach and the Joint Organisation Assessment (JOA) process to be good, some concerns were expressed at the time regarding confusion over the roles and responsibilities of the three parties to the partnership in Component 1 – the KP, DFAT, and SPSN. The ratings were averaged and showed levels of satisfaction between 3 to 5 out of 7. One Key Partner’s ratings were significantly lower than the others in the group.

In their yearly updating of program funding requests, KP put forward their propositions for what activities they wanted to fund. In the case of CIMC, their programs mirror the Government’s in the sense that they attempt to track policy issues across all sectors of society and the economy. On several occasions, CIMC attempted to seek SPSN support for activities that fell outside of the four priority areas that SPSN had defined (education, health, gender and social inclusion). This included for example, some important work CIMC is doing with the Agriculture sector in PNG. DFAT and SPSN generally resisted such requests for specific assistance to these sectors although indirectly, the support for the organisation as a whole meant that there were spin off benefits to non-priority sectors.

The persistence of CIMC for assistance in Agriculture was eventually successful and SPSN provided a facilitator to help with the National Agricultural Supply Chain workshop but as this initiative developed momentum, SPSN made a decision to not continue with the facilitation support beyond the completion of documentation arising from the workshop. Whilst SPSN’s decision to maintain a clear focus on its priority areas was respected and accepted by the Key Partner, clearly a degree of disappointment also existed. The pressure on CIMC to deliver on a wide variety of agendas remained and they expressed a degree of frustration that SPSN had clear and particularly relevant capacity to help them but instead they were left to pursue other support, in a climate where securing resources was difficult.

This example highlights the programmatic approach of SPSN, and in turn how it can be difficult to reconcile in partnerships with organisations like CIMC or NBC that have a whole of nation or an integrated development agenda to pursue. For such organisations, flexibility and responsiveness are a premium requirement.

1.5 Sustainability

1.5.1 Sustainability of Key Partner Organisations

Whilst from the discussion in this report we can see there are capacity improvements that will help sustain KP into the future, the SPSN team surmised that more investment from core program funds and SPSN advice could have been dedicated to addressing long term organisational development needs. This is a combination of insufficient strategic staffing through SPSN (i.e. more short term dedicated roles like the financial adviser) and either an inability or unwillingness from some partners to stop and reflect on the best use of money and skills offered through SPSN versus ongoing roll-out of programs.

This is especially notable in the case of CIMC which needs to seriously invest in strategic and financial management to achieve more sustainable outcomes. That said, in the case of several partners such as CM and EHFV, the JOA process was a significant watershed, providing a platform for more sustainable organisational changes and program impact. Unfortunately, for some organisations like EHFV and CSNU, these changes need more time and support to bed down, which may now be feasible through the anticipated PNG Governance Facility (PGF) efforts to extend work with some of the KP.

One of the major challenges facing most KP was financial sustainability. Particular issues included maintaining competitive salary levels to retain effective staff in an environment of economic growth, lack of predictability in development partner and government funding inputs in some cases, as well as lack of fund raising and investment management strategies. Some KP such as TIPNG and BbP are advanced in this regard. They have signature fundraising events which are nearly always successful and they have surplus funds, which they use to earn more money through investments. To help those not so advanced, SPSN organised two workshops to help KP and other SPSN grantees consider their strategies and improve them. This included asking the successful partners to present on their successful strategies as a learning opportunity for others.

Table 1-6: Financial sustainability strategies for Key Partners

Key Partner	Main funding sources in 2015 (in order of high to low)	Specific financial sustainability initiatives
CIMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT) Grant through SPSN GoPNG Grant Economic and Public Sector Support Program (EPSP) support inputs Institute of National Affairs emergency funding as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a concept for PNG Incentive fund consideration EPSP proposition for CIMC library as a money earner under consideration GoPNG grant expected next year DFAT expected to fund them under PGF next year
TIPNG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFAT (SPSN) Grant NZAID grant European Union funding of specific programs Fundraising events TI Head office funding of some activities and evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a signature fundraising initiative – the Sir Anthony Siaguru Walk Against Corruption Collects membership fees Has over K2 million in an endowment fund DFAT expected to fund them under Justice Services and Stability for Development (JSS4D) next year
CM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFAT (SPSN) grant Private sector donations Fundraising events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a signature fundraising initiative – charity Golf Day Significant links with private sector DFAT expected to fund them under PGF next year

Key Partner	Main funding sources in 2015 (in order of high to low)	Specific financial sustainability initiatives
CSNU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFAT (SPSN) Grant GoPNG pays for teachers and some facilities Oceanic Brothers Light for the world Other donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full recognition by GoPNG for services in special (inclusive) education – this ensures teachers' salaries and some facility expenses are covered DFAT has approved funding for CSNU under the Disability funding initiative next year
EHFV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFAT (SPSN) Grant Fundraising events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed fundraising dinner concept last year and was pledged K300,000 but not all of it has been received
NBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government grant for facilities and staffing DFAT (SPSN) grants Commercial operations (advertising) Other donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoPNG grant expected to continue DFAT expected to fund them under PGF next year
BbP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector donations DFAT (SPSN) grants Donations program Other donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has extremely strong connections with the private sector Has developed successful structured donations and fundraising initiatives DFAT expected to fund them under education sector next year

In all cases, SPSN was the main financial contributor to the KP and therefore any scale back in funding from DFAT has considerable implications for partners.

1.5.2 Sustainability of SPSN supported Key Partner programs

KP work through networks and over time they shed the responsibility of maintaining some of their programs to their own partners. An example is TIPNG's work with the Coalition Against Corruption Program in which a number of provincial and district based partners, like the Bugati Anti-Corruption group, have now taken ownership and run their own programs to keep government and organisations in their localities under pressure to act accountably. The same can be said of CIMC whose work under the Budget Tracking Initiative has created a range of local groups such as the Dakon Watch Council in Western Province who now follow up Provincial and District budgets with their custodians and demand accountability where it is lacking.

1.6 Lessons Learnt and Innovation

1.6.1 Partnership Modality

The idea of taking a partnership building and maintenance strategy was logically sound and according to DFAT was based on an experience in Fiji that had worked well for them. In reality, as discussed earlier, this did not suit either DFAT or the KP. Busy schedules and changing staff rosters made it difficult to hold partnership meetings.

Whilst SPSN helped bridge the gap to an extent, future partnership arrangements between DFAT and KP can only be improved if DFAT has the time and space to dedicate to these partnerships, and Key Partner structures are further developed to allow for this. The proposed PGF may help to create this opportunity by freeing DFAT staff and providing more options for support to partners. Similarly, it might also pay to have forums between DFAT and the partners as once or half yearly events where partnership can be discussed collectively and individually on the sidelines of the forum. The parties can plan ahead and free their time for a day to do this.

Similarly, there are emerging opportunities to link up such partnerships more effectively through government engagement, policies and systems. SPSN's work on the State CSO Partnership Policy is a particularly relevant opportunity for the future, much like SPSN's successful work in bringing partners together through its work in supporting the revised National Policy on Disability as discussed in Component 4.

To summarise, the partnership experience under SPSN offers a number of key lessons for consideration as follows:

- Partnerships take time and effort and all parties involved need to afford the time for dialogue on strategic issues and change that they might be facing or seeking to effect. Effort is needed to maintain open and regular communications and it is relevant to assign a “partnership coordinator” or similar to foster the partnership on behalf of an organisation.
- Resources and tangible products obviously make partnerships more attractive. Whilst partnership simply involving dialogue has a lot to offer, the effect of having money exchanged and tangible items and projects delivered certainly strengthens the partnership and enables organisations to prioritise it.
- Partnerships need to take account of the extent of the partners’ interests. In the case of SPSN, some partners expressed disappointment that some of their important activities in sector that feel outside of the SPSN priority areas could not be funded. This also means partnerships need regular review processes.
- Partnerships need to take account of the capacity of each partner. Overly ambitious partnerships are useful for driving productivity but over-burdening a partner may see them focus on program aspects ahead of important internal or corporate issues that need attention.
- Partnership brokering requires expertise. The value of experienced facilitators and the use of neutral brokers are examples of inputs that can help foster string partnerships.
- Having principles to underpin a partnership proved value. The democratic governance principles that DFAT and SPSN utilised as a basis for engaging KP were consistent with the principles of the partners themselves. Common ground and common understanding are vital.

1.6.2 Service Delivery

KP were able to deliver key services to children, survivors of domestic violence and others. Lessons learned include:

- SPSN’s prioritisation of particular sectors meant that some partners were challenged to target service delivery needs expressed by their networks in other sectors.
- Some partners whose main focus was on service delivery were reluctant to enhance the broader democratic governance and good governance agendas as they neither had the experience, structure nor capability to venture beyond service delivery.
- As service delivery is typically the realm of Government, in the future embedding Key Partner inputs alongside more effective engagement of Government’s service delivery agencies may provide better outcomes. This means equipping programs like SPSN to do this better, or, through stronger alignment with other sector programs.

1.6.3 Capacity Development

A number of experiences and initiatives by SPSN point the way to potential improvements in the way Key Partner capacity development is managed. Specifically these include:

- The JOA support plan needs to be built into funding agreements (these were signed before the JOA was conducted). A broad allocation can be made for capacity so once a JOA is done, partners can fit priority responses against the allocation.
- Ensure a strategic arrangement is in place for supporting capacity development. This includes a more flexible and responsive short term advisory facility and better use of registered training and consulting organisations to help partners with core issues.
- Create more fora for Key Partner interaction with each other and stakeholders. If strategically organised, such fora can lead to effective learning and collective action.
- Promote greater levels of inter-Component learning. For example, in hindsight there may have been more opportunities to link some grants under Component 2 to the networks of the KP. This could have meant that Key Partner efforts with their networks could have been strengthened and collective action between them resourced. Similarly, agents working on disability and gender equity under Component 4 could have been used to greater effect in advising KP on their gender and social inclusion programs throughout the life of SPSN.

1.6.4 Democratic Governance

Historically, PNG governments and officials have viewed CSOs with suspicion, and vice versa, resulting in a fairly negative relationship. The EITI and ALAC experience indicates that some form of official platform helps to bridge the mistrust between CSOs and government, especially to promote information exchange and build enduring relationships that can support a range of future collaborative activities.

As noted by several senior government officials, the PNG Government needs to improve its response to CSOs. At the same time, there remains scope for enhancing the analysis capabilities of some CSOs and opportunities for improving the use of the media to bring about more effective engagement and lobbying by CSOs to government.

The budget monitoring training provided by CIMC for communities in district settings indicates that civic education or the provision of government information – in this case budget information – is a strong incentive for communities to consider and undertake collective action. It is also useful to note that programs, in themselves, are important to leverage with government for extending their interest in democratic governance, since tangible investments are highly valued.

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

In a workshop with Component 2 stakeholders in 2013, the SPSN adviser for Component 1 presented plans for working with KP. His presentation drew this response from a colleague:

"We are all on the vehicle ready to bring development to people in PNG. The Key Partners seem to be doing something else. How can you get them on the vehicle with us?"

The response afforded to this statement at the time was theoretical:

"The Key Partners are the vehicle! The vehicle you refer to is made up of many foreign parts which won't easily be replaced when the vehicle breaks down. The Key Partner vehicle may need to be fixed from time to time but it will keep running long after other cars break down. This is because the drivers, crew and their need to travel the highway are here to stay forever."

The theory holds true. Whatever their ups and downs are, KP remain on the scene. They are committed to their agendas and to PNG and one can reasonably expect that they will not rise and fall off the back of a single funding source or event.

In relation to addressing the goal and objectives of Component 1, it is argued here that SPSN was able to achieve its goal. Generally, the program was able to build strong working relationships with KP and go a step further to help them build relationships with Government, Civil Society and Private Sector Organisations. Not just through high profile results such as the EITI coalition building input but in small ways through regular interaction, timely advice and mentoring. Similarly, Key Partner systems and capacities were enhanced and although sustainability is difficult to predict, SPSN can demonstrate some evidence that it has helped KP in this direction. One objective that did not quite get the result that was sought was in direct DFAT to Key Partner relations, however, as SPSN is an extension of DFAT and by the close of the program all relationships remain strong across the parties, this too can be said to be successful.

As DFAT support to Key partners is set to continue, there are lessons from SPSN that offer an insight to enhancing the impact and outcomes of Key Partner efforts in the future. In a detailed sense, these lessons are defined in this report and other SPSN evaluations, but the only recommendation of this report is to get the Key Partner support strategy right from the outset.

Such a strategy needs to be focussed on more effective engagement at all levels. KP cannot be considered managers of discrete programs tied to a few partners, priorities and a funding cycle. Rather they are a genuine opportunity for generating transformative change. This means flexible assistance to programs and comprehensive capacity support, even if some of this seems less tangible at the start. It also means engaging KP early, alongside other CSO partners as well as Government at all levels, to legitimise their role and maximise their impact in informing and driving positive development as a collective. DFAT seems well positioned to make such a strategic shift in engagement through the PGF, provided PGF is strategically staffed and resourced.

2.0 Component 2: Communities Working Together to Address Identified Problems (Grants Program)

Executive Summary

Component 2 was a grants program with the objective of having communities working together and with government, to bring about changes in democratic governance and in access to services at the community level. This program delivered 305 small/medium/large grants across PNG's provinces and in 87 of PNG's 89 districts. The total value of these grants was AUD 17.7m (PGK 39.8m) and it directly benefitted an estimated 171,340 people (54% female).

The grants program was implemented using an eight-step grant cycle which guided the process. The governance of the program was done using Local Grant Committees (LGC) in each province for all the small grants and a National Grant Committee (NGC) for the large and medium grants. These committees consisted of both government and civil society representatives and determined the selection and allocation of grants in their respective locations. They also supported grant implementation and ensured the link to government required to register classrooms and aid posts to obtain staff and regular supplies.

SPSN allocated considerable resources and funds to build the capacity of the grant partners especially in the areas of financial management, project management and monitoring and evaluation. Not only was this essential to ensure the successful delivery of the SPSN grant program but it also helped to ensure that future projects in these communities are implemented and managed competently. SPSN also built a cadre of community development workers (CDW) in all provinces to support the grant partners and conduct regular monitoring visits to each grant. A summary of the characteristics of the grants program is provided below:

- 305 small/medium/large grants were implemented across 22 provinces and in 87 of 89 districts.
- Of the 305 grants, 251 (82%) were completed, 42 (14%) closed, 6 (2%) withdrawn and 6 (2%) fraud cases.
- Of the 305 grants, there were only 11 (4%) cases of fraud (five of these cases were either resolved or had the suspect separated from the project so that the project could continue whilst six grants were discontinued due to fraud).
- 50% of the projects were in areas with relatively good access and 50% were in remote locations with poor accessibility.
- 88% of projects were associated with the health, education or gender equality sectors.
- CDW were trained and provided direct support to grant projects across the country. They remain a resource to the country with many having been employed in government, mining or NGOs.
- Over time SPSN has improved its processes and has demonstrated that it can deliver grants in communities in under a two year timeframe from start to completion.
- A total of 45,981 community members (47% female and 53% male) participated in training courses associated with SPSN grant projects, the main topics being sanitation and hygiene, financial management, literacy, agriculture and gender equality.

The grants program has been effective in strengthening the capacity of communities, in demonstrating and providing experience with democratic governance and in improving access to services. The program has shown that it can successfully deliver outputs in the form of classrooms, aid posts, water supplies, trained people and through the promotion of democratic governance. It was also able to empower people to change attitudes and behaviour. The cost to deliver this SPSN grants program is high with expenditure of AUD1.26 to deliver every AUD1.00 of grant funding. Any reduction in cost would have resulted in less capacity built, less exposure to the principles of democratic governance, less involvement of remote communities and possibly higher levels of fraud.

The SPSN grants program enabled Australian aid funds to reach rural and urban communities across the country and to support the process of community development in those communities.

2.1 Component Description

2.1.1 Objectives

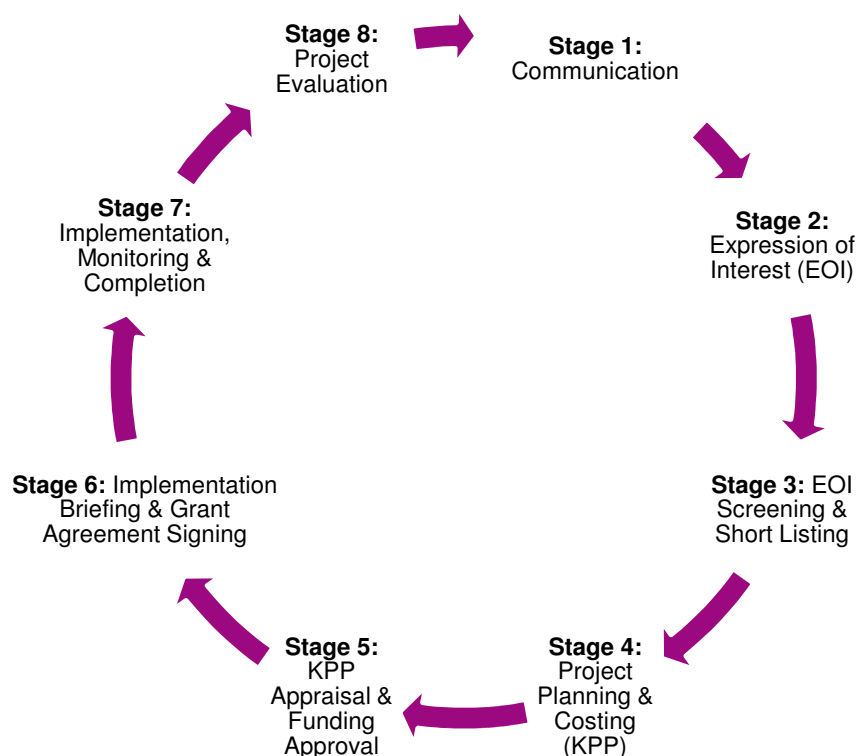
To contribute to the overall SPSN goal, Component 2 had eight objectives specified in the SPSN Design Document (2010), which were:

1. Enable communities and eligible organizations to undertake activities in support of improved democratic governance.
2. Funding for local community development; linking communities to government at all levels; improving service delivery, capacity building and networking and strengthening of the enabling environment (including public awareness, legislation and policy reforms).
3. Processes will link with, and strengthen GoPNG's own policies and systems as appropriate.
4. Improve policies, outcomes and awareness of good democratic governance at local, provincial and national levels.
5. Improving services, opportunity and capacity.
6. Increased awareness of GoPNG and donor funding options and avenues to meet local priorities and needs will better empower local communities to advocate their position.
7. The process of engaging communities and organizations in inclusive planning and implementation will develop a cohort of communities and individuals who have a strong appreciation of, and respect for, the principles of democratic governance.
8. Build social capital (as defined as the expected benefit derived from cooperation between individuals and groups).

2.1.2 The Grant Cycle

Based on experience from the Community Development Scheme (CDS) (2002-2007) and the Democratic Governance Program – Transition Phase (DGTP) (2007-2010), SPSN further refined the grant cycle resulting in the process summarised in Figure 2-1. The grant program has been guided by these management processes to enable effective implementation of projects as per the eight steps of the cycle. Each step in the cycle is critical to ensure a participatory and transparent approach from the beginning to the completion of each grant project.

Figure 2-1: SPSN Grant Cycle



Communication

Communication involved a call for the submission of Expressions of Interest (EOI) by placing advertisements in PNG's newspapers. EOI forms were distributed through provincial and district administrations and District Community Development Officers (DCDOs) played a major role to reach many potential civil society organisations (CSO) which included community based organisations (CBO), faith based organisations and national and international non-government organisations. The types of grants available included: small grants PGK 5,000 - 80,000; medium grants PGK 81,000 -160,000; and large grants PGK161,000 - 500,000 within the eight approved priority sectors: health, education, gender equality, disability, law and justice, HIV/AIDS, civic awareness and disaster risk reduction. Grants were available for all locations across PNG.

Expressions of Interest

SPSN received 3,379 EOIs of which 3,117 were for small grants and 262 were for large/medium grants.

EOI Screening and Short Listing

EOIs went through a qualification process which checked that the EOI was readable, complete and in one of the eight priority sectors. This process removed 45% of all EOIs leaving 1,750 small grant EOIs and 94 large/medium grant EOIs. All qualified EOIs then went through a technical assessment by SPSN staff and provincial government staff who scored EOIs based on the project idea, consultations and contributions, cross cutting issues, democratic governance principles and linkages with government. At this stage, SPSN established governance bodies to make decisions on the grants program, a National Grant Committee (NGC) to work with large and medium grants and Local Grant Committees (LGC) within each province, comprised of provincial government sectoral staff and civil society representatives, to work with small grants. These committees were inducted into SPSN processes and the LGCs determined the allocation and selection of small grants across their province based on a Geographic Strategy which allocated a total grant value to each province based on population, provincial revenue and cost of service delivery. The LGCs produced a short list of EOIs that fit within the total grant amount available for the province while the NGC shortlisted large and medium grant EOIs. Notifications letters were sent to all who had submitted an EOI.

Project Planning and Costing

All shortlisted EOIs then moved onto the project planning stage. Organisations that had submitted the shortlisted large or medium EOIs were asked to submit a fully costed project proposal within the funding limits. The planning for small grant EOIs was done by a team comprising of SPSN staff, CDW and government officers facilitating a Komiuniti Prosek Plen (KPP) (community project plan) for three to five days within the concerned community which was in most cases one ward. The KPP process served several useful purposes: involved the participation of the community in the preparation of the plan and budget and began basic project management awareness including financial management and anti-fraud; identified the strengths and capacity of the community which included identification of local specialists and other resources that were vital for the project; enabled staff to begin discussing and promoting the democratic governance principles; and introduced the community to government representatives.

KPP Appraisal and Funding Approval

SPSN appraised the project plans and budgets to ensure that the content of the completed KPP met the approved standard and quality of information relating to the project background, activities and budget. The plans were then reviewed by the NGC for large and medium grant projects and the LGCs for the small grant projects and if appropriate, approved for funding (see Appendix D for a list of approved grant projects).

Implementation Briefing and Grant Agreement (IBGA) Signing

SPSN conducted IBGA sessions attended by grantee representatives (three per grantee), government officers and CDW. An average of 35 participants attended the three day IBGA training with 49% of the participants being women. The training covered topics in democratic governance (including the six principles of participation, responsiveness, accountability, transparency, equality and legitimacy), project management, financial management (recording and keeping cashbooks and receipts), monitoring and evaluation, leadership, cross cutting issues and fraud. At the end of this training, a grant agreement was signed and witnessed by members of the Provincial Administration and community representatives in a public ceremony. This training was an important step in building the capacity of the CSO to successfully manage the project.

Implementation, Monitoring and Completion

For large and medium grants, a grant project begins its implementation after the grant agreement is signed and the first tranche is paid. For small grants, implementation only began after the grantee paid a cash contribution of

10% of the procurement value of the grant to SPSN. Initially the contribution had to be paid by the community but SPSN relaxed this condition as the time for paying the contribution dragged on for many grantees. To reduce delays, SPSN discussed with provincial and district administrations the possibility of them supporting the 10% contribution. Between 2013 and 2015, sixteen of twenty-two provinces had projects where all or part of the 10% was provided by the province, district, LLG or from the local Member of Parliament (MP). Of the 259 small grants, 45% paid the contribution within three months, while 53% took more than three months but less than a year and 2% took longer than a year to pay the funds. This was a major source of delay for the program and did not improve with later rounds of grants.

(i) Field Offices

SPSN established five Field Offices: one in each of PNG's four regional centres and one in Bougainville to coordinate grant activities in the provinces. The offices were located in Kokopo (New Guinea Islands region), Mt Hagen (Highlands region), Lae (Momase region), Port Moresby (Southern region) and Buka (Bougainville). Each of the five Field Offices had a Field Program Coordinator, supported with staff members, transport, office equipment, communication systems and regular technical support from head office personnel in Port Moresby.

Establishing the Field Offices in regional centres enabled the key stakeholders including the LGCs, CDW and grantees to regularly visit the SPSN team and discuss issues and progress of the grant projects and receive timely support from SPSN team members at the Field Office. However, there were issues with managing the Field Offices and ensuring that implementation was kept on track including decentralised control, delayed achievement of output targets and expense of maintaining the offices.

Regular project monitoring was conducted by the team comprising SPSN staff, CDW and District Community Development Officers. These monitoring trips were organized by Field Offices and these teams were able to spend longer periods with the communities in the project area to discuss project activities and build the capacities of CSO leaders.

The Field Offices in Mt. Hagen, Lae and Kokopo were closed in May/June 2014 and activities were centralised to the Field Office in Port Moresby with the Bougainville office remaining open in Buka.

(ii) Staff

There were a total of 39 (18 females and 21 males) SPSN Field Office staff before the closure of three offices in May/June 2014. Each Field Office team managed the grants program activities in its respective region, headed by a Field Program Coordinator with varying numbers of Development Coordinators, Finance Officers, Procurement Officers, Office Administrators and administrative staff. The Field Office was supported with office space, transport and information technology and communication equipment. After June 2014, the number of Field Office staff were reduced to 17 (12 males and 5 females) and twelve Field Office staff transferred from the Mt Hagen, Kokopo and Lae offices to the Port Moresby office.

In the SPSN Head Office, there was a Grants Coordinator and two support staff dedicated to Component 2 activities and one of the SPSN Deputy Directors was responsible for Component 2 along with other duties and components. Details of all SPSN staff and their positions and years of service are provided in Appendix E.

(iii) Community Development Workers

CDW played a significant role in SPSN by working directly with the grantees to support and monitor grant implementation. They travelled to some of the most remote project sites by foot and would spend two to three days with the community discussing planning and monitoring of grant activities. SPSN issued over 2,000 tasking notes to CDW to provide support to the CSOs to build capacity, monitor progress or address issues relating to the grant projects all over PNG. SPSN also helped build the capacity of CDW and their skills and experiences have been recognized, resulting in seven CDW obtaining formal employment with Government as Community Development Officers and five CDW being engaged in the private sector including the PNG LNG project. The CDW numbers reduced over the life of SPSN from 155 in 2010 to 48 in 2016.

(iv) Technical Specialists

SPSN engaged a number of experienced Technical Officers to provide support to 167 of 305 grant projects. One of these officers was a full time coordinator and the others were sub-contractors who worked on letters of engagement for specific tasks. The 167 projects involved the construction of infrastructure of primary/elementary classrooms (39), aid posts (28), resources centres (27) and water supplies (73). These officers were tasked to do particular jobs at different stages of project implementation and were paid on a daily basis for the tasked work. As well as guiding the quality of the infrastructure, SPSN Technical Officers also mentored local specialists to build their capacity. SPSN also encouraged the use of government infrastructure design standards and provided guidance to the grantees prior to and during construction of infrastructure projects.

(v) Procurement

To reduce the risk of fraud, SPSN did the procurement associated with the grants. Initially SPSN procured from major suppliers in the larger centres of Port Moresby, Lae and Mt Hagen as this was a cheaper option but this changed over time to procurement being sourced within each province. This change was due to orders being 'short supplied' (backordered) with suppliers not being able to provide all materials at one time, requiring follow up and additional freight charges to move remaining materials when they finally became available. While having SPSN do the procurement did reduce the fraud, it did prolong the duration of the grants and caused some dissatisfaction amongst grantees.

(vi) Monitoring

SPSN conducted monitoring visits to projects during implementation with the support of staff, CDW, District Community Development Officers and SPSN Technical Officers. They worked with the community to ensure projects were implemented according to plan and design. On average, each project received three monitoring visits during its life. The monitoring visit was seen as an opportunity to engage with the community and promote the democratic governance principles and build the capacity of the CSO leaders to conduct meetings, prepare reports, prepare cashbooks and acquittals and facilitate solutions to issues. In some provinces, LGC members and provincial administration staff conducted their own monitoring visits to the projects and reports were shared with other government officers and SPSN. They used the monitoring tools developed by SPSN and project management skills gained through SPSN training including the IBGA training. An example of this was the Community Development Division in Western Highlands Province during 2015, when a series of monitoring visits was organized by the Province's Community Development Advisor and included other government officers and a CDW.

(vii) Completion

SPSN successfully completed 251 of the 305 grant projects in Component 2, while 42 were closed (fully acquitted but did not complete all activities as planned), 6 were withdrawn (non-payment of 10% contribution) and 6 were discontinued due to fraud. The completed projects were those that had fully delivered their outputs, had fully acquitted their funds and had prepared a completion report. These projects were issued with a Certificate of Completion which indicated that the group had competently managed a project and acquitted all funds. Groups have used this certificate to secure funding from other organisations. In terms of fraud, over the life of SPSN there were 11 fraud cases associated with Component 2 (9 small, 1 medium and 1 large). In five of these cases, the fraud was separated from the actual project (and linked to specific individuals) and the projects were completed usually with resources sourced from the community. This left the six fraud cases with projects unable to be completed. They were classed as fraud and were closed, with efforts to recover funds.

Evaluation

Project Evaluation is the final stage of the grant cycle. It is conducted when all requirements including the completion reports and the final acquittals have been submitted and verified as complete. Under Component 2, project evaluations were completed for a sample of 89 projects. The project evaluations were done three to six months after completing the project to allow outcomes to become evident and the evaluations collected quantitative and qualitative data on the projects. The project evaluations were analysed and reports prepared (as listed in Appendix C) and the data are used within this report. The project evaluations also captured stories associated with the positive outcomes and the changes in people's lives and some of these stories are provided in Appendix B.

2.1.3 Coverage**Geographic Strategy**

As SPSN was designed to cover all of PNG's provinces, SPSN developed a Geographic Strategy that used data on population (National Statistics Office) and provincial revenue and cost of service delivery (National Economic and Fiscal Commission) to allocate small grant funding allocations across the provinces. The LGCs in each of the provinces participated in the decision making process and selection of the number of grants based on the geographic strategy.

Grant Distribution

Component 2 had 305 small, medium and large grants spread across all 22 provinces and 87 of 89 districts across PNG. Of the 305 grants, 259 were small, 13 medium and 33 large and in terms of sectors or thematic areas (called primary markers in the Manubada database) (see Figure 2-2) 88% of grants were under the markers of health, education and gender equality. In terms of regional distribution, the breakdown of grant numbers was

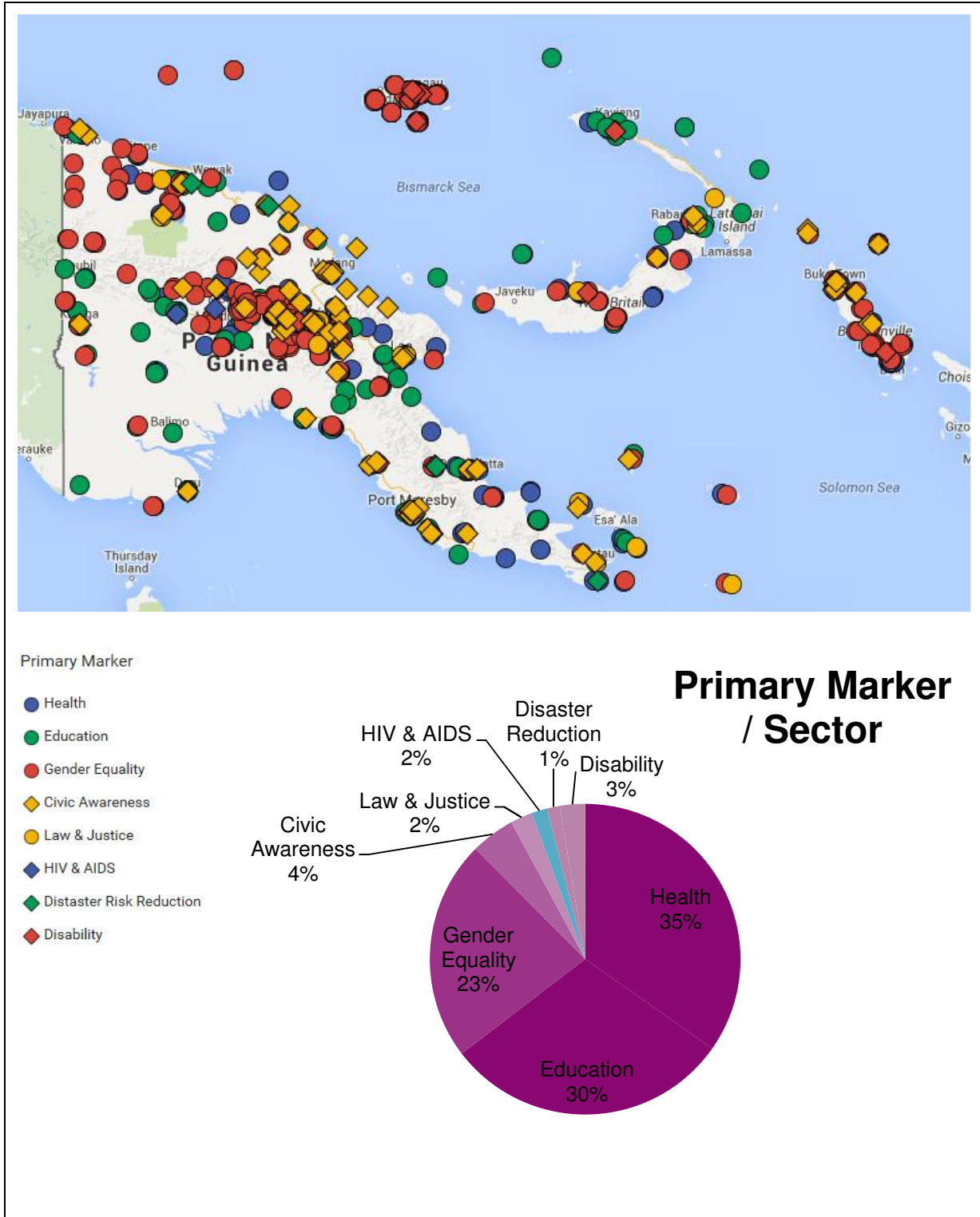
as follows: Highlands 84, Momase 50, Southern 74, New Guinea Islands 52 and Autonomous Region of Bougainville 45 grants. In addition 50% of the grants were located in urban and rural all-weather road access areas and 50% were located in remote rural areas that were only accessible during dry weather, by sea, river or only by air. The cost of implementing these remote projects was much higher than the easily accessible ones because of the additional freight costs and the costs of monitoring the projects.

Table 2-1: Component 2 Grant Numbers and Value by Province

No.	Province	No. of Grants			SPSN Budget (PGK)
		Large	Medium	Small	
1	Autonomous Region of Bougainville ¹	1	1	43	3,700,382
2	Central	0	0	6	428,040
3	Chimbu	0	0	9	566,220
4	East New Britain	1	0	18	1,738,120
5	East Sepik	4	0	12	2,344,346
6	Eastern Highlands	2	4	17	2,610,576
7	Enga	0	0	9	578,613
8	Gulf	0	0	9	572,949
9	Hela	0	0	9	655,623
10	Jiwaka	0	0	9	698,181
11	Madang	1	0	10	1,147,906
12	Manus	0	0	11	824,711
13	Milne Bay	2	0	16	1,965,829
14	Morobe	1	3	8	1,391,617
15	National Capital District	11	2	5	5,260,128
16	New Ireland	1	0	10	1,136,822
17	Northern	0	0	9	645,442
18	Southern Highlands	0	0	9	621,282
19	West New Britain	1	2	11	1,316,093
20	West Sepik	0	0	10	786,280
21	Western	0	1	11	775,745
22	Western Highlands	8	0	8	3,676,871
	Total	33	13	259	33,441,776

¹ The Autonomous Region of Bougainville was allocated additional funding for 28 small grants in late 2014 as per a special request from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Figure 2-2: Geographic and Sectoral Spread of Component 2 Projects



Grant Duration

A total of 193 small grant agreements were in place between July 2012 – June 2014, following the completion of stages 1 - 6 of the grant cycle (Figure 2-1). During the SPSN extension from July 2014 to June 2016, an additional 66 small grant agreements were signed and implemented. The average life of a project was planned to be one year but this has not been the case. All grants took more than one year and the first round took between

two and four years and the second round were all completed in less than two years. Reasons for the prolonged duration were the delayed payment of the 10% contribution, prolonged procurement, multiple tranches and associated acquittals. Reasons for the reduced time for the second round of grants included single tranche payments and more payments by SPSN direct to service providers, local procurement with grantees following up with suppliers and more SPSN support provided in preparing the acquittals during monitoring visits.

2.1.4 Governance

SPSN wanted to ensure that there were appropriate governance mechanisms in place for the grants program. Therefore it established governance bodies at relevant levels including national for large/medium grants and provincial for small grants. These governance bodies had membership from government and from civil society and made the decisions on grant selection. SPSN conducted an induction program for each committee and provided follow up support and training at the regular meetings.

Local Grant Committees

SPSN implemented the grant projects in coordination with the Local Grant Committees in every province. The LGCs were the formal link between SPSN and the provincial administration which enabled SPSN to work with government officers at all levels within the province. There were 22 active LGCs and the membership included provincial administration and civil society representatives including women, youth, church and disability groups. The LGCs made decisions about grant projects beginning with selection of expressions of interest and approval of KPPs for funding as well as decisions on project withdrawal or closure. More than 100 LGC meetings were conducted during the life of SPSN. During project monitoring visits, the government Community Development Officers accompanied SPSN staff and CDW to monitor projects and reports from these visits were shared with the district administration. The LGC Chairperson in most provinces (18) was the Deputy Provincial Administrator while in four provinces the Community Development Advisor was delegated by the Provincial Administrator to perform the role. LGCs facilitated discussion with the provincial administration and local MPs regarding the 10% contribution and established the link between the government and the community group to raise the 10% before the project began and this was successful in 16 of 22 provinces. LGCs were also very useful in supporting small grants in the areas of registration of schools and aid posts and the assignment of teachers and health workers to these new sites and associated regular material supplies.

National Grant Committee

The National Grant Committee comprised representatives from government and civil society. The government representatives rotated amongst the provincial Community Development Advisers with seven different provincial representatives being on the NGC each year. The Chairperson of the NGC was the Deputy Secretary of the Department for Community Development and Religion. The NGC performed a role similar to the LGC except that their focus was the large and medium grants. Once the large and medium grants had been decided, the role of the NGC diminished. And it may have been better not to have an NGC but leave responsibility with the LGCs because when an issue arose with a large/medium grant, then the LGC did not feel obliged to assist as they had not been involved in the selection. An example of this was in Milne Bay Province, where one large grant had a problem with building approvals but because the LGC had not been involved with the project, it was left up to SPSN and the Grantee to overcome this problem with the relevant government agency.

Role of Government Officers

Government officers were involved at all stages of the grant cycle but particularly in the distribution of EOI forms, participating in KPPs, facilitating 10% payments and the monitoring of project activities. Key government officers involved in the grant project were the District Community Development Officers and others included district health, education and agriculture officers. These officers provided technical support and skills to a grant project in their district and worked alongside the CDW and SPSN staff. They also provided reports to the provincial administration about the progress of a grant project.

2.1.5 Capacity Building

Staff, CDW and Government Training

SPSN built the capacity of staff, CDW and government officers through mentoring, formal training and on-the-job training, especially in the areas of democratic governance (including the principles of participation, responsiveness, accountability, transparency, equality and legitimacy), community development and project and financial management. The skills training also included sessions on the cross cutting issues of disability, gender equality, child protection and HIV&AIDS. This enabled these key people to manage the grant projects successfully and pass on the skills to the CSO leaders and community members during monitoring visits.

Community Training

Under Component 2, 244 grants (80%) had training as an activity of the project while 61 grants (20%) had some form of awareness activity associated with the project. Component 2 recorded a total of 45,981 (47% female and 53% male) persons who received skills training at the community level. Most of the training was associated with the topics of WASH, literacy, agriculture, GESI and environment/climate change and management/leadership.

2.1.6 Timeline

The timeline below shows different activities implemented in Component 2 between 2010 and 2016.



2.2 Effectiveness

Component 2 had an estimated 171,340 direct beneficiaries of whom 54% were female. The effectiveness of the grants program for these beneficiaries has been measured across the three SPSN outcome areas: strengthened capacity, democratic governance and access to services.

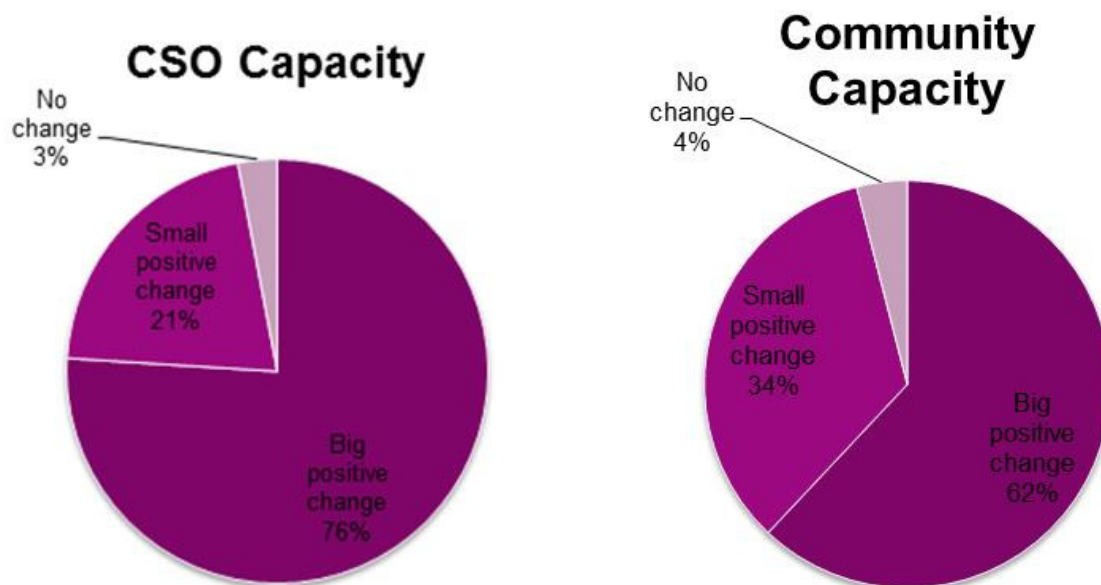
2.2.1 Objectives and Outcomes

Component 2 had 8 objectives and they were inter-related as the focus was to empower and enable CSOs to undertake activities in support of strengthening capacity, democratic governance and improving access to services at the community level. SPSN assessed the effectiveness of the outcome areas through the evaluation of 89 grant projects plus a number of specific studies of the grants program.

Strengthened Capacity

In Component 2, the major capacity building focus was through the training of community members as part of grant projects. Overall 45,981 people (47% female and 53% male) were trained under Component 2 and the main topics included sanitation and hygiene (associated with the WASH projects), financial management, literacy, agriculture and gender equality. Most projects had an associated training component which built the skills of community members. At this stage it is difficult to determine the sustainable use of the acquitted skills but for many communities, SPSN introduced the first training they had ever received and it was the beginning of a process of empowerment. The project evaluations done in 2016 investigated the change in CSO capacity (associated with the executive of the organisation) and community capacity and CSOs were asked to rate their change ranging from big positive change through no change to big negative change. All surveyed projects indicated that there were no negative changes in capacity and 76% of CSO executives and 62% of communities indicated that there had been a big positive change in capacity (see Figure 2-3).

Figure 2-3: Change in CSO and Community Capacity



In addition to the training within the grant projects, SPSN also conducted training to support the implementation of the grants program. This involved training SPSN staff, CDW and government community development officers in the KPP process, M&E and financial management. It also involved inducting LGC and NGC members in the grant process and the IBGA training for representatives of each grant project. The outcome of the IBGA training can be seen in the following:

- Improved skills of CSOs in producing acquittals and project reports.
- Enhanced knowledge of, experience with and application of the democratic governance principles of participation, responsiveness, accountability, transparency, equality and legitimacy (various evaluation studies done by SPSN M&E Team have confirmed this including the democratic governance study (2013) and the WASH study (2015)).
- Reduced fraud. The IBGA training stressed what would happen if fraud was committed and how any case of fraud would be reported to the Police and followed up regularly.
- Reduced potential abuse of power and authority over the use of grant funds and implementation processes.
- Improved gender equality and female participation during project implementation and reporting. More than 200 grant projects have recorded having women involved in the management of the project (data from monitoring and completion reports stored in the Manubada database).

The effectiveness of the grant cycle processes is also demonstrated by noting that from a total of 305 grant projects in Component 2, there were only 11 (4%) fraud cases. This was a noteworthy achievement given that small grant programs are usually considered as a risky venture.

Democratic Governance

The outcomes of democratic governance can be found in two main areas:

- i) the engagement between civil society and government. An analysis of the project monitoring reports indicated that 67% of grant projects had active government involvement in the project, while 15% have kept government informed only and 18% had little or no government involvement. This engagement with government was usually initiated when a government officer participated in the KPP. Further contact occurred when the community needed to access resource persons to conduct the training proposed in the grant project plan and these trainers usually came from the district office. The engagement also occurred when CSOs approached the government or an MP to assist with the payment of the 10% contribution. Government/MP support for such payment eventuated in 16 of PNG's 22 provinces. SPSN has seen growing interest by government and MPs in providing support to SPSN's grant program and one example is from Enga Province.

Case story

Enga Provincial Administration (in association with the Enga LGC) allocated K50,000 per year in the provincial budget to support SPSN work and so far they have supported the SPSN grantee S89 Friends of Mission with an additional funding of K10,000.00 to expand their work and the CSO has provided the report including financial acquittals to the Provincial Administration.

Harry Gubala –SPSN Field Program Coordinator

- ii) the application of the six democratic governance principles. A Component 2 study found that all projects could produce outputs but the projects that adopted the democratic governance principles (participation, responsiveness, accountability, transparency, equality and legitimacy) had the following characteristics: had an infrastructure component, were implemented by a local community based organisation (rather than an external NGO) and were located in a single ward or village (rather than being spread across an LLG or a district). The majority of the Component 2 projects had these characteristics and over time SPSN did further studies to check on the adoption of the principles and what difference did they make to the outcomes. One study found that 70% of projects had women managing or involved in the management of the project, while 26% of projects had women involved in the implementation or meetings only and 4% had no participation by women. This demonstrates a high achievement in promoting the role of women in community activities. For persons with a disability (PWD), 13% of projects had PWDs involved with the management of projects, 57% had PWDs involved with implementation only (not management), 21% of projects had no participation from PWDs and 10% of projects had no PWDs in that location.

Access to Services

A total of 73 WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene - gravity fed or water catchment systems) projects, 28 aid posts, 39 classrooms and 27 resource centres have been constructed. These projects are located in two hundred and two communities across PNG giving the community members improved access to services in water supply, health and education. With education, boys and girls are now enrolled in school and the schools have been registered with the formal government system that allows teachers to be allocated and school materials to be delivered. In terms of health, communities now have access to improved water supplies associated with a reduction in water borne diseases and community aid posts are operating and have been registered with the government allowing them to have health workers assigned and medical supplies delivered regularly. Resource centres were constructed and are being managed by women's groups as a training facility with accommodation and in six cases, have become income generating facilities.

2.2.2 Unintended Outcomes

In any program there are often unintended or unplanned outcomes and these can be both positive and/or negative. As SPSN implemented its grant projects across PNG, and as stories of these unintended outcomes began to arise, SPSN included them in its case stories and in the final evaluation process for individual projects. Often, a project would complete its outputs and outcomes would begin to become evident but often there was something extra that was occurring. These unintended outcomes tend to manifest themselves in changes in

community attitudes. One example was where the project was to construct and operate an aid post in Komoli community of Imbonggu District, Southern Highlands Province. After the aid post was completed it was operating well and the government had assigned a health worker and medical supplies were being delivered regularly. However one day one clan member was killed by an opposing clan and when the decision was made to engage in tribal war, members of the community reminded the others that if they went to war then the opposing clan would burn down the aid post as they knew it was a valued asset within the community. Therefore the community decided not to have the tribal war but to engage in negotiation and compensation and to bring the matter to resolution peacefully. This story was not an isolated incident and there were several projects with similar stories of communities deciding not to fight and risk losing a community asset. Another example relates to social inclusion where a classroom was constructed in a community and boys and girls were going to school but a child with a disability was also able to attend this school and his fellow classmates could now see that this child had an ability that they had not previously seen (he excelled at school work) and he is now included in school activities and the other children have a better understanding of why we should look at a person's ability rather than their disability (see story below).



This is the story of Emmanuel Wan, who unlike other children was born without hands. However, this did not stop him excelling in school or doing what other children do. Emmanuel's mother Veronica Wan said she never dreamt of sending Emmanuel to school because of his disability and the distance. "I thought he was not a normal child, he wouldn't be able to hold a pencil to write but he proved me wrong. He writes with his left leg and has a very keen interest in education," she said. She added that Emmanuel was the Dux of Kunmong Elementary School last year and believes he will do the same this year. He says his aim is to complete his education and become someone in his community.

I am excited that you have built a classroom in my village, I have this desire to complete my primary education and would like to see my school have more classrooms," he said. When asked what he thought about the Australian Government's contribution to Kunmong Elementary School, Emmanuel said "I am so happy with this assistance because if they had not helped, I wouldn't be in school." The Kunmong Elementary School located in the Koma Peng area of the Tambul/Nebilyer District, Western Highlands Province was funded by the Australian Government through the Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen Program at a total cost of K70,848.60 (AUD 30,500).

2.3 Efficiency

The total funding disbursed to the 305 grant projects was AUD 17.7 million (PGK39.8 million) compared with an available budget for this component of AUD19.4 million. It was estimated that 57% of all SPSN's operational costs were associated with Component 2 (all field offices, the majority of staff and having finance and administrative staff at Head Office servicing payments and CDW etc). This meant that every AUD1 disbursed under grant agreements in Component 2 cost AUD1.26. This cost was high due to the operation of the regional offices, grant to officer ratios of 20 to one, KPP activities done within communities, IBGA training given to grantees, monitoring visits to all project locations, involvement of government staff and technical support to projects. While the cost to do this was high, the support activities reduced the incidence of fraud within the grants program and ensured that staff and CDW could build the capacity of grant groups and reinforce the use of the democratic governance principles.

When we look at the number of grants implemented in Component 2 compared with the SPSN Head Contract, we note that the original plan was to implement 1,000 small grants, 100 medium and 30 large grants (see Volume 1 Appendix C). These numbers were revised to reflect changes in unit costs where the original amount for a small grant was AUD12,500 (PGK 25,000). Given the costs of materials and equipment in PNG and the need to work on projects in both remote and accessible areas, this unit cost was considered unreasonable and was adjusted to AUD 33,600 (PGK 72,000) which then gave 372 small grants for the same total budget. Changes were also made to the unit costs for medium and large grants. SPSN achieved the following:

- (i) 259 small grants rather than the 372 planned, but the average grant value needed to increase to cover costs to allow for infrastructure materials, freight costs and still allow training of community members. In the most recent round of grants in Bougainville, it was decided to increase the maximum grant value to

- PGK100,000 (rather than PGK80,000) because of increasing material and freight costs. This enabled the grants to be implemented, providing useful infrastructure and training people in a range of skills.
- (ii) 13 medium grants (compared with a planned 74). There was limited demand for the medium grants and organisations were either experienced enough to go for a large grant or had very limited experience and were eligible only for a small grant.
 - (iii) 33 large grants (compared with a planned 28). There was reasonable demand for the large grants but many organisations lacked the capacity and experience to implement large scale projects. An evaluation of large versus small grants showed that while the large grants delivered infrastructure and training, there was little evidence of the promotion of democratic governance principles and the linkages to government.

2.4 Relevance

The SPSN grant program filled the gap between CSOs and government in addressing priority needs in health, education, gender equality and disability. It was relevant to the PNG government's development objectives associated with the PNG Medium Term Development Plan (2011-2015 and 2015-2016) and Vision 2050.

In terms of being relevant to the PNG government, the PNG priority areas of development are in health, education, infrastructure and law and order. The PNG government has free education and health policies but funding for the provision of services in rural areas has remained inadequate to meet needs. SPSN has been able to support the provision of health and education services with grants for classrooms, aid posts and water supply projects. SPSN has seen an increase in the number of girls enrolled in elementary schools due to the government's free tuition policy and SPSN has been able to assist by supporting the provision of classrooms closer to the villages where the girls live, thereby making it safer for girls to attend.

In terms of the relevance to the Australian Government in PNG, SPSN has unlike most other Australian funded programs, taken support to rural areas and worked with remote communities, thereby following the principle of working at as local a level as possible. This has promoted Australian assistance as being directly appropriate to many people across PNG and has made Australian assistance more visible to a wider range of communities and sub-national government officers.

In terms of being relevant to community needs, the grant projects were all based on an expression of interest from the community. The community prioritized their needs and submitted their EOIs for SPSN funding. Through the KPP process, SPSN was able to confirm the need identified and support CSOs to develop the project and provide training to enable the CSO to successfully manage implementation. During evaluation CSOs confirmed that their needs were met and they were using the skills gained to continue to address other community needs.

2.5 Sustainability

While the grant program is not a sustainable self-funding mechanism, there are several ways to consider the sustainability of the processes and outcomes.

Sustainability with the community where the grant project was implemented comes from the operation and maintenance of the constructed facility. The high level of ownership engendered through the SPSN processes ensures that the community looks on the facility as belonging to them. Evidence from a number of SPSN evaluation studies indicated that classrooms, aid posts and water supplies are being well maintained and are providing essential services to communities (see Appendix C, Section 4 – Internal Evaluation Studies). The other aspect of sustainability is in the strengthened capacity and skills of community members. Technical skills enable them to provide more services to the community or use the skills for economic empowerment. The project evaluations conducted in 2016 indicated that 63% of projects felt that they had the skills and resources to maintain the project outputs and services and that they had plans in place to guide activities; 27% indicated that they had some skills and resources but no plans; and 10% indicated that they had insufficient skills and resources and no plans in place. The story below highlights how one project built skills within a community that were used to improve services to that community, indicating a high level of sustainability.



Mr Nelson Kelep is the local Community Health Worker and also the Vice-Chairman of the Ngavalus Primary School P & C Committee. After being involved in the SPSN Project S054 Construction of New Classroom for Ngavalus Primary School, Mr Kelep was impressed with the construction services of the local Ngavalus men and so liaised with the District/Provincial Health Office to engage the same men to construct his staff house as CHW for the district.

This is a good example of community capacity being built through an SPSN project and then further utilised for other development projects including liaison with government. Mr Kelep's house is not the only construction project these skilled men have worked on since the SPSN project. In October 2015 the men were again engaged by Ngavalus Primary School to work on a teacher's house near the school and a community resource centre which they have started.

SPSN provided projects which were successfully completed with a Certificate of Completion. This certificate is evidence of a group's ability to manage a project, acquit funds and report on progress and outcomes. Groups have used these certificates to access other funding and implement other projects.

SPSN has demonstrated that a grants program can be implemented successfully with minimal risk and with significant outcomes for communities. Local governments and MPs have seen this as a means to reach the people and expand access to services and political reach. SPSN has worked with provincial administrations through the Local Grant Committees and this has ensured the involvement of government in the projects. More than 30% of Component 2 projects have improved their sustainability through registering the project in the formal government structure and ensuring the provision of materials and staff to the facilities.

2.6 Lessons Learnt and Innovation

2.6.1 Centralised Management

After June 2014, SPSN managed the grant program through a centralised system by closing three regional Field Offices (Kokopo, Lae and Mt. Hagen) and keeping one Field Office in Port Moresby and one in Buka. This change saw a reduction in staff numbers and SPSN relied more on CDW to conduct the monitoring work. There was also no material change in travel costs as in PNG the only area where road travel between provinces is easy is in the highlands. In the other regions, it is still necessary to use air travel to travel between provinces and the cost difference between being in Port Moresby or Kokopo for example is minimal. There were savings in rent, office operating costs with slightly higher costs in travel but overall this decision to close offices resulted in considerable savings. The main advantage was the improved management of the grant program where all of PNG (except for Bougainville) was placed under one Field Program Coordinator and the centralised approach enabled more control over the activities and a unified approach across the country. Approximately 77% of the Component 2 grant funding was done in the centralised approach and 66 new small grants were started and completed in much less time than with the first round of grants. SPSN improved its management of teams and coordinated the field work more effectively in the centralised approach than from the regional office approach.

2.6.2 Quality Project Planning

Over the life of SPSN, there has been a significant improvement in the development of quality project plans. There has been wider community participation during the KPP field work. The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools, such as prioritisation, ranking and problem solution analysis were useful as they led to the identification of major outputs and activities for the proposed project. Project budgets were based on realistic cost analysis and quotes taking into consideration factors including location, freight and technical design. This project planning with the community also allowed the SPSN team to discuss and demonstrate the democratic governance principles during the planning process. It also enabled government officers to participate in the process and established links between government and community that was often not there before the project started.

2.6.3 Implementation Briefing & Grant Agreement (IBGA) Training

The IBGA Training with the CSO leaders, CDW and DCDOs prior to the disbursement of the grant funding is an important activity in the grant management process. The three day training includes topics in project management, financial management (cashbooks), monitoring and evaluation, principles of democratic governance (transparency, accountability, participation, legitimacy and responsiveness) and fraud. A total of 36 IBGA trainings were conducted under Component 2. This training built the capacity of the CSOs and reinforced the need for strong financial management and also stressed the implications of fraud. While the cost to do this training was high with an estimated cost of K43,000 per training, the benefits of improved community skills and reduced risk of fraud contributed to the overall Component 2 objective of having communities working together and with government, to bring about changes in democratic governance and in access to services at the community level.

2.6.4 Coordination with Government

The LGC in each of the 22 provinces was the focal point for coordination with the government and the link to the provincial administration. The LGC made decisions based on development needs and the identified priorities of the province. The LGCs also facilitated the 10% contribution from the provincial and district administrations and this process empowered communities to engage closer with the government as well as resulting in government officers being more willing to work with the community. In some Provinces like Jiwaka and Bougainville, the local Member of Parliament used his District Services Improvement Program funds to pay the 10% contribution. These and other MPs contacted SPSN requesting additional grant funds for their district and they would be only too willing to provide the 10% contribution, or even more, to counterpart funds for the grants.

2.6.5 Procurement

Following the initial survey at the beginning of SPSN, Lae was identified as the major procurement hub for the Highlands, Momase and New Guinea Islands regions. The decision to procure from Lae and transport to all locations was based on cost because at the time suppliers in the provinces were charging much higher prices and could not guarantee supply. However this decision slowed the grant process as there were always issues with orders being short supplied i.e. the suppliers did not have all the required stock on hand. Therefore SPSN had to do the follow up with suppliers and organise additional freight to move the backordered materials to project sites. Therefore, as SPSN progressed, it changed its procurement approach back to sourcing materials from provincial based suppliers. Relative prices in the provinces had dropped and while there were still short supplies, the grantees could chase the missing materials themselves and organise to take it to the project site. SPSN has concluded that local procurement is a much better option than centralised procurement.

SPSN also considered allowing grantees to do their own procurement but considered the risk to be too high and so continued to procure on behalf of grantees. This kept the tranche payments to grantees small and reduced the risk of fraud.

2.6.6 Monitoring

SPSN staff, CDW and DCDOs conducted an average of 2.8 monitoring visits per project. The monitoring visit served several important purposes:

- i) it built the capacity of government DCDOs to monitor projects;
- ii) it built the capacity of the grantee's executive committee to prepare a monitoring report, conduct community meetings, maintain a cashbook and facilitate solutions to problems;
- iii) it allowed any issues with the project to be identified, discussed in a community meeting and resolved by the community; and
- iv) it was an opportunity for SPSN staff and CDW to engage the community and demonstrate the democratic governance principles e.g. when conducting a community meeting to discuss progress with the project, if there were no women then they would either actively request women to attend or postpone the meeting until the women were available and knew that it was appropriate for them to attend.

Each monitoring visit was of two to three days duration and the cost depended on the location with some requiring charter flights or boats to take the staff, CDW and/or DCDOs to the community.

2.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

SPSN successfully implemented a grants program across PNG based on the following:

- 305 small/medium/large grants were implemented across 22 provinces and in 87 of 89 districts.
- Of the 305 grants, 251 were completed (82%), 42 closed (14%), 6 withdrawn (2%) and 6 fraud cases (2%) (that were closed due to unresolvable fraud matters).
- Of the 305 grants, there were only 11 cases of fraud (five cases were resolved or had the suspect separated from the project so that the project could continue and six cases were closed due to unresolvable fraud matters).
- 50% of the projects were in areas with relatively good access and 50% were in remote locations with poor accessibility.
- 88% of projects were associated with the health, education or gender equality sectors.
- Local governing bodies (Local Grant Committees) were operational in all 22 provinces and provided essential links to government for all SPSN work.
- CDW were trained and provided direct support to grant projects across the country. They remain a resource to the country with many having been employed in government, mining or NGOs.
- Over time SPSN has improved its processes and has demonstrated that it can deliver grants in communities in under a two year timeframe from start to completion.

The main recommendations for future grants programs relate to the lessons learnt above (see Section 6) and include:

- i) Provincial **governing bodies** are essential to ensure links between community and government and having government provide ongoing support to projects and communities.
- ii) **Centralised** rather than regional **management** allows more focussed management of the program and is a more cost-effective way to manage the program, especially one that is national in scope.
- iii) The initial **planning** activity done with the community is essential to build ownership and capacity and to begin the discussions on the democratic governance principles with the whole community. The subsequent **training** on project and financial management, reporting and fraud builds the capacity of the grantee's executive to be able to manage and implement the project.
- iv) The **cash contribution** by communities does improve the ownership associated with a project but it does slow down project start-up as communities seek funding from various external sources including MPs and government rather than from within the community itself. If the communities are not actually providing the contribution then there may be a case for doing away with this contribution from the community and requesting a contribution from the MP instead. If future grant programs are focussed at the district level, then it may be appropriate for the program to use the SPSN planning and implementation processes but have the MP fund the grants from their District Services Improvement Program and when they are fully acquitted and completed, then the program can reimburse a proportion of the funds back to the MP (and this could be 90% or 50% or any other agreed percentage). This reduces any risk of fraud for the donor organisation as only fully completed and acquitted projects will be reimbursed. It also increases the MP's available development funds (with counterpart funding from the donor) and ensures development projects at the community level.
- v) **Procurement** should be done at the appropriate local level which would usually be the provincial capital to allow grantees to follow up on back-orders of materials and equipment. While there may seem to be cost savings from centralised procurement, the issue of back-orders and associated freight costs will always increase the time and cost of procurement and in most cases it is much easier for the grantee to follow up that it is for the program.
- vi) Regular **monitoring** of the projects is essential to build capacity (especially in reporting and book-keeping), check on progress, facilitate solutions to any issues and promote the principles of democratic governance with the community. It is essential that staff or CDW who do this monitoring work are equally skilled in community development and in basic financial management.

SPSN Grants were effective in strengthening community capacity, promoting democratic governance and improving access to services at the community level. The grants enabled women and men in communities across PNG to experience change in their communities and their lives. SPSN has resulted in changes in how women see their role in community life, in how people with a disability are included in community activities, and in how tribal war is not always seen as the only action to consider. It has empowered people who have little contact with

government services and has demonstrated how community development projects should be run and how communities should use the same approaches with managing available funding from government or other sources.

However it is expensive to implement an effective grants program but if we believe that development must be inclusive and must be done **by the people** themselves rather than **for the people**, then the SPSN grants program has successfully met this objective. To continue with top down development rather than working at all levels at once can also be expensive if we are not including the people in communities who comprise approximately 85% of the population.

3.0 Component 3: Improved Local Governance in Selected Geographic Areas

Executive Summary

Component 3 sought to realise the overall SPSN goal through a focus on local-level governance for development.

The total number of people who were beneficiaries of the capacity development, democratic governance, and service delivery activities of this Component were more than 308,000, of whom 49% were women and girls. In relation to delivering services specifically, Component 3 was successful in reaching almost 180,000 women and men and despite challenges, made some advances in laying precondition foundations of capacity, processes and relationships for improved democratic governance practice.

Other headline achievements in Component 3 were:

- Increased capacity for over 36,000 people who acquired new skills by participating in a variety of training courses; the majority were community members and many of those attended education or literacy programs.
- 150,000 people were part of a major awareness raising program on gender based violence to create demand for behaviour change in men and for service development.
- The Bougainville Peace Building Program sponsored 17 major reconciliations and established a central role in resolving outstanding crisis-related grievances.
- The capacity of sporting associations in Manus Province improved with a better than expected performance at the PNG Games in 2014.
- 80 organisations were reported to have increased interaction with government to improve service delivery following SPSN initiatives in this Component and 52 government agencies were reported to have greater capacity (systems, skills, knowledge and networks) to engage with civil society.
- Access to clean water in coastal communities near the Torres Strait in Western province has improved with nearly 1 million litres of additional water storage established.
- 175 community representatives (men and women) trained in participatory planning at Tinputz District in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville to strengthen operation of the Village Assemblies. This work is now being replicated in other parts of Bougainville.

Component 3 trialled different modalities to improve local-level governance. Initiatives that heavily relied on government cooperation (as is required given that PNG governments are responsible for service delivery) took longer to develop than those which twinned an international NGO with a local counterpart or were directly implemented by SPSN, both of which appeared to demonstrate greater success. Those programs where SPSN directly implemented the activity, such as in Manus and Bougainville, showed evidence that the investment may have been effective. However, the costs associated with this were high and these initiatives may not be adequately linked to government systems in the longer run. It is in the ongoing development of some Component 3 activities which will demonstrate the success, or otherwise, of working in systems parallel to government systems without plans to transition to government systems. There may be variable longer term sustainability of initiatives that are not linked to government protocols and systems.

The PNG Government has adopted a new Development Cooperation Policy (2025) which states that initiatives working parallel to the Government systems will not be supported. The balance between achieving outcomes quickly in an activity that is not embedded in PNG systems and a project which takes more time but contributes to increasing the capacity of government systems will continue to be an issue for donor programs in PNG.

For those SPSN staff supporting Component 3, pursuing all six objectives was demanding and the responsibility for monitoring and reporting was disproportionate to the influence SPSN had on program design. Implementing partners were sometimes reluctant to change course or take advice and it was observed that some partners tended to view the program only as a funding modality with little else to offer.

3.1 Component 3 – Improving Local Governance in Selected Geographic Areas

3.1.1 Goal

The goal of Component 3 was 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.

Component 3 had the following objectives:

- To stimulate inclusive, participatory planning leading to improved local governance practices.
- Identify and address local-level development priorities and establish links with men and women within government, communities, development partners and the private sector.
- Build on existing systems and processes as part of modelling an approach that empowers stakeholders to initiate and maintain improvements in services, opportunities and local circumstances.
- Increase community and government awareness of the positive impact that applying sound democratic governance principles can make by focusing on inclusive identification of local needs and priorities, and meeting these through targeted support.
- Strengthening GoPNG's systems and policies.
- Democratic governance principles and lessons learnt can be transferred to other aspects of PNG community and individual life, or modelled in other geographical areas, enabling more effective partnership between GoPNG agencies, NGOs, CSOs and private sector organisations at the local level.

Around AUD19.8 million (PGK 44million) was invested in Component 3 activities. There were ten initiatives supported across 13 provinces and the National Capital District in the areas of Civic Awareness, Gender Equality, Education and Health.

3.1.2 Approaches Used

A number of different approaches were used to achieve Component 3 objectives:

- Activity delivered by CSO via a Head contract with an INGO (International NGO): Family Health International contracted the Baptist Union of PNG to deliver a gender-based violence project.
- Mixed Approach: CARE PNG delivered the Integrated Community Development Program (ICDP) through a local CSO in Simbu Province while CARE directly implemented activities in Eastern Highlands Province. When ICDP expanded to Menyamya, it placed greater emphasis on district-level engagement.
- Simultaneously supporting formal and informal governance structures: The CARE Community Governance project implemented in Bougainville, strengthened Village Assemblies by engaging with formal and informal structures following a pilot in Tinputz District.
- Direct support to Provincial government: A grant was provided to the Madang Provincial Government in 2012 to train 239 ward and LLG (local-level government) officers and prepare 317 Ward plans, and 4 District plans. A change in Australian Government financing policy required a return of funds from the Provincial Government and the project did not progress.
- Adopting an Australian model with PNG variations: The 'Treaty Village Resilience Program' (TVRP) implemented by Cairns based Reef and Rainforest Research Centre (RRRC) in four of the 15 wards in the Kiwai LLG of Western province was delivered through engaging with informal leadership structures. The program involved adopting a community ranger governance model imported from Northern Australia that had been trialled with Australian indigenous communities.
- Direct service delivery by SPSN: The Manus Support Community Development (MSCD) and the Bougainville Peace Building Program (BPBP) programs were substantially directly implemented by SPSN.

3.1.3 Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation plans were developed together with the partner at project commencement setting out clear output and outcomes to be delivered within the reporting timeframe. The Component Coordinator monitored progress against the agreed M&E Plan and performance managed projects in line with their signed agreements. Progress and monitoring reports were compiled on the SPSN reporting template and entered into the SPSN database.

3.1.4 Timeline for Component 3

This timeline is a summary of key events and initiatives that have taken place in Component 3 between 2010 and 2016.



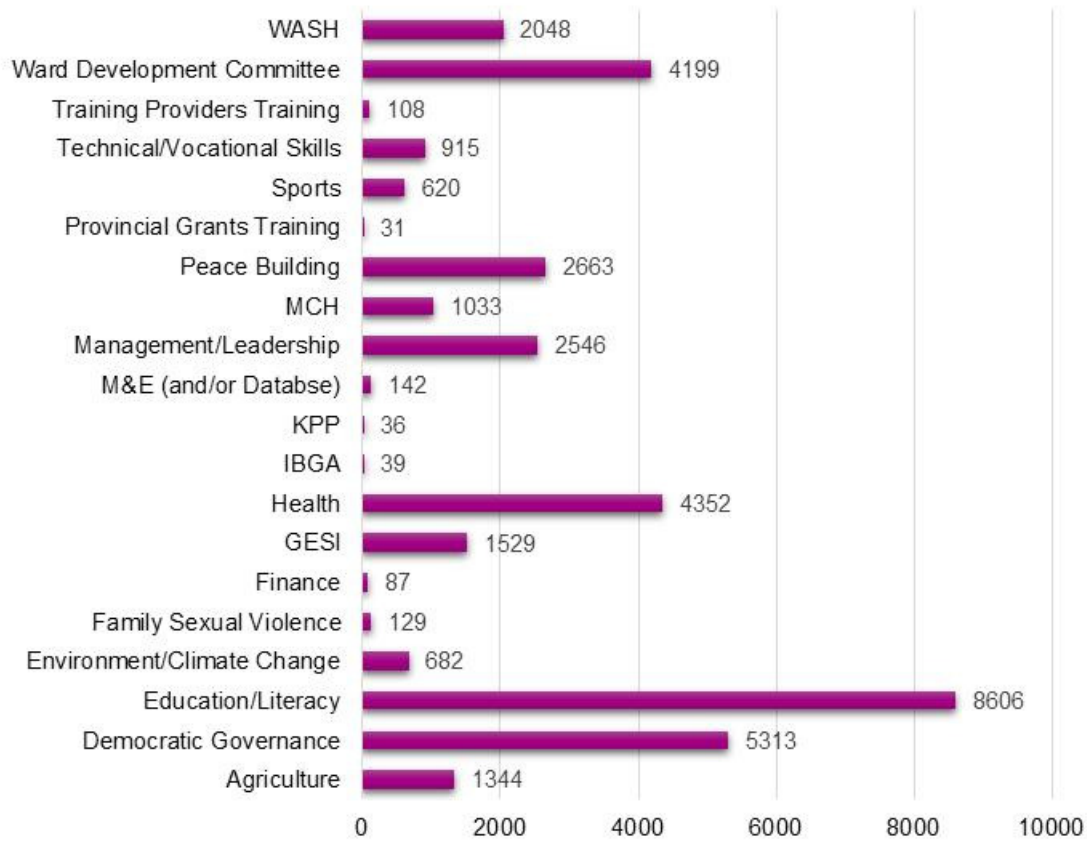
3.2 Effectiveness

This section of the report discusses Component 3 effectiveness with respect to the achievement of the SPSN Theory of Change in the 3 key outcome areas of: Strengthened Capacity, Democratic Governance and Access to Services. Overall Component 3 consisted of ten initiatives using different approaches across 13 provinces and the NCD in the key areas of Civic Awareness (K36.3m) Gender Equality (K7.3m) and Education (K0.5m).

3.2.1 Strengthened Capacity

Over the life of this Component, 36,424 people received training with the majority (56%) being male participants. Training in education, literacy, and democratic governance had the greatest reach. There were five training types that reached between 2,000 and 5,000 beneficiaries: Health (4,352); Ward Development Committee training (4,199); Peace Building (2,663); People Management and Leadership (2,546); and WASH – water sanitation and hygiene (2,048). A range of more targeted training was provided in areas including Agriculture, Technical/Vocational skills, Environment/Climate Change; and sports administration. Participation of beneficiaries by training type is at Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1: Total number of participants by training types in Component 3 (acronyms explained below the graph)

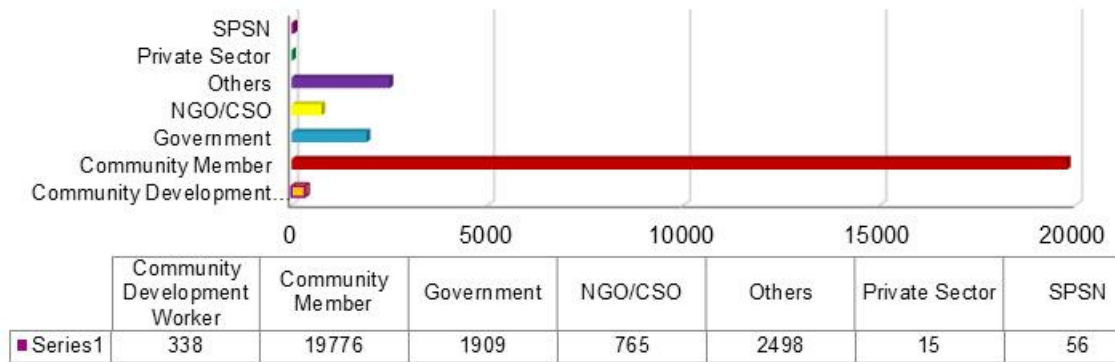


ACRONYMS: WASH – water, sanitation and hygiene; MCH – Maternal and Child Health; KPP – Komuniti Prosek Plen; IBGA – Implementation Briefing and Grant Agreement signing; GESI gender equality and social inclusion

Figure 3-2 shows the results for the type of participants trained under Component 3. The key points to note are:

- The largest group of beneficiaries were Community Members with 19,776 trained.
- 1,909 government representatives were trained including representatives across Wards, LLGs, Districts, Provinces, and at the National level.
- 765 persons received capacity development under the NGO/CSO category.
- SPSN also built capacity for 56 of its staff under this Component to promote all of program understanding for SPSN team members in all its Component interventions.
- Only 15 representatives from the private sector were trained.

Figure 3-2: Types of training participants in Component 3 training *

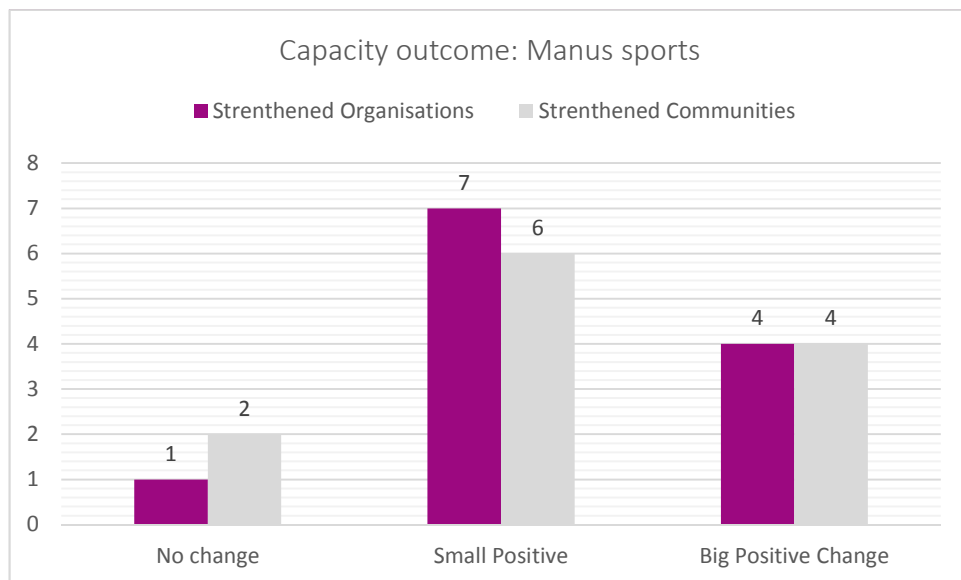


* The category of 'other' was used where records from larger workshops did not identify the type of participant for all those present.

An analysis of the capacity achievements through the SPSN-administered Manus Support Community Development (MSCD) Program reveals a generally positive outcome. The program had a substantial focus on youth and sporting activities and canvassed views from sporting code organisations and individual members.

A small positive change in capacity was observed both for organisations (58%) and communities (50%) with a larger positive change recorded by 33% of organisations and 33% of communities in the sample. Overall, as Figure 3-3 shows, 88% of beneficiaries in Manus sports activities reported an improvement in capacity. The most positive change was among sporting codes that won medals in the 2014 PNG Games.

Figure 3-3: Capacity outcomes from the Manus sports strategy



Component 3 was most effective when seeking to strengthen the capacity of communities and to a lesser extent the lower tiers of local-level governance. During SPSN's duration, Australian policy increased its attention on engagement with the private sector. Component 3 achieved limited success in engaging the private sector in approaches described in section 3.1.2 above. Engagement with the private sector will continue to be a challenge due to a number of constraints including:

- SPSN's geographic spread and poverty focus drew programmatic attention away from the main centres where the formal economy/private sector is the most developed.
- The resource intensity associated with engaging at the community level reduced the time and scope to separately focus on the private sector.
- The partners selected for support in Component 3 did not naturally have a track-record of substantive private sector engagement.
- A lack of in-house private sector development expertise within SPSN meant that opportunities to engage with the private sector may not have been identified and acted upon.

3.2.2 Democratic Governance

The SPSN Theory of Change assumed a direct link between strengthened capacity and democratic governance practice – the link is that increased capacity in the form of better understanding of the concepts and behaviours of democratic governance is a vital precondition for the practice of democratic governance. In the grants program of Component 2 improved governance practice could be immediately demonstrated in the grants process. Component 3 on the other hand has promoted democratic governance in larger community wide activities with a strong focus on identification of community needs based on raising awareness of issues such as gender based violence and gender equality with both communities and service provider networks. In some of the projects there were participatory planning exercises bringing civil society and government together for example in the Village Assembly Strengthening work in Bougainville, and the ward and district planning in the CARE Integrated Community Development Program (ICDP). These activities worked on all three outcome areas capacity development linked to democratic governance capacity, and access to services.

Nearly a quarter of the investment of C3 (nearly K10m of K44m) was on initiatives in Bougainville and Manus to implement DFAT priority programs. In Bougainville a major democratic governance issue is the peace and reconciliation work that needs to be done in this pre-referendum period and this has been the major focus of BPBP. Democratic governance principles appear to be taking hold among communities that participated in the work of the Bougainville Peace Building Program. For example, the mass peace reconciliation ceremony of 559 individual cases in Katukuh in the Siwai region in November 2015 was widely reported and enjoyed strong support from participating communities. An independent review of the BPBP confirmed that communities preferred working with the BPBP because it was a trusted player that placed a premium on transparency and accountability in its dealings with local communities. The establishment of 13 District Peace and Security Committees marks a major shift in the reconciliation architecture in Bougainville and enjoys a strong mandate within the Autonomous Bougainville Government.

In Manus the sports strategy included not only development of sports capacity but also good governance and democratic governance practice for sports associations.

The SPSN Result Core Indicators² (RCI) draw together the Component 3 results for democratic governance; and capacity development related to democratic governance and service delivery; as shown in Table 3-1 below (the results are numbers of organisations as indicated – 'CBO' is 'community-based organisation').

Table 3-1: Outcomes in relation to democratic governance and strengthened capacity indicators

RCI 80. CSOs supported to track service provision	24
RCI 81. CSO/CBO with increased interaction with Government to improve service delivery	80
RCI 82. CSOs supported to facilitate civil society engagement in the development of new/revised government policies	15
RCI 83. Wards assisted to demand improved services from LLG, District, Provincial and Central governments	281
RCI 85. CSOs with strengthened networks with other CSOs	93
RCI 86. CSOs with strengthened networks with government	67
RCI. 87 CSOs with greater skills and knowledge to engage with government to improve service delivery	53
RCI 88. Government agencies with greater capacity (systems, skills, knowledge, networks etc.) to engage with civil society to improve service delivery	52

² A full list of the SPSN RCIs can be found in Appendix D of Volume 1 of the SPSN Completion Report

Table 3-1 shows that significant numbers of organisations have increased capacity and opportunities for democratic governance. Through the work in the ICDP project, 93 have strengthened networks with other CSOs and 67 with government.

CARE's ICDP monitoring of outcomes found that there was no visibility of Ward plans at higher levels of Government and during an SPSN monitoring visit Ward representatives were unable to articulate whether their priorities had been captured in the LLG or District planning tools. Nonetheless, 10 LLG managers in the focus Districts confirmed that their engagement with CARE has strengthened their capacity to engage with their communities. These findings reflect the outcomes of an earlier SPSN-sponsored Ward planning activity in Bogia District where Ward Councillors and women participants noted an increase in knowledge about their roles and responsibilities but had yet to secure better services. Converting new knowledge to behaviour change can take time and more support may be needed to build on the improved understanding of roles and responsibilities. The other factor here is that GoPNG is still working to develop better accountability in the allocation of resources at the sub national level – the policy for bottom up planning is clear in the Organic Law (Provincial and Local Level Government Act (1995)) and the legislation establishing the key role of District Development Authorities, however the successful implementation of this system is still being driven as a priority by the Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs (DPLGA) with a realistic timeline of five to ten years. Future work of this kind in PNG must be linked to the DPLGA strategy.

SPSN through the Wildlife Conservation Society supported 9 wards, in environmentally sensitive parts of Manus, to identify eco-friendly development priorities. It may be too soon to judge whether this investment in local-level governance has worked but major logging plans for that area appear to have been shelved at this point in time being a notable outcome.

3.2.3 Service Delivery

Component 3 initiatives have been effective in supporting community access to and use of services in an equitable manner, and identifying and overcoming barriers. For example, ICDP was supported to facilitate the construction of six footbridges to enable 17,975 people in the Yalia and Lamaeri LLGs of Obura - Wonenara to have safer access to services and markets. In the backyard farming concept introduced by CARE, 5,000 fish ponds were built serving 2,000 households that ate fish each week. Unfortunately some of these outcomes are not sustainable due to the drought experienced last year. A further eight CSOs, five communities and 13 primary and elementary schools were among a total of 72 SPSN partner organisations assisted through C3 to improve the financial, project management, human resource or technical capacity and improved governance as confirmed by SPSN Result Core Indicator 84³.

The delivery of the Manus Sports Strategy has been very effective resulting in:

- 1,435 athletes (534 Female & 851 male) participating in the Manus Games.
- Subsequently, the capacity of 16 sporting codes was further increased to participate in the PNG 2014 Games.
- Sports packages were distributed to 75 Grassroots Sports Associations on a kina for kina basis.

KLOM (Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri) has been effective in supporting service delivery pathways for 3,000 survivors of Gender Based Violence, (95% of whom were women and children) to access clinical and counselling services provided at the Family Support Centres in Mt Hagen and Vanimo. The Family Support Centre in Goroka provided clinical services and trauma counselling to almost 100 people in the first months of operation, and 80% of those registered at the Centre were children. Major awareness raising campaigns were conducted by CARE and other partners on gender based violence which reached more than 150,000 across several provinces.

3.3 Efficiency

3.3.1 Cost per Beneficiary Reached and Cost of Delivery

Overall, a total investment of AUD 19.8 million to 10 partners has reached 308,090 beneficiaries. The cost per beneficiary reached is AUD 64 (PGK 140) and the cost to deliver every \$1 spent in Component 3 was 0.42 cents. Therefore it can be affirmed that Component 3 achieved efficiency in cost per head and cost of delivery. Table 3-2 illustrates the inputs invested in each Initiative and some achievements.

³ See Appendix D of Volume 1

Table 3-2: Initiatives, inputs and major achievements in Component 3

Initiative/ Description	Inputs	Major achievements/results
Madang Provincial Government – Ward Planning	PGK100,000 (AUD 49,000)	Provincial Coordination and Management team established and 5 lead trainers engaged for training of trainers (TOT) and then provided ward planning training to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43 District & LLG officers 239 Ward Development Committees trained in Ward Planning
Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri (KLOM)	PGK 7 mill (AUD 3.4Mill)	2 field offices established with 8 program staff recruited. Two CSO partner agreements signed. Engaged with 10 communities and trained 20 community mobilisers in two provinces
Bougainville Peace Building Program	PGK K5.1m (AUD 2.4m)	Established Project office with 15 staff members. 13 Bougainville District Peace and Security Committees (DPSC) and 14 Youth Associations established. Grants distributed to the DPSCs and eight Youth Associations. Opening ceremonies concluded
ICDP	PGK15.6m (AUD 7.5m) Technical advice	Supported both Core Capacity and Program functions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 538 male primary school teachers trained in all project sites 18 male, (12 magistrates 6 Village Court clerks) trained 2,144 children (1,117 M, 1,027 F) attend literacy school 894 adult (396 F, 498 M) attended literacy schools 4 health facilities in Yelia LLG improved to serve 24,000 people
Manus Support Community Development	PGK 3.5 million (AUD 1.7M)	Implementation of the Manus Sports Strategy creating 57 grassroots sports associations and 10 LLG sports councils. 10 LLG sports facilities upgraded, including machinery packs. Manus Training Centre rehabilitated and Financial Literacy training provided
Community Governance – Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB)	PGK700,000 (AUD 340,000)	175 community representatives (men and women) trained in participatory planning at Tinputz District, 37 community profiles developed. 8 staff engaged and 24 community facilitators recruited. A project steering committee established in each of the three districts
Building Resilience in Treaty Villages	PGK 4.1m (AUD 2m) Technical Advice	Identification and training of 52 (40M, 12F) Community Rangers in WASH and health promotion competencies Delivery of additional 1.3 million litres of water storage and procurement of 4 boats and engines
Eastern Highlands Family Support Centre	PGK 650,000 (AUD 319,000)	Family Support Facility constructed and fitted with furniture and equipment to serve survivors of GBV
National Museum and Art Gallery	PGK 683,000 (AUD 334,670)	Delivered the 'Built on Culture' exhibition for PNG 40 years independence anniversary, recruited 7 support staff, booklet on "Built on Culture" exhibition published
Oral History	PGK 381,700 (AUD 187,000)	Oral History Steering Committee established and 37 people trained in community entry and interviewing skills

3.3.2 Estimated Direct Beneficiaries Reached

Since program inception, Component 3 initiatives have reached 308,090 beneficiaries (153,230 women and girls, and 154,855 men and boys), mostly through capacity building and awareness activities. Of this 36,424 were reached through capacity building and training (15,775 women and 20,650 men) while 155,380 people (71,590 women and 83,780 men) were reached through awareness of family and sexual violence, advocacy and peace ceremonies.

The ICDP project reached nearly 200,000 people with a range of community engagement and mobilisation activities but particularly democratic governance through a ward planning project.

The BPBP and Community Governance projects in Bougainville brought inclusive identification of local needs and priorities, and peace and conflict resolution initiatives to approximately 50,000 people directly but the significance of these initiatives touched the lives of all Bougainvilleans (more than 200,000 people) in the lead up to the Referendum on Independence to be held in 2019.



BPBP Service Delivery

After 19 years, the people in South Siwai, Bougainville chose to put all differences aside, to seek forgiveness and to find peace with each other. Tears were shed as the victims and the perpetrators shook hands for the first time. It was a moving day. What was seen as divisions among people bridged through a mass reconciliation ceremony of 559 unresolved cases at Katukuh. The peace ceremony was supported by ABG, National Coordinating Office for Bougainville Affairs and BPBP.

The Manus Sports Strategy engaged with approximately 11,000 men and women on both good governance and sports skills and management.

Through the Building Resilient Treaty Villages project in Western Province an additional 1.3 million of litres of water storage was delivered to four pilot villages of nearly 6,000 men and women.

3.4 Relevance

With the exception of investments in national cultural work, all Component 3 activities addressed recognised contemporary development challenges. A large investment was made in civic awareness at the time of the 2012 national election; gender equality and the delivery of health and education services are clearly articulated national priorities and reflect key directions in Australian Aid. The relevance of SPSN's small portfolio of National cultural work was not seen by many as central to PNG's development. The view was that while strengthening cultural institutions and funding boutique historical exercises are important, it is hard to reconcile these initiatives with the more pressing priorities identified in PNG's Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2010 – 2015).

3.5 Sustainability

The outcomes of initiatives integrated into the sub-national government systems and supporting pre-existing priorities that improve organisational structures are more likely to be sustainable in the longer term. MSCD project, BPBP and the Eastern Highlands Family Support Centre are existing priorities. This is a cautious prediction in light of the down turn of the Government's fiscal status and its ability to maintain essential services. The sustainability of outcomes for the NMAG activity already has some uncertainty in funding for core functions.

Outcomes for ICDP may be sustained, in particular the capacity building of communities and government officers in skills for facilitating participatory planning and democratic governance behaviours. However, there is no clear mechanism under the Organic Law for connecting Ward and LLG plans to District plans in order to implement District priorities and this would need to be addressed to ensure sustainability of this initiative.

KLOM settled on three outcomes that may be maintained. These are:

- Social sustainability in dealing with engaged communities with women involved in all decision making and the new attitudes becoming a culture in people's lives.
- Organisational sustainability for service providers such as Health and Police which have created specific units in their establishments to end violence against women and girls.
- Economic sustainability because key services such as Health, Police and the Courts are established government services, however this does depend on the fiscal climate of the PNG government.

In the TVRP, there will be sustainability of the outcomes to some extent due to the strengthened capacity of village Community Rangers. However these individuals are eagerly performing now because of a small payment of allowances from the TVRP. Whether this enthusiasm will continue without payment is difficult to assess. In addition, the TVRP evaluation report (April 2016) found that traditional leaders are not yet fully aware of the leading roles they have to play in: i) driving accountability, ii) overseeing public goods distribution, and iii) resolving conflicts to maintain sustainability of outcomes.

TVRP CASE Story - Sustainability of Outcomes



The landscape of the Treaty Villages is mostly lowland plains in PNG with seasonal flooding, extended drought periods, high water tables, extreme coastal erosion, sea level rise, which is further compounded by no road networks. All of this presents operational barriers to enabling improvements in clean water, sanitation and hygiene. Furthermore, basic government services such as health, education, and access to quality life is unlikely when a high birth rate, communicable diseases, and poor personal security have a significant impact on the social and economic development of the region. The Treaty Village Resilience Project (TVRP) has been an innovative approach to building resilience and providing support for community development. The 'change to resilience' framework developed by the project is based on the successful *Land and Sea Ranger* programs in action across northern Australia over the last decade. An evaluation of TVRP funded through SPSN found that there had been a number of significant improvements:

- Building a critical mass of 52 trained Community Rangers with capacity to deliver services into the Treaty Village communities. These are the leaders of the future who present a pathway to strengthen the social and economic fabric of the Treaty Villages.
- Four draft Community Plans (including work programs and disaster response plans), which reflect the agreed priorities of all clan groups in the Treaty Villages and are less vulnerable to political changes.
- A culture of safety and infrastructure maintenance has been introduced into the pilot villages.
- The highlighting of the value of good leadership and governance through tangible outcomes.
- Reduced family violence and improved gender equity that are openly supported by both male and female Community Rangers, resulting in a greater empowerment for women and opportunities to participate in decision-making and service delivery at the village level.
- Improvements in community health understanding and reduction in water-borne diseases.
- Increased disaster/emergency response capacity in pilot villages and assistance to marine disasters (more than six rescues at sea performed to date).
- Establishment of a safe and reliable platform of service delivery enabling future 'fee for service' businesses to be developed (e.g. for Treaty Awareness visits, biosecurity, research and health services).
- Livelihood training for Community Rangers who are competent in preparation and costing of service tenders. There is also an audit of village skills and equipment to identify opportunities for the villages to compete against external tenderers for the delivery of service contracts that have been let by the District Administration or donor agencies.
- Improved 'work readiness' of Community Rangers through the skills training and qualifications acquired, which enables access to employment opportunities in PNG or internationally has informed both the theory and the practical implementation of the Treaty Village Resilience Project.

3.6 Lessons Learnt and Innovations

The lessons learnt in achieving Component 3 objectives in the key sector areas of Civic Awareness, Gender Equality and Education are summarised below. The projects in Component 3 related to high priority issues of significance to PNG and Australia and the MSCD, NMAG, TVRP and Oral History initiatives were aimed to improve diplomacy, while MSCD and TVRP contributed to service delivery outcomes.

- An important lesson learnt in the ICDP was that the assumption that Ward Development Plans (WDP) were seen as a major obstacle to mobilising more district and provincial funding to communities is proven to not be the issue and funding for projects is really determined by the local MP's support base. Any future program should continue to give teeth to the Provincial and Local Level Government Act (1995) that mandates planning for service delivery should be bottom-up for wards and LLGs with funding tied to the plans.

MSCD and BPBP projects are examples of where applying sound democratic governance principles can ensure inclusive identification of local needs and priorities, through targeted support. Peace building is a locally identified need and priority that had targeted support to focus on inclusive peace building and to ensure a unified and harmonious society. Manus Sports Strategy targets at-risk youth which is also addressing an identified need.

- Democratic governance principles and lessons learnt can be transferred to other aspects of PNG community and individual life, or modelled in other geographical areas, enabling more effective partnerships between GoPNG agencies, NGOs, CSOs and private sector organisations at the local level.

From experiences and lessons learnt from the ICDP project, CARE has been able to replicate the participatory planning process in the Village Assembly Strengthening project and its extension to the Community Governance project in Bougainville.

3.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

In conclusion, Component 3 has achieved the goal *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 in selected geographic area.*

Component initiatives identified and addressed local development priorities and established networks which engaged with men, women, and children in communities, government, CSOs and the private sector. This Component built on existing systems and processes as part of modelling approaches geared to effective empowerment of men and women to demand quality services, and opportunities for improvement to local circumstances.

Furthermore in applying different approaches SPSN and partners were well placed to deliver the desired results. For example:

- SPSN directly supported the Manus Provincial Administration and the Province's sports associations.
- Engagement with informal leadership structures and/or creation of semi-formal structures provided the means to harness community engagement and improve local governance practices in the Treaty Villages, and in Bougainville through the District Peace and Security Committees in BPBP, and the traditional Chiefs of Village Assemblies in the Community Governance project.

Improvements in governance can be generated if targeted at an identified community priority which engages all the people affected: this was demonstrated in development of sporting groups at ward and LLG levels in Manus.

The following recommendations are made under Component 3 for future consideration:

- Support for the work that is being done by the PNG Government through the Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs (DPLGA) to fully implement the Provincial and Local Level Government Act (1995) and the District Development Authority Act (2014) both of which mandate bottom-up planning for service delivery at the Ward and LLG level and for funding to be tied to the implementation of the Act.
- All Initiatives in Component 3 are highly relevant to PNG, but in particular development assistance should be continued for the following initiatives to enable the realisation of their overall outcomes by the target beneficiaries:
 - Treaty Village Resilience project has important implications for Health and Education outcomes, and should be included for Phase 2.
 - Peace Building on Bougainville should continue to consolidate peace, trust and confidence among communities of Bougainville, with the important element of the disposal of all arms so people are free to move around and engage in social and economic developments.
- All future Initiatives should establish a tri-partite Memorandum of Understanding or similar agreement in writing, with the relevant and appropriate level of Government to identify specific responsibilities and create a leverage point that community leaders can use to hold government to account. This will further add value to sustainability of interventions.

4.0 Component 4: Strengthened Collaboration of Women and Men Stakeholders for the Promotion of Democratic Governance

Executive Summary

Component 4 sought to realise the overall SPSN goal through a focus on sector-based activity through networks and collaborative mechanisms.

The headline achievements in Component 4 were:

- Sponsoring a transformational shift in the disability sector including: changing perceptions, delivering essential assistive devices, helping to guide a national policy process to finality, and leveraging Government resources to the domestic response.
- Raising citizen's awareness on electoral processes and voting rights for the 2012 National Election by 13% compared to awareness levels at the 2007 national elections.
- Providing support services to nearly 2,000 survivors of family and sexual violence (FSV); expanding the Human Rights Defenders Network nationally from its base in the Highlands; and delivering behaviour change initiatives to around 83,000 men.
- Replicating best practice across provinces in a number of areas including: the dissemination of better agriculture techniques in the coffee sector; encouraging more consistent referral protocols for managing the needs of FSV survivors; and through the roll-out of a standardised recording system for people living with disabilities.

Overall, Component 4 reached 224,000 direct beneficiaries with the majority of these reached through programs to raise civic awareness. The cost to deliver every dollar spent was 0.42 cents; 80% of the planned outputs for Component 4 were delivered. The cost per beneficiary reached was PGK 75, but this figure varied significantly across each sector of work.

Activity success was closely associated with the extent to which it reflected the joint priorities of the Governments of PNG and Australia. The judicious use of networks helped to expand service-delivery reach.

The capacity of Component 4 to influence long-range national policy was greater than any other SPSN component and there are a number of factors underpinning this including:

- The pursuit of activity outcomes that closely aligned to Australia-PNG bilateral priorities;
- Placing policy and advocacy approaches in an international context, particularly with the disability work which coincided with the ratification of key international instruments;
- Retention of dedicated in-house expertise, particularly on disability and gender;
- Striking the right balance between service delivery inputs and policy and advocacy; and
- Forging strong relations with key departmental personnel and provincial officials.

Component 4 was not without its challenges. Sector politics and personality differences presented complications and often required SPSN to assume the role of mediator. The energy and time spent to nurture networks can be undermined if the lead agent with which SPSN contracts, faces internal difficulties. Component 4 was often used to house supply-driven programming that was inconsistent with the component's core objectives and distracted staff and skewed output reporting.

4.1 Component Description

4.1.1 Component Goal & Objectives

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

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

4.1.2 Thematic Areas Covered

A total of PGK 18.5 million (AUD 8.3 million) was spent to support 24 projects to achieve these objectives under five key thematic areas.

The focus of this report is on SPSN's work in the areas of disability, gender and civic education. Support to the youth and 'sports for development' sectors through Component 4 occurred very late in the program cycle and there is insufficient data from which to draw substantive findings.

Table 4-1: Component 4 Funding Agreements by Thematic Area

Thematic Area	Funding agreements (#)	Value (PGK)
Disability	8	6,608,706
Gender equality	6	7,997,227
Civic education	5	2,300,662
Youth empowerment	2	1,620,000
Sports & development	3	0
Total	24	18,526,595

4.1.3 Approach Used

To achieve the Component goal and objectives a range of approaches were used with partners to support program activities including:

- *Direct funding* provided to partners to implement projects;
- *Consultation* with sector partners and beneficiaries on the design of program activities to address sectoral gaps and link partner programs;
- *Connecting* sector partners to each other and other stakeholders by facilitating dialogue and creating opportunities for collaboration to both enhance and sustain programs towards shared outcomes;
- *Delegation* where projects were implemented by a number of partners through their networks, each having a key role towards its completion;
- *Capacity building and advocacy* across the SPSN program and other Australian Government funded programs to create greater awareness and build support around key thematic issues. Specifically for disability and gender, a twin-track support approach was used with the strategy to both mainstream (sector wide approach) and fund specific action; and
- *Technical advice and hands-on support* particularly in the area of project management and organisational strengthening.

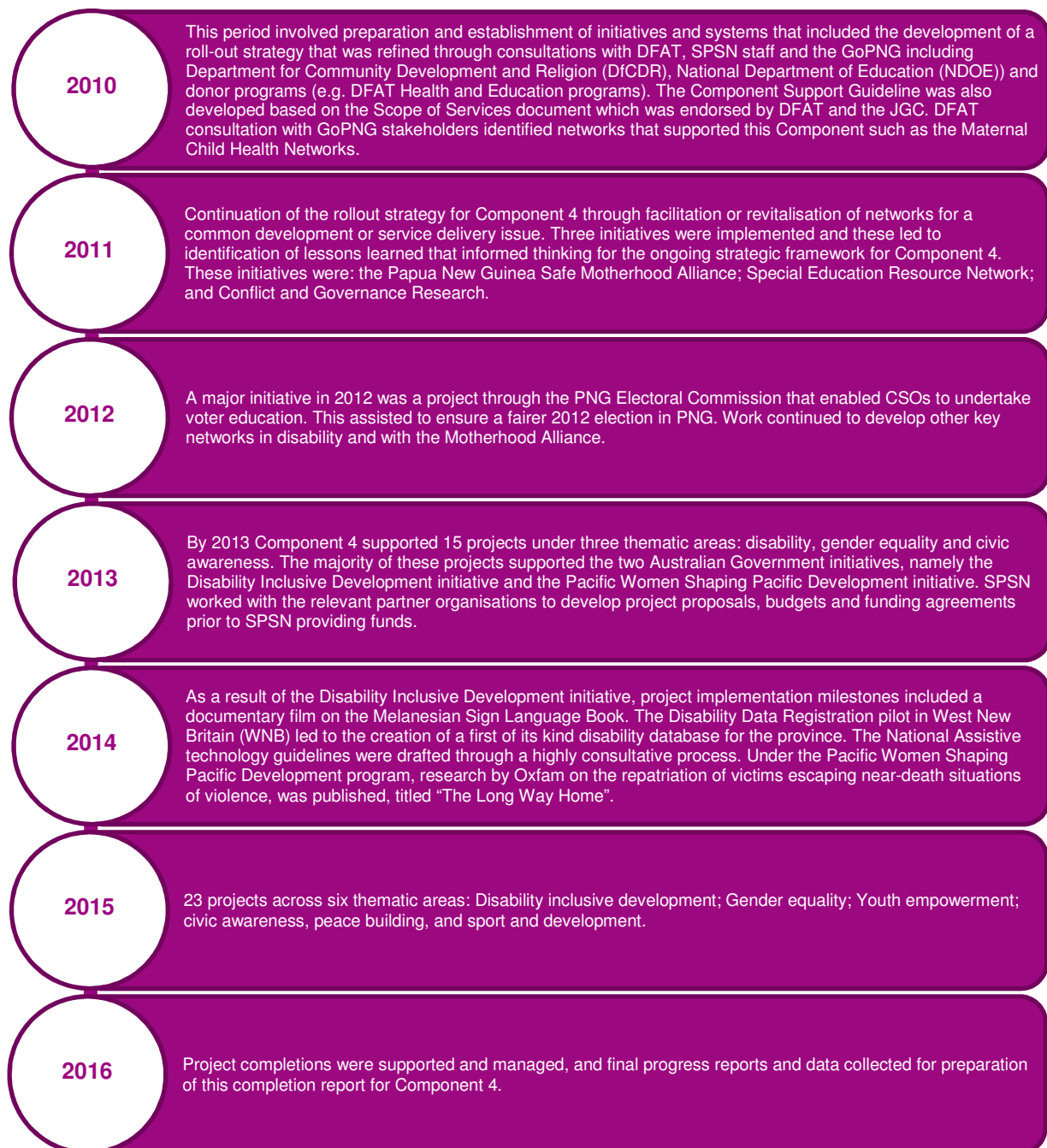
One or more approaches have been used with partners at any one time based on their capacity needs, and what support the project required in light of the relevant sector.

4.1.4 Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation plans were developed together with the partner at project commencement setting out clear output and outcomes to be delivered within the reporting timeframe. The Component Coordinator monitored progress against the agreed M&E Plan, and performance managed projects in line with their signed agreements. Progress and monitoring reports were compiled on the SPSN reporting template and entered into the SPSN Manubada database.

4.1.5 Timeline for Component 4

The timeline below shows key events and activities implemented in Component 4 between 2010 and 2016.



4.2 Effectiveness

The effectiveness of Component 4 has been examined with reference to the focus on networking and increased collaboration as a strategy to deliver the program, and measured against its Component goal and objectives. Key Component 4 evaluation outcomes guided this analysis and are described below under the three SPSN Outcome Areas associated with the SPSN Theory of Change (strengthened capacity, democratic governance and access to services).

4.2.1 Strengthened Capacity

Stronger thematic networks involving civil society and government

A majority of partners involved both national and sub-national governments in their projects through consultation on policies and public service delivery. Ninety-two CSOs reported a strengthening of their network with Government following SPSN support including:

- National Assistive Technology Guidelines Project Steering committee made up of three national Departments, Disability service providers, a development partner and Disabled Persons Organisations (DPO).
- National Policy on Disability drafting committee.
- A national team made up of the three lead agencies in the National Policy on Disability has been providing support to provinces and agencies promoting inclusion and mainstreaming.
- The National Board for Disabled Persons (NBDP) Assistive Devices Delivery projects were an important network strengthening exercise involving government agencies from the health, community, and development sectors as well as the chain of 28 service provider affiliates to the board.
- Human Right Defenders' Network's (HRDN) Rapid Response Teams including police and Department for Community Development and Religion (DfCDR) officials.
- National Advisory Committee on Disability (NACD).

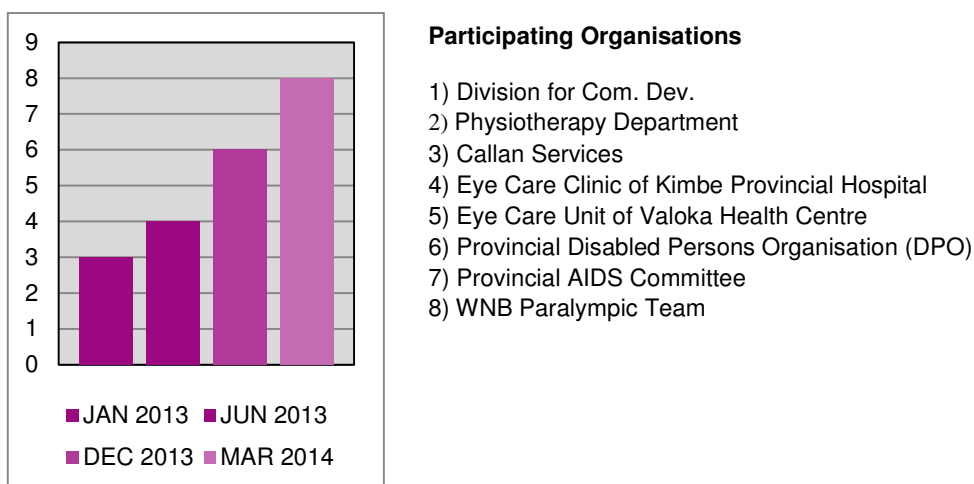
However, in some provinces support from government was not forthcoming. Capacity issues, resource constraints, competing priorities, and sometimes a lack of commitment or interest to engage with projects have slowed progress. The disability sector found that in provinces where more than one project provided support, there has been greater progress than provinces that have little or no exposure to disability funded initiatives.

Increased collaboration, sharing of information and resources between network members

Evidence in the gender and disability sector suggests that there is increased collaboration, sharing of information, capacity building and resources between network members and others. Sixty-eight CSOs reported strengthened networks with other CSOs.

“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 though they need each other when trying to fully address the need of a client.” (Prosthetic and Orthotic Officer in Charge – NOPS Hagen)

Figure 4-1: Number of organisations that participated in project activities in WNB



This has also been the case in a few provinces e.g. Provincial Service Centres sharing their resources including counter-part funding to projects.

In West New Britain Province (WNB), stakeholders in the province worked together with their provincial government, Districts and LLGs as well as People with Disabilities (PWD) to implement disability funded projects. The graph illustrates the number of participating organisations and how this has increased over time.

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

While this was the case in some provinces, in other provinces there was a need for a more concerted effort to get sector stakeholders to work closely together; often the result of a whole host of reasons including poor planning, mobilisation, coordination and competition for limited resources.

Replication of good practice

Opportunities to achieve greater impact through the sharing and replication of good practice were particularly evident in the areas of disability and gender. Below are two examples.

Disability data collection trial survey in WNB

In 2013 WNB conducted its first disability data survey; an initiative funded by the provincial government with support from the DfCDR Disability Inclusive Development (DID) project to:

- Collect information on PWDs through registration;
- Raise community awareness on Disability;
- Provide Rehabilitation and Referral Services such as Physiotherapy; and
- Provide information about available services to PWD.

Figure 4-2 provides statistics collected from the survey now stored in the provincial database, developed as part of the project.

Based on this experience and with support from WNB, training has been carried out in East New Britain Province (ENB), Manus and Eastern Highlands Province (EHP) to see how the survey can be replicated in other parts of the country. With improvements taken on in ENB, Manus and EHP, a national Disability Registration form is now before the National Advisory Committee on Disability (NACD) for endorsement to be used as the official form to collect PWD data.

CARE Coffee Industry Support Program (CISP)

The CISP has proven to be a successful approach to economic empowerment for women whilst also influencing attitudes and behaviour of partners in the coffee industry to be gender inclusive in their workplace and programs. Reports indicate an improvement in gender relations as a result of capacity building initiatives leading to a change in attitudes and behaviour both in the workplace and in families. One woman commented:

‘Now we share things more equally – if I am busy in the coffee garden he can also take care of the children and start the fire for cooking, collect the water and so on – it’s like this now’.

Men have also reported an improved relationship with their wife saying there is less friction and disagreement in the household following training they received on gender, communication and decision-making.

Due to its success, a scoping and situational analysis in Bougainville was completed to understand whether a project in the cocoa and/or copra industries could utilise the methods and materials developed in the CISP. The sharing of tools, activity designs, lessons learnt, and recommendations from CISP informed the ensuing design of the Bougainville Integrated Cocoa Support Project and will be shared more broadly to influence industry-wide policy and practice.

Program stakeholders supported to review, learn and innovate

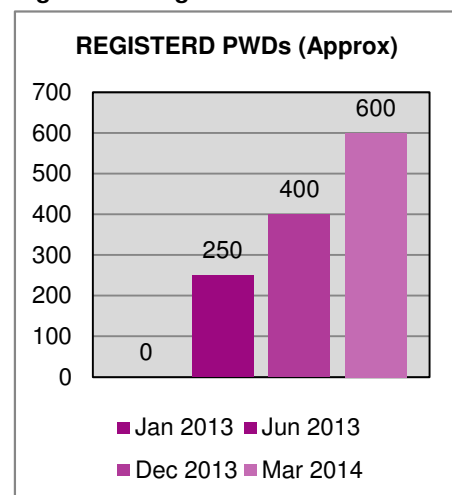
There has been improved knowledge, learning and capacity development in the area of democratic governance, gender equality and inclusion, and service delivery. Experience from the NBDP Assistive Devices Delivery Project identified areas for improvement, and lessons learnt informed the development of the NATG.

Two examples are taken from the gender sector.

Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (PWSPD) – Learning Exchange Workshop

Funding provided to host this gathering brought together over 130 organisations from all over PNG to share and learn about current programs and approaches working to address gender inequality. The exchange explored

Figure 4-2: Registered PWDs in WNB



strategies to address the current gaps and identify areas where efforts could be scaled up. Information gathered informed the PNG Country Plan under the PWSPD initiative funded by the Australian Government. An important outcome of the workshop was the opportunity provided for linkages to be made and connections enhanced between diverse actors working on these issues in PNG: PNG civil society organisations, churches, government, international NGOs, academic institutions and donors.

CARE Coffee Industry Support Project (CISP)

Private sector partners have increased knowledge on gender equality and how it can be applied in their work. The CISP baseline confirmed that male extension officers had little to no knowledge on how to ensure women participated in training. At project completion, 86% of partner staff who attended training were able to identify specific ways to increase women's meaningful participation in the coffee industry through their work. As a result, women's participation in extension services provided by partners increased from 5% at the start of the project to 30%.

Improved knowledge of thematic issues (research initiatives)

A number of the projects have contributed to building the knowledge of the sector in the areas of disability, community-driven development, sorcery related violence, and repatriation efforts. This increased learning, understanding and improved capacity has informed and influenced the work of stakeholders whilst contributing to the pool of knowledge in their respective sectors.

Disability Inclusion - National Assistive Technology Guideline (NATG)

Program partners in the disability sector are more aware of the issues around assistive technology service delivery and issues in PNG, and have applied these learnings to their work. The NATG is a great resource to the sector in terms of the depth of information provided in line with international standards whilst also being context specific to meet the needs of PWDs in PNG.

Gender Equality – Oxfam Human Rights Defenders Network

Repatriation research carried out by Oxfam has improved knowledge on repatriation based on experiences from EHP, Simbu and Jiwaka Provinces. The research titled '*The long way home, Relocation of Survivors of gender-based violence in PNG*' looked at what measures could be considered at national and provincial levels to improve the quality and availability of relocation services for survivors.

Civic Education - PNG Electoral Commission (PNGEC) Voter Awareness Program (VAP)

PNGEC implemented a voter awareness program throughout PNG in partnership with local CSOs. To inform its communications and outreach strategies going forward, a survey was conducted to measure public awareness and attitudes on issues related to voting, barriers to voting, and areas for improvement, as well as the impact of VAP education efforts on awareness and turnout. CSOs involved in organising and leading voter education were also interviewed to explore challenges to education efforts and recommendations for improvements to the process in future elections.

Key learnings and recommendations will inform the design of awareness programs in preparation for the next general elections. PNGEC together with its partners are developing strategies and approaches that will work to address gaps identified.

4.2.2 Democratic Governance

Increased engagement between civil society and government to address priority issues through networks and research

Engagement with Government has been a key part of project delivery processes across all funded projects to support key sector priorities. A result of this collaboration on funded programs has led to shared outcomes for the sector. Two significant outcomes in the disability sector are noted.

Ratification and signing of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD)

PNG ratified the UNCRPD on September 2013 at the United Nations headquarters witnessed by Government, and the PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons representing civil society.

Following the ratification and signing of the UNCRPD there has been progress in a number of articles as outlined in the table below.

Table 4-2: Progress in relation to Articles of the UNCRPD



Ratification of the UNCRPD, September, 2013 held at the United Nations headquarters in New York. In attendance were Hon. Rimbink Pato, Minister for Foreign Affairs & Immigration and Hon. Loujaya Kouza, Minister for Community Development and Religion for the formalities, witnessed by PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons representing civil society.

#	UNCRPD Article	Achievement Examples
3	General Principles	Consultation of PWDs in decision-making processes, e.g. review of the National Policy on Disability (NPD) Participation of PWDs in programs e.g. the nation-wide delivery of assistive devices
4	General obligation of state	NPD reviewed & revised policy launched Provincial structures and funding forthcoming through the creation of disability officers & Provincial Executive Committee submissions e.g. ENB, WNB, Enga Province
8	Awareness raising	Awareness and rights based advocacy being raised at all levels is on-going – e.g. organisational workshops, school awareness, DPO action, media coverage
10	Right to life	Assistive devices provided throughout the country improving health and living conditions of PWDs
19	Living independently	15,000 people aided with one or more assistive devices has improved individual PWDs mobility leading to social and economic productivity and participation
20	Personal Mobility	Over 3,000 Mobility devices distributed leading to demonstrable improved personal mobility Research study completed defining clear opportunities and issues to address in order to improve mobility support programs
21	Freedom of expression and access to information	Circulation of 5,200 UNCRPD, Incheon Strategy and National disability packs to provincial governments, DPOs and service providers consulted to influence discussions workshops

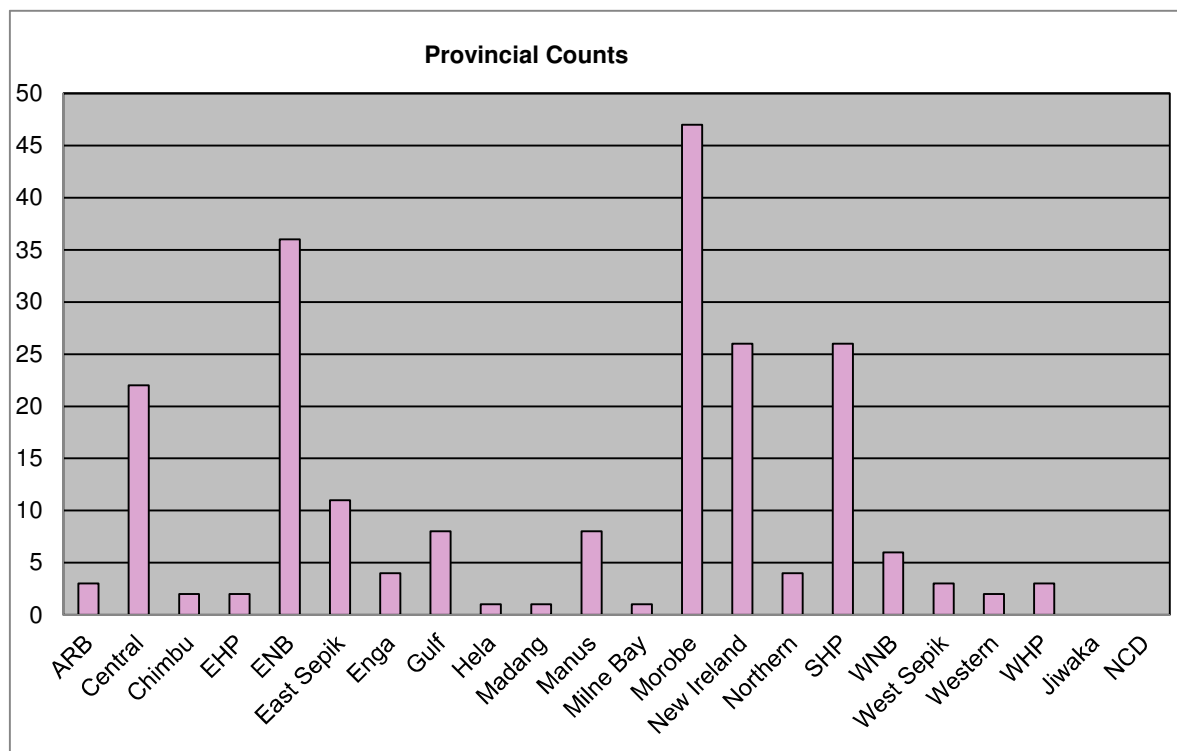
#	UNCRPD Article	Achievement Examples
25	Health	Free provision of 27,000 assistive devices Training of health workers / technical specialists for assistive device delivery and maintenance National Assistive Technology Guideline developed to ensure quality standards and improved distribution of devices
26	Habilitate and rehabilitate	PNG's Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) network launched, with plans, training programs, and guidelines developed to improve quality, reporting & coordination Increased capacity at Special Education Resource Centres (SERC) to serve as CBR centres with provincial service provider networks organized for referral and collaboration Improved knowledge and skills of CBR workers
31	Data collection	Provincial data collection pilot program completed: new instruments, protocols & database developed to inform disability strategies, plans and budgets

Adoption of the UNCRPD has strengthened stakeholder commitment and created a framework for the convention to be locally adopted and institutionalized for implementation through the National Policy on Disability 2015-2025.

National Policy on Disability 2015-2025 (NPD)

The NPD was successfully reviewed and launched in May 2015, supported by 13 issued National Executive Council directives to give effect to the policy changes. Over 80 organisations, all levels of government, and approximately 730 people provided inputs to the policy.

Figure 4-3: Participation in the disability survey by province



The graph in Figure 4-3 above shows the level of participation by province in a nation-wide survey inviting feedback on the priority areas for the sector.

Over 500 survey forms were returned from which 216 (132 male and 85 female) forms were completed correctly and entered on the database, with representation from all provinces except Jiwaka and NCD.

The breadth and depth of consultation has resulted in a greater sense of ownership by sectoral partners already implementing parts of the policy.

Overall these efforts have brought greater awareness, attention and support from Government as well as private sector inputs to program activities. This has resulted in provincial action, for example in ENB a disability forum conducted later led to the establishment of the provincial DPO with funding provided, a Disability Coordinator position created within the Division for Community Development, disability data collected, and now a Provincial Executive Committee submission for the creation of a Provincial Coordinating Committee on Disability.

Implementation of NPD & NEC directives:

- National Advisory Committee on Disability (NACD) draft TOR in place
- MOU for Provincial Advisory Committees on Disability drafted for NACD endorsement
- Electoral Commission are using sign-interpretation for their programs
- Reform and restructure happening for national lead agencies in light of NDP
- National Advocacy Plan developed
- National Assistive Technology Guidelines developed
- DPO establishment and capacity building
- PWD registration and data collection
- A National PWD Registration form endorsed
- Provincial integration plans and action

4.2.3 Access to Service

Improvements to service delivery as a result of network activities

Linking members through a network helped to improve access to services more than what individual members could do alone. This is clearly demonstrated in the examples below.

Oxfam Human Right Defenders' Network

The Oxfam HRDN project experience shows that networks were essential for helping survivors of violence receive support services including relocation through provincial service provider networks organised for referral and collaboration. No organisation was found to work on its own. In this project, there were 19 CBOs working with key government agencies in the referral pathways. HRDN activities resulted in 553 survivors receiving support services after experiencing incidences of violence and seeking assistance from the network and its partners.

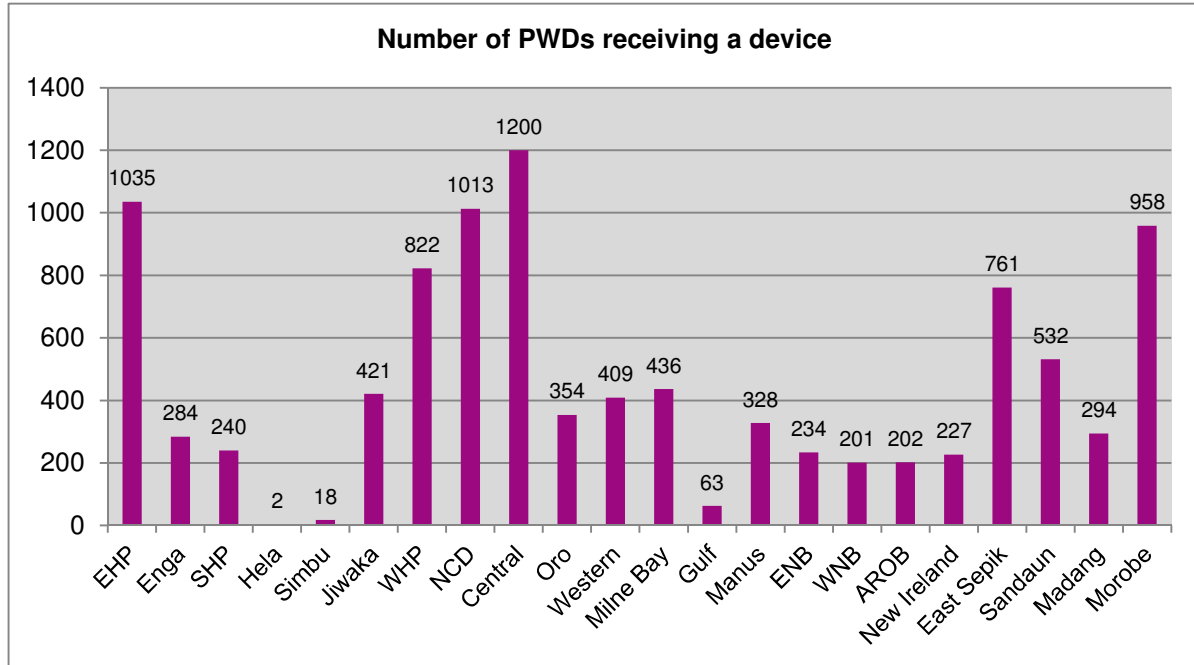
CARE Coffee Industry Support Project

In the CARE Women in Coffee project, more than 2,000 farmers have been reached with improved extension services and training through the farmers' network: 438 women gained access to agricultural technologies with 235 of these women engaging in income generating activities.

Nation-wide delivery of Wheelchairs and Assistive devices

Under the Motivation and NBDP Assistive Devices Project, approx. 15,000 PWDs received an assistive device or wheelchair, although it is estimated to be more, taking into account that not all client forms were completed. Access points for disability services have been increased through training, so more people have the skills and knowledge to provide devices and also through equipping service sites. This was achieved through the provincial network of service providers.

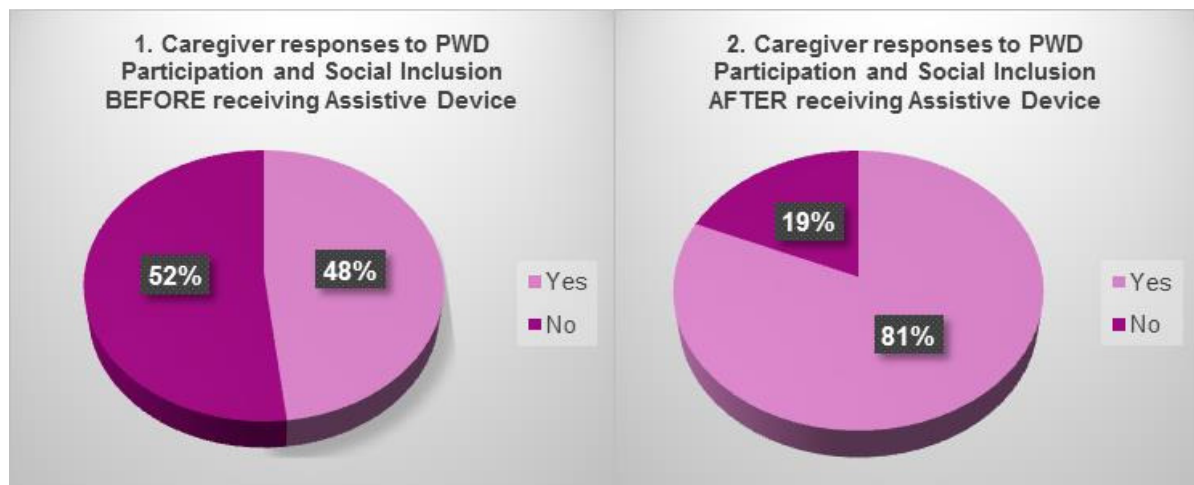
Figure 4-4: PWDs receiving an assistive device/wheelchair by province⁴



Overall more males (59%) received a device than females. The experience from the field is that awareness of the 'delivery camps' does not always reach people and when it does, it is men who are more likely to attend the camps than women. 'Delivery camp' was the term used for the temporary location set up usually in districts to distribute the devices to disabled people. Geographic spread depended on the level of support provided by network members and Government engagement to deliver the devices.

An evaluation study carried out on the project in 2016 found that the distribution of assistive devices across PNG had a direct positive impact on the lives of PWDs, including increased activity and participation, engagement in income generating activities and access to education for children with disabilities as indicated in the graphs below.

Figure 4-5: Comparison of responses from Caregivers for PWDs Participation and Social Inclusion BEFORE and AFTER receiving assistive devices in the 4 provinces of study



⁴ This data was printed out before the final figures for distribution were available therefore the total number reported in the chart is only 10,034. The distribution across provinces is therefore indicative

Figure 4-5 shows that 81% of carers of PWDs reported that the participation and social inclusion for their PWD improved greatly after receiving the assistive devices. 81% of PWDs themselves (interviewed separately) also reported improvement. In both cases the 19% for whom social inclusion was not increased were bedridden. This means that for all of the PWDs who were able to be mobile there was improvement in their ability to participate in their community.

All in all, the findings indicated a general improvement in the lives of PWDs after receiving the devices.

Research contributes to improved service delivery

Equitable Access Research

The 'Access to Mobility' project enabled important research into the barriers that affect access to mobility services in PNG. This research highlighted the significant and complex barriers experienced by different groups of people with a mobility disability; and helped to frame positive awareness raising and learning to remove barriers. The research supported the development of an Equitable Access Tool Kit for service centres, equipping those that have been trained, and informing the NATG. Posters and videos were created with key messaging widely distributed and used at service centres.

Independent Monitoring of Community Driven Development (CDD)

Independent monitoring of two World Bank CDD Projects; Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville (IDIB) and Rural Service Delivery and Local-level Governance Project (RSDLGP) in Central and Western provinces has improved knowledge on CDD, governance and gender equality.

The main findings were:

- Doing CDD in PNG villages is a feasible, efficient and effective way of delivering services to citizens of PNG especially those in rural communities. The highest performing aspects of IDIB/RSDLGP involved the communities and especially the women in those communities, and can be used to strengthen the socio-political voice and status of women.
- Attempts to strengthen formal institutions of government, such as LLGs and Wards are less likely to be successful. The aspects of the IDIB/RSDLGP design that relied on GoPNG agencies, entities and individual civil servants to play a specific role, were the poorest performing aspects of IDIB/RSDLGP. External facilitation and support from CDD is a key determining factor to success but maintaining that it is still led and managed by the community.

The report highlights trends and key factors that underlie the performance of sub-projects for IDIB and RSDLGP going forward. More broadly it provides best practice and recommendations to inform future CDD initiatives.

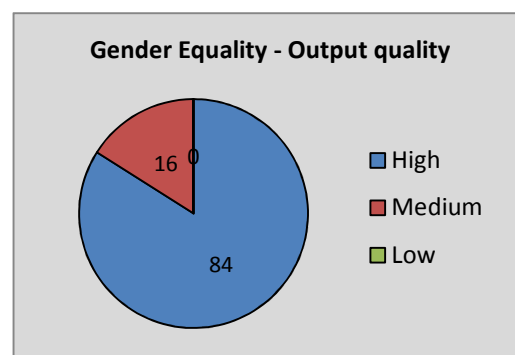
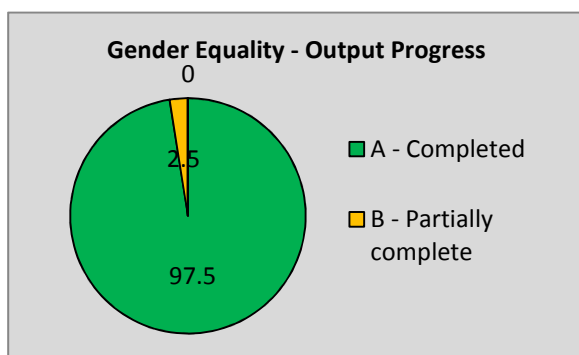
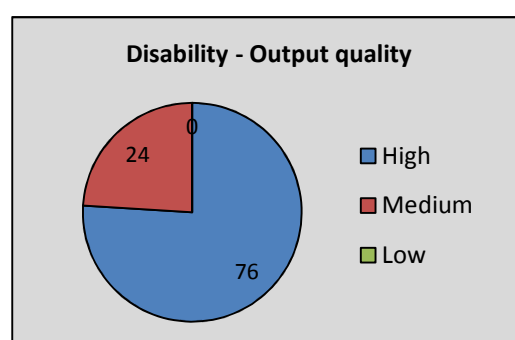
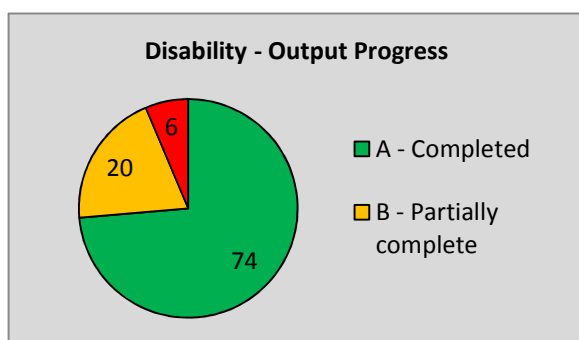
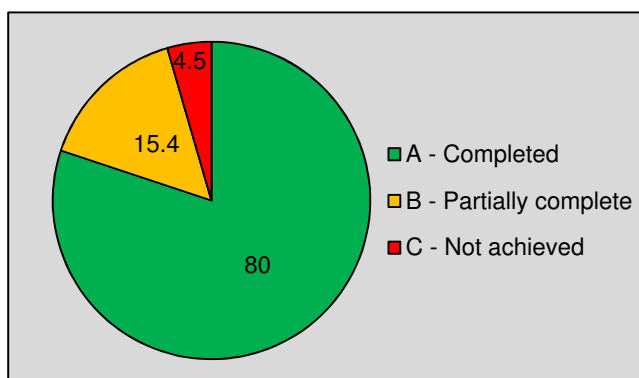
4.3 Efficiency

Overall a total funding investment of AUD \$8.3 million (PGK 18.5 million), over five sectoral focus areas has reached over a million people (direct and indirect) across the country in all 22 provinces. Over half of these people are women and girls, and a quarter persons with disability. The cost to deliver every \$1 spent in Component 4 was 0.42 cents.

Figure 4-6: Outputs achieved in Component 4

Overall 80% of all outputs planned for in Component 4 were completed, with the remaining outputs either partially completed or not achieved mainly due to the limited time frame, and a lack of organisational capacity to properly complete the project.

The following pie charts show outputs achieved and their quality for gender and disability projects. Seventy-six per cent of outputs achieved for disability were rated high quality, while for gender 84% were rated as high quality.



When considering the efficiency level across components in terms of outputs achieved versus inputs, the table below presents a high level summary across the three main thematic areas.

Table 4-3: Component 4 Inputs and Outputs by Thematic Area

Thematic Area	INPUTS		OUTPUTS			Cost per person
	Approach used	Value (PGK)	% outputs achieved	Geographic coverage	Est. direct beneficiaries	
Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct funding - Delegation - Consultation - Connecting - Strengthening capacity - Advocacy - Technical advice & support 	6.9 m	A – 74% B – 20 % C – 6%	22 provinces	38,000	K182

Thematic Area	INPUTS		OUTPUTS			Cost per person
	Approach used	Value (PGK)	% outputs achieved	Geographic coverage	Est. direct beneficiaries	
<i>Gender equality</i>	- Direct funding - Delegation - Consultation	8.0 m	A – 98% B – 2% C – 0%	ARoB, EHP, Simbu, Jiwaka, Central, & Western Provinces	14,000	K571
<i>Civic education</i>	- Direct funding - Delegation	3.5 m	A – 83% B – 17 % C – 0	Milne Bay, Gulf, Western, WNB, New Ireland, Simbu, WHP & Jiwaka	172,000	K20
Total		18.5 m		All of PNG	224,000 (52% f, 48% m, 14% PWDs)	K83

An estimated 224,000 direct beneficiaries were reached in Component 4, 52% of which were female and 14% persons with disability. Overall the cost per direct beneficiary to deliver projects was K83. While activities aimed at gender equality had the greatest number of outputs achieved, efficiency in terms of cost per person was relatively low compared to the others. A key factor being that grantees here are organisations with high overhead and personnel costs even though they may perhaps be more effective in their delivery. Civic education was the most cost-effective and this was a result of the method of delivery: the training of people from a network of local organisations who in turn did large awareness raising sessions in their own locations.

Despite significant inputs, work in the disability sector had the lowest success rate to date in meeting planned outputs. A contributing factor is the relatively weak capacity of players in the sector in terms of staffing, organisational and technical capacity and ongoing issues with governance. Despite these challenges partners, with SPSN support, and stakeholders managed to reach all 22 provinces and to progress sector achievements at a reasonable cost.

The delegation delivery model demonstrated great potential to reach a large number of people in a cost-effective way, particularly in a logistically challenged country like PNG. This occurred on two fronts:

Building on existing formal structures and increased engagement with Government

There was strong evidence that project interventions that built on the government's existing service delivery mechanisms were more effective. This was manifest in a number of ways:

- The NBDP Assistive Device Delivery project used existing agencies of Government to deliver the program including NOPS, SERCs, Physiotherapy departments, health centres and clinics which enabled services to be delivered throughout the country, including remote places.
- The cost-effectiveness afforded by fully-funded positions paid for by Government.
- In some cases, sustainability of the program, e.g. ward recorders were used to sustain the disability data collection initiative in ENB.
- The NBDP and Motivation projects that worked closely with the Health Department through NOPS were tax exempt.

Using existing networks and creating partnerships to deliver program activities

The wide use of networks, public and private, was a critical factor in ensuring the efficient delivery of wheelchairs and assistive devices across PNG. Network-based joint activities have proven far more efficient than individual efforts. By using the network, members can achieve a lot more, than what they would do alone, sharing resources, expertise, local knowledge, having greater reach and coverage. This was evident for all 3 thematic areas, gender, disability, and civic education. As a result; working in partnership has helped to achieve common outcomes. Some examples include:

- The Motivation and NBDP assistive device delivery project which included Government, disability service providers, churches, PNGADP, the private sector and provinces which made possible disability services to reach over 15,000 PWDs across PNG. Their theme has been *'partnership to reach the unreached'*.
- The HRDN, a network of human rights defenders that provide crisis services such as counselling, safe house accommodation, paralegal advice, referrals to specialist service providers, and, in cases of extreme and direct threat to life, relocation to victims of violence in Jiwaka, Simbu and EHP.
- The CARE Women in Coffee project by forming partnerships with seven coffee export companies and their farmer network saw 1,523 people trained on gender inclusivity resulting in 235 women have been economically empowered as they now sell coffee themselves to the export companies and are earning income.
- Around one million Papua New Guineans received face-to-face electoral and civic awareness through established partnerships with local CSOs. Of that total, almost half were women (49%), with men being about 51%. People with disability, although few in numbers, attended, showing the inclusive-approach being undertaken by the PNGEC. Reach figures are provided below.

Table 4-4: No. Of men and women reached through the electoral awareness and outreach⁵

	2012	2007
Total Reach	1,075,708	778,393
Number of females	528,147	191,732* ⁶
Number of Males	547,561	250,911*
Number of People with Disabilities (PWD).	3,172	N/A
Number of illiterate people	7,449	N/A

Compared to numbers reached in 2007, the 2012 campaign was clearly a more effective approach to increase reach and coverage by working through a network. This model has provided the means for PNGEC to access and reach large areas of rural PNG as well as building the capacity and ownership of CSOs in good governance and electoral awareness issues. The table below shows the percentage of voter awareness across a few key topic areas as a result of the funded Voter Awareness Program. It compares those who did see, hear or read about the campaign versus those who didn't in 2007.

- 76% feel quite or well informed about voter enrolment and who is eligible to vote vs. 63%
- 67% feel quite or well informed about gender equity and inclusion vs. 56%
- 64% feel quite or well informed about the LPV system vs. 52%
- 70% feel quite or well informed about the ballot papers and how to vote vs. 57%

This comparative evidence demonstrates that messages and materials were understood and resulted in increased voter knowledge and awareness from 2007 of between 7-13% for those people who were exposed to the campaign. These awareness messages influenced a huge number of women who turned up to vote during the elections with the Commonwealth Observers noting that 'in general, relatively equal numbers of women and men were observed to be voting.⁷ The use of sign-language in television commercials for hearing impaired voters also proved effective and helped to encourage an increased awareness of the rights of PWD to vote.

4.4 Relevance

Initiatives funded under Component 4 support the priorities of the Government of Australia and GoPNG as set out in their national policies and directives and in line with signed international obligations.

⁵ Note: these figures are a result of funding coming from three main sources: SPSN K800,000, EC K800,000 and Electoral Support Program K3.5 million

⁶ For 2007 the gender breakdown reported in the Study was incomplete

⁷ Report of the Commonwealth Observer Group, Papua New Guinea General elections June-July 2012, Page 27

Table 4-5: Component 4 program activities alignment to key government priority areas

Thematic Area	GoPNG	Australian Government
<i>Gender</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNG Constitution - PNG Gender Equity and Social inclusion (GESI) Policy - Family Protection Act - Repeal of the Sorcery Act - PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030 & Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2011-2015 - PNG Vision 2050 - UN Convention in the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), UN Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC) & Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN CEDAW - An Effective Aid Program for Australia: making a real difference – delivering real results' - Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development – PNG Country Plan - UNCRC
<i>Disability</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNG Constitution - PNG GESI Policy - National Policy on Disability (NPD) - Special Education Policy - PNG National Health Plan 2011-2020 - PNG Vision 2050 & MTDS 2011-2015 - UNCRPD, UNCRC & MDGs - Organic Law on Provincial & Local Level Government (LLG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development for All 2015-2020 Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia's Aid program - Australian Aid – Promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability - UNCRPD
<i>Civic Education</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNG Constitution - PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030 - PNG Vision 2050 	

Programs were designed in consultation with partners and their target beneficiaries, with approaches adapted for the local PNG context. For example, the National Assistive Technology Guidelines (NATG), the PNG Community Based Rehabilitation Guidelines, and the National Disability data form, although in line with international standards were adapted for the PNG context. Many stakeholders noted that the 'voice of PNG' comes through strongly in the National Policy on Disability (NPD) and the NATG as a result of the breadth and depth of consultation that went into developing the policies.

"Everything that we want, our heartfelt needs are in the policy" (Female, Disabled Persons Organisation leader).

The table below provides further details of priority areas for each sector.

Table 4-6: Component 4 sector priority areas/needs that program activities have delivered on

Disability	Gender	Civic Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for disability services is high but capacity low • Lack of data on PWDs • Lack of disability awareness and inclusion • Lack of in-country wheelchair trainers and trained personnel to deliver wheelchairs • Lack of standards to deliver Assistive devices • Absence of a cohesive strategic plan • Review of National Disability Policy 2009 • Limited capacity of disability organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescue, protection, counselling services, and repatriation support for victims of sorcery violence • Lack of sensitivity and poor gender awareness resulting in inequality and a lack of benefits for women in the coffee industry • Monitoring for two World Bank CDD projects; IDIB and RSDLGP for improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrupt practices during PNG elections • Lack of education and awareness on voter rights and responsibilities to improve governance

4.5 Sustainability

There have been some significant changes in the enabling environment (e.g. policy, resource, capacity development etc.) in the sectors supported that affect the likelihood of their sustainability. These can be considered in a number of areas as outlined below.

i) Increased funding and resource support

- The DfCDR Annual Operational Plan which defines the budget and programs the government will support each year included parts of the DID program which led to an increase of K100,000 to support the DID program
- In WNB, their disability data collection initiative saw an increase in their Budget Allocation for the Disability Section from K30,000 in 2013 to K100,000 in 2014. In addition, a position for Disability Support Officer was created within the Division for Community development.

ii) Policy developments to continue and improve programs

- Examples of improvements in organisational policy and programming under gender include, the CARE CISP where coffee export companies have improved their organisational policies, program and practice to be gender equitable, and the formulation and implementation of a PNG-specific child protection policy for partners supported by Save the Children e.g. City Mission, NBC, and Buk Bilong Pikinini.
- In the disability sector policy improvements with the CRPD, the NPD, the NATG and community-based rehabilitation strategy are actively being used to advocate for inclusion and mainstreaming across all sectors at all levels. A key indication of the shift from a charity to a rights-based approach is PWDs now actively taking the lead to have their say and be included, rather than being passive recipients.

There has certainly been evidence of acceptance and improvement in attitudes towards gender equality and women's agency as well as PWDs.



Photo: Guidelines handover meeting with the Department of Education

iii) Improved sectoral skills and knowledge

Valuable skills gained from the projects' capacity building programs has added value to the work of grantees and their partners and can be used long-term to sustain the program. Below are examples:

- The Walking Aid Training Package is now being used by Divine Word University as part of their Physiotherapy Training curriculum.
- Coffee export companies have integrated gender inclusion trainings to their standard coffee training curriculum and are therefore rolling it out to their farmer networks.
- Under Civic Education, some 1,348 individuals are now trained as "train the trainers" in good governance and electoral awareness - creating a solid base of electoral awareness trainers throughout the country. Feedback on the effectiveness of awareness sessions organised by the CSOs was positive; 90% believed that they did a good/very good job in terms of it being easy to understand, information provided was clear (84%) and information provided was useful (92%), thus fulfilling their role to improve voter awareness on elections and voting processes.

Table 4-7: Component 4 Capacity building initiatives under each thematic area

Overall a total of 2,631 people were trained 44% females and 56% males. The bulk of the trainings were on GESI and management and leadership.

iv) Sustainability of organisations/networks including engagement with Government

Whilst some partnerships were forged specifically to implement projects, others particularly with sector stakeholders and those in a network will continue to seek support from each other working to address common issues. In all thematic areas, the projects have had some influence on how civil society organisations interact with government beyond their immediate project.

In the case of organisations, there have been serious resourcing, capacity and governance issues with the PNGADP and the National Disability Resource and Advocacy Centre. Both organisations have been operating in a vacuum with no policies and proper systems in place. Specific efforts have been made to strengthen the organisations through the development of policies and processes and the setting up of systems to foster good practice. Although policies have been developed to guide their operations, their continuity will depend very much on their commitment to make it work.

v) Sustainability of services provided

It is not certain to what extent services provided through the projects will be sustained. Positive indications from the disability sector are mainly the institutional and individual capacity gains that will remain as a result of the enhancement of capacity. Service centres providing disability services have been equipped with the necessary tools required for wheelchair and assistive device service provision beyond the project. However, the procurement and stock of assistive devices is a concern to many stakeholders including PWDs. The Assistive Device evaluation found that problems with up keep and maintenance of assistive devices has been mainly around availability of spare parts, including batteries for hearing aids, depending very much on resourcing of these items at provincial service centres. Key issues have been raised and addressed in the NATG to improve services and have already been taken on board by responsible agencies like the Callan Services.

Thematic area	Training area	No. of people
Disability	Basic Wheelchair Delivery TOT	9 (3F, 6M)
	Intermediate wheelchair service provision	10 (3F, 7M)
	Basic Wheelchair service provision	63 (24F, 39M)
	Walking Aid Training Package	41 (22F, 19M)
	Provision of Assistive devices	170 (75F, 95M)
Gender	Family Business Management	181 (77F, 104M)
	Family Business Management TOT	48 (13F, 35M)
	Facilitation Skills training	86 (17F, 69M)
	Gender Equity and Diversity	164 (40 F, 124 M)
	Paralegal training for HRDN members	24 (16F, 8M)
	Child Protection and Safeguards training	155 (75F, 80M)
Civic education	Good governance and electoral awareness TOT	1,348 ⁸
TOTAL		2,299

4.6 Lessons Learnt and Innovation

Key lessons from the experiences of delivering the Component 4 program are outlined below, considering what is working, what is not working and in what situations; also identifying obstacles and challenges.

(i) Organisational capacity development

The experience of the projects in Component 4 confirmed the need to support capacity building and organisational strengthening in key areas of governance, management, and finance, hand-in-hand with the delivery of programs, to ensure the quality of output, and timely implementation and reporting,. This is particularly evident in national organisations where it is realised that more hands-on support is needed to improve good governance practice.

⁸ No sex desegregation data mentioned

(ii) Partnering with existing government service mechanisms to deliver programs

In implementing projects, partners have increasingly realised the importance of involving government at all levels in their programs. The provincial integration of programs is key to the sustainability and continuity of programs. This required provincial stakeholders to work together with responsible government agencies to deliver programs using the existing government service delivery mechanism to support ownership and sustainability. Partnering at the initial stages of the project and keeping them informed to the end can be an entry point for civil society engagement with government into the future.

(iii) Strengthen networking and collaboration

In some provinces networking and collaboration was weak. It highlights the need to have an overall strategy in place for networking and collaboration to deliver the Component effectively in line with its key objectives. Findings from the Assistive Devices Study highlighted the need for a provincial networking and collaboration strategy to be in place to engage effectively with stakeholders at all levels to support programs when entering the province, district or communities. These strategies need the inputs of network partners and sector stakeholders to ensure they are workable in the PNG context and remain relevant to those they will benefit. In addition, given the decentralisation system of Government, a provincial strategy will make it easier to integrate programs into the local context and have a lasting effect on stakeholders.

(iv) Ensuring inclusion

The increased participation and inclusion of marginalised groups in society has been a key feature of the Component 4 projects. Consultation with target groups from respective sectors is crucial for program development and delivery so that it remains relevant and meets the needs of those it targets. Programs targeting women and PWDs or children must consult properly with the target group during design and implementation. For disability, this can be extended to the co-location of an experienced and capable PWD into institutions and agencies e.g. Ben Theodore's engagement with DfCDR under the DID program has helped to promote a broader sectoral approach to disability programming. This is also evidence of SPSN promoting inclusion in its program as a strategy to support the sector.

v) Quality Assurance of Programs

Quality must be assured and checks made in line with minimum standards for products and services funded through the projects. This meant working within the parameters of existing policies and guidelines. For example, now that the NATG is in place, it should be consulted for future projects on assistive device service provision in PNG to ensure value for money and sustainability of procured items.

(vi) Holistic Sectoral approach to program delivery

Achievements, experiences and learnings have shown that the gains from a sectoral focus outweigh any shortcomings, and can bring about more positive gains for the sector at the broader level than organisations can achieve working individually. Initiatives supported under their respective thematic areas need to take into account what is happening within the broader context to identify and target gaps for a more holistic approach to development assistance, to maximize efforts, and avoid inconsistencies in the sector supported. Identifying program areas that can be collaborated on is important to avoid the duplication of activities, missing the opportunity for resources and inputs to be combined and the outcome shared.

In the disability sector, services provided only focused on the health and education needs of PWDs. Although it is a start, other aspects including the economic and social needs of PWDs need to be strengthened to fully integrate PWDs into society.

"Assistive devices helped people to become mobile but yet, mobile to do what? A holistic development approach is needed" (Male, PWD).

Similarly, by not having the broader sector in mind, using the same partners for a number of projects with limited capacity and human resourcing has negatively impacted on project outcomes. This was the case with PNGADP which had projects with Component 4 and 5, and were also part of the Motivation and NBDP projects. For the NBDP project, NOPS officers and provincial service centres experienced a significant increase in their workload in trying to deliver their two projects whilst also assisting with the Motivation projects. Overall, this affected project completion and quality, particularly with rushed activities and spending towards the end.

Key Issues and challenges

- Sector politics and personality differences have been a key challenge to work through when trying to strengthen networks and improving collaboration of key stakeholders in a sector. SPSN found that an impartial stance was crucial while trying to manage expectations of all parties concerned. SPSN always maintained a neutral position, often called upon to mediate when there have been issues in the disability sector and this was seen to build the trust of the network in SPSN's role.
- Working through networks can also prove to be a challenge, specifically if the funding deed is with the body representing the network. This experience was particularly obvious with the NBDP grant where funding was made available to the network of service providers. Timely reporting and acquittals for 20 provinces became very difficult to manage, given their very loose arrangement as a network.

4.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Component 4 aimed to strengthen collaboration across the projects in support of specific thematic areas. This study sought to establish whether the intended outcomes against the initial design of the Component 4 were achieved. In light of the data and analysis that has been presented, the evidence suggests that all three primary objectives of Component 4 have to some extent been achieved.

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

There has been improved dialogue and engagement within and across networks of civil society, government and the private sector. Through these interactions new linkages and partnerships have been formed and existing ones strengthened. As a result, there has been increased collaboration, sharing of resources and expertise to deliver programs leading to a number of shared thematic outcomes being achieved. More specifically there have been improvements in the area of gender equality and social inclusion for women, children, youth and persons with disability across all thematic areas, including the youth and sports grants.

The outcomes have demonstrated that Component 4 has contributed well to the SPSN goal to see civil society together with the State and others meet the needs of men, women and children in PNG. The efficiency level is of particular note, SPSN Component 4 capitalised on networks and collaboration to deliver programs all over PNG including some of the most remote places.

At the strategic level, Component 4 has set the scene for each of the thematic areas going forward. This was expressed well by the disability sector.

"The foresight by the Australian Government to provide financial support through the AUD3 million is money well spent to PNG. This support really brought together all disability stakeholders, coming together, paving the way forward for disability movement in PNG as well as realising where each could play their roles effectively. And the directions by the Australian Government to park this financial support within one of its program was good as well. SPSN program of the Australian Aid program did a marvellous job by steering the disability activities and developing a cohesive group of disability stakeholders moving forward together. This would have not been possible without support by the team at SPSN. Thank you all for this service" (Co-Chairpersons, PNGADP)

Overall, Component 4 as a strategy to improve democratic governance and service delivery through networking and collaboration has worked, and is an effective and efficient way to deliver similar programs into the future building on what has been achieved, and learning from the lessons.

5.0 Component 5: Strengthened Human Capital of Men and Women for the Practice of Democratic Governance

Executive Summary

The goal of Component 5 was: *to strengthen human capital for the practice of democratic governance*. It had three objectives focussed around: individual capacity strengthening, building PNG institutions to develop and deliver programs and, developing beneficiaries to drive improved democratic governance practices. Just under AUD\$2 million was spent on the Component, with an operational cost of AUD\$1.18 per dollar spent.

Overall, this report concludes that Component 5 did meet its goal and objectives but notes that a number of factors meant that it might not have done this as well as could be expected. At the outset of SPSN a debate unfolded over whether Component 5 should be used to support the roll out of other SPSN Components, or, whether it should have a clear strategy of its own that was focussed around the expressed capacity needs of partners. Given resource constraints and the considerable pressure for rolling out a national grants program, the former direction was chosen. Component 5 efforts and resources were therefore largely directed towards the development of CDW skills and the training of Government officers identified to work in facilitating the SPSN grant program roll-out.

When the grants were up and running, Component 5 then tracked the capacity efforts that the grantees themselves had built into their project designs. SPSN did not have the resources to strategically support or oversee all these capacity efforts but the SPSN M&E team did well in establishing a system that tracked gender participation and other general capacity information. It was not until 2015, once all the grants were in full progress that SPSN finally changed its approach. SPSN then revised its capacity development framework to encourage the engagement of Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) to provide services to meet the specific capacity needs of various different grantees. In taking account of the shifts in approach we see that overall SPSN provided capacity support under three modalities: (i) capacity support delivered to grantees by SPSN staff themselves, (ii) capacity support as organised and procured by grantees themselves, and, (iii) outsourcing capacity support through registered training providers and capacity specialists. From the combination of approaches taken by SPSN over its lifespan we see the general capacity results as follows:

- a total of 2,641 men and women were trained by SPSN personnel.
- 402 people were trained by RTOs under the outsourcing approach and given recognised certificates from these institutions.
- 85,618 people were provided with capacity development under Components 1 to 4.
- This equates to a total of 88,661 men and women receiving capacity development under SPSN.
- 45% of these were women and 55% were men, with the imbalance largely attributed to male dominance of employment within government and the private sector.

There were positive outcomes reported from this effort in terms of contributions to democratic governance, capacity development of individuals and organisations and, improving access to services – arguably with a positive effect on national development. Based on results from training evaluation, M&E activities and tracer studies, some of these include:

- SPSN built the capacity of more than 3,000 government officers across provinces. The officers are active in planning, allocation and implementation of SPSN projects and have applied the knowledge, skills and processes in other programs in which they are involved.
- Over 9,000 people trained in democratic governance, project management, M&E and compliance.
- The ability of government to engage meaningfully with and be responsive to demands from civil society has improved.
- M&E training developed and delivered by CDW and Provincial Community Development Officers (PCDOs) in collaboration has strengthened working linkages between Government Officers and communities, helped clarify roles, and identify opportunities for further collaboration.
- Training providers have developed linkages and partnership with each other at an institutional level. These are showing positive signs of longer formal working partnerships in the future after SPSN is gone.

- 7 KP and SPSN grantee organisations that participated in C5 trainings have improved capacity, have developed their own M&E frameworks and have reported that for the first time they will be able to use these frameworks to measure results, rather than just outputs.
- 50 people have been trained in Disability Rights conducted by PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons in partnership with CBM Nossall. This included training of service delivery workers from provincial and district administrations as well as national Government Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) officers who have front line roles to promote inclusivity.

Another key outcome can be seen under the CDW Training and Accreditation program, a flagship capacity initiative carried through from SPSN's predecessor programs⁹. The program was designed to promote recognition and certification of those who work as key interlocutors between communities and those partners who work in community settings, whether they be government, private sector or CSOs. It is clear that the CDW program has generally built highly skilled individuals meeting a real and pressing need. Experienced CDW were snapped up by employers outside of SPSN with several going on to take government posts and working for the private sector on national interest projects such as the PNG LNG project.

Unfortunately the CDW system also faced challenges throughout SPSN. The system was housed under the National Apprenticeship Trade and Testing Board (NATTB) whose ownership of it began to wane. SPSN explored an alternative option to sustaining the CDW system when it launched its outsourcing program in 2015. It selected an RTO to take over materials and deliver the program. The result was encouraging as the RTO retrained and certified CDW whose records had been lost by NATTB and also trained a new batch of CDW. The main criticism of this effort was that the RTO, unlike SPSN did not have a set of grant projects at its disposal which it could use as a practical training ground for new CDW.

The RTO approach also delivered courses in eight other disciplines including: communication networking and advocacy skills; Economic empowerment for women; M&E; writing skills; disability rights training; financial management; financial sustainability; and project management. Feedback to these courses was positive.

Key findings from this report, based on lessons learned from the SPSN experience, include:

- Ensuring that capacity development needs of grantees are prioritised ahead of program delivery needs in any future program like SPSN.
- Embedding capacity development as a central theme of grant support and therefore providing the strategy and resources needed to get best value out of these.
- Building on successful capacity development examples such as the Joint Organisational Analysis process defined under Component 1 of SPSN.

Overall, the SPSN experience provides useful information and a roadmap for a way forward for the PNG Governance Facility (PGF) as it supports capacity development of many more partners.

⁹ Community development Scheme (CDS), CDS 2, and the Democratic governance Transition Program (DGTP)

5.1 Component Description

5.1.1 Goal and Objectives

The goal of Component 5 was: *to strengthen human capital for the practice of democratic governance*. Component 5 had three objectives:

- Provide and fund training and professional development for men and women, as well as contracting local PNG Institutions to provide education and qualifications in community development and democratic governance related topics.
- Individuals will receive the benefits of training courses, professional development initiatives and mentoring.
- Beneficiaries will be well placed to advocate and support improvement to democratic governance principles and practices across a large number of PNG agencies and organisations.

5.1.2 Budget

In summary a total of AUD \$1.96 million (PGK 4 million) was allocated to Component 5; this funding was used to implement training programs directly by SPSN as well as through an outsourcing model using external training providers. For other training and capacity development activity undertaken by grantees of other SPSN Components, funds were drawn from the grants under each respective SPSN Component.

5.1.3 Delivery Approaches

In line with its goal and objectives, Component 5 was organised to cater for three streams of work:

- Capacity development conducted by the SPSN program itself* – this is where SPSN staff designed and delivered capacity development programs as well as provided any assessment of participants and managed all logistics associated with these programs. Importantly, this covers training for Community Development Workers (CDW) who are the field operatives that support the small grants process, training for government officers involved in the small grants program and a nationwide roll-out of M&E courses for those involved in monitoring the SPSN grants.
- Capacity development utilising an outsourcing approach* – this is where SPSN contracted a Registered Training Organisation (RTO) or consultants to provide design, delivery, assessment and logistic services associated with specific capacity development programs. There were 9 specific programs (through 8 organisations) that were outsourced under Component 5 during the latter part of the SPSN program - see the list of activities in Section 5.2 Effectiveness.
- Tracking Capacity development organised by SPSN grantees under Component 1 through to 4 of SPSN* – this is where SPSN on behalf of DFAT simply provided funds to grantees to deliver their own capacity development programs as negotiated through the grant agreement process.

To cater for the variety of approaches and the fact that there were multiple grantees under multiple Components to support, SPSN designed a capacity development framework (CDF) to help guide its approach in these areas. The CDF provided guidance on: what sort of capacity development was expected under each component of SPSN; what types of approaches would be utilised under the Components; the minimum expectations for M&E around each capacity development approach; a description of in-house systems and personnel inputs to support capacity development and guidelines for outsourcing of programs.

In practice, the clarity of arrangements described above took some time to establish. Specifically, at SPSN commencement in 2010, there was internal debate about the best approach to delivering the Component 5 objectives. The Component 2 team needed support to roll out a nationwide small, medium and large grants program and pushed hard for this to be the initial focus of SPSN whilst others argued that enabling Component 5 to more broadly support the identified capacity needs of grantees and the use of registered training providers should not be delayed. By the end of SPSN, all of the approaches that were initially debated had been covered, although the timing of them was the only point of difference, as described below in more detail.

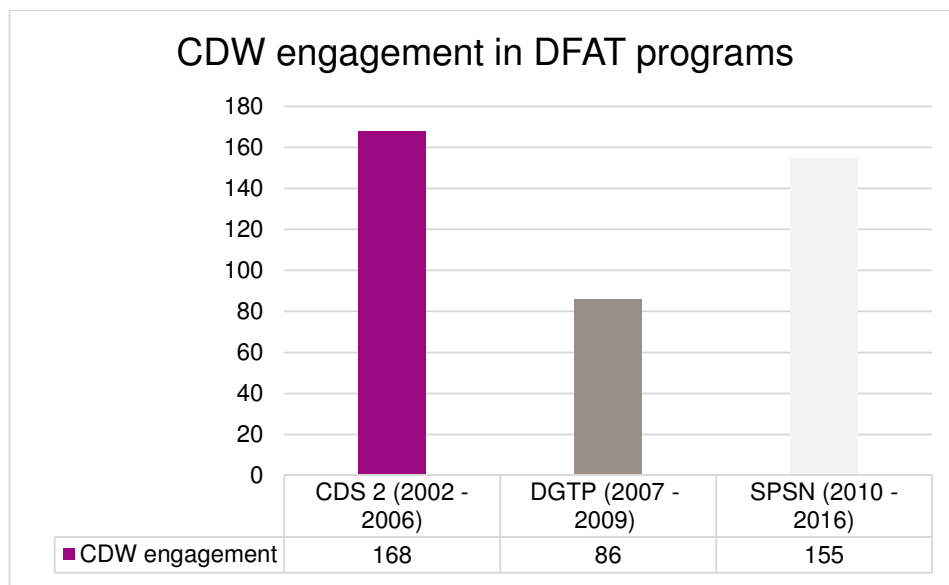
Capacity development conducted by the SPSN program itself

SPSN run capacity development was the central logic for Component 5 from 2010 through to the end of 2014. The focus of this effort was mainly around training programs for: community development workers; those government officers involved in the small grant rolls out; and the Provincial M&E training program to ensure quality monitoring of grants towards assessing the value and impact of the SPSN grant programs.

The CDW program is highlighted here, as this has been a significant flagship capacity development initiative carried forward from predecessor programs. Under the CDW initiative, a series of standards were developed over time that reflected the basic competencies that a community development worker should possess to do their work effectively. The standards, which were housed under the National Apprentice Trade Testing Board (NATTB) would ensure that intending CDW could be trained then certified to deliver their services. This was expected to both recognise their work and allow for an accredited pathway for future employment.

The chart below shows CDW's engagement in DFAT community development initiatives: the Community Development Scheme phase 2 (CDS2), the PNG Democratic Governance Program – Transition Phase (DGTP) and the current SPSN program.

Figure 5-1: Engagement of Community Development workers under three Initiatives



Capacity development utilising an outsourcing approach

This approach provided for the development and delivery of specific training and capacity development programs for SPSN partners which enabled them to address core capacity needs and strengthen development results in cooperation with others. This was done through contracting of eight PNG RTOs.

The Component 5 outsourcing strategy was designed within the capacity development framework to address the issue of certification, ownership and long-term sustainability. The intended shift to outsourcing was based on the idea that (i) SPSN was not a registered training provider itself and the Government of PNG policy seeks to promote the use of registered providers, and (ii) by utilising registered training providers this was expected to both create income opportunities for RTOs and to ensure that there was an ongoing service available to CSOs and the general public through RTOs into the future, if and when programs like SPSN no longer exist.

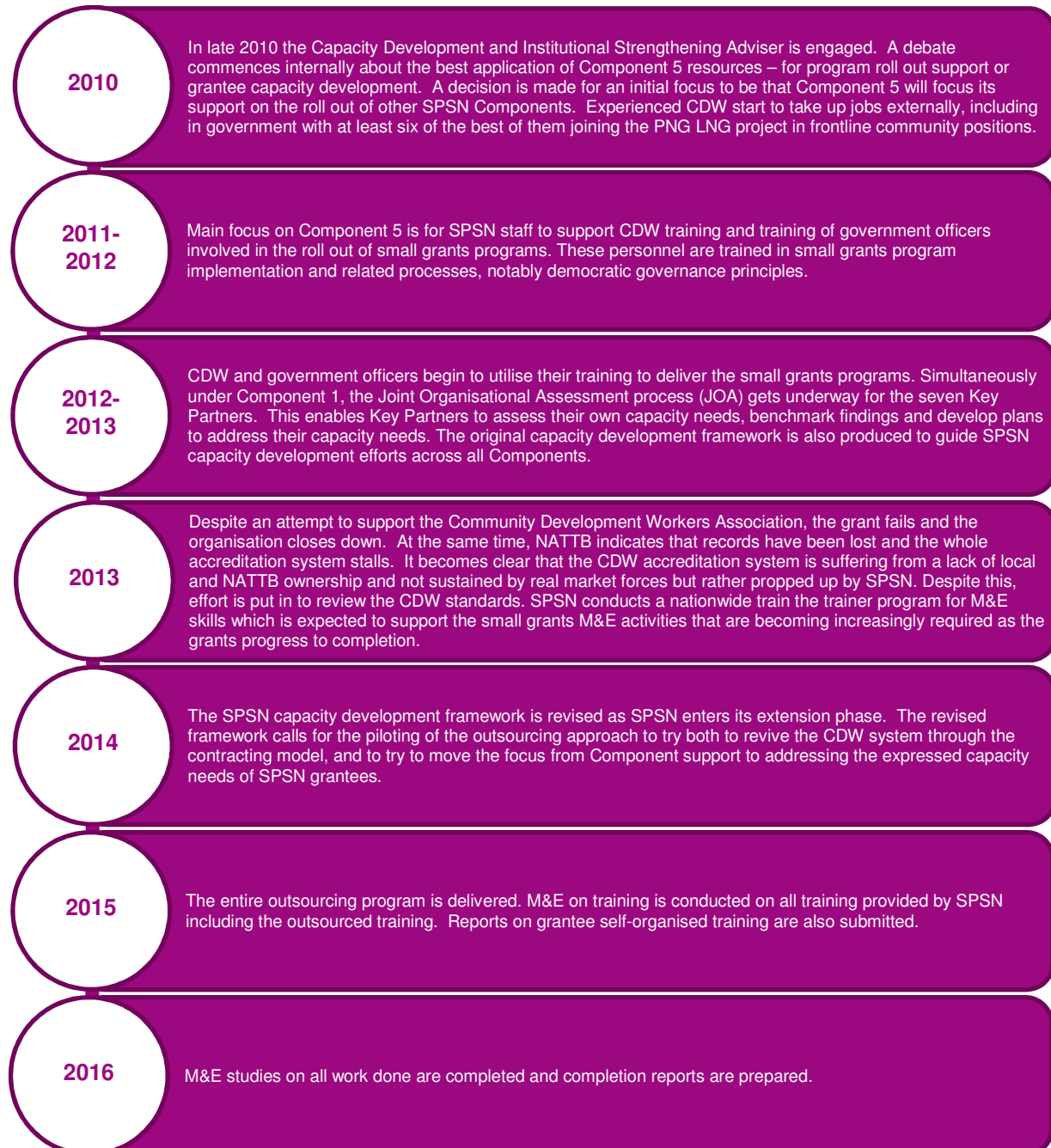
Tracking Capacity development organised by SPSN grantees under Component 1 through to 4 of SPSN

The third approach taken under Component 5 was to track partner or grantee provided capacity development conducted as part of SPSN grant projects. In this regard, Component 5 tracked the number of trainings under other Components (Components 1–4) and recorded accurately, in the SPSN TrainTrack database, the men and women trained throughout SPSN. This has been done for each reporting period over the years of the program, with input from Component Coordinators and the SPSN database team. There were hundreds of such initiatives and SPSN was not designed to have the resources to support or oversee them all and could only offer general guidance for this through its Implementation Briefing and Grant Agreement (IBGA) workshops, Komuniti Prosek Plen (KPP) workshops, other workshops with grantees, and via its general project information materials.

In terms of management of Component 5, the main input for SPSN has been provided through the Component 5 Coordinator with additional inputs from the Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening Adviser, and selected inputs by senior staff, program support services and financial personnel as needed.

5.1.4 Timeline for Component 5

The following summary of key events, serves as a record of SPSN capacity development activities under Component 5:



5.2 Effectiveness

According to database records as of 31 May 2016, Component 5 capacity development was delivered to the following groups:

- a total of 2,641 men and women were trained by SPSN personnel;
- 402 people were trained by registered training organisations under the outsourcing approach and given recognised certificates from these institutions; and
- 85,618 people were provided with capacity development support under Component 1 through to 4.

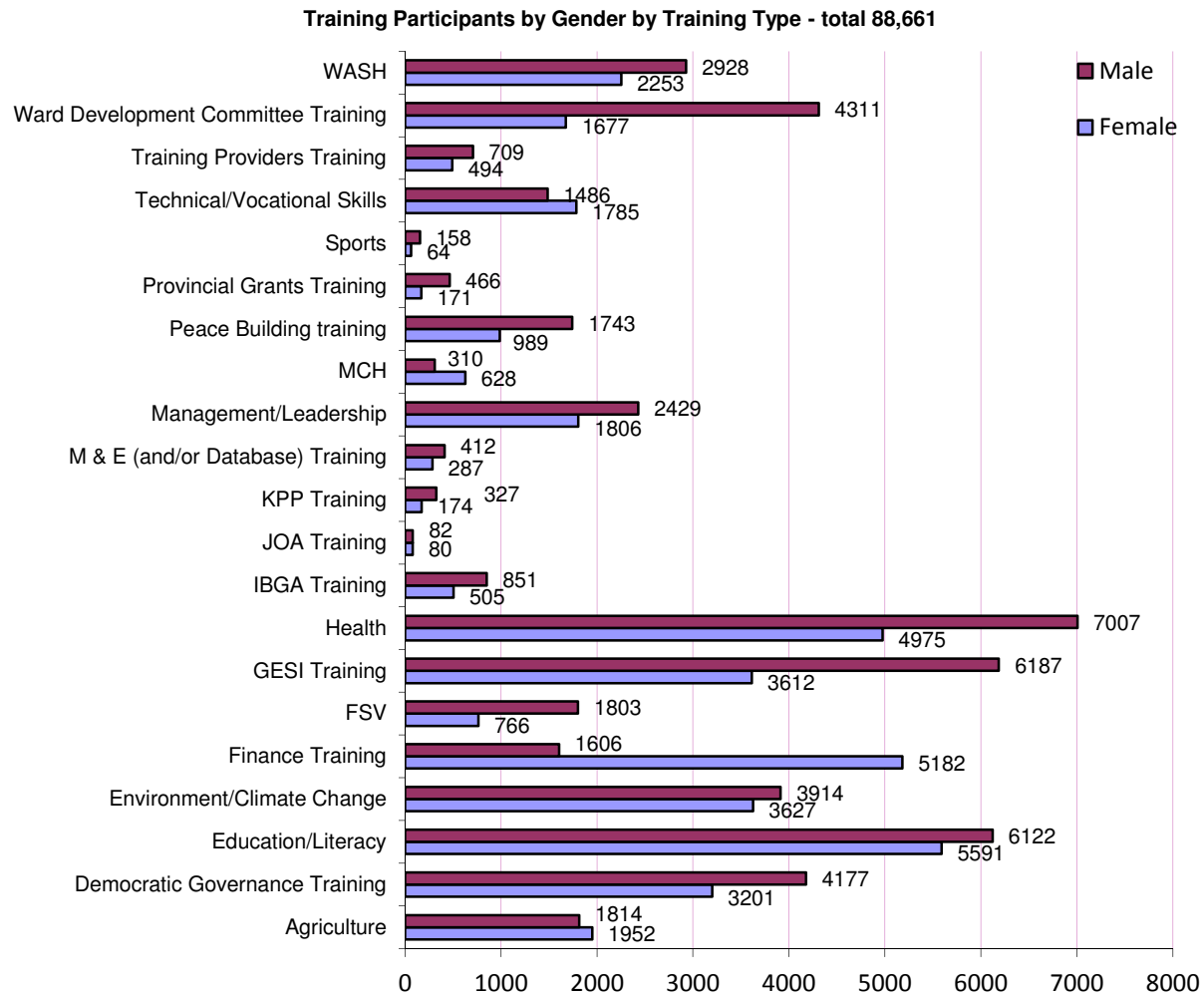
The total of number of participants who received SPSN funded capacity development as listed above, was 88,661.

The content for both the SPSN run and RTO outsourced training has included:

- Community Development Worker (CDW) accreditation;
- Project planning;
- Financial management and budgeting;
- Financial sustainability;
- Economic empowerment for women;
- Disability rights training;
- Writing skills;
- M&E skills training; and
- Advocacy, networking and communication.

Training conducted under Component 1 through to 4, covered multiple content areas depending on the grant, as disaggregated by gender below.

Figure 5-2: Persons trained by Training types by gender



Feedback from participants across all parts of Component 5 was obtained through training evaluation results, a series of M&E activities and SPSN conducted tracer studies. These reveal that SPSN has contributed to improved capacity for individuals and organisations, and is promoting improved collaboration amongst partners on development opportunities at institutional levels.

The table below summarises the positive outcomes and changes gauged from these evaluations. Information is aligned to both the Component objectives and the three Theory of Change related outcome areas of SPSN, being: Capacity Development, Democratic Governance and Access to Services:

Table 5-1: Summary of outcomes for Component 5

C5 Objectives	Positive Outcomes and changes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide and fund training and professional development for men and women, as well as contracting local PNG Institutions to provide education and qualifications in community development and democratic governance related topics. 	<p><i>Capacity Development Outcomes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the 88,661 individuals trained to date across the entire SPSN program 45% were females while 55% were males. SPSN built the capacity of more than 3,000 government officers across provinces. These officers are active in planning, allocation and implementation of SPSN projects and have been found to be applying the knowledge, skills and processes they have learned to other programs in which they are involved. Over 9,000 people trained in democratic governance, project management, M&E and compliance. Significantly greater involvement of women as CDW compared with female participation rates in earlier programs – CDS 25%, DGTP 20%, SPSN 30%¹⁰
	<p><i>Democratic Governance outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ability of government to engage meaningfully with and be responsive to demands from civil society has improved. M&E training program developed and delivered by CDW and PCDOs in collaboration. This training has strengthened working linkages between Government Officers and communities, helped clarify roles, and to identify opportunities for further collaboration. Training providers have developed linkages and partnership with each other at an institutional level. These are showing positive signs of longer formal working partnerships in the future after SPSN concludes, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amaka Small Business Consultancy has a training and consultancy partnership with Baptist Union of PNG for financial literacy training, PNG Association of Professional Evaluators (AoPE) and University of Papua New Guinea Open College have developed a partnership for M&E training, PNG assembly of Disabled Persons (PNGADP) and CBM Nossall are collaborating to develop training modules for use in workplace inclusion training programs in line with the revised National Policy on Disability developed with the support of SPSN under Component 4.
	<p><i>Service delivery outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven KP and SPSN grantee organisations that participated in C5 trainings have improved capacity to measure results, and have developed their own M&E frameworks and have reported that for the first time they will be able to use these frameworks to measure results, rather than just outputs. Under the outsourcing arrangement with eight RTOs, 402 men and women including 88 CDW (35% women) were trained and certified by the RTOs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals will receive the benefits of training courses, professional development initiatives and mentoring. 	<p><i>Capacity outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through C5 training, 3,043 men and women were trained and awarded certificates recognised by the government training system. The majority of these personnel are directly involved in front line service delivery.
	<p><i>Democratic Governance outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight training providers (RTOs) and the courses they provided are all recognised and certified programs that link to the national training system through the National Training Council and to the Government's policies such as the National Disability Policy, The Organic Law on the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and the economic empowerment elements of the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Policy.

¹⁰ SPSN Internal Evaluation 2016: *CDW study 2002-2016*

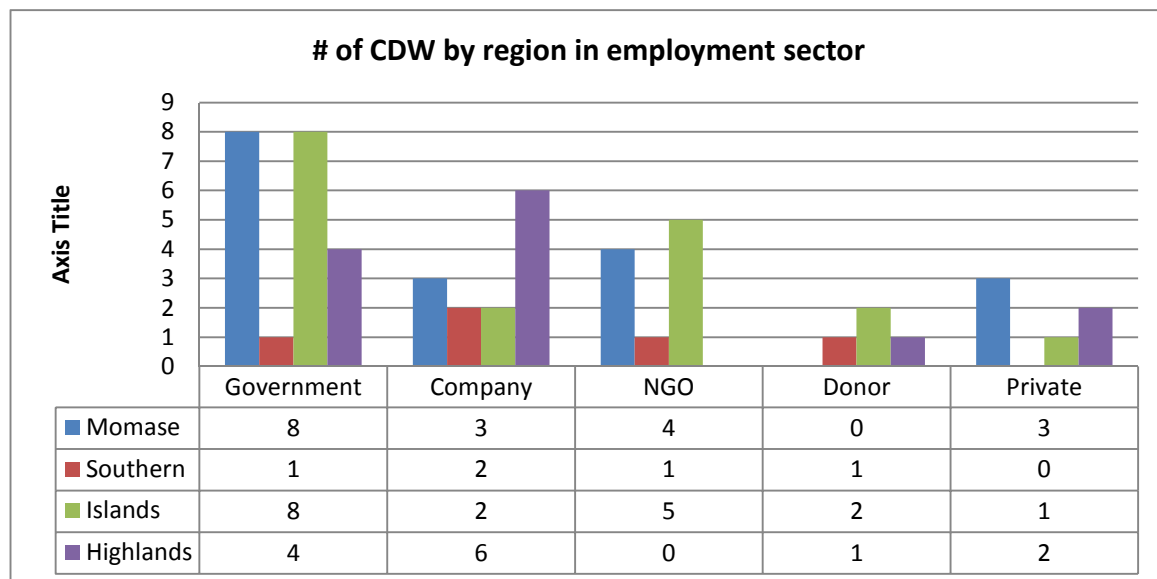
C5 Objectives	Positive Outcomes and changes
	<p><i>Service delivery outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the earlier part of SPSN before the outsourcing strategy, assessments were completed for five lead trainers against CDW National Standard CDW301 Train Trainers and delivered to NATTB for accreditation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries will be well placed to advocate and support improvement to democratic governance principles and practices across a large number of PNG Agencies and organizations 	<p><i>Capacity outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability has been improved with M&E training for CDW and government officers in 21 of 22 provinces. Pre- and post-tests showed that knowledge levels had increased and follow up tracer studies indicated that the knowledge and skills were being used. Seven KP who had JOA participatory assessment in their organisations under C5 have developed financial sustainability strategies for their organisation after the SPSN program concludes in June 2016.
	<p><i>Democratic Governance outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 people have been trained in Disability Rights conducted by PNG ADP in partnership with CBM Nossall. This included training of service delivery workers from provincial and district administrations as well as national Government GESI officers who have front line roles to promote inclusivity.
	<p><i>Service delivery outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Disability Rights Training Program, the GoPNG GESI program and PNGADP are working together to ensure the Government's workplace policies give attention to equality for persons with disabilities.

CDW training and the engagement of CDW to support SPSN projects has brought about positive outcomes in terms of both skills development and employability of those trained. CDW's have proven to be an important link between the various SPSN partners, including community based organisations, non-government organisations, the private sector and government. Skills gained from SPSN training have enabled CDW to facilitate community development initiatives and collective solutions within a community to address issues, needs and problems that arise within a community. Another positive outcome has been that, more and more trained and experienced CDW have moved on to employment with government, the private sector or civil society organisations; contributing to both national and organisational development.

A study was done to evaluate the progress of CDW's from past programs to the present. The study focuses on CDW movement from Community Development Scheme (CDS) (2000 – 2006), PNG Democratic Governance Program - Transition Phase (DGTP) (2007 – 2009) and SPSN (2010 – 2016). A total of 150 plus individuals have been engaged as CDW by the AECOM managed DFAT initiatives.

The study found that a total of 54 CDW left to seek employment with various employers. 13 CDW got employment with companies, 21 with the government, 10 with NGOs, four with donors and six are self-employed. The graph below illustrates this with regional disaggregation.

Figure 5-3: Employment of CDW by sector and region



SPSN did encounter a number of challenges with the CDW Accreditation system. By 2014, key issues facing the CDW and the accreditation system included:

- The NATTB had lost all their past CDW training records and had not provided certification to a number of CDW who have participated in the training and assessment under DGTP & SPSN.
- The key NATTB staff member involved in the CDW training and accreditation had left.
- CDW is a soft experiential skills type training program and did not sit comfortably with the NATTB mandate which focuses on technical and vocational skills training. This may explain the waning ownership by NATTB of the CDW accreditation system over time.
- One of the ongoing issues has been that a number of trained, skilled and experienced CDW have left to take up better paid jobs and a few have been terminated due to not upholding and abiding to the CDW code of conduct. As a result, very few experienced CDW and only new CDW have been left behind: so many lacked the experience and skills to produce good quality work and reports. This was an ongoing issue across CDS, DGTP and SPSN and there is no straight forward solution to it, other than to continue to train CDW.
- The CDW Association no longer exists to coordinate the overall CDW training and accreditation program. SPSN tried to support the association with a grant but for a variety of reasons, the Association failed to operate successfully and eventually closed down in 2013.
- SPSN is not a registered training provider and this does not align with the Government of PNG's interest in promoting the use of RTOs and an accredited training system. In this context, it was preferable that SPSN ceased providing training and instead outsource to external providers who are skilled and registered to deliver training and who could sustainably maintain links with the NATTB or other accreditation bodies, and offer the training program more broadly to the public. Under SPSN it appeared that the CDW program was only available to those organisations and individuals that were associated with SPSN.

To address these issues, throughout 2015, SPSN trialed a new approach to managing CDW and the accreditation system, especially given the ongoing need for CDW to service grant management and community development needs.

Rather than continue training CDW through SPSN, the program decided to align with a Government process by introducing an outsourcing model where RTOs were selected to train CDW via a competitive tender process. This RTO-led CDW training completed training for 88 CDW. This included refresher training for those CDW who had previously attended training under SPSN but did not receive formal certificates due to NATTB dropping out of the system.

The results of the RTO-led CDW accreditation system shows some promise but according to results of the SPSN tracer study which tracked down CDW who attended training under Component 5, overall, participants who had attended both the RTO led program and the SPSN managed CDW program indicated the latter had been a better quality program. The overwhelming explanation was that this was largely due to the fact that SPSN was able to

utilise its own small grants program as a practical training ground for CDW to gain skills and experience. RTOs struggled to replicate the field work experiential training and their default position was to extend the classroom training aspects. This was deemed by participants to be less satisfactory.

As a follow up, SPSN also conducted detailed comparison and assessment (tracer) studies to evaluate CDW training outcomes by measuring pre-course, post course and ex-course results. The CDW were asked to appraise themselves by giving 'high' (5) for high understanding, 'average (3) for medium, and 'low' (1) for low understanding for each of the 10 questions asked before and after the training. The tracer study used the same 10 questions 3 months later but this was not a self-appraisal process– the interviewees answers were rated 'high', 'medium', or low against example answers. . The following is a summary of the tracer study assessment result on retention of knowledge from the training. This was conducted with participants from the CDW RTO-led training. Table 5-2 below shows comparative retention assessments from the tracer study:

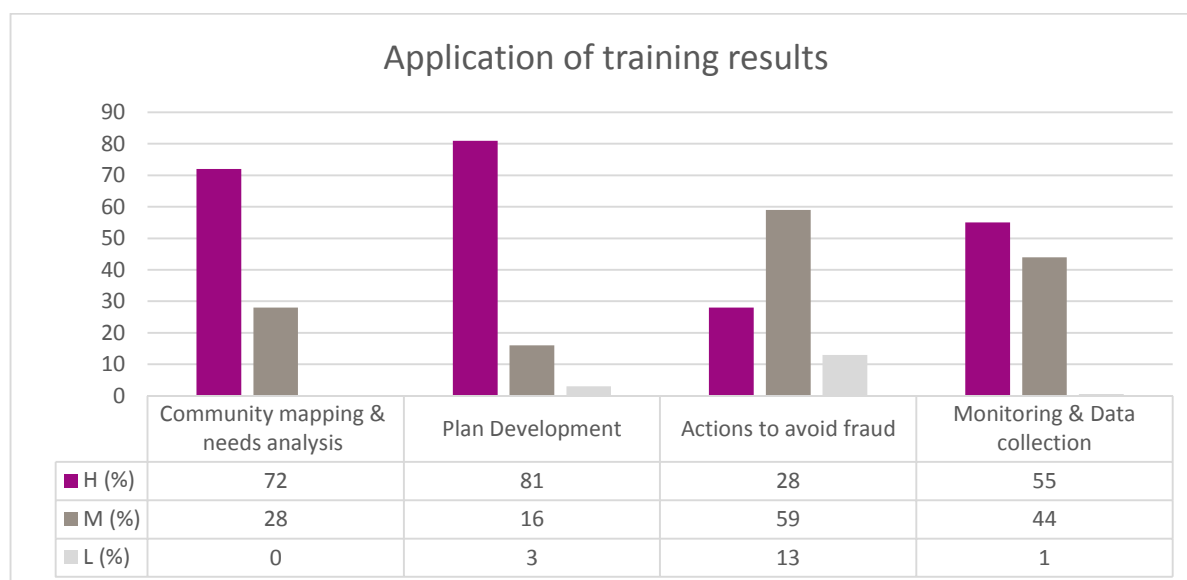
Table 5-2: Results for the tracer study of outsourced CDW training

Comparison and retention assessment results for CDW tracer studies			
Question	% Correct Answers		
	Pre-test	Post	Ex-post
How to make preparations	64	88	94
How to conduct community entry and organizing activities	70	84	94
How to conduct awareness	74	86	78
How to conduct community mapping and needs analysis	58	80	82
How to assist a group develop a plan	78	76	96
How to facilitate an agreement	48	70	100
How to facilitate the start of group activity	62	82	98
How to transfer skills and knowledge	58	86	82
How to conduct monitoring and field evaluation of activity outcomes	64	80	80
How to prepare a report	62	74	78

We can surmise from this data that the training was generally effectively conducted with a focus on participant learning outcomes demonstrated by the strong retention of knowledge.



The tracer study also went on to make an assessment of participants application of knowledge gained from the course in the field:

Figure 5-4: Tracer study results for application of CDW knowledge three months after training



The results show that the knowledge gained is generally being competently applied in the field. Notably though, the results are not as strong as the data on retention of knowledge but is none the less positive. The results on knowledge application confirm the issue raised by participants that the RTO did not have actual field projects on which to base their training in order to help participants practice and become more adept at applying knowledge in the field.

In a more general sense, to try and further define the outcomes achieved under component 5, a series of case studies were also conducted across participants in the various capacity development initiatives, a sample of these case studies is provided here:

 <p>Christine is a Welfare and Child protection officer with Community Development Division in Morobe</p> <p><i>'In 2014, after attending an SPSN M&E training and practicing what I learnt at my work has resulted in two important positive changes in my life. First changes were that I got promotion to become the Family Welfare and Child Protection Officer. And secondly, engaging with SPSN staff and CDW through the training, I have established a good network and partnership with SPSN CDW and partners in the Province. As a Welfare and Child Protection Officer, I now work closely with partners such as City Mission and Haus Ruth safe house to do counselling support to children and mothers in Lae City.</i></p> <p><i>My job involves counselling and supporting mothers and children who are victims of violence, and working with SPSN partners I think is helping us to achieve a lot in terms of number of clients and the quality of services'.</i></p>	 <p>Judy Karawa is a Senior CDW who now works with SPSN Manus office as an Administration Officer</p> <p><i>'I was privileged to have been trained as a CDW and over the years have gained valuable knowledge and skills that equipped me to contribute back to the communities. These skills and knowledge are also put to good use in my current role as a staff. I am one of the level 3 CDW and an assessor with NATTB which is the highest level of CDW standard and I am grateful to SPSN and the previous program for this opportunity.</i></p> <p><i>With the current SPSN program coming to an end, I know that I will return back to my community to make use of the CDW skills, and experiences to continue to serve my community, Province and country'.</i></p>
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How participants have benefited from the training:

'Bougainville is a war-torn island currently recovering from the aftermath of the crisis. It is sometimes difficult to interact with warlords and rebels but I am happy that such training had equipped me and given me confidence to monitor and evaluate projects not only funded by SPSN, but if given the opportunity or engaged with other funders in Bougainville'.

(CDW officer participating in the M&E Training Workshop, February 2013, Buka).

Michael Kigl is my name and I am a trained CDW from Simbu gaining level 2, I have acquired very useful knowledge and skills and over the years build myself to become one of the experienced CDW assisting SPSN during the whole 5 years of SPSN program. I have been sought by SPSN to assist in many field works and in return received fees and allowances that have greatly helped paid my kids school fees. Trainings also built my status as a leader in my community. The important change for me is that I am now being recognised and respected as a leader in my community'.

5.3 Efficiency

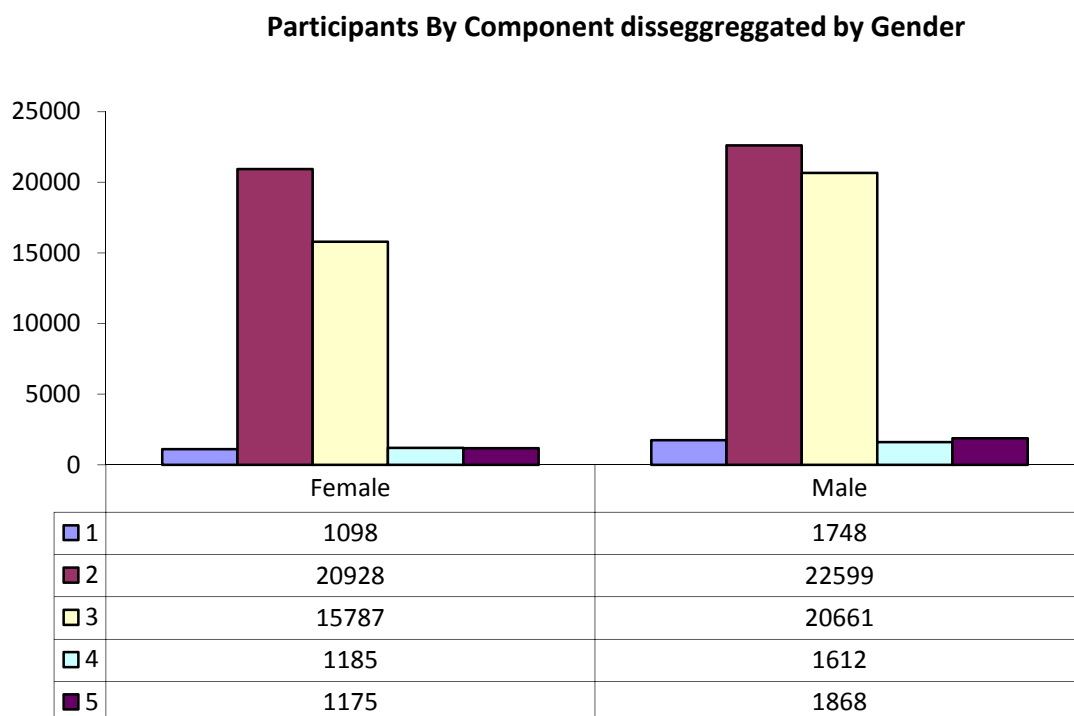
Overall, a total funding investment of AUD1.9 million reached 3,043 people through the specific Component 5 training activities. The cost per beneficiary reached was AUD642 and the cost to deliver every \$1 spent in component 5 was AUD1.18 cents.

Table 5-3: Cost per beneficiary and cost of delivery

C5 Funding (figures in AUD)	Cost to reach each beneficiary	Cost to deliver each \$1
1,964,740	624	1.18

Component 5 is all about training and upskilling SPSN partners both for individuals engaged by partners and institutions as a whole across all SPSN Components. A total of 88,661 people were trained by the whole SPSN program of which 45% (40,173) were females and 55% (48,488) were males. Overall, this result reflects that there are good but not perfect male and female ratios in terms of the people trained by the SPSN program. Apart from Component 5 outsourced training and training conducted by SPSN staff, all the other training under other Components was conducted by different grantee organisations as part of their funded activities utilising their own training and capacity development approaches and experts as they saw relevant.

The graph in Figure 5-5 below shows participants by components and by gender.

Figure 5-5: No of training participants by Component and by gender

The larger number of males trained can be attributed to a number of factors, including: more males were trained around gender based violence awareness than women; the market place remains dominated by males in term of employment and opportunity, and a number of grantees had male front line operatives, particularly so in some regions of the country more than others. This being the case, SPSN had to work hard, utilising the democratic governance principles (equality in particular) to encourage female participation which may have had a general positive influence in promoting gender based considerations into the future employment practices and program planning of organisations.

Under Component 5, nine capacity development programs were outsourced to eight registered training organisations to provide a total of 25 training activities and organisational capacity activities (16 training activities and 9 Joint Organisational Assessments (JOA) activities). The training activities were spread across National Capital District, Western Highlands, Eastern Highlands, East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, East New Britain and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB). The training targeted SPSN partner organisation staff, CDW and government officers. The table below shows the selected 9 outsourced training programs and preferred training organisations contracted to conduct them and the investment for each activity.

Table 5-4: Summary of SPSN outsourced training activities

ID	Training Program	Preferred RTOs	# of participants trained and certified	Budget
1	Disability Rights	PNG Assemblies of Disabled Persons Association	50	PGK320,800
2	M&E training for CSO partners	University of Papua New Guinea Open College in Partnership with PNG Association of Professional Evaluators	43	PGK260,000
3	Writing skills	IEA TAFE PNG	26	PGK106,800
4	Financial sustainability	Amaka Small Business Consultation Ltd	24	PGK147,521

ID	Training Program	Preferred RTOs	# of participants trained and certified	Budget
5	Economic empowerment	Baptist Union of PNG	30	PGK184,521
6	Networks, advocacy and communication	Divine Word University through Diwai Pacific Ltd.	27	PGK129,100
7	JOA review	EDDEV Multi-Purpose Consultancy Services	50	PGK73,785
8	CDW Training	Melanesia Training Institute	88	PGK849,997
9	Organisational Management and Project Management	Melanesia Training Institute	64	PGK410,135
Total			402	PGK2,482,461
Total (AUD estimated conversion)				AUD1,200,000

When we look at the budget information (excluding the cost of grantee organised capacity development work) we see that for training of 2,641 men and women by SPSN staff under Component 5, the cost was about AUD\$760,000. By comparison we see that outsourcing cost was AUD\$1.2 million for 402 participants. However, this report surmises that this is not an accurate reflection of the true cost and the SPSN staff figure only covers cost of actual training not of the operational overheads that SPSN had to cover before the cost of delivering the actual training. In other words, a detailed cost benefit analysis would be required to make a conclusive value for money assessment.

5.4 Relevance

CDW form a link between communities and partners whether they be non-government organisations, private sector, or donors that need to engage with local communities. CDW facilitate community development initiatives and collective solutions within a community to address issues, needs and problems that arise within a community. Proof of the relevance of this approach was demonstrated in the graphs pertaining to the uptake by other sectors of CDW that were trained under SPSN and by the comments made in evaluations and tracer studies by Government officers and community members themselves on the applicability and value of SPSN provided training in supporting them to be more effective in their other work settings.

Outsourced training provided by RTOs was based on the needs identified through training need analysis, and the use of RTOs directly links to the National Training Council and national training policies with which the Government of PNG is seeking to build the capacity of locally based training organisations to provide a wider capacity development service to the marketplace.

Grantee self-organised trainings were delivered based on needs identified by different CBO/CSOs and directly linked to their capacity and human resource needs but also in line with national government policies.

5.5 Sustainability

Training and Capacity outcomes under C5 have led to two main changes over the years, being:

- increased knowledge and skills gained by individual participants; and
- improved and stronger performance by organisations that have benefited from the training and capacity activities.

There were clear examples of those being trained moving on to work with other organisations including those working on key national development initiatives such as the PNG LNG project.

Under Component 1, the seven KP have reasonably good strategic, networking, financial management and project management capacity which the JOA results reported under Component 1 completion report demonstrate (see Chapter 1 of Volume 2 of the SPSN Completion report). The development of these major CSOs under Component 1 links with government policy to work in partnership with civil society and also helps support them transition to the new PNG Governance Facility (PGF) or other programs.

Strong relationships and a workable model have been established with PNG Registered Training providers in line with the GoPNG policy for development of the National capacity development system. Through the piloting of the out-sourcing model, SPSN has shifted the responsibility to RTOs for capacity development. This in theory should create greater variety, extended capacity development options, allows for scale-up or down according to market needs, and strengthens a locally delivered resource which is continuously accessible by more men and women in PNG, rather than being tied to program budgets, ownership and lifespan.

5.6 Lessons Learnt and Innovation

CDW have a lot of relevant skills to offer. Evidence provided in the CDW study on the uptake of experienced CDW by Government, private sector and CSOs, clearly demonstrates the value of the investment in Participatory Rapid Assessment (PRA) as well as project planning, implementation and monitoring skills for helping facilitate development at community level. The outsourcing of CDW training mainly addresses issues around certification, accessibility by wider community members, beyond those associated with SPSN, and the waning ownership of the standards that were established by predecessor programs under NATTB. It did not address adequately, the quality of training materials, CDW assessment/accreditation and retaining the best and qualified CDW, amongst other issues. In summary, it appears that short-term or one off training alone is not enough to deliver the best CDW to meet program facilitation and reporting requirement for the future. A combination of training and field work on a regular basis will produce well skilled and committed CDW into the future.

As such, if DFAT and PGF were of the opinion that the CDW investment should continue beyond this phase of SPSN, then the key question is whether or not to have a training and accreditation system or simply to utilise and train people as needed without investing in the wider institutional framework (which is what was happening under CDS 1). In turn, if the decision was then made that a wider institutional investment is the right way to go, then the next question becomes whether to work through the NATTB accreditation system or to favour an RTO system, or, perhaps a mix of both.

Clearly the NATTB accreditation system was producing good quality CDW under a theoretically sound competency based certification system. The main issue is that the intensity of effort and resources required to foster NATTB ownership and utilise field based accreditation is significant and proved to be difficult to sustain. This suggests that there was an artificially created demand through SPSN requirements rather than an effort to support a genuine demand and supply equation around CDW skills.

With this in mind, the alternative as explored through the outsourcing initiative means that an RTO (or more than one) takes ownership of the process but they would need a level of ongoing support to develop the program to produce better results more in line with what the NATTB based effort produced. They would market and deliver the program against market demand, including training to meet PGF needs for CDW.

To do this effectively, it may be that a hybrid system will work. Under such a proposition, the NATTB competencies are maintained by the RTO as the foundation for the training program but the RTO only issues certificates of participation for the initial training. This can be converted to full accreditation through a partnership arrangement with PGF/SPSN and others so that post classroom training, the RTO/CDW assessors then move into the field to accredit CDW by observing and certifying them as they do their grant fieldwork.

It should also be noted that SPSN allocated limited resources for Component 5 over the length of its operation. This resulted in little strategic input or oversight being provided for training organised by grantees themselves. The quality and consistency of such training is open to question, if grantees are to be afforded the same opportunity to organise their own training in the future, a stronger framework, and therefore more resources, should be applied to enable the engagement of registered training providers or at the least for SPSN expertise to review plans for capacity building and provide strategic input.

On a more general note, the value of SPSN-provided and supported training was confirmed by the high ratings afforded in the training evaluation and tracer studies. A key issue for any future program is to determine whether it wants to be a training provider operating outside of GoPNG policy parameters that promote the use of RTOs or whether it wants to pay for potentially more expensive RTO inputs but in doing so supports the government policy for building a stronger training system in PNG with potential career benefits for the participants. In truth there is room for both approaches but the PGF and other programs should carefully assess where to draw this line.

5.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.7.1 Conclusion

Capacity development is often given lower priority in many programs because it is seen as not providing tangible results quickly. The outcomes of capacity efforts can be difficult to measure and quantify in this regard but SPSN did well in developing an effective approach which can be used to inform future programs. It is clear in any aid program environment that human development is the key to sustainability. In this regard, a strategic, well-resourced and properly monitored capacity initiative can produce invaluable development results. In any future program, more can be done to utilise capacity development more effectively by affording it greater priority.

Capacity development must be focussed on individual, organisational and national development, not simply on meeting program delivery imperatives. SPSN was guilty of the latter in its initial phase of operations. However, overall this report surmises that SPSN has largely met its goal and objectives but as can be expected in all programs, it could have been done better. Despite this, the bottom line conclusion is that: Capacity was built amongst women and men, they in turn developed their organisations and programs using the skills they learned and overall this has contributed towards national development.

5.7.2 Recommendations

Based on the experiences and learnings from implementing the revised capacity development framework under C5, we now see the opportunity for future work with CDW and the accreditation system as follows:

- Investment through the NATTB system will not necessarily be required. Instead, the existing CDW RTO will need to satisfy the National Training Council (NTC) of its capability to provide quality training on a periodic basis. In turn the NTC will certify the RTO(s) as trainers capable of issuing recognised certificates to CDW. The NATTB recognises this process and the RTO has strong links with NATTB already. There is probably a view from some quarters to maintain the standard within the NATTB but the current SPSN team do not recommend this given issues and analysis as described in this report.
- Under PGF Pillar 3 (SPSN) and any other interested program, the existing and newly trained CDW will already be trained and certified to continue to deliver services in terms of grants assessment, planning, implementation and review activities. It will be the responsibility of the new contractor to plan and strategise to select good and committed CDW, support and keep them for long term engagement and to sponsor training of new CDW as needed.
- PGF or any other development partners interested in CDW can also consider transferring CDW training materials to other RTOs in other locations to increase the accessibility of the CDW training and accreditation program.

In terms of broader recommendations for capacity development, opportunities for improvement include:

- Making capacity development central to any grant support. This means creating an appropriate strategy early that prioritises grantee capacity needs with program needs.
- Affording a better process and more resources to ensure capacity development can be properly developed and monitored, again as a central development theme rather than deprioritising it against the lure of tangible outputs and program delivery imperatives.
- Building on the success encountered under SPSN capacity development efforts. This includes the JOA model as described in more detail in the Component 1 completion report, the outsourcing process and models and the SPSN capacity development M&E process.

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Appendix A

Contents List for SPSN Completion Report Volume 1

Appendix A Contents List for SPSN Completion Report Volume 1

Abbreviations

Glossary – Explanation of Key Terms used in SPSN

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- 3.0 Effectiveness
- 4.0 Efficiency
- 5.0 Relevance
- 6.0 Sustainability
- 7.0 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
- 8.0 Monitoring and Evaluation
- 9.0 Lessons Learnt and Innovation
- 10.0 Conclusions and Recommendations
- 11.0 AECOM Standard Limitation

Appendices

Appendix A: SPSN Financial Management Report

Appendix B: SPSN Timeline

Appendix C: SPSN Planned Outputs and Budget

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Appendix B

Case Stories

Appendix B Case Stories

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3. Employment after training and mentoring for a person with a disability	Access to training for people with disabilities	C1
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Case Study Title	Subject of the Story	Component No
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1. An enthusiastic English speaker – his third language

Name of organisation	Buk bilong Pikinini
Name of project	Library and Early Childhood Education
Grant Agreement number	GAI 1.04.01
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	Six Mile, National Capital District (NCD)
Subject of the story	Access to early childhood education

The main objective of Buk bilong Pikinini is to enable a good environment for early childhood learning for four to five year olds. The establishment of the BbP center at Six Mile in NCD is to help disadvantaged children to have better access to library materials and to improve early reading and writing skills for the children to prepare them well for school. Kenneth Daron is a five year old eastern highlander who lives near Six Mile and attends the Buk bilong Pikinini library. Children like Kenneth often start school with few reading, writing, or language skills and their progress at school can therefore be slow.



Kenneth's mother Anna daily comes and waits for him to attend his class at 10:00 am to 12:00 pm and to take him back home. In his early days at home the mother said:

"Em no save tokim words gud na em save harim tok tasol biket sampela taim. Nau em tok pidgin gud na speaks English broken one" [He does not pronounce words clearly, listens but sometimes disobeys. Now, he pronounces words clearly in Pidgin and speaks Pidgin English]. When his name is called, he answers, *"Yes mummy bai mi wokim"* [Yes mummy I will help]. Kenneth told his mum that he learnt from his teacher in school to be obedient. The frequent English spoken by Kenneth is *"Mummy I want to wash. Mummy I'm hungry."* He sometimes tells his mum *"Mitupela speakim tokples blong whiteman [We speak white man's language]"*.

Anna also said that Kenneth wrote his letters opposite like b for p, now he identifies the difference and writes correctly. The English spoken to the parents which is their third language is impressive for the family - *"we are often happy"* said Kenneth's mum. *"Kenneth save tok mitupela speakim tokples bilong whiteman* (Kenneth sometimes asks if we could speak Whiteman's language, English).

Kenneth is enthusiastic in learning and exploring new things and sharing his new learning with his parents. Anna had her elder son at BbP in year 2014, and in 2015 he enrolled into Ward Strip Primary school. *'Em wokim gud long skul blong em na mi na papa blong em save hamamas long olgeta pikinini bikos ol I wokim gud'* [He's doing great in school and his dad and I are happy of their progress]. This progress has built on the good outcome at BbP and it is expected that Kenneth's progress will be good too when he attends school.

2. An assistant librarian empowered from training

Name of organisation	Buk bilong Pikinini
Name of project	Library and Early Childhood Education
Grant Agreement number	GAI.1.04.01
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	Koki, National Capital District
Subject of the story	Access to capacity development and empowerment of women

The Koki Buk bilong Pikinini Library is located in an area where there are a lot of urban settlements surrounding this centre. Ms Janet Ken, a 29 year old female from Gulf, works at the BbP centre as an Assistant Librarian.

Her daily duties have been the supervision of children at the playground, taking them to the bathroom and assisting them in their daily activities.

At Buk bilong Pikinini she has attended six in-house training courses and they were **Building Block Approach, Phonics, Time Management, Children's Rights or Child Protection, Human Resources, Operations Manual**. This training has given her more skills and more options at work.

Ms Ken said *"the trainings really boosted my confidence to develop daily lesson plans and do my lesson presentations for the children and manage my time well. This is a level up the teaching rank for me"*.

Ms Ken has increased confidence and this is the greatest achievement in her career so far. She is motivated now to take up studies to become a fully trained teacher to continue her passion.

The BbP project has built the capacity of staff as well as giving the children a better start at school - see Kenneth's case story (above).



3. Employment after training and mentoring for a person with a disability

Name of organisation	Callan Services National Unit
Name of project	Special Education Resource Centres – Kokopo
Grant Agreement number	GAI.1.07.02
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	Kokopo, East New Britain Province
Subject of the story	Access to training for people with disabilities



John Bosco Urauma is 49 years old and comes from Katakatai village; Bitapaka LLG in Kokopo District, East New Britain Province. The Special Education Resource Centre (SERC) is a training institute for National Callan Services Unit. John is employed as an optical assistant at Kokopo SERC.

John lost his right leg in a car accident in 1980 and with the SERC program he continued his education and completed his lower secondary studies in 1983. He was supported with his first artificial limb in 1985. The artificial limb has helped his ability and mobility. In 1988 he married the mother of his children.

With the funding from SPSN, Billy a person living with disability from the Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province SERC came to Kokopo. He taught and mentored John the skills on checking the power of the lenses to match the

prescription of people. John picked up the skills in the five months under Billy's supervision. John is now very skilful and produces lenses in 30 minutes for single vision and 40 minutes for bifocal vision.

John was very grateful to Callan Services because they assisted him and supported him financially to set up a canteen with store goods and today his canteen is still in operation. He has repaid his loan and is making profits from this canteen.

John mentioned his families have given him a hard time in the past and now he is happy with the support and assistance he is getting from SERC to live a normal life with job employment and the establishment of his canteen business.

John said;

- *"My family are very grateful and have realised that I am a very important part of the family and also in the community where I lives".*
- *Now I am taking care of them (his extended families) and supporting them financially (nau mi fidim ken na givim moni long ol).*

4. Service and budget training empowers the community

Name of organisation	Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC)
Name of project	Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by key partners
Grant Agreement number	GAI.1.03.03
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	Lae
Subject of the story	Empowered by CIMC Budget training



CIMC conducts workshops on a Service and Budget Charter to enhance the knowledge of community leaders and the public to understand the National and Provincial budgets of the country. The understanding around this key information is lacking for many people in the country, in order to hold the government accountable. The CIMC Coordinator conducted a service and budget charter workshop in Morobe. The Land Mediation allowance component, of the National and Provincial budget which featured in the eventual Charter launched by the Deputy Chief Magistrate, was presented in the workshop.

Mr Gae Galang a community leader from Sipaia Village, of Lae district had attended the Land Mediation training organised by the Law and Justice Program in Morobe in 2013 and since then has been a volunteer land mediator assisting his LLG and District. Gae then participated in the Service and Budget Charter workshop.

After the service and budget training Gae mentioned:

I didn't know that by law, funds were budgeted for the Land Mediation work, especially, break down outline of Land Mediation allowance component of the National and Provincial budget. The Provincial Land division have never provided this information to me and other land mediators. They were using us as volunteers to provide mediation services in the Province.

Gae said information is power and he will use the information provided in a just and right way to promote such government policies at the grass roots level but also demand for his and other rights, especially to do with fees and allowances when it comes to doing their work as Land Mediators.

This information is vital to give citizens a basis for holding their government accountable in relation to budget and services.

5. From the street to being a role model for street youth

Name of organisation	City Mission
Name of project	City Mission
Grant Agreement number	GAI.1.03.03
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	Lae
Subject of the story	Life changing engagement with a young man leading to change for other youths



Jorgan grew up as a kid in the suburbs of Gerehu, in Port Moresby. He was a normal city kid full of dreams doing primary school in one of the government schools in Gerehu. He's problems started when his parents divorced while he was in grade 4 and Jorgan started looking for other means of surviving in the city, including living with wantoks and often betting, being involved in petty crimes such as stealing and pick pocketing to survive.

Jorgan managed to complete his primary school and did grade seven and eight at Gerehu Secondary School but continued to find life very difficult, especially without parental support and guidance. He dropped out of School in grade eight, and then

moved to Lae in 2010. In Lae, while roaming the streets, he heard of City Mission recruiting street boys to train them. Jorgan gave his name for two reasons, one he wanted to further his education and secondly, he was living on the street and he saw City Mission as an opportunity and hope for a decent place to start his life again.

I made a very good decision to join City Mission, which I believe it's God's plan for me. At City Mission Centre, a decent accommodation bed and food was provided for me and others who joined during the same time.

In 2011, Jorgan enrolled at City Mission, Lae and started phase one training which is the candidate phase, he then completed the literacy and numeracy phase 2 and did further Vocational training which is phase 3. He graduated in Vocational and did further spiritual training in Madang Gospel light House, which he successfully completed. He is now employed as a Youth Pastor and trainer at City Mission Lae.

As a Youth Pastor, he wants to continue to work to help other young people (Disadvantaged Youths) who come to the City Mission looking for change and a better life.

Jorgan thanked the sources of the funds that came through City Mission to help provide hope for people like him. He said that, City Mission has given him hope again by providing bed, food and training.

6. The outcomes of youth rehabilitation and training at City Mission

Name of organisation	City Mission
Name of project	City Mission
Grant Agreement number	GAI 1.08.01
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	Mirigede Farm
Subject of the story	From a street child to a working life through rehabilitation and life skills training

City Mission is focused on rehabilitating youth. Henry is 26 years old and works for City Mission as their mechanical instructor at Mirigede Centre. Henry did not come the easy way to enjoy the life he is enjoying today.

When he reflected back he said his life started to go bad in Kaugere settlement when he didn't continue into secondary schools. He took illicit drugs with the youths and was very violent to people and caused harm to the general members of the community.

At Mirigede, Henry became a changed person and was sponsored to take up welding at Don Bosco in 2010 but ended up taking a job as a mechanic. After the course he was employed by Seeto Kui Company as a mechanical helper. He gained experience and is now working at Mirigede centre.

City Mission is a very good institution for youths and the programs at the centre have rehabilitated people like Henry. *Without City Mission, my life will never be like this said Henry.*

I am training the youths and advising them of my success and the youths look up on me for advice. I am a living example for the youths now at the centre.

Henry has fixed the station generator and vehicles at the station and has the confidence of his skills. He is happy giving his service to the station.



Fourth runner- vehicle rolled down from Wheel motors tow truck and fixed by Henry



Practical interview - Genset fixing

7. Networking and referral process empowers individuals experiencing family and sexual violence

Name of organisation	Eastern Highlands Family Voice (EHFV)
Name of project	Women's program – Family and sexual violence (FSV)
Grant Agreement number	GAI.1.06.02
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	Goroka Eastern Highlands Province
Subject of the story	Development of the family and sexual violence (FSV) network of services and referral pathway

Organisations in Goroka worked together to set up a referral pathway through the network of services for women and children experiencing family and sexual violence. This ensured that people experiencing FSV were able to get a range of services: case management and counselling from Eastern Highlands Family Voice (EHFV); medical services from the hospital; and police services from the Police Family and Sexual violence Unit.

Doreen is a 19 year old young woman who was able to use these services and this is her story.

My father has a hot temper and mood swings. When he does so, he become violent towards me and my mother. The house environment is always one of anger and fear, and my father made threats towards my mother and me. In 2014, he almost killed my mother by hitting her on the head with a spade and tried to cut her leg with an axe. My father had incestuous feelings towards me and he has physically tried numerous times in pidgin "kam yumi holim pas" to me, when my mother was out. An aunt who was a survivor who had been helped by Eastern Highlands Family Voice, told us of what EHFV did for her and encouraged us to visit them.

We were both counselled and referred to their networking partner, the Police Family and Sexual Violence Unit. The counsellor escorted us and provided moral support when we had to re-tell our stories to the service providers.

Her father was arrested and put in police cells. She and her mother were advised by police that her father was in prison awaiting court. The Case Worker Counsellor followed up in 2015 and established that they were happy in a violence free environment. The young girl was doing well in her school. She expressed her appreciation for the intervention EHFV had done for her mother and herself. They gave their consent for their case to be documented and used by EHFV.



Doreen said, 'I know a lot of women and girls are living a violent life and in fear of their lives. Please use our story as a tool to help them, to be courageous and take positive steps. I know it's scary and there will be negative comments. But it is better living free of violence than in constant fear of what might happen next'.

8. Exchange program and training empowers media staff

Name of organisation	Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC)/National Broadcasting Commission (NBC)
Name of project	ABC/NBC
Grant Agreement number	GAI.1.05.01
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	Lae
Subject of the story	Capacity development and exchange program leads to organisational planning

Carol is a journalist by profession and from East Sepik. She first worked with NBC Morobe for 16 years, then with NBC Manus for 5 years and returned to NBC Morobe 10 Months ago as an executive producer, and second in charge at the NBC office in Lae.



The key benefit and a motivation for her was the trip to Australia on an exchange program for executive producers. She said *'it was a great experience and a motivation for me'*

Upon her return, her colleagues asked her to facilitate learning and discussion for all the station managers. Carol said

'The short exchange visit to Australia really boosted my confidence to facilitate the managers' training. It was a great achievement in facilitating the training for Station Managers who were my Supervisors.'

The two key outputs achieved in the training were:

- new approaches discussed and materials developed for disaster management and awareness; and
- station managers, Carol and her colleague's guidance, put together a draft national policy to give direction and the best way forward to disseminating information across different issues affecting communities and the country as a whole.

Carol and her colleague successfully implemented their plans based on their learning and experience at the ABC. They also facilitated a one week Content Management workshop. They brought together the Directors of Provincial radio and had fruitful discussions that focussed on editorial, content production, management strategies, scheduling, and networking.

At the organisational level, NBC Lae, with the funding support from SPSN also purchased office stationery, computers, printers, recording equipment and video cameras that have greatly boosted and enabled effective and efficient delivery of NBC's planned activities.

9. Partnership training meets technical gaps

Name of organisation	Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC)/National Broadcasting Commission (NBC)
Name of project	ABC/NBC
Grant Agreement number	GAI.1.05.01
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	5 mile – Port Moresby
Subject of the story	Capacity development leading to Pacific Games coverage



Mr Stanislaus Ivahupa is the famous Radio announcer and executive producer of NBC's Walkabout Show . He attended the first module of five modules of training conducted by the SPSN supported Media Development Initiative (MDI), he didn't know where the funding came from but knew it was coming from donors.

'It was an exciting workshop in 2014, I would call it grooming of reporters, and we created and developed training guides for the NBC in-house trainings for the journalists. Many new graduated journalists work here and they need training on the style of reporting,

presentation and many more things which the training guide captured to mentor them through the course of journalism.

I was the lead broadcaster/commentator on the mini Pacific Games in Kokopo in 2012 leading up to the 2015 South Pacific games. I identified a lot of gaps which I advised the NBC management to run Sports Commentator training before the 2015 South Pacific games.

NBC management identified a trainer and there were three trainings facilitated by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) - 90% of the participants were young journalists and Stanislaus was a participant in the training as well. The training boosted the morale and energy of the participants to go out and get things done right, refresher training was also provided. From this training Papua New Guinea journalists were able to cover the Pacific Games.

'The team have never captured bigger events in the past and now we have the capacity to do that and I am pleased and happy about myself and my colleagues working together as a team'.

Before the games started Mr Mark Sapias a long serving journalist joined the NBC team which also boosted the young journalists to work and added more strength and enthusiasm in the team. He said

I was the lead Executive Producer for PNG South Pacific Games and we made the biggest improvement to commentate bigger event and I am happy of the achievement and even the people of Papua New Guinea enjoyed watching their own commentating".

10. Youth Democracy camp inspires a young man

Name of organization	Transparency International PNG
Name of project	Mike Manning Youth Democracy Camp
Grant Agreement number	GAI.1.1.03
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	Port Moresby
Story title	Anti-corruption awareness for youth



Mr Methuselah Wabiria is a smart professional young man from the new Hela province and studies economics at the University of Papua New Guinea. Methuselah grew up in a Christian family background where his father and mother played an influential role in his life.

In his years at Port Moresby National High School during news viewing he could hear his dad say, this is corruption. Also his dad could talk to him about the social corruption at the village level and that didn't help him understand what corruption even was at different settings.

Methuselah said

- *I didn't get the grasps of what corruption was and how bad corruption was but I was an active Youth Against*

Corruption Association (YACA) student until I was selected to attend the Mike Manning Youth Democracy camp in 2013.

- *In this democracy camp there were many good topics discussed which my understanding got clearer and my dad's message of corruption made greater sense to me.*
- *There were different modes of corruptions that occurred at different levels in our society and has become the society norm and made me realise that they were bad.*

At the camp they had a mock government session; Methuselah was appointed the Finance and Treasurer Minister, to present the budget of the country. The session had a big influence on him, choosing a career pathway of becoming an economist rather than a lawyer, as he had planned.

I want to be a good and best economist for my country to do good cost analysis of my country, so that development can be seen and felt at the rural communities and all around us.

Now, Methuselah is a third year student studying economics at University of Papua New Guinea.

11. Civil society, private sector and government partnership in mining

Name of organisation	Transparency International PNG (TIPNG)
Name of project	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
Grant Agreement number	GAI.1.01.02
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	Port Moresby
Subject of the story	Major national democratic governance partnership in mining



Transparency International in PNG (TIPNG) approached DFAT and SPSN to support the development of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) early in the SPSN partnership. EITI is a voluntary global governance standard that promotes transparency in the Extractive sector in countries that sign up to it. Specifically it does this by bringing together key players in the sector and getting them to account for all payments made to governments and publishing this report as a public document on an annual basis.

As EITI operates on the basis of a partnership between government, civil society and the private sector, TIPNG was aware that it needed to establish support across all these groups to

make EITI a reality in PNG. DFAT funding enabled the conduct of a series of workshops during which these parties were brought together to examine the opportunity and if possible build a unified coalition to take the necessary steps to apply for EITI candidacy.

SPSN supported TIPNG as a neutral facilitator for many workshops, most importantly helping to solidify a united civil society organisation (CSO) approach that brought together CSOs from key sectors to agree on a mechanism that would legitimately represent them and provide connections back to the rest of the CSO community. There were parts of the government that were resisting the EITI movement and the workshops were a chance to learn and share information in order to overcome these concerns. The private sector also needed convincing that both CSOs and Government were duly organised and committed before they were willing to finalise their engagement. Exxon Mobil and Ok Tedi were both present at the workshops to discuss this issue. In a real sense the workshops helped to achieve these outcomes.

PNG submitted its application for candidacy to the global EITI network in 2015 and in 2016 released its first EITI Country Report which stated GoPNG's intention to implement the report's recommendations. Building on this opportunity, CSOs have now created the PNG Resource Governance Coalition (PNRGC) in order to continue the resource protection agenda with other sectors such as forestry and fisheries. SPSN was invited into the PNRGC establishment process, supporting its development and hosting the elections to create the CSO board arrangement for the organisation.

12. State - CSO partnership for Development: Drafting the State-CSO Partnership Policy

Name of organisation	Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC)
Name of project	State - CSO Partnership Policy
Grant Agreement number	GAI.1.03.02
Component	1. Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners
Location of project	Port Moresby
Subject of the story	Civil society partnership with Government for development



For more than twenty years civil society organisations (CSO) in PNG have been attempting the establishment of a “CSO peak body” with a view that such a body might legitimately represent the interests of the variety of CSOs that have formed, and be able to take up dialogue and joint action with Government effectively. Not all CSOs support such a concept but those that do have not been able to define an acceptable mechanism with the appropriate capacity to somehow juggle the variety of views and needs arising from the CSO sector. Case in

point was the establishment of the National Alliance of Non-Government Organisations (NANGO) in the 1990s. The organisation was formally established with financial support from Government but failed to convince would-be members about its legitimacy and relevance, and lacked the capacity to sustain itself. It is now defunct.

Nevertheless a number of active national level CSOs have continuously pushed this agenda. A 2010 State-CSO partnership framework was developed which brought some broad concepts for State-CSO partnerships to the fore, including the prospect of formal State-CSO dialogue on key national interest issues. But the 2010 framework did not have an effective strategy or implementation framework and CSOs remained unconvinced that it would be an appropriate mechanism for enhancing State-CSO partnerships towards development – fears too remained that the partnership might be simply a way of dancing to the government’s tune in return for funding.

The Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC), who have existing links to a broad range of CSOs were tasked to try and come up with a workable solution in consultation with the CSO community. CIMC turned to SPSN for financial and technical support for this agenda.

Given CSO politics around the issue, a series of workshops were held to define options to carry the concept forward. Senior SPSN personnel participated in the discussions and began to scope out specific options that might break the deadlock. One of these options was overwhelmingly supported by CSOs at the various forums on this subject. This option proposed a sector based CSO structure that would engage with government in an annual dialogue in order to define an annual funding program for shared advocacy and service delivery priorities. In recognising this opportunity and SPSN’s hand in it, the Secretary of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring wrote to SPSN to appoint the program as technical adviser to the policy development process.

Whilst the policy is still subject to finalisation and financing processes, the process in itself has created valuable partnership outcomes which offer a clear potential for delivering practical outcomes for National Development through service delivery, improving social accountability and strengthened dialogue, and partnership between the State and Civil Society.

13. New classroom increases student enrolment – access to services

Name of organisation	Menebonbon Ward Development Committee
Name of project	Double Elementary Classroom
Grant Agreement number	S104
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	East New Britain
Subject of the story	Improvement in students learning and teachers performance



Paul Tadil in front of the SPSN funded classroom

Mr. Paul Tadil is a phonics teacher at Menebonbon Phonics School in the Bitapaka LLG in Kokopo District, East New Britain province. He has been teaching twenty students under the age of five years old in a community hall for the past two years.

He reported that the teaching environment during those years was not conducive as classes get disrupted when there is a community meeting or when there is bad weather. In rainy seasons, students are sent home because the rain falls through the leaking roof and it destroys teaching materials. However, this has now changed due to SPSN funding of K87,000 for a double classroom. It has changed the

lives of these little children who can enjoy their classes better unlike following weather patterns or disruption from community meetings.

Increased enrolment has brought the Ward Development Committee and parents to work together to send three additional community members for teacher training to meet the growing demand of parents wanting to send their children to the phonics school.

Mr Tadil said *“because of the SPSN project, the community agreed to pay half of the school fees for the three teachers to acquire certificates in Phonics Teacher Training and then come back to the community and teach. This also boosted the teachers’ motivation to teach the children.”* He continued to say, *“We the teachers are also getting positive feedbacks from parents on the improved students learning because of the conducive learning environment.”*

Mr. Tadil reported that the project had impacted the lives of parents, teachers and students and the whole community.

14. Water and Sanitation at Vunabaur has increased the Democratic Governance capacity of the WASH management committee

Name of organisation	Vunabaur Ward Development Committee
Name of project	Water & Sanitation Project
Grant Agreement number	S026
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	East New Britain
Subject of the story	Democratic governance principles in a community project



**Mr Makala Meriba, Chairman –
Project Committee**

“My name is Makala Meriba and I am the Chairman for Vunabaur Water & Sanitation Project under SPSN project. This is the first time a donor is funding a community project in this community and this is the first time for me to be elected as Chairman for this project as well.

I can say that we the Committee and the Community had learnt a lot from the successful implementation of this water and sanitation project. I followed closely the project requirements and note that the processes and systems of SPSN are very good unlike government projects because SPSN staff and CDWs were involved with the project and community from the beginning to the end with continuous monitoring visits.

The continuous visits helped us to work together as a community and also guide us to implement the project in a transparent way for the benefit of everyone. We have learnt the importance of the DG principles and have applied the knowledge in the community and our families.

Now I feel that the WDC (Ward Development Committee) is confident and has the knowledge to write up proposal for future community projects. The next project for the community, we are looking at is a Community Health Post”.

15. Women empowered by Micro finance scheme

Name of organisation	People's Action for Rural Development (PARD)
Name of project	Women's Access to Appropriate Micro-Finance Services Good Governance of Household Micro/small Enterprise in Targeted Provinces
Grant Agreement number	L019
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	Hagen Central
Subject of the story	Women and economic empowerment



Meet Lucy Pai, a women leader who is so passionate about her role in her church that she has gone beyond her call in helping women like her to be empowered in economic activities.

SPSN provided funding to People's Action for Rural Development (PARD) to support microfinance activities targeting women.

Since the inception of Village Women Financial Services (VWFS), a subsidiary of PARD, there are over 1,700 financial members who access financial services as a result of the project. Almost 90% of these members are women, many of whom Lucy invited to be part of the organisation.

As Lucy said *"women were reluctant to be members due to fraud schemes in the past. But when they saw me, a leader becoming a member they followed because they know it is real."*

She is also a beneficiary as well as a member, and it has changed her life. From living in a grass hut, she now lives comfortably in a permanent house and has enough to pay for school fees for her 5 children. As a leader she sets an example for her fellow women members to be empowered through their small businesses.

She speaks highly of changes she has witnessed as a result of the VWFS for her women members. She stated that,

"women and children dressing changed, more children are going to school, husbands are assisting their wives to come into town to the office to repay loans due to pick-pockets that prey on women in town and lastly husbands are respecting their wives more. A big change has occurred since the project started."

16. Radio personality becomes a documentary filmmaker

Name of organisation	National Film Institute (NFI)
Name of project	Grassroots piksa – strongim demokrasi
Grant Agreement number	M005
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	Goroka, EHP
Subject of the story	Capacity development in the media



Mason Mai, once a household name in radio is now into putting words into pictures with his organisation – Momase Film Crew. The organisation is made up of grassroots men and women who have a thirst for filming and have gone to lengths to showcase their talents acquired recently through the National Film Institute.

Coordinator Mason Mai has since produced two short films for the Bank of PNG (BPNG), and Ahi Landowners group both based in Lae. He has been a radio personality for the last 15 years and has recently stopped working to pursue his interest in film making. This is what he had to say

regarding the skills and knowledge gained during the training and afterwards;

“I would say my interest was in film..... so when I went for the training I didn't think that it would be that much knowledge within that short period of time but when we went through the workshop I was amazed and fascinated with all the workshop, trainings and the facilitators because within the short period of time we covered all that we can cover at NFI.

My perception of the workshop was to hold the camera to work with and bring the records to the studio where the editing and production would take place without our input but we went there....we had short period of theory and more of practical sessions. We were told, you guys are going to go out and do the shooting and then you will be directing and will go to the production room and do all the production by yourself. So we covered everything, from the start to the finish, from camera shooting to production, editing and to the final product which is the whole program that we completed.

The outcome of this training I would say it has brought me to a stage where I can do a full documentary; I can hold a camera and shoot a party with having the background knowledge of, how to shoot the angle and the different types of shootings. I was unaware of those techniques until I went up to NFI and learnt this skill. I was taught to hold camera at all the different angles when shooting and before the shootings I will have to do a research, to gather the information, to have it on script, with the script you know what kind of shots you are going to take.”

The group have yet to fully register their organisation but in the meantime they are using the skills learnt to produce outstanding films that have made national news which is a big achievement for the group.

As a way of collaboration and continuous up-skilling of such talents, NFI and the film crews have an understanding where the filmmakers can spend time at NFI to edit their work and produce the final documentary and likewise NFI to use their skills in other centres.

17. “Life is much more easy”, the outcome of Water and Sanitation for people with disabilities

Name of organisation	Kukuri Community group
Name of project	Kukuri Water & Sanitation project
Grant Agreement number	S508
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	Hantoa, Selau LLG, North Bougainville District, ARoB
Subject of the story	A water and sanitation project has increased access for a family and adult children with disabilities

Lucy Ritia like all mothers with an unconditional love struggles for the health and wellbeing of her three disabled adult children every day.

Lucy from Kukuri Village, Selau District in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville says *before they got assistance her main daily chore was to fetch clean drinking water for her family.*



“Being a mother to three disabled adults is a daunting and grim task, especially when there is no male figure around to help with the hard or heavy work. I never gave up on my children, I know it is my responsibility as their mother to provide for them clean waters every day and that is what I do,” she said.

She walks long distances to fetch clean water for drinking and most of her time is taken up transporting water back and forth to their house. Lucy is grateful for the installation of the water tanks, which now eases her daily burden.

Andrew Kamete the chairman of the Kukuri Community Group said the community fetches water from bore holes and every day was a tussle to find

fresh drinking water, especially when it rains or when salt water reaches the bore holes. With the WASH project the community agreed to specifically install a water tank at Lucy’s residence so that she and her family can have easy access to clean water.

“I am happy to see the change in Lucy’s family,” Mr. Kamete said.

18. The outcome of WASH projects on CSOs capacity strengthening

Name of organisation	Badu Incorporated Land Owner Group
Name of project	Water Supply and Sanitation Project
Grant Agreement number	S071
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	Maduna Village NCD, Moresby South East
Subject of the story	Improvement of CSO's capacity on processes and procedures



From the management perspective, Ms Hoge Baeau mentioned three significant changes after the WASH Project in her community.

1. Capacity Building in the CSO management team
2. Infrastructure development in Maduna
3. Economic benefits.

'Firstly the project has given us experience to manage development projects. The project Implementation Briefing and Grant Agreement training set us on right path to do things correctly and we did get the project completed. With our past experiences of two failed attempts for water supply projects in our village, we managed this project with the SPSN training and close supervision and monitoring visits helped us to complete it

successfully. The project management skills taught us to move on to take on other community projects without waiting for assistance to come from the outside.'

The process has helped the management to mobilise resources to build a community resource centre. The skills and knowledge acquired from the WASH project was utilised in the successful construction of an early child care centre. The project met the felt needs of each individual as water and sanitation is essential to human need for survival. The water supply sustainability plan once proposed, the community appreciated it and people took ownership of it from day one.

'We all agreed to contribute K2 to K10 per family per month. These fees go into the community water supply and sanitation for maintenance account and will be for maintenance or other developments in the community. We would like to add on more tanks and more taps - even connect to individual family homes'.

The project came with an electric water pump therefore the electricity costing was planned and budgeted into the Komuniti Prosek Plan. *'We killed three birds with one stone and this are the big infrastructure developments in our community'.*

This project has saved a lot of time and money for the members of the community. It relieved the burden of every family spending more time and money travelling into town three times a week to collect water. Also women take baskets of dirty clothes to town to do laundry once a week which normally took one whole day. This cost the family's time and money.

With the water in the community it has saved time and money to travelling into town to buy water. This resulted as economic benefit for the community. This has been proven by 6 families building family houses after the water supply was in operation in the village.

19. Women farmers empowered through training in farming and health

Name of organisation	Maunkui Integrated Agriculture project
Name of project	Resource centre
Grant Agreement number	S096
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	Mata village, Sinasina-Yonggumgl District, Simbu province
Subject of the story	The construction of the training centre has provided avenues for the community to gain knowledge and skills to make a sustainable living



Grace Mol is the Coordinator for the Maunkui Integrated Farming Group. She stated that the resource training centre is benefiting the group members especially women farmers in businesses that have resulted in more income for families.

Grace said “*Gutpla olsem mipla gat resource training center na ol kainkain training kamap mipla bai stap insait na kisim save*” (It’s good we have the resource centre, we can always participate to gain extra knowledge from any trainings hosted here.)

She went further to say that “*wantaim displa trenin senta mipla kisim niupla tingting, niupla we bilong senisim mipla yet na ples.*” (The resource centre provided a venue for obtaining new ideas and

methods for our own changes and also to change and develop our community).

Since the completion of the project a total of 10 trainings have been conducted besides the SPSN training. The 10 trainings were conducted by government for their staff however; Maunkui group members were invited to join which resulted in them gaining extra knowledge and skills in other activities besides farming ideas.

Grace mentioned the following outcomes were achieved through SPSN funding;

- Farming increased in the communities generating more income to the members of the community as a result of improved techniques acquired in the training
- There is less problems and usage of illicit drugs due to improved law and order system in the community

Other trainings hosted by different organisations also have positive impacts on the lives of the Maunkui group members and community.

- Training on health and hygiene improved the community’s sanitation and personal and household hygiene. The number of people especially children getting sick has decreased.
- The nutrition training provided by the provincial health department has helped the mothers to identify nutritious food to cook for their families. Good food helps the family members to be healthy and strong.
- HIV-AIDs awareness also has positive impact on the community where community members have fronted up to clinics to know their HIV status.

Since the establishment of the resource training centre, Maunkui group is networking with four non-government organizations and two government departments. These organizations and departments are using the Maunkui resource training centre to facilitate their programs for community members and special target groups.

Grace is happy the resource training centre funded by SPSN provides the avenue for training to occur that has helped the community people to access and obtain new knowledge and skills to improve the quality of lives of the community. Further to this, the resource centre is generating income to sustain the operation of the centre. Due to more organizations hosting training at the resource centre, the group has gone halfway through constructing a semi-permanent accommodation house to host training participants.

20. Increased confidence for project coordinator

Name of organisation	Kamakamar Ward Development Committee
Name of project	Water Catchment
Grant Agreement number	S 101
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	East New Britain Province (ENB)
Subject of the story	Democratic Governance Principles and good organisational governance



Meet Abraham Varum, a former ward member and current Project Coordinator for Kamakamar WASH project in Bitapaka LLG, Kokopo District. Back in 2012 when he was elected a ward member he saw the SPSN EOI advertisement and applied with the assistance of CDW Andrew Tiorarau for three projects in his LLG. He was involved in the initial planning and write up of the three EOIs for Bravin Playschool, Menebonbon & Kamakamar Wards

Much to his surprise all three projects were approved for funding and it was a learning experience for him on how to write up proposals for projects.

Abraham said, *“the project has really helped me to build my capacity on the skills and knowledge to become a good community worker and a leader at the same time. Coordinating the three projects with the projects committees, CDWs and SPSN staff have given me the confidence to apply for projects for my community and the nearby communities in future”*

The project has brought new ideas and ways of doing things for Abraham and he hopes to continue to use that knowledge to influence his community members and the government in matters that affect them on a daily basis.

Mr Varum said *“I was not really practising the Democratic Governance principles in my work. Everything was done on ad hoc basis only. Some funds did come into the ward, but myself and my committee did not have plans in place which were agreed upon or discussed with the community. Then I started seeing the difference, when my three projects were endorsed of the Provincial Grants Committee.*

21. CSOs linking partnership with Education department

Name of organisation	Country Women's Association (CWA)
Name of project	Comprehensive Women's Program
Grant Agreement number	S121
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	Madang
Subject of the story	Early childhood learning receives recognition from government

The Education Department introduced elementary schools for each ward, and these act as feeder schools to primary schools which provide grade 3 to upper primary level. The children enrolled at elementary level came straight from the villages without having any preparation. Therefore there was a pressing need for early childhood education in rural areas of PNG, to prepare young children for school.

This need created an avenue for the Country Women's Association (CWA) to step in and introduce kindergarten in 1981.

In 2006, all the early childhood schools were under the management of CWA in the Sumgilbar LLG. *'We began with only 12 schools and with SPSN funding; there was an increase of 30 schools'*, Said Mrs. Judith Subong, an Early Childhood Trainer in Sumgilbar LLG area.



Mrs. Judith Subong, Early Childhood Trainer in Sumgilbar LLG area

There are 61 trained teachers and there is ongoing training for volunteer teachers to cater for the increased number of schools.

'Through SPSN funding and networking with the CSO, the Early Childhood schools received public recognition and we received help from UNICEF and National Department of Education who have helped in writing Early Childhood School curriculum to become part of the National Education System.

They have piloted teacher training for Early Childhood and trained four volunteer teachers last year (2015).

They are training another 14 teachers currently in Madang and piloting the new curriculum that has been developed. The teachers who had been volunteers will now be qualified teachers and will be on salary under the Education Department.

It is planned to introduce this curriculum to all elementary schools throughout PNG after this. *'We are thankful to SPSN for backing up the small concept CWA began as a NGO in Madang. We are so thankful that the concept is now becoming a reality.*

22. Water project has contributed to improved children's learning

Name of organisation	Ndrehet Ward Development Committee
Name of project	Water & Sanitation Project
Grant Agreement number	S156
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	Manus Province
Subject of the story	Elementary Teacher In Charge – Water and Education

Before

"My name is Racheal Ndaralam and I am 45 years old. I am the Teacher In-Charge for Ndrehet Elementary School.

Before the inception of the Water & Sanitation project in our community, I saw that the students' learning was low. The main reason being that we have no water supply at the ward. Every morning, the students usually walk long distance to fetch water and have their bath before coming to school.

Because of the long distance walking in search for water, this affected their learning, because they come late to class nearly every day of the week. There was a lot of absenteeism because of the waterborne diseases affecting children because of dirty water in the creeks.

The teachers also come late to school because they also walk long distances every morning in search for water for cooking and bathing. This also contributed to the low standard of education experienced in the school."

Now

"Now that the community is accessing clean and safe water, I am seeing a big improvement in the education of our children in Ndrehet. Because water is now at the doorstep, children are able to access water quickly to have their bath and go to school. Punctuality of the children has improved.

Water borne diseases have decreased therefore allowing children to attend school constantly and mothers are able to prepare breakfast and lunch quickly for the children because water is at the doorstep.

Children's clothes and uniforms are now washed by their parents regularly and are clean therefore contributing to good healthy body and mind and indirectly enabling the children to be happy to learn new things every day in school there increasing the education standards of the children."



Rachael Ndaralam -Teacher in Charge - Ndrehet Elementary School



A happy child of Ndrehet Ward having access to water right at the doorstep

23. Community development through livelihoods, lifestyle and microfinance initiatives

Name of organisation	Komoka Association (K1)
Name of project	Healthy Living and Microfinance
Grant Agreement number	L011
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	Western Highlands Province (WHP), Tambul Nebiliyer
Subject of the story	A large grant addressing community development and healthy living, good governance, and microfinance to develop agriculture

The K1 Association is made up of 3 LLG Wards in the Mt. Giluwe LLG of Tambul Nebiliyer District in WHP. The intervention of SPSN funding to support the K1 Association has strengthened and encouraged community participation which has improved the management of the community and attending to issues affecting them.

This was a large grant which funded access to services such as a road and an elementary school, electricity and to their homes which has improved their living standard as well as improving their children's education as they need electricity to study and do their homework. With the electricity mothers can venture in to other business activities such as selling ice blocks and juice.



Vegetables planted from an agriculture credit scheme loan

The microfinance activities were

- Micro Credit Scheme giving members access to assistance to venture into farming, livestock and/or rural village trade store to provide store goods in rural areas where there is no rural outlet.
- Agriculture Credit Scheme giving members access to initiating their very own piggery and vegetable projects which is fully supported by K1.

As with other Component 2 projects the project included governance objectives such as:

- Information dissemination by informing and consulting its members when making decisions on issues or development related aspects such as government policies.
- Developments, decisions or plans within the K1 Association are clearly stated and exact so that accountability and transparency is promoted.
- Gender and social inclusion awareness raising about women, youth, people with disabilities or people living with HIV with more social inclusion and increased livelihoods -
- Planning and budgeting – K1 encourages a collective approach when dealing with its business and especially planning in order to achieve project objectives that will contribute to improve its member's way of life and for accountability.

The Association achieved a milestone by being one of the first Associations in the Western Highlands Province to secure funding directly from any Government arm. During the launching of the Micro Credit Scheme it was declared by the Governor of Western Highlands, the Rt. Hon. Pias Wingti that he will be allocating K200,000 annually for the next 5 years to K1 as '*an admiration of its perseverance and determination to help itself and improve the livelihood of its citizens*'.

24. The power of literacy and life skills training

Name of organisation	Anglicare PNG Inc.
Name of project	Literacy and Life Skills for women, girls, and youths
Grant Agreement number	L16
Component	2. Communities working together to address identified priorities
Location of project	Port Moresby, NCD
Subject of the story	Literacy, life skills, and financial management training changes lives

A partnership between Anglicare and Ginigoada provided literacy training as well as financial management courses and 2 weeks life skill training. When asked what he had learnt one participant replied:

“Under Finance Lessons we learnt cashbook – to record spending, book keeping, to do small business, like giving good chance of money and long life skills as said in Tok Pisin “Mipela lainim long kaikai gutpela kaikai na stap gutpela life long kominiti, lessons mipela lainim i olsem health hygiene, food diet, kaikai 3 pela ol difrent group kaikai” (We learnt to eat good food and live healthy life in the community, the lessons we learnt are like health hygiene, food diet, eat variety of three different food.



He said most of his character and altitude changed. He was a smoker & betel-nut chewer but he quit. He also avoids the street peer groups as he knows they would influence him. He said he is currently employed and at the same time completing other study whilst working. “

One teacher said a good thing she learnt has been *“that most of the street boys enrolled changed their behaviours and most of them received some form of employment in the city. And we as teachers also enlightened our knowledge whilst teaching and further research”.*

Another teacher observed that: *“at first students struggled to catch up but when they read & write it’s joyful to them. It’s like a blind person can see the light. More students are enrolled each semester.*

25. High Profile Bougainville Peace and Reconciliation Ceremony

Name of organisation	Bougainville Peace Building Program (BPBP)
Name of project	Strengthening peace in Bougainville
Grant Agreement number	GASC: 3.03.02
Component	3. Improve local governance in selected geographic areas
Location of project	Koromira, and Sirovai Village, Kokoda COE, Central Bougainville
Subject of the story	Bougainville Peace Building



During the Bougainville Crisis in 1990, four men alleged to have collaborated with the PNG Defence Force, were apprehended and killed by the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA). Among these four men was Joel Naisi from Oria Wisai village in Buin in the Southern Region of Bougainville. He was murdered in Arawa, allegedly on the instructions of Francis Ona.

The murder of Joel Naisy was one of the highest profile cases in Bougainville and remained a source of conflict between communities in the Central & Southern regions. The two communities had never been reunited.

The 'Joel Naisy Committee' was formed to mediate and resolve the outstanding grievances. With technical and logistical support from BPBP, and the involvement of the Seventh Day Adventist church, a major reconciliation was given effect in January 2016 and

peace has returned to the affected villages.

Eric Tompai was a member of the Committee and described what it was like before the mediated reconciliation. *The relationship between the Koianu, Wisai, Oria/Pahui villages and Central was severe. People were living in fear. It was really hard for the women and girls to move around freely. Travelling along the highway at night was difficult because of fear of roadblocks by the victim's relatives.*

'Life was so hard for all of us' said Eric. 'After the reconciliation the people of both communities can move freely, they started making gardens in their land in Oria and even communication between them is growing stronger and better. They can talk freely with each other, unlike in the past. Today you see vehicles moving freely during the night. We really can see peace in the two communities now'.

Hillary Patrick's brother was involved in the killing of Joel Naisy. Hillary told the story of how this had affected life and movement between the villages from the time of the conflict until now. Hillary and his brother are now able to travel safely all the way to Buin to visit the markets.

Ignatius Dinkuna told us that *'before the reconciliation there was no peace between the Koianu and Koromira villagers. People lived in fear every day; you would see that some problems caused are due to the killing of Joel. In fact, the people from Oria, or I'd say in particular the family of Joel, are related to people in Koromira. The very people who were involved in the killing were related in one way or another to Joel Naisy.*

The mediated reconciliation has enabled the families from all sides to acknowledge and forgive each other for the tragedy and for the conflict which continued for so many years after peace was officially declared. It has restored peace and relationships, and freed the relatives and the respective communities to go about their daily lives in peace and safety. It has contributed greatly to restoring peace between the two regions.

26. BPBP service delivery outcome demonstrated through the reconciliation ceremony between Katukuh, Konga and Mukakuru communities

Name of organisation	Bougainville Peace Building Program (BPBP)
Name of project	Bougainville Peace Building
Grant Agreement number	GASC: 3.03.02
Component	3. Improve local governance in selected geographic areas
Location of project	Siwai District, Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB)
Subject of the story	Bougainville Peace Building



It was a historical day for the people of Konga, Rataiku & Mukakuru villages in the Siwai District of South Bougainville. The tensions and divisions arising from the impact of the conflict between the people (from 19 years before) were bridged through the peace and reconciliation process related to 559 unresolved cases. The ceremony was held at the Katukuh Primary School. The peace ceremony was initiated by the people of Katukuh, Konga and the Mukakuru and supported by the ABG, the National Coordinating Office of Bougainville Affairs and BPBP.

The aftermath of the Siwai crisis has been seen and felt by two generations. Those who cannot feel it saw the differences amongst the people. Those who cannot see it felt the tense atmosphere around the people. Innocent lives had been lost and properties were destroyed in the year 1996. There were casualties from all sides of this conflict.

The ceremonial event moved the crowd of more than 500 people. Also present to witness the ceremony were the ARoB Minister for Police and Correctional Services and the Member for Konnou Constituency, Hon. William Masiu, the ARoB Minister for Education and the Member for Ramu, Hon. Thomas Pa'ataku, the AROB Minister for Health and the Member for Bolave Constituency, Hon. Dennis Lokonai. The keynote speaker was the ABG President, Dr. Chief Momis. Others present included representatives from NGOs, the UN, BPBP and other stakeholders.

After 19 years, these people chose to put all differences aside, to seek forgiveness and to find peace with each other. Tears were shed as the victims and the perpetrators shook hands for the first time in over two decades.

27. The outcome of conflict reconciliation between Wiwiaro and Osikoba community

Name of organisation	Bana District Peace and Security Committee
Name of project	Strengthening the peace in Bougainville – Bougainville Peace Building Program (BPBP)
Grant Agreement number	GASC: 3.03.02
Component	3. Improve local governance in selected geographic areas
Location of project	Osikoba village, Lamane East Ward Bolave COE Bana District South B/ville
Subject of the story	Bougainville Peace Building



Village leaders, Peter Tauko & Andrew Meto, declare apologies and join hands to reconcile the two villages

food gardens and forced villagers to re-settle at Takemali, a PNGDF care centre.

After the ceasefire between the Government of PNG and the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA), the Community of Elders in Wiosi village assembly agreed to facilitate a reconciliation ceremony between the two communities involving traditional rituals including:

- The exchange and chewing of betel nuts
- Spitting the red betel nut into a freshly-dug hole
- Placing of a stone into the hole
- Planting of a coconut seed in the hole
- The perpetrators giving shell money to the victim's side.

However, tensions continued between the two villages as the ceremony was never undertaken. The official ceremony in April marked the restoration of peaceful relationships and the formal end of the conflict, finally achieved through ongoing dialogue.

As a result of the reconciliation process, supported through the Bana District Peace and Security Committee:

- Enrolments have increased at Taginare Seventh Day Adventist School and Kogola primary school
- At Bana high school, built after the crisis, the two villages have free movement of children's attendance without fear or intimidation
- Ten students have advanced to tertiary education
- Women from both villages now have easy access to markets at Bana high school and Arawa.

The Bana District Peace and Security Committee, with support from BPBP, facilitated the Wiwiaro and Osikoba reconciliation ceremony on 8th April 2015. The event was attended by 500 people and witnessed by Bougainville Peace Building Program (BPBP) officials. This ceremony marked the end of more than two decades of tension and conflict between the two villages. The history to the conflict goes back to 1991.

In 1991, at the height of the Bougainville Crisis, Andrew Meto organised local youth to provide security for Osikoba Village from acts of lawlessness by the Wiwiaro people in Bana District. Then in 1993, in retaliation for the stealing of domesticated animals, the Osikoba youths, supported by resistance force personnel from Sovele base, raided Wiwiaro Village, destroyed houses and domesticated animals,

28. Counselling services empower individuals in the Eastern Highlands

Name of organisation	Eastern Highlands Provincial Health Authority
Name of project	Eastern Highland Family Support Centre
Grant Agreement number	GASC: 3.02.03
Component	3. Improve local governance in selected geographic areas
Location of project	Goroka
Subject of the story	Family and Sexual Violence services



Ms Elsie Kamong worked as a nurse at the emergency unit at the Goroka Base Hospital and hails from Simbu province. She is married with four children and lived with her husband for nearly 18 years who was often violent.

Elsie describes what it was like for her and the impact of violence on her health and her life.

"I am often suppressed and depressed by my husband. We have arguments that lead to fights which end up with me having bruises and my house not in order. I often have this worrying look on me. I always keep to myself and don't talk others, my self-esteem was very low and I did not have self-confidence to talk to people. Because of this problem, I developed severe chest infection and was rushed 3 times to the intensive care unit at the hospital between 2005 to 2006," Elsie said.

Sr. Jonduo is a senior person at the unit who works with domestic violence survivors providing medical crisis services and counselling. She observed that Elsie's work performance was dropping. Sr. Jonduo established casual talking to more intense talking, and eventually to counselling with Sr. Elsie about the violence and what options Elise had to change her situation, with support.

The counselling really empowered Sr. Elsie and led her to make a firm decision to go for further studies and to graduate with a bachelor degree in nursing.

'I am open and confident to talk to people and started making decisions at home. My husband saw my changed attitudes and approaches to standing up against his violent ways which led him to hide my certificates' Elsie said. But she didn't give up.

Elsie then took him to court for the first time; he returned the papers and made up his mind to leave the relationship. He told Elsie *'you don't need me anymore, you have taken that chair off from me, I am leaving.* That is how he left.

Elsie and her children now enjoy life, in safety, that they never have enjoyed in the past. Elsie has been promoted to a senior nursing officer within the emergency unit as Emergency Specialist Nursing Officer.

29. The outcome of the construction of a footbridge over the Lamari river

Name of organisation	CARE International
Name of project	Integrated Community Development Program (ICDP)
Grant Agreement number	GAI.1.09.01
Component	3. Improve local governance in selected geographic areas
Location of project	Lamari LLG, Obura Wonenera District, Eastern Highlands Province (EHP)
Subject of the story	Safer access to basic services and markets

In Obura Wonenera District, Eastern Highlands Province (EHP) CARE took the lead in delivering ward planning training at the ward level, supporting its roll out and facilitating the process through to the LLG Planning process. Activities following the planning in the District reportedly led to increased access to education, village court services, information on improved health and hygiene practices, safer footbridges, sources of protein (namely fish) and improved coffee husbandry practices and marketing opportunities have been enhanced. SPSN funding was part of the overall ICDP budget. One of the notable elements of ICDP was construction of a number of footbridges leveraging both District and Provincial funding. The footbridges significantly improved access to health and education facilities, farms and markets. This is the story of the difference it made to one man, his family and his village.

Joshua is from Motokara village, Ward 1 of Lamari LLG and is a direct beneficiary of the Motokara footbridge. Three times Joshua nearly drowned in the flooded Lamari River which has claimed lives, including women and children. Joshua was first carried away by the river when he was a small boy on his way to school. After he was married, he was again swept down the river while crossing with his load of coffee. He shares the sentiments of thousands of people, young and old, male and female from Motokara who are very thankful for the new Motoraka footbridge. Joshua told of three people whose bodies were never recovered after being washed away by the flooded Lamari river.

Another three, developed some sort of illness after being carried by the flood, he said. One of the three people has since died and two are still living with the illness which they refer to as “Sik bilong wara” (sickness belonging to the river). Speaking in tok pisin Joshua told us:

‘Mi tok tenkyu long yupela Care lo kam na mekim dispel footbridge. Mi ting olsem bai mipela stap olsem bipo taim we gavaman ino luksave lo mipela. Planti blo mipela lus long wara na nau mipela gat dispel bris’ (‘I say thank you to Care for coming and making this footbridge. I thought we would remain the same like before when the government didn’t recognise our needs. Many of us have been lost to the river, but now we have this bridge)’.



One of several footbridges built in Obura Wonenera district following Ward planning in ICDP with money from government

Thank you again he went on to say: *‘you came in and met this big need of ours. This bridge will help us, and our children and their children for a very long time. No one will lose their lives and we will be able to carry heavy loads and cross the river, even if its flood’*

30. The outcome of community mobilising activities for Family and Sexual Violence

Name of organisation	FHI 360
Name of project	KLOM
Grant Agreement number	GASC.4.08.01
Component	3. Improve local governance in selected geographic areas
Subject of the story	The outcome of visitation and counselling of advocates helps make changes in the violent relationship
Location of project	Hagen



Mrs Anita Komali is 25 years, a young mother of two children and is from Southern Highlands. She married in 2010 and during the years of her marriage she endured family and sexual violence.

Describing what her life was like she said:

'Mi na man blon mi save pait long ol liklik, liklik ol samting nating, mitupela live unbalance life. Mi no save long ol decision em i save wokim long moni, lo ol liklik ol samting yumi gat. Bipo, taim kaikai ino kuk, sauce pan save pairap long het blo mi.' (My husband and I fight over very little things, our family lived an unbalanced life. I have no idea of decision making on financial budgeting, or on anything that we own. In the past when the food is not ready, the saucepan lands on my head).

When Anita was being beaten she was warned by her husband not to seek help. He would then watch her to make sure she didn't ask for help. No one came to her assistance because the husband

was very violent and threatened people in the community. Their two children ran away to the neighbours' houses and slept with them when there was a fight at home.

In 2015 a community mobiliser counselled Anita. Following a number of visits, Anita gained the confidence to talk to her husband.

Anita invited the community mobiliser to talk to her husband about the law, which they did.

The intervention worked. Anita said *"he is scared of going to prison and he has changed (em poret long go kalabus na em senis)*. Anita describes what her life is like now.

'The family is slowing coming together, we budget and make decision together at a slower pace (femili sindaun gut na kamapim tingting wantaim long budget na ol narapela samting isi isi'

'He cooks and sometime we do it together and eat together (em kuk na mipela kuk wantaim, kaikai wantaim)'

'The children have said their Dad's attitude has changed (Ol pikinini save tok daddy pasin blo em senis'

Anita is happy with the community mobiliser's approach and said *'if it was not for the community mobiliser, I don't know what my life would be like.'*

31. Awareness of gender-based violence has increased knowledge and understanding of Human Rights

Name of organisation	Family Health International (FHI) 360
Name of project	Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri (KLOM)
Grant Agreement number	GASC.4.08.01
Component	3. Improve local governance in selected geographic areas
Location of project	Hagen
Subject of the story	Raising awareness of gender-based violence

The Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri (KLOM) Project funded by SPSN provided around 7 million kina to address violence against women and girls in Western Highlands and Sandaun Provinces. The project aimed to increase awareness of gender-based violence, and to increase knowledge about human rights through mass awareness activities.

Over the course of the project 18,940 women and 24,010 men received awareness on family and sexual violence and human rights, including about bride price payment conflicts and issues, and alcohol and violence. They did this in participatory ways by holding community debates and discussions, and through radio panel discussions. These mass awareness events would sometimes attract hundreds of people to attend a community discussion held in open venues in local villages. Action Groups were created and Action Group members often led many of these activities.

Demand for support services has increased and at the end of the project 305 survivors a month were receiving clinical and psychological services at the Western Highlands and Sandaun Provincial Health Authorities Family Support Centres.



People gathering at a community debate organized with KLOM sites in Western Highlands Province – with action group members and the community

32. The outcome of support to Manus Hockey Team which gives players opportunities to participate in national sporting events

Name of organisation	Manus Hockey Association
Name of project	Manus Sports Hockey
Grant Agreement number	MSCD02
Component	3. Improve local governance in selected geographic areas
Location of project	Loirengau, Manus Province
Subject of the story	Access to sporting facilities empowers youth



Ponderelei Polaiap is 28 years old and from Meuk, Balopa LLG of Manus Province. He comes from a family of six (6) and his father, Popei Ponderelei, is the current secretary of the Manus Provincial Hockey Association.

Ponderelei's first serious involvement in hockey started in 2007, after his Grade 12 examination. He was selected to represent the Manus Hockey team in the PNG Games in Goroka. The team won a bronze medal. Since then his team represented Manus in the 2009 and 2012 PNG games and won medals in the competitions

The Manus hockey team said the preparation for the 2014 PNG Games, in Lae, was the best compared to previous years because of the support each of the sixteen active sporting codes on Manus had received

from the Manus Sports Office, in partnership with SPSN.

Ponderelei said *'the hockey team consisted of unemployed youths, whom at most time give up along the way as they are not able to meet affiliation fees, travel costs into town for trainings etc. The association also faced problems with the lack of sporting equipment. They had limited equipment, which was not of good quality. So at times the team would use cricket bats as a hockey stick to play. He continued to say'*

'The funding that was given in 2014 was truly a morale booster. For the first time, the team had enough, proper quality equipment to use for training. Players became committed, as they were getting bus fares and allowances to attend trainings, and the standard of the game was raised to a whole new level.'

Four players from Manus Hockey Association were selected in the PNG team for the 2015 Pacific Games in 2015.

Reflecting on his experience *'Ponderelei said "Mi hamamas tru olsem Hockey em kisim mi i go long planti hap lo PNG, na tu long Australia, wanpla ples we mi no ting mi bai no inap lukim long em. Mi lainim planti nupla techniques bilong pilai hockey na professional standard blong game, we nau long Manus yet, ol I makim mi captain bilong hockey team. Mi tok bikpela tenyu tru igo lo SPSN lo sapot em i bin givim lo hockey. Sapos PNG Hoickey federation is luksave long mi, mi bai amaspla lo representim PNG long sampla more years before mi retire. Mi laikim hockey code i mas i stap alive.'* ("Translated: *I am very happy about the hockey sport as it has taken me to many parts of PNG and to Australia, I didn't think I will ever go to Australia and because of this game it has made me visit this country. I have learnt a lot of new hockey techniques and professional standard of this game during my training. Because of the skills I have acquired I am appointed the Captain of Manus hockey team. My big thank you goes to SPSN for supporting this game.*

He further said: *'I am willing to represent PNG for some more years before I could retire if the PNG Hockey Federation takes care of my welfare. I want to see hockey to be alive as a sport'*.

33. Australian indigenous development model trialled in PNG in Western Province

Name of organisation	Reef and Rainforest Research Centre (RRRC) Treaty Villages
Name of project	WASH
Grant Agreement number	GASC: 3:7:1
Component	3. Improve local governance in selected geographic areas
Location of project	Daru, Western Province
Subject of the story	Community Capacity Development



Photo: Community rangers from Western Province attending a training session

An indigenous development model trialled in northern Australia is being piloted as a partnership with PNG in Western Province.

Based on the 'Community Ranger' approach in northern Australia, the *Treaty Village Resilience Program* implemented by the Reef and Rainforest Research Centre (RRRC) is training rangers in Western Province to act as community workers who identify local development needs and assist with implementing small-scale development projects.

Western Province is a highly challenging environment. The Treaty Villages that border the Torres Strait are situated in lowland plains which often experience seasonal flooding or extended drought, high water tables, extreme coastal erosion, and sea level rise. A lack of services compounds these difficulties.

The program has trained 52 rangers in four pilot villages (40 men and 12 women) at a purpose-built facility on Poah Island near Mabaduan. An initial focus of the work has been to deliver clean water to villages.

The rangers have helped deliver an additional 1 million litres of water capacity in their local communities and have received training in the repair and construction of improved water storage facilities. Rangers also undertake outreach and education services and have delivered sanitation training.

34. Assistive devices can lead to social inclusion and going to school

Name of organisation	NBDP in Partnership with NOPS
Name of project	Distribution of Assistive Device
Grant Agreement number	GASC 4.11.1
Component	4. Strengthened collaboration and networks of stakeholders for the promotion of democratic governance
Location of project	ENB Province, Kokopo, Bitapaka Ward/LLG, Tavui #2 village
Subject of the story	Disability and social inclusion



Six year old Martina was born with a stiff neck that leaned to her left side. Upon growing up, her peers usually teased her and made fun of her neck. *“Mi no save pilai wantaim ol gels bikos ol save tok pilai long mi na bagarapim mi tu,”* (I don't play with girls because they tease and say mean things to me) said Martina.

According to Martina's father, the Callan Services Officers came to the community and started giving out devices to PWDs that prompted him to ask one of the officers if they would help Martina and whether there were devices that would help improve her leaning neck. They came and assessed her condition and issued a neck brace to Martina.

After receiving the device Martina started to move her neck freely and the position also improved. When Martina was asked how the device helped her she responded saying: *“Nau mi save go na pilai wantaim ol gels na ol no save tok pilai long mi. Na tu, papa bilong mi askim sapos mi laik go long skul mi hariap turu tok yes bikos nek bilong mi orait pinis na mi save olsem ol sumatin bai nonap bagrapim mi bikos mi wankain olsem ol.”*

“Now I am able to play with the girls and they don't tease me anymore. When my father asked if I wanted to go to school, I quickly responded yes because my neck is normal again and I know for sure that the students will not ridicule me as I am just as normal as them.”

35. Road to success and social inclusion on 'two wheels and four legs'

Name of organisation	NBDP in Partnership with NOPS
Name of project	Distribution of Assistive Device
Grant Agreement number	GASC 4.11.1
Component	4. Strengthened collaboration and networks of stakeholders for the promotion of democratic governance
Location of project	Madang Province, Madang District, LLG Ward – Madang, Karangket Village
Subject of the story	Disability, assistive devices, and education opportunities



My name is Gabriel Pahren and I am 19 years old and in Grade 8.

"I was born a normal and abled person however, five years into my young life I was hit on my back by a falling dry coconut that fractured my spinal cord to end my ability to walk. Growing up after this tragic accident was not as appealing as I wanted it to be as I was terribly affected not only physically but worse still mentally and emotionally.

After receiving my axillary crutches and wheel chair from the Madang Creative Self Help Centre, I deemed this was the turning point in my life. I used the crutches to get to town, as it is more convenient getting on the boat to get to town while my wheel chair is used in the village only. The devices made me more determined, motivated and in a general sense, my self-esteem and confidence to be someone important and respectable in future was boosted. In fact I tend to think that I have already achieved that as I receive these from my community.

Because of my improved mobility, participation and my positive attitude, I have touched the hearts and changed the mindset of my community – Karangket Island.

Skul stap long we liklik long haus olsem 1.5 km nambaut olsem na ol lain lo kominiti i wok bung long stretim rot blo mi long go long skul wantaim wheel chair blo mi. Em olsem na ol Komuniti rasuim ol traipia ston na katim na rausim ol ruts blo ol diwai tu." "Nau mi save go lo skul na mi pilim olsem displa em bikpla samtin lo laip blo mi. (My school is about 1.5 km from where I live and because of this, the community have supported me by uprooting tree stumps, removing rocks and make a pathway for me so that I can have access to the school. I am able to attend school which has added value to my life. I am also an active student in class and have also started to participate in community activities such as playing instruments in church services).

In future, I aspire to be an expert in Information technology. The most important lesson I learnt in life is we can earn respect and touch lives by living positively no matter what barriers we have and have faced".

36. Women's Economic Empowerment in the Coffee Industry, Papua New Guinea

Name of organisation	CARE Australia
Name of project	Women's Economic Empowerment in the Coffee Industry, Papua New Guinea
Grant Agreement number	GASC 4.12.1
Component	4. Strengthened collaboration and networks of stakeholders for the promotion of democratic governance
Location of project	Eastern Highlands Province
Subject of the story	Women's economic empowerment and men's behaviour change in the Coffee Industry

Dell Kohe is from the Eastern Highlands Province in PNG. He works with Sustainable Management Services as the head extension trainer. His tasks include maintaining coffee certification standards through providing training on coffee husbandry practices, conducting coffee inspections and undertaking farmer registrations. Dell has undergone a number of partner trainings provided by CARE.



With the CARE trainings that were implemented, the Gender Equity training and equal participation stood out. In general all participants thought that simply bringing men, women and children together was gender equity. *"After going through the training I realised that it is more than this – it is how actively each person participates in activities; how individuals are encouraged to contribute ideas and their own views and opinions; and how these views and opinions are valued and considered by others. Gender equity means involving everybody in a meaningful way in all activities."*

The training has benefited Dell both in his personal and professional life. The trainings have helped him understand how to make budgets and how to improve his decision-making. Previously, he was reckless with his job but he then understood that it was his main income generating source which led him to take care of his job and put in more effort.

His behaviour towards his wife and in the household in general has also changed. *"I ask her opinions more often and try to help out more as I now understand her workloads better. Initially this was difficult because it was new for me but I am gradually moving along with these changes. My wife also attended the Family Business Management training with me and I have seen some changes in her attitudes and behaviour. She has been coming more often to share her opinions and ask me about my views on certain household activities, and she is happy to become more active in decision making in the household,"* Dell said.

He admits that after going through these trainings he has come to really see the importance in having men support women's better quality participation in the coffee industry. The importance was something he came to realise because he himself does not ask for assistance from his own family. His idea is that he needs to deliver more Family Business Management Training to coffee farming communities in order to increase women's participation in the coffee industry.

"What I am now mostly looking forward to after the CARE trainings is imparting to coffee farmers the importance of gender equity and women's participation in coffee, and that men must better value the work that their wives and daughters do. After all, the involvement of both men and women helps to improve our business performance, which increases our production, income and leads to prosperity. This is the biggest and important goal and we are on the right track," Dell concludes.

37. The Power of Working Together: Collaboration, networking and partnership in the disability sector

Name of organisation	NBDP in partnership with NOPS
Name of project	Distribution of Assistive Device
Grant Agreement number	GASC 4.11.1
Component	4. Strengthened collaboration and networks of stakeholders for the promotion of democratic governance.
Location of project	East New Britain Province, Kokopo District, Bitapaka LLG, Katakatai Village.
Subject of the story	Collaboration, networking and partnership has improved service delivery and social inclusion.



Henry Lao is the Senior Teacher for Special Education Resource Centre (SERC) with Callan Services in Kokopo, East New Britain Province. He is 40 years old and has had his capacity built in Basic Wheel Chair Service Provision and Provision of Assistive Devices Trainings in which he found the training applicable to the distribution of the devices to people with disabilities (PWDs).

He indicated that the level of networking and collaboration among key stakeholders, partners, Disabled Persons Organisations and the Government from the Provincial level down to the recipients and their surrounding communities in East New Britain has strongly improved.

Henry said, *“Because of the collaborative efforts and improvement in consistent networking the project has improved its service delivery to the people with disabilities. This project has also enabled the province to draft a Provincial Policy for the PWDs by the East New Britain Provincial Community Development Department which is a milestone for us.”*

Henry goes on to say that because of the strengthened and improved networks and collaboration there is a general improvement in the quality of lives for PWDs. This involves PWDs with improved mobility, participation and access to services. The catalyst to this huge milestone is the distribution of the assistive devices for free and has enabled effective services delivery, awareness for the rights of PWDs and social inclusion.

“Our challenge in the province right now is making the existing infrastructures accessible and conducive to PWDs and the sustainability of this initiative. After the devices have run out what will happen next is the question that has no answer yet.”

He hopes that because of the involvement of the Provincial Government to address the needs of PWDs, this project will and must continue.

38. Support for Highland's Women's Human Rights Defenders Network and Repatriation Research

Name of organisation	Oxfam International (Partner – Kup Women for Peace KWP)
Name of project	Support for Highlands Women's Human Rights Defenders' Network and Repatriation Research
Grant Agreement number	GASC 4.15.1
Component	4. Strengthened collaboration and networks of stakeholders for the promotion of democratic governance
Location of project	Kerowagi, Simbu Province
Subject of the story	Family and Sexual Violence service networks and human rights

Kerowagi Task Force Commander, Simbu Province



Peter Lari is a police officer working at the Kerowagi Police Station. He is the Commander of the Kerowagi Task Force (KTF) which responds to emergency cases relating to sorcery and violence against women and children. The KTF is part of a Rapid Response Team (RRT) comprising NGO groups, police and other organisations. The RRT was established by Kup Women for Peace (KWP) with support from Oxfam.

“My role is to attend to women in trouble in the communities and drop them (the victims of abuse) with the KWP who then search for ways to repatriate them, take them to the hospital for those who require medical attention.” Peter responds to cases where the victim faces a life and death situation – *“That’s how I support the victims,”* Peter Lari said.

Peter not only responds to the situation of the women, he tries to arrest the perpetrators of abuse and prosecute them.

“I am quite happy with the support that KWP gives. We the police always face logistical issues such as fuel shortage, communication barriers and allowances. These are the necessities that assist us to do our job well, they help us get around maintaining Law and Order and also assisting this partnership which has so far worked well,” said Peter.

Research undertaken as part of this project found that this initiative is producing great results because previously violence was viewed by the communities as part of life and was condoned and many people have lost their lives as a result.

Looking back a year from this project's outset, people are recognising the work that this team does and they are starting to appreciate the importance and value of women and are beginning to make their voices heard. In doing so, the police caseload has increased with many people reporting cases and more and more clients coming forward with complaints of violence. .

The response has been good and the project has been saving many lives, rescuing them from situations of violence and they will continue to do that. Peter says 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”*. .

39. Young Agent for Positive Change – Equal Playing Field

Name of organisation	Plan International - Sports
Name of project	Equal Playing Field
Grant Agreement number	GASC 4.24.1
Component	4. Strengthened collaboration and networks of stakeholders for the promotion of democratic governance
Location of project	Port Moresby
Subject of the story	Sport for Development and Family and Sexual Violence



Equal Playing Field (EPF) uses sport of all kinds to promote gender equality and end violence against women and girls.

EPF's vision is for 'safe homes, happy families, strong communities'. EPF is founded on the belief that violence against women is preventable, and that open and honest discussions about gender equality and respectful relationships during adolescence have the power to change the attitudes and behaviours that allow violence against women to occur.

While EPF programs and advocacy initiatives reach men, women, boys and girls, the organisation has a specific focus on working with men and boys to define healthy, positive and non-violent expressions of masculinity.

Janet is a Grade 7 student attending Gerehu Primary School. She participated in the EPF for students program when the organisation carried out its interventions in her school. These were her responses towards the intervention:

"Week one of intervention was my favourite week because we discussed the factors that make up a good and a bad relationship.

Some of the topics, key messages and ideas we learnt in the Equal Playing Field Program were;

- *Walk and Talk (week four of the EPF program, students were able to develop a support network of people they can ask for help if they needed it),*
- *Respectful behaviours and setting personal boundaries (week five of the EPF program, students were able to articulate at least one of their personal boundaries to keep them safe by deciding what is and isn't okay).*

The biggest changes I've seen from my classmates/other students in the EPF program is respect.

Before Equal Playing Field came to our school, students openly swore at each other but that is slowly changing. Personally I was (before the EPF program came to Gerehu Primary School) ignorant, arrogant and I never respected my peers. I am now beginning to have a different approach to my fellow friends. The most significant change is respecting others. When you are respectful, people will respect you in return and it is important that it must start at home. The program has helped the students recall their actions and bad behaviours and hold others accountable for their actions. They are becoming better students now and I am confident the students can change for the better when they put what they have learnt into action."

40. A woman empowered in a male dominated sport

Name of organisation	National Rugby League
Name of project	League Bilong Laif
Grant Agreement number	GASC 4.15.1
Component	4. Strengthened collaboration and networks of stakeholders for the promotion of democratic governance
Location of project	Papua New Guinea (PNG)
Subject of the story	Gender and Sport for development



Cathy Neap is the Game Development Officer with the National Rugby League Organisation in PNG. She is playing a leading role in a sporting code traditionally dominated by men. The program has empowered Cathy and other women who now lead activities that previously were considered to be for men. The League Bilong Laif (LBL) program has allowed them to build skills in many aspects of life. It has enabled them to be good role models.

From a professional and personal development perspective, the program has built her capacity as a LBL Development Officer to speak in public on important issues such as gender equality and violence against women and girls. She has gained more confidence and become more comfortable in taking the lead in school-based outreach work.

The challenges she encountered included confronting stigma associated with the view that rugby league is a man's game. She did coaching of women's Rugby League teams in the National Capital District (NCD) with more women stepping forward to join the rugby league movement in PNG as players, staff and team administrators, and ultimately changing people's mindset.

"As a sport for development program, LBL has been able to reach out to our target audience effectively as rugby league is so strongly supported in PNG and people now see it is a great development tool to use in the community to highlight important issues and bring about positive behavioural change.

This program has empowered me to achieve my coaching dream, help develop me as a professional woman and a good role model, and meet people I never thought I would meet. After achieving all these, I realise that our male counterparts also play an important role in empowering women, and programs like this bring together good men that will empower more females," said Cathy.

LBL has seen positive outcomes in the empowerment of females of all ages, achieved through the employment of female sport development officers and also a number of female casual staff who assisted us with delivering LBL to schools which want to be part of the program after seeing how the program had empowered female staff to aspire to greater things in life".

41. Capacity built in Financial Sustainability Training

Name of organisation	United Church, Church Partnership Program Project Coordinator with Amaka Consulting
Name of project	Financial Sustainability Training
Grant Agreement number	GAI: 5.4.1
Component	5. Strengthened human capital of men and women for the practice of democratic governance
Location of project	Port Moresby
Subject of the story	Good Governance capacity built through Financial Sustainability



SPSN outsourced its suite of training programs to registered training organisations (RTOs). The Financial Sustainability training was conducted by the Amaka Small Business Consultation in Port Moresby during August of 2015. This training was specifically offered to staff in Key Partner organisations from SPSN Component 1 because of concerns about their long-term financial sustainability - with the economic downturn affecting government funding levels. The training was also open to staff from other CSOs.

Albertine Kabaru was one of the 24 participants who successfully completed the three day financial sustainability training and mentoring program. The program shared and taught different fund raising strategies and principles of good planning and budgeting. Albertine said her knowledge was increased as a result of the training. When she was interviewed her response to the training was:

'Financial sustainability is not only about being able to maintain financial capacity overtime. It is about being able to allocate the financial resources appropriately and in a timely manner, and to be able to deliver products and services at the market price that covers expenses and generates profit while at the same time, being able to gauge the organisation's, net income (expense – income), liquidity (the cash available to pay bills) and solvency (the relationship of assets, debt and liabilities)'.

After the training she is not only applying the skills she learnt at the work place but also wants to use these skills in her own business in the future.

42. Humble beginnings: The story of Mary Muru - A community development worker now able to undertake research

Name of organisation	Community Development Worker (CDW) Association
Name of project	Community Development Worker (CDW) Training
Grant Agreement number	GAI: 5.02.01
Component	5. Strengthened human capital of men and women for the practice of democratic governance
Location of project	Central and Milne Bay
Subject of the story	Capacity Development



Mary Muru is 55 years old and still has the heart to develop PNG's communities in any way she can. Before getting involved with SPSN in 2011 as a CDW, she worked for various community projects from 2005-2010.

Mary attended all of the CDW training provided by SPSN and she has since been engaged by SPSN to do monitoring visits to the small grants project sites in Central and Milne Bay Provinces. *"The training given by SPSN is of good quality."*

"The skills and knowledge that I have gained as a result of these trainings I have applied upon SPSN's requests. The trainings have strengthened my capacity, has enabled me to be critical in my judgement and generally my skills in

community development work has improved immensely. I am now able to conduct my own research by utilising the skills taught to me."

Currently Mary is doing research to submit a Paper addressing Adult and Numeracy skills trainings for Women, Youth and children from her community in Sogeri. *"I have this dream to ensure that Men, Women and Children of Sogeri Plateau lives will be improved in relation to literacy."*

She is thankful that she came across SPSN and says:

"SPSN is one of the best Programs I engaged in. SPSN has reached the unreachable and has made people from all walks of life feel important. They have done tremendous work for Papua New Guinea. Most importantly, SPSN has made me realize the incredible potential that I never realized I had. As a result I am doing things to look for opportunities to develop my community of Sogeri."

43. Monitoring and Evaluation skills used by a government officer

Name of organisation	Community Development Division, Morobe
Name of project	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Training
Grant Agreement number	GAI.5.03.01
Component	5. Strengthened human capital of men and women for the practice of democratic governance
Location of project	Bundum, Lae, Morobe Province
Subject of the story	Capacity Development



Christine Upaiga graduated from social work at University of PNG (UPNG) and has worked at Morobe Province's Community Development Division for over 3 years, since 2012.

Christine worked as a community development officer (CDO) before being promoted to Family Welfare and Child Protection Officer.

After attending the SPSN supported Provincial M&E training for Morobe in 2014, Christine came back and tried practicing what she has learnt at her work place. The training was organised in a user friendly, project related and practical manner. Two days of the course was on theory and then the participants travelled to project sites for actual

monitoring work, coming back for debriefing and writing the final project monitoring report.

Christine said:

"The two most important benefits for me after attending the training and engaging with SPSN, was firstly the skills and knowledge on M&E has greatly improved my work performance that led to recognition and promotion in my job in 2015. Secondly, after promotion to look after the Family Welfare and Child Protection Desk, I now work closely with SPSN Community Development Workers, networks and partners in the Province to carry out my duties effectively. My job involves counselling, supporting and working closely with City mission and Haus Ruth Safe House to provide service to many mothers and children who are victims of violence.

44. Monitoring training has empowered a Community Development Worker to move up the ladder to a job as a Civil Society Organisation Director

Name of organisation	CDW – EHP
Name of project	CDW Highlands training
Grant Agreement number	GAI: 5.02.01
Component	5. Strengthened human capital of men and women for the practice of democratic governance
Location of project	Mt Hagen
Subject of the story	Capacity Development - Empowered to lead a CSO as a director

Ms. Eriko Fufurefa is from Henganofi in the Eastern Highlands Province (EHP) and lives with her children at Banana block near Goroka town.

She is a very strong women advocate in EHP but before getting into the arena of development work she was introduced to the SPSN training on Monitoring and Evaluation. This was when and where she was trained and attached as CDW under the Community Development Scheme, Democratic Governance Transition Program, and SPSN. Eriko mastered the skills of developing M&E plans.

Now Erika is the Director of Kuswa Women's Association that does a lot of work on sorcery cases and advocates against violence against women.



Example of materials from the CDW Monitoring training: **Session 2**
Participants will be able to conduct community entry and organising activities

She said,

'Look at the M&E plans of this organisation, this is the knowledge I have gained from SPSN trainings. I am using this knowledge to do the CSO input and output plans, and write monitoring reports.

I am grateful to have this skill. It has boosted my level of networking and other CSOs know the kind of work I do'.

45. Community Development worker's trainings are very powerful tool for many CDWs

Name of organisation	SPSN – Manus office
Name of project	CDW training
Grant Agreement number	GAI: 5.02.01
Component	5. Strengthened human capital of men and women for the practice of democratic governance
Location of project	Manus Province
Subject of the story	Community Development Worker Capacity Building and community development



Judy Karawa started in 2002 as a field worker engaged with the Manus Community Development Service Core Group during the PNG Community Development Scheme era.

Then came Democratic Governance Program – Transition Phase (DGTP) the name changed from 'field worker' to 'Community Development Worker (CDW)'. At the end of DGTP, Manus Core group ceased and she became a freelance CDW contracted by SPSN up until April 2015.

In mid-2015, she applied for an administration assistant position with SPSN and was offered the job and since then has been based within the

Manus Support for Community Development office.

'I was privileged to have been trained as a CDW and over the years have gained valuable knowledge and skills that equipped me to contribute back to the communities.'

These skills and knowledge are also put to good use in my current role as a SPSN staff member. I am one of the level 3 CDWs and an assessor with National Apprenticeship and Trade Testing Board (NATTB) which is the highest level of CDW standard. I am grateful to SPSN and the previous programs for this opportunity.

With the current SPSN program coming to an end, I know that I will return back to my community to make use of the CDW skills, and experiences I have to continue to serve my community, province and country'.

46. Community Development Work recognised and respected in the community – life changing opportunities

Name of organisation	Community Development Workers (CDW) – Simbu
Name of project	CDW Highlands training
Grant Agreement number	GAI: 5.02.01
Component	5. Strengthened human capital of men and women for the practice of democratic governance
Location of project	Mt Hagen
Subject of the story	Capacity Development



Michael Kigl is from Kerowagi in Simbu Province where he lived a subsistence village life in rocky country - life was hard. He completed his high school certificate in 1980 at Kerowagi High School.

Michael had to work hard for many years to find food and money to pay for his children's school fees. Then Michael had the opportunity to be trained as a CDW under the Community Development Scheme and later the Democratic Governance Transition Program.

Michael had no skills in planning, organising and coordinating or how to deal with

community issues back then. However, after attending the CDW trainings and assessments and gaining level 2, Michael said

"I acquired very useful knowledge and skills and over the years built myself to become one of the experienced CDWs during the whole 6 years of the SPSN program.

I have been sought by SPSN to assist in many field works and in return received fees and allowances that have greatly helped build my status as a leader in my community.

The important change for me is that I am now being recognised and respected as a leader in my community, Kerowagi district and the Simbu Province. This recognition and respect comes with a responsibility and I plan to continue to serve my community and district as a leader and a community development worker, using those skills that I have gained over the years as a CDW."

47. Outcome of CDW training has led to work in the mining industry

Name of organisation	Melanesia Training Institute
Name of project	Community Development worker (CDW) training
Grant Agreement number	GAI: 5.05.01
Component	5. Strengthened human capital of men and women for the practice of democratic governance
Location of project	Momase Training - Lae
Subject of the story	CDW training empowered CDWs to work in the Private Sector



SPSN had been working within the National Apprenticeship and Trade Testing Board (NATTB) towards accreditation for Community Development Workers (CDWs). But this scheme fell through and SPSN moved to outsource the CDW training. The Melanesian Training Institute was contracted to conduct accreditation training for CDWs – some existing CDWs – including CDWs whose accreditation records had been lost and some new people wanting to train to be a CDW.

'My name is Remie Numbos and I am one of the senior CDW in East Sepik Province.

CDW training has not only enabled me to assist with SPSN projects but has equipped me with relevant skills to assist in other government projects and companies.

Currently I am doing some community facilitation work in Lihir. My training and assessment certificate got lost when NATTB computer crashed so the current training certificate received from Melanesia Training Institute will help boost my confidence in community development facilitation'.

48. Economic Empowerment Training with a Registered Training Organisation

Name of organisation	Baptist Union and Amaka Consulting
Name of project	Economic empowerment training
Grant Agreement number	GAI 5.09.01
Component	5. Strengthened human capital of men and women for the practice of democratic governance
Location of project	Port Moresby
Subject of the story	Economic empowerment training



Baptist Union of PNG (BUPNG) was granted funds to implement the activity of Economic Empowerment Training. BUPNG engaged Amaka training consultants and certified trainers to co-facilitate with staff from the Baptist Union. A range of teaching methodologies were employed throughout the training including: answering questions in groups; giving presentations to explain new information and ideas to each other; plenary discussions to obtain participants views and opinions, group activities to enable participants to work with one another, role plays and case studies.

The trainers organised pre- and post- workshop tests to gauge the

knowledge of participants on the topic before and after the training in order to know to what extent participants increased their knowledge during the 3 day training.

- At the beginning of the workshop, the participants were asked to answer a series of questions regarding their understanding of certain content of the training program to rate their level of knowledge and skills before the training.
- The same pre-test questionnaires were used in the post-workshop test. Out of 30 participants, 28 responded to the post-test. The trainers reported that the results showed that the participants increased understanding on the test by nearly 50%.

This training evaluation showed that the participants had less skills and knowledge about business when answering the pre-test questions, and had high confidence in analysing and judging questionnaires when they answered post-test questions. At the conclusion of the training participants received a Certificate of Attainment.

After the evaluation of the course it was decided that a one-week course would be more effective for participants with low-level skills at the start of the training.

Appendix C

SPSN Documents and Reports

Appendix C SPSN Documents and Reports

1. Major documents

- SPSN Program Design Document (2010)
- SPSN Annual Plans (2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014/15, 2015/16)
- SPSN Communications Strategy (2014)
- SPSN Component 2 Grant documents (2011)
- SPSN Governing Bodies (LGC and NGC Terms of Reference) (2011)
- SPSN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (2010)
- SPSN Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline (2014)
- SPSN Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2016)
- SPSN Six Month Progress Reports (2010 to 2015)
- Independent Review of two Democratic Governance Programs in PNG – SPSN and CPP (Mid -Term Report) (2013)
- SPSN Geographic Strategy (2011)
- SPSN Field Office Strategy (2012)
- SPSN Ward Planning documents (2010 - 2013)
- SPSN Newsletters (various)
- SPSN Internal Evaluation Report (internal draft) (2014)
- National Disability Policy (2015)
- SPSN Handover Reports (2013, 2016 (Feb), 2016 (May))
- SPSN Transition Report (2016)
- SPSN Completion Report (not available until July 2016)

2. Contracted studies by STAs

- SPSN Whole of Program Performance Review (2016)
- An Assessment of the NBC/ABC/DFAT Media Development Initiative 2010-2015 – Component 1 (2015)
- SPSN CDW competency based training materials – Component 5 (2013)
- Review of SPSN Component 1 Performance – Component 1 (2016)
- Final Review of the Building Resilience in Treaty Villages Project – Component 3 (2016)
- Independent Review of the Bougainville Peace Building Project (BPBP) – Component 3 (2016)
- CDD concept Note Final (2015)

3. Partner evaluation studies funded by SPSN

Component 1

- Transparency International (TIPNG) Election 2012 Observer Report (2013)
- TIPNG – PNG understanding of Corruption Survey Report (2013)
- Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC) – Report on National and Regional Development Forums (2012, 2013, 2014, 2015)

Component 3

- CARE Integrated Community Development PNG project – Evaluation Report (2014)
- CARE Tinputz Village Assembly Strengthening – Evaluation Report (2014)

Component 4

- M&E conducted on Mobility Project (disability) (Motivation Australia) (2016)
- Review of Inclusive Development in post-conflict Bougainville and Rural Service Delivery LLG projects - Final report (Tanorama) (2016)
- Electoral Commission Survey Report - Tebbutt Research (2013)

Component 5

- Amaka Consultancy – Financial Sustainability Training Report (2015)
- AOPE and Open College – M&E Capacity Building Training Report (2015)

- Baptist Union – Economic Empowerment of Women Training Report (2015)
- Divine Word University – Communication, Networking and Advocacy Training Report (2015)
- IEA College of TAFE – Report Writing Training Report (2016)
- Joint Organisational Assessment reports - Key Partners (2015)
- Melanesian Training Institute – CDW Accreditation Training Report (2015)
- Melanesian Training Institute – Youth and Peace Committee Training Report (2015)
- PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons – Human Rights Training Reports (2015)

4. Internal evaluation studies - conducted by the SPSN M&E Team at various times during the Program to assess progress and inform implementation. These studies were also capacity building opportunities for the M&E Team.

- Provincial Grant Committee (PGC) study (2013)
- Komuniti Project Plan (KPP) evaluation (2013)
- Promotion of Democratic Governance (2014)
- Resource Centre evaluation study (2015)
- WASH project evaluation study (2015)
- Classroom evaluation study (2015)
- Community Development Worker Study: 2002-2016 (2016)
- Analysis of Joint Organisational Assessments (2016)
- Assistive devices project evaluation (2016)
- Manus Sports Strategy (2016)
- Component 2 data studies
 - Identify top performing projects (C2) (2016)
 - Compare first round to later round projects (C2) (2016)
 - Women's involvement in project implementation C2 (2016)
 - Investigation of social inclusion C2 (2016)
 - Project Evaluation analyses for C2 (2016)
 - Engagement with government (2016)

5. Training data analysis and Tracer studies from the TrainTrack database - conducted by the SPSN M&E Team at various times during the Program to assess progress and inform implementation. These studies were also capacity building opportunities for the M&E Team

i) Tracer studies

- Implementation Briefing and Grant Agreement Tracer Study (2014)
- Monitoring and evaluation Training of Trainers Tracer Study (2014)
- Monitoring and evaluation training Tracer Study (2016)
- Community Development Worker Accreditation Tracer Study (2016)
- Advocacy Communication, and networking training Tracer Study (2016)
- Economic empowerment for women training Tracer Study (2016)
- Financial sustainability training Tracer Study (2016)

ii) Training data studies

- Analysis of the TrainTrack data for SPSN (2016)

6. SPSN Databases

- Manubada program database
- TrainTrack training database

Appendix D

SPSN Projects 2010 – 2016

Appendix D SPSN Projects 2010 – 2016

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SPSN Funding Deeds as at 22 Jun 2016*

Provinces shown: All

Field offices shown: All

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
Component 1														
1	Component 1	GAI.1.01.0 1	29/06/2011	Completed	Transparency International (PNG)	Mike Manning youth democracy camp, extension to understanding corruption through drama project, annual audit 2012/13/14	Civic Awareness	NCD	617,973	617,973	617,973	0	617,973	100
2	Component 1	GAI.1.01.0 2	20/12/2011	Completed	Transparency International (PNG)	Core support, ALAC, SACL&N, CPS, MMYDC, LRU, Domestic Elections Observer	Civic Awareness	NCD	6,946,460	6,946,460	6,946,459	0	6,946,459	100
3	Component 1	GAI.1.01.0 3	23/01/2015	Completed	Transparency International (PNG)	Key Partner Agreement	Civic Awareness	NCD	3,945,135	3,945,135	3,963,359	0	3,963,359	100
4	Component 1	GAI.1.02.0 1	31/08/2011	Closed	Department for Community Development	Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key Partners	Civic Awareness	NCD	262,405	262,405	262,405	0	262,405	100
5	Component 1	GAI.1.03.0 1	5/12/2011	Completed	CIMC	Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key partners	Civic Awareness	NCD	1,830,491	1,830,491	1,830,491	0	1,830,491	100
6	Component 1	GAI.1.03.0 2	31/10/2012	Completed	CIMC	Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by Key partners	Civic Awareness	NCD	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	0	2,200,000	100
7	Component 1	GAI.1.03.0 3	15/03/2013	Completed	CIMC	Strengthened practice and promotion of democratic governance by key partners	Civic Awareness	NCD	3,461,000	3,461,000	3,461,000	0	3,461,000	100
8	Component 1	GAI.1.03.0 4	13/02/2015	Completed	CIMC	CIMC Key Partner Agreement	Civic Awareness	NCD	2,989,049	2,989,049	2,750,000	0	2,750,000	92
9	Component 1	GAI.1.04.0 1	21/09/2012	Completed	Buk Bilong Pikinini Inc	Buk bilong pikinini	Education	NCD	2,263,166	2,263,166	1,873,591	0	1,873,591	83
10	Component 1	GAI.1.04.0 2	13/01/2015	Completed	Buk Bilong Pikinini Inc	BbP Key Partner Agreement	Education	NCD	1,491,746	1,491,746	1,493,909	0	1,493,909	100
11	Component 1	GAI.1.05.0 1	4/07/2012	Completed	ABC (NBC)	ABC/NBC	Civic Awareness	NCD	9,580,410	9,580,410	9,580,410	0	9,580,410	100
12	Component 1	GAI.1.05.0 2	15/01/2015	Completed	ABC (NBC)	ABC/NBC key partner Agreement	Civic Awareness	NCD	6,988,785	6,988,785	6,988,785	0	6,988,785	100

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*Financial data contained in this report is indicative only as comes from the Manubada database. Final approved financial data will only come from the AECOM financial management system.

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
13	Component 1	GAI.1.06.0 1	3/12/2012	Completed	Eastern Highlands Family Voice Inc. (EHFV)	Children's program, Men's program, Women's program and organisational	Gender Equality	Eastern Highlands	2,280,966	2,280,966	1,918,118	0	1,918,118	84
14	Component 1	GAI.1.06.0 2	27/01/2015	Completed	Eastern Highlands Family Voice Inc. (EHFV)	EHFV Key Partner Agreement	Gender Equality	Eastern Highlands	1,356,227	1,356,227	1,355,092	0	1,355,092	100
15	Component 1	GAI.1.07.0 1	10/04/2013	Completed	Callan Services National Unit	Disability and special education services	Disability	East Sepik	1,091,825	1,091,825	1,104,376	0	1,104,376	101
16	Component 1	GAI.1.07.0 2	11/11/2014	Completed	Callan Services National Unit	Callan Key Partner Agreement	Disability	East Sepik	1,399,317	1,399,317	1,401,645	0	1,401,645	100
17	Component 1	GAI.1.08.0 1	30/03/2013	Completed	City Mission PNG	City Mission PNG	Education	NCD	1,042,500	1,042,500	605,619	0	605,619	58
18	Component 1	GAI.1.08.0 2	8/12/2014	Completed	City Mission PNG	City Mission Key Partner Agreement	Education	NCD	1,411,008	1,411,008	1,415,213	0	1,415,213	100
COMPONENT TOTALS									51,158,464	51,158,464	49,768,445	0	49,768,445	97

Component 2

1	Port Moresby Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L001	24/04/2012	Completed	Oxfam International PNG	Strengthening responses to and prevention of gender based violence across East Sepik, Port Moresby and the Highlands	Gender Equality	NCD	1,527,050	474,169	349,278	0	349,278	74
2	Buka Medium/Large	L002	28/03/2012	Completed	Care International in PNG (CARE PNG)	Timputz district village assembly leadership strengthening	Civic Awareness	ARB	548,521	459,419	459,419	0	459,419	100
3	Lae Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L003	23/03/2012	Completed	Foundation for Women in Agriculture	Agriculture commodities market infrastructure	Gender Equality	East Sepik	441,308	399,908	399,908	0	399,908	100
4	Port Moresby Medium/Large	L004	30/03/2012	Completed	Catholic Diocese of Aitautau	Catholic health staff house improvement program 2011	Health	Milne Bay	505,815	446,387	446,387	0	446,387	100
5	Lae Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L005	2/04/2012	Completed	World Vision Pacific Development Group (WVPDG)	Usino, Bundi and Gama water sanitation & hygiene project	Health	Madang	590,640	500,000	500,000	0	500,000	100
6	Port Moresby Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L006	17/04/2012	Completed	The Salvation Army Papua New Guinea Territory	Children's and Adult's literacy program	Education	NCD	307,938	307,938	307,938	0	307,938	100
7	Port Moresby Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L007	16/04/2012	Completed	ChildFund, Papua New Guinea	Improved health outcomes for families in Rigo district through strengthening government & community partnerships	Health	NCD	524,947	437,047	437,047	0	437,047	100

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
8	Lae Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L008	19/07/2012	Completed	Save the Children	Strengthening leadership and planning skills of LLG staff & ward members in support of community health programs and human rights abuse prevention in 5 selected LLG's in East Sepik Province.	Gender Equality	East Sepik	680,073	350,297	350,297	0	350,297	100
9	Lae Medium/Large	L009	29/06/2012	Completed	Evangelical Brotherhood Church	Community health promotion & prevention	Health	Eastern Highlands	527,977	499,877	499,877	0	499,877	100
10	Port Moresby Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L010	19/06/2012	Completed	Ginigoada Bisis Development Foundation Incorporated	Decent Life Program	Education	NCD	491,172	457,022	457,022	0	457,022	100
11	Mt Hagen Medium/Large	L011	27/06/2012	Closed	K1 Association Inc.	K1 Healthy Living and Micro Finance Services	Gender Equality	Western Highlands	463,013	458,763	384,169	0	384,169	84
12	Kokopo Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L012	18/09/2012	Completed	International Womens Development Agency	Meri Kirap - Tokaut na Tokret (Women stand up and talk out)	Gender Equality	East New Britain	496,679	496,679	556,842	0	556,842	112
13	Port Moresby Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L013	6/12/2012	Completed	United Church in PNG	Improved Provision of Health Services through United Church in Papua New Guinea Health Clinics and Aid Posts	Health	NCD	610,000	500,000	500,000	0	500,000	100
14	Port Moresby Medium/Large	L014	20/09/2012	Closed	Tribalvoice Artslink (PNG)	'GRACE' Television Drama Series' [TEN EPISODES]	Civic Awareness	NCD	488,100	470,300	470,300	0	470,300	100
15	Port Moresby Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L015	15/10/2012	Closed	Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights Inc. (CELCOR)	Building Sustainable and Just communities in PNG through legal education and governance training.	Education	NCD	498,805	498,280	498,280	0	498,280	100
16	Port Moresby Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L016	25/09/2012	Completed	Anglicare PNG Inc.	Literacy & life skills for women, girls and unfortunate youth in addition to Expansion of Adult Literacy to Geroia (in partnership/response to Foursquare Church)	Civic Awareness	NCD	411,400	411,400	395,301	0	395,301	96
17	Port Moresby Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L017	20/09/2012	Completed	Foundation for People and Community Development, Inc	Capacity building of targeted Port Moresby settlement youths through youth & mental health project.	Health	NCD	351,784	351,784	351,784	0	351,784	100
18	Kokopo Medium/Large	L018	20/09/2012	Closed	Island Resource Management Ltd	New Ireland Community Broadcasting	Education	New Ireland	698,785	420,885	404,306	0	404,306	96
19	Mt Hagen Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L019	30/11/2012	Completed	Peoples Action For Rural Development, Inc.	Women's Access to Appropriate Micro-Finance Services and Good Governance of Household Micro/small Enterprise in Targeted Provinces	Gender Equality	Western Highlands	906,496	497,236	497,237	0	497,237	100

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
20	Port Moresby Medium/Large	L020	6/12/2012	Completed	Peace Foundation Melanesia	Human Rights Projects**	Law and Justice	NCD	480,506	380,456	380,456	0	380,456	100
21	Kokopo Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L021	6/12/2012	Completed	Oil Palm Industry Corporation - Hoskins Project	Integrated, smallholder oil palm development.	Gender Equality	WNBP	299,096	299,096	299,096	0	299,096	100
22	Mt Hagen Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L022	25/02/2012	Completed	Western Highlands Mission (WHM) of the Seventh Day Adventist Church	Setting up a clinic	Health	Western Highlands	499,943	499,943	499,943	0	499,943	100
23	Mt Hagen Medium/Large	L023	30/11/2012	Completed	Plantation Fellowship Ministry of PNG Inc	Adult education training centre	Education	Western Highlands	1,056,815	500,000	500,000	0	500,000	100
24	Mt Hagen Medium/Large	L024	4/12/2012	Completed	Trinity Christian Academy Limited	TCA double classroom building project	Education	Western Highlands	544,139	499,996	499,995	0	499,995	100
25	Mt Hagen Medium/Large	L025	4/12/2012	Completed	Baptist Union of Papua New Guinea	Rice Milling Machines for rice farmers in remote areas	Gender Equality	Western Highlands	274,794	243,759	243,759	0	243,759	100
26	Port Moresby Medium/Large	L026	7/12/2012	Closed	Milne Bay Counselling Service Association	Promoting 'Gender Equality' approach to community development.	Civic Awareness	Milne Bay	438,555	348,555	160,801	0	160,801	46
27	Lae Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L027	14/06/2013	Closed	Environmental Health Development Agency Inc.	Finsch Huon Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	Health	Morobe	394,437	368,957	368,956	0	368,956	100
28	Lae Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L028	17/12/2013	Completed	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)*	The Ikundi Way: Developing an Integrated model of Education, food Security and Health Services for PNG's most Remote Population	Education	Eastern Highlands	1,276,527	395,527	395,527	0	395,527	100
29	Lae Medium/Large	L029	27/06/2013	Fraud	Wewak Urban Local Level Government	Wewak Urban Families Out Reach Capacity Building Project	Gender Equality	East Sepik	465,324	273,077	132,745	0	132,745	49
30	Lae Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L030	27/06/2013	Completed	Our Lady of Lourdes Primary school	School Infrastructure Development Programme, Four in One - Double Classroom, Teachers Houses (2)	Education	East Sepik	415,849	415,849	415,849	0	415,849	100
31	Port Moresby Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L031	13/03/2015	Completed	Ginigoada Bisnis- Development Foundation Incorporated	Decent Life Program #2	Education	NCD	299,741	299,741	299,741	0	299,741	100
32	Mt Hagen Medium/Large	L032	25/03/2015	Completed	Baptist Union of PNG	Extension Program for Rice Milling Machines in Remote Areas	Gender Equality	Western Highlands	255,399	190,399	190,399	0	190,399	100
33	Mt Hagen Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L033	26/03/2015	Completed	Peoples Action For Rural Development Inc.	Improving VWFS governance and management for high quality PAR and improved customer service delivery	Gender Equality	Western Highlands	208,400	200,000	200,000	0	200,000	100
34	HO Medium/Large Grants Round 1	L999	1/07/2014	Completed	Community Development Workers	CDW Support to Grants	Civic Awareness	NCD	1,481,000	1,481,000	1,480,824	0	1,480,824	100

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
35	Lae Medium/Large Grants Round 1	M002	5/06/2012	Completed	Eastern Highlands Family Voice Inc. (EHFV)	Reducing family & sexual violence through community engagement	Law and Justice	Eastern Highlands	397,500	158,500	158,500	0	158,500	100
36	Lae Medium/Large Grants Round 1	M003	17/04/2012	Completed	Adventist Development & Relief Agency	Mental health first aid (MHFA) project	Health	Morobe	159,668	159,668	159,668	0	159,668	100
37	Lae Medium/Large	M004	22/06/2012	Completed	Highlands Vanilla Extension Service	Vanilla processing, extension services & curing station	Gender Equality	Eastern Highlands	167,360	156,460	156,460	0	156,460	100
38	Lae Medium/Large	M005	19/09/2012	Completed	National Film Institute	Grassroots Piksa - Strongim Democracy	Education	Eastern Highlands	142,968	119,648	119,648	0	119,648	100
39	Port Moresby Medium/Large Grants Round 1	M006	2/05/2012	Completed	Fly Human Development & Community Organisation Services	Financial Education Program	Education	Western	249,415	159,915	111,229	41,902	153,130	96
40	Kokopo Medium/Large Grants Round 1	M007	8/08/2012	Completed	Mahonia Na Darl Inc.	Supporting marine conservation and resource management in West New Britain Province	Education	WNB	120,669	108,606	102,726	0	102,726	95
41	Port Moresby Medium/Large Grants Round 1	M009	18/09/2012	Completed	The Salvation Army Papua New Guinea Territory	Village health volunteer training - focusing on safe motherhood	Health	NCD	148,308	148,308	148,308	0	148,308	100
42	Port Moresby Medium/Large	M010	7/08/2012	Fraud	Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society	Kisim save, strongim komuniti	Health	NCD	185,427	159,997	113,019	0	113,019	71
43	Kokopo Medium/Large Grants Round 1	M011	28/11/2012	Completed	West New Britain Community Development Forum Inc.	Institutional capacity building & awareness on socio/economic development issues	Health	WNB	144,638	142,938	142,937	0	142,937	100
44	Lae Medium/Large	M012	3/12/2012	Completed	Catholic Diocese of Lae	Community empowerment for self reliance	Education	Morobe	172,157	146,157	146,157	0	146,157	100
45	Lae Medium/Large Grants Round 1	M013	4/12/2012	Completed	Save PNG Inc	Replicate educational video model to promote family care, healthy living & organic food cultures	Health	Morobe	429,998	159,998	159,998	0	159,998	100
46	Buka Medium/Large	M014	19/09/2014	Completed	Bougainville Women's Federation	BWF Information Kiosk, Café and Public Facilities	Gender Equality	ARB	111,564	111,564	76,220	0	76,220	68
47	Lae Medium/Large	M015	25/03/2015	Completed	Highlands Vanilla Extension Service	Vanilla Quality Control & Processing Demonstration & Extension Services	Gender Equality	Eastern Highlands	61,840	61,840	61,840	0	61,840	100
48	Northern Small Grants Round 1	S002	3/08/2012	Completed	Anglican Health Service	Village health community development & HIV/Aids project	Health	Northern	72,593	72,593	21,895	37,803	59,698	82
49	Northern Small Grants Round 1	S003	27/07/2012	Fraud	Dro Family & Sexual Violence Committee	Male Advocacy Training on GBV	Gender Equality	Northern	66,605	66,605	16,287	0	16,287	24

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
50	Northern Small Grants Round 1	S004	3/08/2012	Completed	Ganjiga Elementary School	Double classroom building/ new construction	Education	Northern	84,369	78,883	3,340	77,164	80,504	102
51	Northern Small Grants Round 1	S005	27/07/2012	Completed	Northern Provincial Volleyball Federation	Northern Provincial Strategic Community Awareness Group	Health	Northern	53,174	53,174	53,174	0	53,174	100
52	Eastern Highlands Small Grants	S006	17/08/2012	Completed	Asaro Elementary School	Double classroom building	Education	Eastern Highlands	84,016	70,083	20,667	53,900	74,566	106
53	Eastern Highlands Small Grants	S007	13/08/2012	Completed	Barola Haus Mama Clinic	Village birth attendant trainings	Health	Eastern Highlands	42,470	38,770	37,770	0	37,770	97
54	Eastern Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S008	17/08/2012	Completed	Fayantina Kibbutz/Community Learning & Development Centre (CLDC)	Community learning and development centre (Building Infrastructure)	Education	Eastern Highlands	84,540	75,707	20,320	71,071	91,391	121
55	Eastern Highlands Small Grants	S009	17/08/2012	Closed	Herave Youth Group	Youth training in honey bee production and capacity enhancement	Education	Eastern Highlands	81,452	73,206	13,480	78,412	91,892	126
56	Eastern Highlands Small Grants	S010	17/08/2012	Completed	Kakamaru Strongim Kominti Klub	Sports and awareness	Health	Eastern Highlands	53,674	52,325	49,178	2,545	51,722	99
57	Eastern Highlands Small Grants	S011	17/08/2012	Completed	Merjaka Elementary School	Double classroom building	Education	Eastern Highlands	90,963	65,000	13,950	50,302	64,252	99
58	West Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S012	23/08/2012	Closed	Edwaki Station Ward	Water supply	Health	West Sepik	92,569	79,778	15,403	92,917	108,321	136
59	West Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S013	23/08/2012	Completed	Ningli No 2 Ward 23	Water supply project	Health	West Sepik	85,125	76,684	14,150	62,814	76,964	100
60	West Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S014	23/08/2012	Closed	Telefomin Primary School	Telefomin school library	Education	West Sepik	84,109	78,698	27,987	72,982	100,969	128
61	West Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S015	23/08/2012	Closed	Vanimo Urban Basketball Association	Infrastructure, sports coaching & administrative training	Education	West Sepik	84,766	78,619	20,343	65,478	85,821	109
62	West Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S016	23/08/2012	Completed	Vanimo Primary School	Water supply	Health	West Sepik	82,481	77,769	26,360	43,865	70,225	90
63	West Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S017	23/08/2012	Completed	Wilwli Healthy Island Concept	Rural water supply and sanitation project	Health	West Sepik	85,149	78,889	16,550	61,934	78,484	99
64	West Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S018	23/08/2012	Closed	Yako Ward Development Committee	Reticulation water supply	Health	West Sepik	81,308	75,923	26,807	52,797	79,605	105
65	East New Britain Small Grants	S019	31/08/2012	Completed	Bravin Play School	Construction of 1 elementary classroom	Education	East New Britain	67,784	62,099	11,835	55,588	67,423	109
66	East New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S021	31/08/2012	Completed	Mauna Ward Development Committee	Water supply & sanitation for Mauna ward	Health	East New Britain	84,423	75,236	16,760	72,926	89,685	119

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
67	East New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S022	31/08/2012	Completed	Ralalar Ward Development Committee	Construction of double elementary classrooms	Education	East New Britain	86,277	78,676	10,260	69,261	79,521	101
68	East New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S023	31/08/2012	Completed	Sivauna Ward Development Committee	Water supply for Sivauna primary school, health centre and ward	Health	East New Britain	78,758	70,761	24,930	47,432	72,362	102
69	East New Britain Small Grants	S024	31/08/2012	Completed	Tavoia Wildlife Management Area	Improve community learning centre	Gender Equality	East New Britain	83,376	76,404	19,056	63,410	82,466	108
70	East New Britain Small Grants	S025	31/08/2012	Completed	Utmei Youth Sports Association	Integrated sports and awareness project	Health	East New Britain	68,318	67,244	57,579	8,978	66,557	99
71	East New Britain Small Grants	S026	31/08/2012	Completed	Vunabaur Ward	Water catchment project	Health	East New Britain	88,326	78,790	8,266	77,910	86,176	109
72	West New Britain Small Grants	S027	7/09/2012	Completed	Agion Cooperative Society	Community training centre	Education	WNBP	95,122	79,201	34,190	49,357	83,547	105
73	West New Britain Small Grants	S028	7/09/2012	Completed	Hoskins Disability Sports Organisation	Disability empowerment	Disability	WNBP	85,192	78,965	27,420	56,514	83,934	106
74	West New Britain Small Grants	S029	7/09/2012	Completed	Ngatavine Bola Association	Strongim na kirapim meri centre	Education	WNBP	86,410	79,578	18,092	66,354	84,446	106
75	West New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S030	7/09/2012	Completed	Saleluba Mama Community Based Organisation	Water supply project	Health	WNBP	84,845	74,648	15,275	63,845	79,120	106
76	West New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S031	7/09/2012	Completed	Santu Maria Gorety Kapo Catholic Mother's Group	Sapotim na strongim wok blong ol meri	Health	WNBP	85,108	79,071	24,730	64,609	89,339	113
77	West New Britain Small Grants	S032	7/09/2012	Completed	Ward II Development Committee	Phase 2 - Ward II cocoa development program	Gender Equality	WNBP	80,654	76,300	37,115	43,393	80,507	106
78	Manus Small Grants Round 1	S033	14/09/2012	Completed	Dungou Masih Community	Dungou water sanitation and hygiene	Health	Manus	94,299	78,850	8,570	64,964	73,534	93
79	Manus Small Grants Round 1	S034	14/09/2012	Completed	Lilulu Elementary School	Lilulu elementary classroom	Education	Manus	94,214	75,640	25,614	64,111	89,725	119
80	Manus Small Grants Round 1	S035	14/09/2012	Completed	Manus Disability Sports Association	Personnel viability (PV) training for people with disabilities	Disability	Manus	78,947	78,547	74,705	3,316	78,021	99
81	Manus Small Grants Round 1	S036	14/09/2012	Completed	Mbunai Primary School	Build a double classroom to cater for grade 3 & 4 classes	Education	Manus	85,541	79,941	30,134	84,328	114,461	143
82	Manus Small Grants Round 1	S037	14/09/2012	Completed	Parioi Perelik Ward 4	Elementary classroom	Education	Manus	100,415	77,264	11,550	91,929	103,479	134
83	Manus Small Grants Round 1	S038	14/09/2012	Completed	Pihii Tetidu Womens Group	Pihii wards resource centre	Education	Manus	107,080	75,537	34,513	92,725	127,238	168

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
84	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S039	21/09/2012	Completed	Bonina Island Suva RLLG	Rainwater catchment, storage and supply	Disaster Risk Reduction	Milne Bay	74,825	68,689	16,780	54,651	71,431	104
85	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S040	21/09/2012	Completed	Gasaweta Repatriation Sisters	Women skills training	Education	Milne Bay	74,834	70,444	30,936	43,818	74,754	106
86	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S041	21/09/2012	Closed	Lukautim Pikinini Counsel	Child friendly centre	Law and Justice	Milne Bay	64,134	62,529	20,050	5,919	25,969	42
87	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S042	19/09/2012	Completed	Milne Bay Community Development Committee (Okaikoda Justice & Peace Committees)	Katmataia women & child protection workshop	Gender Equality	Milne Bay	35,817	35,817	35,817	0	35,817	100
88	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S043	21/09/2012	Completed	Savaia Ward Development Committee	Water supply improvement & sanitation inclusion	Health	Milne Bay	84,436	78,079	16,070	60,208	76,278	98
89	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S044	21/09/2012	Completed	Wadauda Ward	Community health worker's house	Health	Milne Bay	65,706	61,697	20,620	40,925	61,545	100
90	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S045	19/10/2012	Completed	Boreburu Council of Elders Ward Development Committee (Turimino)	Water and sanitation	Health	ARB	65,493	58,184	19,856	42,017	61,873	106
91	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S046	19/10/2012	Completed	Rabaulu Primary School	Staff Housing and Classroom Renovation	Education	ARB	79,086	72,333	29,421	48,455	77,876	108
92	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S047	19/10/2012	Completed	Rorovana 1 - Catholic Womens Group	Water Supply	Health	ARB	60,831	57,011	34,332	26,600	60,932	107
93	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S048	9/10/2012	Completed	Rotokas Fresh Food Producers	Balbi Grains and Vegetables	Gender Equality	ARB	78,550	73,550	28,550	49,661	78,211	106
94	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S049	19/10/2012	Completed	St Joseph Navibi Primary School	Navibi teachers' housing project	Education	ARB	75,503	64,575	24,722	37,362	62,084	96
95	New Ireland Small Grants Round 1	S050	2/11/2012	Completed	Bangalu Elementary School	Classroom project	Education	New Ireland	79,366	72,500	12,696	62,051	74,747	103
96	New Ireland Small Grants Round 1	S051	2/11/2012	Completed	Kulot Primary School	School business arms for school activities	Education	New Ireland	64,165	58,965	40,965	18,188	59,153	100
97	New Ireland Small Grants Round 1	S052	2/11/2012	Completed	Lauan United Church	Lauan WATSAN project	Health	New Ireland	85,041	77,187	15,496	69,112	84,608	110
98	New Ireland Small Grants Round 1	S053	2/11/2012	Completed	Namatana FSVAC	Establishment of LLG based FSVACs	Law and Justice	New Ireland	81,420	77,780	44,780	15,837	60,637	78
99	New Ireland Small Grants Round 1	S054	2/11/2012	Completed	Ngavalus Primary School Board of Management	Expansion and construction of buildings & library facilities	Education	New Ireland	87,387	78,538	12,400	73,154	85,554	109

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100	New Ireland Small Grants Round 1	S055	2/11/2012	Completed	Suralil Village Ward Development Committee	Timber processing equipment (mobile sawmill or a chain saw)	Education	New Ireland	89,052	79,982	15,720	70,201	85,921	107
101	New Ireland Small Grants Round 1	S056	21/06/2013	Completed	Warakal Community Group	Water supply	Health	New Ireland	61,246	54,278	10,790	71,967	82,757	152
102	Central Small Grants Round 1	S057	2/11/2012	Completed	Boru Men's Fellowship Group	Supply of water tanks x12	Health	Central	80,521	70,357	18,930	57,141	76,071	108
103	Central Small Grants Round 1	S058	2/11/2012	Closed	Gagaifua Elementary School Board	Gagaifua village elementary school construction	Education	Central	81,800	75,000	0	57,844	57,844	77
104	Central Small Grants Round 1	S059	31/10/2012	Completed	Gaire Primary School	Gaire primary school library project	Education	Central	67,944	61,396	6,968	60,364	67,332	110
105	Central Small Grants Round 1	S060	2/11/2012	Completed	Kemabofo Primary School	Library and computer building project	Education	Central	78,874	72,371	13,840	64,727	78,567	109
106	Central Small Grants Round 1	S061	2/11/2012	Completed	Kupiano Elementary school	Kupiano elementary school	Education	Central	78,573	69,432	10,560	65,413	75,973	109
107	Central Small Grants Round 1	S062	2/11/2012	Completed	Rigo Women in Agriculture Cooperative Society Limited	Rigo district women in agriculture fresh food project	Education	Central	84,982	79,484	30,006	54,492	84,498	106
108	East Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S064	19/11/2012	Completed	Bangus Ward Development Committee	Aid Post	Health	East Sepik	83,040	77,066	25,190	64,492	89,682	116
109	East Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S065	19/11/2012	Completed	Child Protection & Village Court	Women and children's access to community justice	Civic Awareness	East Sepik	53,550	52,590	39,683	8,923	48,606	92
110	East Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S066	19/11/2012	Completed	Family Support Centre - Maprik District Hospital	Community base maternal and child health care program	Health	East Sepik	78,310	76,940	62,866	18,482	81,347	106
111	East Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S067	19/11/2012	Completed	Maramba Village Ward Development Committee	Maramba elementary school establishment project	Education	East Sepik	84,366	78,305	26,000	62,488	88,488	113
112	East Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S068	19/11/2012	Completed	Sima Ward Development Committee	Sogoro community water project	Disaster Risk Reduction	East Sepik	85,309	79,146	19,630	55,212	74,842	95
113	East Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S069	10/04/2013	Completed	PNG Tribal Foundation	Samaritan aviation flight operations	Health	East Sepik	78,711	77,711	77,711	0	77,711	100
114	East Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S070	19/11/2012	Completed	Agriculture Development Limited	Hybrid and hybrid clone cocoa nursery and distribution	Gender Equality	East Sepik	72,977	70,086	46,631	26,599	73,230	104
115	NCD Small Grants Round 1	S071	29/11/2012	Completed	Badu Incorporated Land Group	Meduna Koita community integrated development project	Health	NCD	84,947	79,946	8,335	80,704	89,040	111

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116	NCD Small Grants Round 1	S072	29/11/2012	Completed	Cheshire Disability Services of Papua New Guinea	Facilitating awareness and trainings of community based rehabilitation volunteers, community leaders and partners	Disability	NCD	73,845	72,619	61,583	12,144	73,727	102
117	NCD Small Grants Round 1	S073	29/11/2012	Completed	Young Womens Christian Association of PNG	Adult literacy project	Education	NCD	76,376	76,376	29,147	40,223	69,370	91
118	NCD Small Grants Round 1	S074	29/11/2012	Completed	UPNG Creative Arts Strand	Theatre for development (Using Theatre as a support communication tool)	Gender Equality	NCD	78,572	70,394	45,470	21,227	66,697	95
119	NCD Small Grants Round 1	S075	29/11/2012	Completed	Moukele Community Development Committee	Aid Post Project ("Maura gera nama" – For our Benefit)	Health	NCD	69,969	64,351	9,231	56,061	65,292	101
120	Morobe Small Grants Round 1	S076	15/02/2013	Completed	Army Tattoo Social Youth Group	Exterior beautifications (small - scale business activity)	Law and Justice	Morobe	52,857	51,638	19,878	29,472	49,350	96
121	Morobe Small Grants Round 1	S077	15/02/2013	Completed	Mona Kunduk Nawa Association Incorporated	Community hall- training centre	Law and Justice	Morobe	79,394	74,330	22,660	53,617	76,277	103
122	Morobe Small Grants Round 1	S078	4/03/2013	Closed	Morobe Bikers Charity Club	Radio program (documentary)	Civic Awareness	Morobe	59,255	59,255	13,940	0	13,940	24
123	Morobe Small Grants Round 1	S079	15/02/2013	Completed	Mt Sasu Floriculture Women's Group	Growing flowers and marketing	Gender Equality	Morobe	72,430	72,123	24,783	36,063	60,847	84
124	Morobe Small Grants Round 1	S080	15/02/2013	Completed	Situm Women Ecumenical Group	Situm women vegetable market	Gender Equality	Morobe	85,199	79,159	24,806	60,331	85,137	108
125	Morobe Small Grants Round 1	S081	15/02/2013	Closed	Sokam Aid Post Committee	Construction of new Aid post building	Health	Morobe	85,210	77,622	18,330	70,549	88,879	115
126	Morobe Small Grants Round 1	S082	15/02/2013	Completed	Bulolo Ward 8, Women's Group	Sew and train others to sew	Gender Equality	Morobe	75,000	74,760	33,980	42,952	76,932	103
127	Morobe Small Grants Round 1	S083	15/02/2013	Completed	Yaparingan Community Development Association Inc.	Strengthening Maternal & Child Health through efficient, integrated access to water resources	Health	Morobe	72,450	67,950	31,462	38,899	70,361	104
128	Western Small Grants Round 1	S085	1/03/2013	Closed	Biomabu Womens Group	Orphans - Program directed to men, including anger management services counselling, mens group working to reduce violence	Gender Equality	Western	74,885	69,347	19,090	57,173	76,263	110
129	Western Small Grants Round 1	S086	1/03/2013	Completed	Daru Family & Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC)	Family sexual violence (FSV) program	HIV and AIDS	Western	70,570	70,570	23,364	43,183	66,548	94
130	Western Small Grants Round 1	S087	1/03/2013	Closed	Kisimasa Chicken Project	Broiler chicken project	Gender Equality	Western	31,450	29,680	13,750	18,845	32,595	110

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131	Western Small Grants Round 1	S088	1/03/2013	Completed	Kranai Village Eco Tourism	Eco Tourism	Gender Equality	Western	40,995	40,995	13,290	27,994	41,284	101
132	Western Small Grants Round 1	S089	1/03/2013	Fraud	Mahobe Youth Group	Agriculture	Gender Equality	Western	26,170	25,360	11,477	0	11,477	45
133	Western Small Grants Round 1	S090	1/03/2013	Completed	West Papua Women's Group	Haus Kai - Small scale business activity	Gender Equality	Western	76,490	73,331	23,648	48,989	72,637	99
134	Chimbu Small Grants Round 1	S091	22/02/2013	Completed	Dawa Foundation	Expansion of Dawa village rural water supply project	Health	Simbu	82,867	70,404	19,435	48,482	67,917	96
135	Chimbu Small Grants Round 1	S092	22/02/2013	Completed	Kakai Elementary School	Construction of permanent double classroom	Education	Simbu	101,129	70,498	22,678	49,144	71,821	102
136	Chimbu Small Grants Round 1	S093	22/02/2013	Closed	Karapa Lutheran Primary School	School library building	Education	Simbu	98,562	62,105	10,953	21,476	32,430	52
137	Chimbu Small Grants Round 1	S094	22/02/2013	Completed	KG Wan Eco Habitat Inc	Sustainable community development	Gender Equality	Simbu	108,656	72,717	21,725	56,658	78,383	108
138	Chimbu Small Grants Round 1	S095	22/02/2013	Completed	Kugiyani Self Support Group	Moroma water supply project - extension and upgrading	Health	Simbu	56,543	46,003	18,005	31,755	49,760	108
139	Chimbu Small Grants Round 1	S096	22/02/2013	Completed	Maunkul Agriculture Intergrated Project	Farmers Training Centre	Education	Simbu	84,659	74,755	26,110	58,046	84,156	113
140	Chimbu Small Grants Round 1	S097	22/02/2013	Completed	St Peter's Parish, Wangoi H/Centre	Renovation of Christ- our hope resource health centre	Health	Simbu	109,913	75,953	29,180	46,259	75,439	99
141	Chimbu Small Grants Round 1	S098	22/02/2013	Completed	Women With Disability	Disability resource centre	Disability	Simbu	70,561	64,447	9,411	64,885	74,296	115
142	Chimbu Small Grants Round 1	S099	22/02/2013	Completed	Yani Community Service Group	Conduct trainings and awareness	Gender Equality	Simbu	43,450	29,338	26,800	2,547	29,347	100
143	East New Britain Small Grants	S100	8/03/2013	Completed	Gelelele Matalau Elementary School	Construction of 1 x classroom office building	Education	East New Britain	77,886	69,888	13,844	56,715	70,559	101
144	East New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S101	8/03/2013	Completed	Kamakamar Ward Development Committee	Water catchment project	Health	East New Britain	87,802	79,927	9,047	77,261	86,308	108
145	East New Britain Small Grants	S102	8/03/2013	Completed	Lausus Ward	Improving classroom	Education	East New Britain	82,459	75,815	16,777	62,701	79,478	105
146	East New Britain Small Grants	S103	8/03/2013	Completed	Melkol LLG Womens Association	Women's capacity building	Gender Equality	East New Britain	47,563	45,256	33,045	13,480	46,525	103
147	East New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S104	8/03/2013	Completed	Menebambon Ward Development Committee	1 x play school classroom	Education	East New Britain	87,410	79,690	10,210	75,120	85,330	107
148	East New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S105	8/03/2013	Completed	Milim Ward Development Committee	Water supply for milim ward	Health	East New Britain	82,590	75,320	22,400	68,046	90,446	120

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149	East New Britain Small Grants	S106	8/03/2013	Completed	Napapar No. 1 SDA Elementary School	Classroom Extension & Refurbishment	Education	East New Britain	78,490	70,740	16,740	59,366	76,106	108
150	East New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S107	8/03/2013	Completed	Uvol Ward Development Committee	Uvol ward CLDC improvement centre	Education	East New Britain	99,950	73,500	31,503	43,882	75,385	103
151	East New Britain Small Grants	S108	8/03/2013	Completed	Varzin Elementary School	Elementary school fencing	Education	East New Britain	72,792	66,862	17,986	55,258	73,244	110
152	East New Britain Small Grants	S109	8/03/2013	Completed	Vunagomor Catholic Mothers	Cloth making: basic sewing	Gender Equality	East New Britain	36,174	35,301	27,291	8,398	35,689	101
153	Western Highlands Small	S110	11/04/2013	Completed	Airport Women's Association	Resource centre	Gender Equality	Western Highlands	82,302	71,267	8,670	69,377	78,047	110
154	Western Highlands Small	S111	11/04/2013	Completed	Ke-Witi Development Association	Capacity building / skills training project	Education	Western Highlands	107,509	79,041	30,042	52,239	82,281	104
155	Western Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S112	11/04/2013	Completed	Koma Pang Community Base Association Inc	Kunmong Elementary Classroom	Education	Western Highlands	78,694	70,849	11,400	65,278	76,678	108
156	Western Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S113	11/04/2013	Completed	Kopi Womens Welfare and Development Association	Kopi womens empowerment through capacity improvement and Micro Finance	Gender Equality	Western Highlands	77,286	53,592	29,300	26,991	56,291	105
157	Western Highlands Small	S114	11/04/2013	Completed	Teka Lutheran Adult Literacy Skul	Strongim wok rid na rait (Strongim Kapasiti)	Education	Western Highlands	84,341	75,983	16,718	71,128	87,846	116
158	Jiwaka Small Grants Round 1	S115	11/04/2013	Completed	Ayiam II Women's Farming CBO Group	Capacity building for farming skills & micro finance administration	Gender Equality	Jiwaka	89,703	73,874	19,857	60,019	79,876	108
159	Jiwaka Small Grants Round 1	S116	11/04/2013	Completed	Papen Primary School	Double classroom	Education	Jiwaka	101,779	76,971	15,600	68,506	84,106	109
160	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S117	18/04/2013	Completed	Neighbourhood Grassroots Support Group	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene	Health	ARB	66,655	60,902	9,130	57,448	66,578	109
161	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S118	18/04/2013	Completed	Tekoknih Katolik Womens Association	Conference centre	Gender Equality	ARB	66,771	54,292	21,090	36,879	57,969	107
162	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S119	18/04/2013	Completed	Tinupuz District Womens Federation	Womens resource centre	Education	ARB	58,779	53,927	31,860	24,999	56,859	105
163	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S120	18/04/2013	Completed	Ubuiopei Womens Association	Wokabout sawmill	Gender Equality	ARB	59,740	54,183	6,158	49,929	56,087	104
164	Madang Small Grants Round 1	S121	25/04/2013	Completed	Country Womens Association (CWA)	Comprehensive womens programme	Gender Equality	Madang	42,665	42,088	31,755	8,988	40,743	97

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165	Madang Small Grants Round 1	S122	25/04/2013	Completed	District Flexible Open and Distance Education(FODE) Centre	Incomplete FODE office to be completed	Education	Madang	81,375	74,292	10,540	69,596	80,136	108
166	Madang Small Grants Round 1	S123	25/04/2013	Completed	Dogea Primary School	Meeting current unmet students motivation and learning through provision of permanent classroom	Education	Madang	86,577	79,182	12,630	73,101	85,731	108
167	Madang Small Grants Round 1	S124	25/04/2013	Completed	Kamba Community Base Organisation	Water supply - rain catchment	Health	Madang	75,486	70,381	24,440	46,422	70,862	101
168	Madang Small Grants Round 1	S125	25/04/2013	Closed	Korona Womens Group	Gender equality	Gender Equality	Madang	38,467	37,233	13,995	16,890	30,885	83
169	Madang Small Grants Round 1	S126	25/04/2013	Completed	Marang's Village Development Committee	Disaster preparation & contingency plans	Disaster Risk Reduction	Madang	78,898	70,881	34,726	39,148	73,874	104
170	Madang Small Grants Round 1	S127	25/04/2013	Completed	Milait Miani Community Development Foundation	Adult literacy classes	Education	Madang	72,522	67,394	24,740	51,077	75,817	112
171	Madang Small Grants Round 1	S128	25/04/2013	Completed	Sisters of St. Therese	Basic skills training (food processing, screen printing, cooking & sewing)	Gender Equality	Madang	84,133	76,933	59,629	16,220	75,849	99
172	Madang Small Grants Round 1	S129	25/04/2013	Completed	Uduras Community Development Centre	Uduras CDC resource centre	Education	Madang	86,651	79,435	7,390	78,619	86,009	108
173	Madang Small Grants Round 1	S130	25/04/2013	Completed	Wosipa Youth Group	Healthy village	Health	Madang	51,411	50,087	38,289	12,527	50,816	101
174	Southern Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S131	14/06/2013	Completed	Gesege Village Development Committee	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene project	Health	Southern Highlands	82,289	73,888	3,100	79,163	82,263	111
175	Southern Highlands Small	S132	14/05/2013	Completed	Karinz Association of Women	Vegetables Farming for improving Diets & Healthy Community Living	Gender Equality	Southern Highlands	58,370	54,082	14,240	37,948	52,188	96
176	Southern Highlands Small	S133	14/06/2013	Completed	Komoli Community Group	Komoli community health post building	Health	Southern Highlands	78,748	69,385	13,020	63,008	76,028	110
177	Southern Highlands Small	S134	14/05/2013	Completed	Kuare Tindaa Association	Construction of primary school classroom project	Education	Southern Highlands	80,159	72,406	14,960	61,193	76,153	105
178	Southern Highlands Small	S135	14/05/2013	Completed	Longo Kape Elementary School	Longo Kape Elementary Classroom	Education	Southern Highlands	78,744	72,176	14,730	62,689	77,419	107
179	Southern Highlands Small	S136	14/06/2013	Completed	Mogopa Adult Literacy Group	Literacy development	Education	Southern Highlands	78,989	71,176	13,733	65,339	79,072	111
180	Southern Highlands Small	S137	14/05/2013	Completed	Nipa Central Circuit Women's Fellowship	Sewing and Cooking	Gender Equality	Southern Highlands	68,237	64,772	9,100	58,352	67,452	104

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181	Southern Highlands Small	S138	14/05/2013	Closed	Rawame Pogera Community Group	Renovation of village Aidpost	Health	Southern Highlands	84,428	71,345	14,980	62,494	77,474	109
182	Southern Highlands Small	S139	14/05/2013	Completed	Catholic Diocese of Mendi	Sugu water supply	Health	Southern Highlands	80,767	72,052	14,550	61,957	76,507	106
183	Northern Small Grants Round 1	S140	22/05/2013	Completed	Eraga Community Based Small Holder Rice Farmers Organization	Ward six (6) community resilient & economic empowerment project	Education	Northern	67,482	53,550	16,900	37,662	54,562	102
184	Northern Small Grants Round 1	S141	22/05/2013	Completed	Moro Ward Development Committee	Moro Water Supply Project	Health	Northern	61,334	56,826	16,260	59,403	75,663	133
185	Northern Small Grants Round 1	S142	22/05/2013	Completed	Samba Womens Agriculture Initiative-Group	Samba Womens Economic Empowerment	Gender Equality	Northern	67,863	63,563	24,863	39,130	63,993	101
186	Northern Small Grants Round 1	S143	22/05/2013	Completed	St Raphael Community Group	Community Sanitation	Health	Northern	81,687	75,294	17,759	58,051	75,810	101
187	Northern Small Grants Round 1	S144	22/05/2013	Completed	Wawanga Literacy Program	Rice Farming	Disaster Risk Reduction	Northern	68,848	65,669	19,055	56,252	75,306	115
188	Gulf Small Grants Round 1	S145	31/05/2013	Completed	Bema Parish Community Youth Group	Health and Education Infrastructure Maintenance Program	Education	Gulf	77,168	68,568	10,375	62,746	73,121	107
189	Gulf Small Grants Round 1	S146	31/05/2013	Completed	Centre for Environmental Lawand Community Rights Incorporated (Community Partner Group)	Rights Awareness & Community Mobilation Project	Civic Awareness	Gulf	62,726	57,726	57,726	0	57,726	100
190	Gulf Small Grants Round 1	S147	31/05/2013	Completed	Diocese Of Kerema Catholic Education Services	Capacity Building - Teachers Training	Education	Gulf	58,037	58,037	56,639	0	56,639	98
191	Gulf Small Grants Round 1	S148	31/05/2013	Completed	Koravaki Ward 7 Development Committee	Koravaki Ward Poultry Project	Gender Equality	Gulf	84,805	79,836	18,441	78,797	97,238	123
192	Gulf Small Grants Round 1	S149	31/05/2013	Closed	Lepokela Board of Management	Lepokela Elementary School	Education	Gulf	92,861	87,527	2,650	88,758	91,408	104
193	Gulf Small Grants Round 1	S150	31/05/2013	Completed	Meil Salvation Army Home League	Meil women's empowerment project	Gender Equality	Gulf	85,557	42,186	29,843	13,645	43,488	103
194	Gulf Small Grants Round 1	S151	31/05/2013	Fraud	Nawi Hibuka Women's Group	Poultry Project	Gender Equality	Gulf	35,164	35,017	17,484	12,049	29,533	84
195	Gulf Small Grants Round 1	S152	25/09/2013	Completed	Polki Youth Group	Permanent Aid Post	Health	Gulf	91,227	75,688	5,770	75,477	81,247	107

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196	Gulf Small Grants Round 1	S153	28/05/2013	Completed	Pukan Ward Development Committee	Water supply, sanitation & hygiene project	Health	Gulf	98,161	69,164	5,390	64,016	69,406	100
197	Manus Small Grants Round 1	S154	5/06/2013	Completed	Likum Ward Development Committee	CHW house	Health	Manus	89,150	71,450	14,800	58,500	73,300	103
198	Manus Small Grants Round 1	S155	5/06/2013	Completed	Los Negros LLG	Locha LLG centre Aid Post	Health	Manus	188,638	79,811	26,460	158,971	185,431	232
199	Manus Small Grants Round 1	S156	5/06/2013	Completed	Ndrehet Ward Development Committee	Khehek water supply sanitation & hygiene	Health	Manus	111,455	67,995	17,955	106,398	124,353	183
200	Manus Small Grants Round 1	S157	5/06/2013	Completed	Pihl Kall Association	Pihl Kall village banking	Gender Equality	Manus	69,380	65,540	30,980	40,341	71,321	109
201	Manus Small Grants Round 1	S158	5/06/2013	Completed	Pihing Bachou – Women's Group	Water supply and sanitation	Health	Manus	100,367	74,136	32,911	93,599	126,510	171
202	New Ireland Small Grants Round 1	S159	21/06/2013	Completed	Amfar Primary School	Amfar library	Education	New Ireland	80,700	73,300	13,900	68,394	82,294	112
203	New Ireland Small Grants Round 1	S160	21/06/2013	Completed	Friends of People Living With Disability	Resource centre for disable people(PLWD)	Disability	New Ireland	88,200	79,500	38,755	41,528	80,283	101
204	New Ireland Small Grants Round 1	S161	21/06/2013	Completed	Kavling AFL Pikiini Sport Organization	Upgrading of existing facilities and establishment and extend the co-networking throughout district & LLG	Education	New Ireland	72,807	63,907	33,278	30,028	63,306	99
205	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S162	27/06/2013	Completed	Career Training Agency Study Centre	Study centre support IT equipment	Education	ARB	57,581	51,568	4,381	38,444	42,825	83
206	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S163	27/06/2013	Completed	Dapera Community	Water, sanitation and hygiene project	Health	ARB	41,514	37,734	11,390	28,526	39,916	106
207	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S164	27/06/2013	Completed	Manuatavu Womens Chicken Project	Poultry (chicken)	Gender Equality	ARB	64,933	62,114	30,333	24,629	54,961	88
208	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S165	27/06/2013	Completed	Parono Community Group	Water supply	Health	ARB	64,310	58,032	10,986	51,356	62,342	107
209	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S166	27/06/2013	Completed	Nukamanu COE	Water supply	Health	ARB	57,898	52,897	9,955	48,285	58,240	110
210	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S167	27/06/2013	Completed	Samoa Womens Group	Poultry Project	Gender Equality	ARB	48,036	44,636	23,036	21,545	44,581	100
211	Hela Small Grants Round 1	S168	14/06/2013	Closed	Fugwa Wesleyan Church (Betege Youth Fishery Group)	Betege Community Fish Farming and Healthy Living Development Project	Education	Hela	45,262	44,517	20,484	9,651	30,135	68
212	Hela Small Grants Round 1	S169	14/06/2013	Completed	Guala CBC Women's Fellowship	Guala highlands CBC women training center	Education	Hela	86,236	75,470	23,660	56,853	80,513	107

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213	Hela Small Grants Round 1	S170	14/06/2013	Completed	Hini Hone Kumape Group	Hone kumape youth fish & vegetable project	Gender Equality	Hela	63,695	59,020	21,789	37,820	59,610	101
214	Hela Small Grants Round 1	S171	14/06/2013	Completed	Kalet Community Development Group	Suwaka - Lane Elementary School Classroom Building	Education	Hela	113,214	99,082	17,500	76,311	93,811	95
215	Hela Small Grants Round 1	S172	14/06/2013	Completed	Kela Community Group	Double classroom elementary school building project	Education	Hela	86,017	77,699	14,100	57,129	71,229	92
216	Hela Small Grants Round 1	S173	14/06/2013	Completed	Pori CBC Health Agency	Maintenance of ward building "A"	Health	Hela	83,720	76,520	20,264	63,639	83,903	110
217	Hela Small Grants Round 1	S174	14/06/2013	Completed	Dauli Seventh Day Adventist Church (Paju WDC)	Puja Community Water Supply & Sanitation	Health	Hela	75,937	66,722	20,100	46,951	67,051	100
218	Hela Small Grants Round 1	S175	14/06/2013	Completed	True Friends Voice of Hela (TFVH)	True Friends Voice of Hela Resource Centre	HIV and AIDS	Hela	89,796	79,914	15,265	75,154	90,419	113
219	Hela Small Grants Round 1	S176	14/06/2013	Completed	United Church Hela Region Women's Fellowship	United Church Hela Region Women's Fellowship Teaching and Training Centre	Education	Hela	84,150	76,679	11,500	72,792	84,292	110
220	West New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S177	28/06/2013	Completed	Gasmata Womens Association Working Committee	Sewing project	Gender Equality	WNBP	52,140	50,940	40,140	11,147	51,287	101
221	West New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S178	28/06/2013	Completed	Gloucester LLG Womens Resource Center	Gloucester LLG women's resource centre & guest house maintenance	Gender Equality	WNBP	29,417	27,238	9,878	17,533	27,411	101
222	West New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S179	28/06/2013	Completed	Lavu Community Advancement Volunteer Group	Community learning & development centre	Education	WNBP	80,957	71,577	15,470	73,494	88,964	124
223	West New Britain Small Grants	S180	28/06/2013	Completed	Makiri Elementary School Board	School facilities improvement project	Education	WNBP	77,225	68,325	6,225	78,104	84,329	123
224	West New Britain Small Grants Round 1	S181	28/06/2013	Completed	Manapo Ward Development Committee	Manapo village water supply	Health	WNBP	86,510	79,610	19,850	82,804	102,654	129
225	Eastern Highlands Small Grants	S182	17/11/2014	Closed	Andakombi Womens Association	Andakombi Honey Bee Project	Education	Eastern Highlands	83,669	75,869	3,000	74,828	77,828	103
226	Eastern Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S183	28/06/2013	Completed	Dagenawa Community Development Group	Water supply extension project	Health	Eastern Highlands	64,225	59,607	18,040	42,132	60,172	101
227	Eastern Highlands Small Grants	S184	28/06/2013	Completed	Friends of Bena	Community learning and development centre project	Education	Eastern Highlands	85,150	79,493	23,580	59,150	82,730	104
228	Eastern Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S185	28/06/2013	Completed	Mimanalo Ward 2 Development Committee	Water supply and sanitation project	Health	Eastern Highlands	78,103	73,450	23,320	59,185	82,505	112

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229	Enga Small Grants Round 1	S186	2/08/2013	Completed	Catholic Diocese of Wabag (ECSEP)	Callan Special Education Resource Center	Disability	Enga	86,324	77,600	19,600	62,127	81,727	105
230	Enga Small Grants Round 1	S187	2/08/2013	Completed	Eiyakanda Primary School	School water supply project	Health	Enga	89,878	75,493	17,428	63,481	80,909	107
231	Enga Small Grants Round 1	S188	2/08/2013	Completed	Enga Peace Foundation Inc	Sewing, Poultry and Inland Fish Farming	Gender Equality	Enga	81,626	79,290	6,600	75,223	81,823	103
232	Enga Small Grants Round 1	S189	2/08/2013	Completed	Friends of Missions Inc.	Alpus resource centre project	HIV and AIDS	Enga	87,079	78,376	13,818	67,974	81,792	104
233	Enga Small Grants Round 1	S190	2/08/2013	Completed	Amapyaka Convention Centre (Highlands Lutheran International School (HLIS))	Water Supply – Southern Cross Tank	Health	Enga	78,979	73,219	18,750	55,074	73,824	101
234	Enga Small Grants Round 1	S191	2/08/2013	Fraud	Kepelem Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd	Kepelem fish breeding and fingerling distributing centre	Gender Equality	Enga	57,427	54,240	10,570	37,677	48,247	89
235	Enga Small Grants Round 1	S192	2/08/2013	Completed	Komplam Town Baptist Church	Komplam Station Water Supply Project	Health	Enga	77,680	71,464	22,000	54,957	76,957	108
236	Enga Small Grants Round 1	S193	2/08/2013	Completed	Catholic Diocese of Wabag (St.Mary's HC)	Kandep/Mang HIV and AIDS Care Center- Extension Project	HIV and AIDS	Enga	73,112	68,931	21,300	46,437	67,737	98
237	Western Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S194	18/08/2014	Completed	Pit Farming Group	Pit vegetable (Potato) Farming	Gender Equality	Western Highlands	92,171	79,823	13,962	68,667	82,629	104
238	Western Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S195	18/08/2014	Completed	Kuyamu Community Water Supply & Sanitation Project- Extention	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program Completion	Health	Western Highlands	92,229	79,990	11,879	66,695	78,573	98
239	Western Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S196	18/08/2014	Completed	Kompama LLG Ward (Waikie LLG Ward)	Water Supply and Sanitation	Health	Western Highlands	91,157	76,230	7,500	69,412	76,912	101
240	Jiwaka Small Grants Round 1	S197	18/08/2014	Completed	East Kambia Coffee Growers Association	Kambia Coffee Farmers Capacity Building & Micro Finance	Gender Equality	Jiwaka	94,238	78,246	7,850	65,787	73,637	94
241	Jiwaka Small Grants Round 1	S198	18/08/2014	Completed	Jimi Nazarene Youth Group	Jimi Nazarene Youth Piggery & Poultry Project	Gender Equality	Jiwaka	82,331	71,142	18,700	55,455	74,155	104
242	Jiwaka Small Grants Round 1	S199	18/08/2014	Completed	Kukumb Masi Group	Kukumb Masi Water Supply and Sanitation Project.	Health	Jiwaka	96,240	79,990	8,830	74,378	83,208	104
243	Jiwaka Small Grants Round 1	S200	18/08/2014	Completed	Kulma Community School	The Provision of Permanent School Library Building Facility	Education	Jiwaka	91,742	79,999	35,914	46,885	82,799	104
244	Jiwaka Small Grants Round 1	S201	18/08/2014	Completed	Neps Human Development & Foundation	NEPS Human Development Foundation Life Skills Training Center	Education	Jiwaka	85,839	78,065	13,420	63,301	76,721	98

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245	Western Small Grants Round 1	S202	3/10/2014	Closed	Binouri/ Airua Ward Development Committee	Binouri/Airua Water Supply Sanitation, Hygiene	Health	Western	96,713	79,999	6,832	45,451	52,283	65
246	Western Small Grants Round 1	S203	30/09/2014	Completed	Boboa Women's Association	Sports Activities Incorporating Gender Equality, Conflict Resolution and Anger Management Strategies	Gender Equality	Western	59,015	59,015	30,220	32,597	62,817	106
247	Western Small Grants Round 1	S204	30/09/2014	Completed	Dahamo Aid-Post	Gravity Feed Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene	Health	Western	70,509	63,160	9,198	77,803	87,001	138
248	Western Small Grants Round 1	S205	30/09/2014	Closed	Gumai/Mapoia Ward Development Committee	Gumai/Mapoia Water Supply Sanitation, Hygiene	Health	Western	86,189	79,041	8,272	55,755	64,027	81
249	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S206	28/10/2014	Completed	Asegamwana Elementary School	Library Resource Centre	Education	Milne Bay	96,966	79,991	9,295	70,122	79,417	99
250	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S207	28/10/2014	Closed	Bwanabwana Sports Association	Upgrading Sports Facilities on Samarai Island	Gender Equality	Milne Bay	83,792	79,042	25,452	50,957	76,409	97
251	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S208	28/10/2014	Completed	Kaiquna Ward Development Committee	Water Supply & Sanitation Completion Project	Health	Milne Bay	79,052	73,542	29,550	57,805	87,355	119
252	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S209	28/10/2014	Closed	Kehelala Women's Fellowship	Kehelala Women Fellowship Rest House	Gender Equality	Milne Bay	76,800	70,700	15,800	50,972	66,772	94
253	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S210	28/10/2014	Completed	Louisade Women Association	Louisade Women Association Capacity Building	Gender Equality	Milne Bay	84,950	79,850	9,640	75,544	85,184	107
254	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S211	28/10/2014	Completed	Siausi ward	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Health	Milne Bay	85,151	79,373	9,985	42,602	52,587	66
255	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S212	28/10/2014	Completed	South Good Enough Village Court Services	South Good Enough Zone-Village Court House	Law and Justice	Milne Bay	86,240	79,940	14,840	52,822	67,662	85
256	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S213	28/10/2014	Completed	Taulu 2 (Lasalobuya)Elementary School	New Double Classroom Project	Education	Milne Bay	87,325	79,918	6,360	69,912	76,272	95
257	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S214	28/10/2014	Completed	Yeuey Block, Papisibauma	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Project (Water Tanks Reservoir)	Health	Milne Bay	80,515	74,811	8,470	39,568	48,038	64
258	Jiwaka Small Grants Round 1	S215	17/11/2014	Completed	Banz One Lutheran Sub- Health Centre	Maternal and Child Health Care Ward	Health	Jiwaka	88,340	79,928	20,258	64,025	84,283	105
259	Jiwaka Small Grants Round 1	S216	17/11/2014	Completed	Minj Urbanisation Pilot Project Committee	Minj Town Public Toilet Building	Health	Jiwaka	87,165	79,966	15,475	71,974	87,449	109
260	Eastern Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S217	17/11/2014	Completed	E H Simbu Mission of SDA (Child & Women Ministry)	Adult & Child Literacy Phonics Resource Centre	Education	Eastern Highlands	97,141	79,997	11,995	68,669	80,664	101

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261	Eastern Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S218	17/11/2014	Completed	Itehetu Community Development Association	Water Supply Project	Health	Eastern Highlands	88,300	79,420	13,000	69,082	82,082	103
262	Eastern Highlands Small Grants	S219	17/11/2014	Completed	Ivingoi High School	Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene Improvement	Health	Eastern Highlands	95,700	79,920	23,990	60,064	84,054	105
263	Eastern Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S220	17/11/2014	Completed	Keiya Elementary School	Completion and Improvements to existing school infrastructure for Keiya Elementary School	Education	Eastern Highlands	90,143	79,130	9,000	74,399	83,399	105
264	Eastern Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S221	17/11/2014	Closed	Daulo Veruru Community Disable Association	Kama'im na strongim DVCCA bilong nao na bihain taim tu	Disability	Eastern Highlands	94,899	79,776	15,370	62,071	77,441	97
265	Eastern Highlands Small Grants Round 1	S222	17/11/2014	Completed	Numutoka Lusa Numoni-Community Home Base Centre(CHBC)	Numutoka Lusa unioni Support Centre	HIV and AIDS	Eastern Highlands	92,695	77,151	18,857	58,371	77,228	100
266	Eastern Highlands Small Grants	S223	17/11/2014	Completed	Okapa District Youth Organisation	Water Supply	Health	Eastern Highlands	88,450	79,820	15,650	66,163	81,813	102
267	East Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S224	8/12/2014	Closed	Raten Ward Development Committee	Water Supply Project	Health	East Sepik	109,749	80,000	9,580	68,783	78,363	98
268	East Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S225	8/12/2014	Completed	Southern Sea Evangelical Church (SSEC) Wombun, Chambri Lakes	Emergency River Ambulance Services	Health	East Sepik	87,850	80,000	17,990	65,218	83,208	104
269	East Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S226	8/12/2014	Completed	Tarawai Island - Ward 21, Ward Development Committee	Tarawai Island Water Supply Maintenance Project	Health	East Sepik	89,139	75,513	13,030	49,971	63,001	83
270	East Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S227	30/01/2015	Completed	Tuonumbo Women's Group	Tuonumbo Women Resource Centre	Education	East Sepik	86,090	79,190	19,290	61,426	80,716	102
271	West Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S228	8/12/2014	Closed	Palai Women's Group	Palai women's resource centre building	Gender Equality	West Sepik	94,850	79,950	8,350	74,472	82,822	104
272	West Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S229	8/12/2014	Completed	Rhailu Community Learning & Development Centre (CLDC) Committee	Rhailu Community Learning & Development Centre (CLDC)	Education	West Sepik	97,300	80,000	5,800	72,132	77,932	97
273	West Sepik Small Grants Round 1	S230	8/12/2014	Completed	Yakumul Ward 17(Ward Development Committee)	Two (2) men aidpost	Health	West Sepik	91,180	79,970	6,480	64,748	71,228	89

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274	Milne Bay Small Grants Round 1	S231	29/01/2015	Completed	Gwasopa United Church Ministry Group	Community Learning Centre	Gender Equality	Milne Bay	102,541	96,465	1,322	71,800	73,122	76
275	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S501	26/02/2015	Completed	Mamario Youth Development Organisation	Mamario Youth Community Centre	Gender Equality	ARB	98,497	89,242	21,776	66,180	87,956	99
276	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S502	26/02/2015	Completed	Monoitu Catholic Parish	Multipurpose Resource Centre	Disability	ARB	111,552	99,883	37,340	69,769	107,109	107
277	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S503	26/02/2015	Completed	Numakei Village Assembly	Numakei Water Catchment and Sanitation Project	Health	ARB	97,094	89,611	25,370	66,218	91,588	102
278	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S504	26/02/2015	Completed	Tokosi Community	Water Catchment and Sanitation Project	Health	ARB	91,288	84,029	29,000	47,715	76,715	91
279	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S505	26/02/2015	Completed	Tubaru One (1) and Two (2) Community	Gravity Fed Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Health	ARB	71,716	65,821	34,610	28,488	63,098	96
280	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S506	26/02/2015	Completed	Siuru Clan Community Group	Siuru Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Health	ARB	99,334	90,742	23,795	57,757	81,552	90
281	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S507	26/02/2015	Completed	Siara Kunai Community Group	Kunai Water Supply Project	Health	ARB	109,514	96,247	9,640	87,487	97,127	101
282	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S508	27/04/2015	Completed	Kukuri Community Group	Kukuri water and sanitation (Water Tanks)	Health	ARB	89,770	81,433	14,320	75,443	89,763	110
283	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S509	27/04/2015	Closed	North Bougainville Womens Federation	Awareness on Bougainville Peace Agreement	Civic Awareness	ARB	90,845	90,165	90,165	0	90,165	100
284	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S510	27/04/2015	Completed	Saposa Youth Group	Capacity Building	Civic Awareness	ARB	45,073	43,779	34,380	14,400	48,780	111
285	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S511	27/04/2015	Completed	Vigago Community Group	Aid Post Building	Health	ARB	98,918	87,192	18,920	75,216	94,136	108
286	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S512	23/04/2015	Closed	Ara Corporation Ltd	Ketskets Sports Oval Redevelopment & Upgrading	Gender Equality	ARB	99,365	90,668	33,625	42,543	76,168	84
287	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S513	27/04/2015	Completed	Porpor Community Group	Porpor water catchment Project	Health	ARB	97,618	87,997	17,162	67,898	85,060	97
288	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S514	27/04/2015	Completed	Gugum and Pisibelo Community Group	Pisibelo & Gugum Beach Access roads	Civic Awareness	ARB	110,630	99,873	33,405	54,023	87,428	88
289	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S515	24/05/2015	Closed	Laulo Community	Laulo Elementary Classroom	Education	ARB	96,958	87,120	32,570	62,701	95,271	109
290	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S516	24/05/2015	Completed	St Judith Women's Group	St Judith Women Learning Centre	Gender Equality	ARB	71,123	64,090	21,050	38,173	59,223	92
291	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S517	24/05/2015	Closed	Avaipa Women Association	Avaipa Women's Resource Centre	Education	ARB	74,184	65,517	18,122	33,901	52,023	79

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292	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S518	24/05/2015	Completed	Tekana Community Group	Tekana Resource Centre	Education	ARB	79,077	72,444	70,951	0	70,951	98
293	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S519	24/05/2015	Completed	Tamarako Community Group	Tamarako Water and Sanitation Project	Health	ARB	84,965	77,985	18,915	52,732	71,647	92
294	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S520	24/05/2015	Closed	Korepovi Community Group	Korepovi Water Supply	Health	ARB	92,503	85,765	31,850	55,438	87,288	102
295	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S521	22/06/2015	Completed	Baba Womens Federation	Gender Awareness & Education	Gender Equality	ARB	70,852	62,500	46,725	17,431	64,156	103
296	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S522	22/06/2015	Completed	Pearli Youth Group	Pearli Resource Centre	Gender Equality	ARB	97,752	90,586	48,761	55,548	104,308	115
297	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S523	22/06/2015	Closed	Astinima Youth Group	Astinima Sports Facilities Development	Civic Awareness	ARB	96,678	83,144	45,419	25,098	70,517	85
298	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S524	22/06/2015	Closed	Piul Womens Group	Water Catchment & Sanitation	Health	ARB	101,604	93,352	35,675	61,163	96,838	104
299	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S525	22/06/2015	Closed	Takuu COE	Takuu Aid Post	Health	ARB	105,821	97,249	22,350	94,568	116,918	120
300	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S526	22/06/2015	Closed	Piul Yat Grup	Sports Administration Capacity Building & Field Upgrading	Civic Awareness	ARB	65,084	56,832	32,690	23,809	56,499	99
301	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S527	22/06/2015	Closed	Omokovi Community	Omokovi Community Water & Sanitation Project	Health	ARB	95,458	86,745	27,880	57,820	85,700	99
302	ARB Small Grants Round 1	S528	22/06/2015	Closed	Nissan District Womens Federation	Capacity Building and Training	Civic Awareness	ARB	56,000	53,450	53,450	0	53,450	100
COMPONENT TOTALS									42,316,217	34,699,553	21,598,028	13,180,118	34,778,145	100

Component 3

1	Component 3	GAI.1.09.0 1	27/03/2013	Completed	Care International	Integrated community development program	Civic Awareness	Eastern Highlands	5,603,448	5,603,448	5,603,448	0	5,603,448	100
2	Component 3	GAI.1.09.0 2	19/06/2014	Completed	Care International	Integrated community development program	Civic Awareness	NCD	6,241,397	6,241,397	6,241,397	0	6,241,397	100
3	Component 3	GAI.1.09.0 3	7/09/2015	Completed	Care International	Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP) Phase 2	Civic Awareness	Eastern Highlands	3,842,300	3,842,300	3,842,300	0	3,842,300	100
4	Component 3	GASC.3.01.01		Completed	Madang Provincial Govt	Strengthening ward, LLG and district planning (Design)	Civic Awareness	Madang	100,000	100,000	25,885	71,679	97,564	98
5	Component 3	GASC.3.01.02	7/03/2012	Closed	Madang Provincial Govt	Strengthening ward, LLG and district planning (Implementation)	Civic Awareness	Madang	573,600	573,600	455,947	117,644	573,591	100
6	Component 3	GASC.3.02.01		Closed	Save the Children (EHP) and Milne Bay Counselling	Addressing family sexual violence in EHP and Milne Bay provinces (Design)	Gender Equality	NCD	100,000	100,000	26,340	67,416	93,756	94

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7	Component 3	GASC.3.02.03	7/04/2014	Completed	Eastern Highlands Provincial Health Authority	Eastern Highlands Province Family Support Centre	Gender Equality	Eastern Highlands	650,000	650,000	575,281	57,734	633,015	97
8	Component 3	GASC.3.03.01		Completed	Autonomous Region of Bougainville Government	Strengthening Peace In Bougainville (design)	Civic Awareness	ARB	82,000	82,000	29,522	52,095	81,616	100
9	Component 3	GASC.3.03.02	12/02/2013	Completed	Autonomous Region of Bougainville Government	Strengthening Peace In Bougainville (Implementation)	Civic Awareness	ARB	2,288,655	1,288,655	1,148,273	31,538	1,179,811	92
10	Component 3	GASC.3.03.03	1/12/2014	In progress	Autonomous Region of Bougainville Government	Bougainville Peace Building Program	Civic Awareness	ARB	5,675,543	5,675,543	4,220,338	368,325	4,588,663	81
11	Component 3	GASC.3.04.01		Closed	Seroptimist International	Improving maternal health through village birth attendants (Design)	Health	Morobe	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Component 3	GASC.3.05.01	25/11/2013	In progress	Manus Provincial Administration	Manus Support - Community Development	Civic Awareness	Manus	1,933,000	1,933,000	1,085,395	250,580	1,335,975	69
13	Component 3	GASC.3.05.02	21/08/2015	In progress	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)*	Service Delivery Support for REDD Area ward Development Committee.	Civic Awareness	Manus	1,195,211	1,195,211	1,151,749	0	1,151,749	96
14	Component 3	GASC.3.05.03	4/11/2015	In progress	Aua Wuvulu Local Level Government	Aua Wuvulu Local Level Government	Civic Awareness	Manus	44,000	44,000	9,708	11,448	21,157	48
15	Component 3	GASC.3.05.04	21/10/2015	In progress	Manus Balopa Local Level Government	Manus Support Community Development- Balopa LLG Machineries and Facility Upgrades Project.	Civic Awareness	Manus	49,000	49,000	45,142	11,448	56,591	115
16	Component 3	GASC.3.05.05	21/10/2015	In progress	Bisakani & Soparibeu Local Level Government	Manus Support Community Development- Bisakani & Soparibeu LLG Machineries and Facility Upgrades Project.	Civic Awareness	Manus	49,000	49,000	9,708	11,448	21,157	43
17	Component 3	GASC.3.05.06	21/10/2015	In progress	Lelemadh Bupi Chupeu LLG	Manus Support Community Development- Lele Madih Bupi Chupeu LLG Machineries and Facility Upgrades Project.	Civic Awareness	Manus	39,000	39,000	21,992	0	21,992	56
18	Component 3	GASC.3.05.07	24/10/2015	In progress	Lorengau Urban Local Level Government	Manus Support Community Development- Lorengau Urban LLG Machineries and Facility Upgrades Project.	Civic Awareness	Manus	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	0
19	Component 3	GASC.3.05.08	21/10/2015	In progress	Los Negros LLG	Manus Support Community Development- Los Negros LLG Machineries and Facility Upgrades Project.	Civic Awareness	Manus	39,000	39,000	9,832	11,448	21,280	55

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
20	Component 3	GASC.3.05.09	21/10/2015	In progress	Nigoherm Local level Government	Manus Support Community Development- Nigoherm LLG Machineries and Facility Upgrades Project.	Civic Awareness	Manus	44,000	44,000	21,157	0	21,157	48
21	Component 3	GASC.3.05.10	21/10/2015	In progress	Nail Sopat Penabu Local Level Government	Manus Support Community Development- Nail Sopat Penabu LLG Machineries and Facility Upgrades Project.	Civic Awareness	Manus	49,000	49,000	19,203	11,448	30,651	63
22	Component 3	GASC.3.05.11	21/10/2015	In progress	Pomotu Ndrehet Kurti Andra Local Level Government	Manus Support Community Development- Pomotu Ndrehet Kurti Andra LLG Machineries and Facility Upgrades Project.	Civic Awareness	Manus	54,000	54,000	9,706	11,448	21,157	39
23	Component 3	GASC.3.05.12	21/10/2015	In progress	Pobuma Local Level Government	Manus Support Community Development- Pobuma LLG Machineries and Facility Upgrades Project.	Civic Awareness	Manus	49,000	49,000	152	11,448	11,600	24
24	Component 3	GASC.3.05.13	21/10/2015	In progress	Rapatona local Level Government	Manus Support Community Development- Rapatona LLG Machineries and Facility Upgrades Project.	Civic Awareness	Manus	49,000	49,000	30,713	0	30,713	63
25	Component 3	GASC.3.05.14	21/10/2015	In progress	Tetidu Local Level Government	Manus Support Community Development- Tetidu LLG Machineries and Facility Upgrades Project	Civic Awareness	Manus	30,000	30,000	0	0	0	0
26	Component 3	GASC.3.05.15	21/10/2015	Closed	Manus Savings and Loan Society Limited	Management Information System procurement and installation	Gender Equality	Manus	300,000	300,000	0	142,326	142,326	47
27	Component 3	GASC.3.05.16	21/10/2015	Completed	Manus Training Centre	Manus Training Centre Infrastructure & Equipment Improvement.	Education	Manus	480,000	480,000	213,232	0	213,232	44
28	Component 3	GASC.3.05.17	21/10/2015	Completed	Manus Provincial Administration – Division of Community Development	Manus Support Community Development- Community Grassroots Sports & School Packages	Civic Awareness	Manus	105,000	105,000	42,120	0	42,120	40
29	Component 3	GASC.3.05.18	21/10/2015	In progress	Manus Provincial Administration - Division of Commerce and Industry	Financial Literacy Training	Gender Equality	Manus	200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0
30	Component 3	GASC.3.06.01	19/06/2014	Completed	Care International	ARoB Village Assembly Strengthening Extension Project.	Civic Awareness	ARB	1,631,033	1,631,033	1,631,033	0	1,631,033	100
31	Component 3	GASC.3.06.02	15/09/2015	Completed	Care International	Community Governance Project - ARoB	Civic Awareness	ARB	3,670,900	3,670,900	3,670,900	0	3,670,900	100
32	Component 3	GASC.3.07.01	8/10/2014	Completed	Reef and Rainforest Research Centre Ltd.	Building Resilience In Treaty Villages, Western Province.	Civic Awareness	Western	4,138,580	4,138,580	4,138,581	0	4,138,581	100

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
33	Component 3	GASC.3.08.01	19/05/2015	Completed	PNG National Museum and Art Gallery	Support to the PNG National Museum and Art Gallery	Civic Awareness	NCD	904,500	904,500	299,214	0	299,214	33
34	Component 3	GASC.3.08.02	2/07/2015	Completed	National Gallery of Australia	Support to the PNG National Museum and art Gallery	Civic Awareness	NCD	715,750	715,750	383,872	0	383,872	54
35	Component 3	GASC.3.08.03		Approved	National Museum of Australia	Support to PNG National Museum and Art Gallery	Civic Awareness	NCD	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Component 3	GASC.3.08.04		Approved	War Memorial of Australia	Support to the PNG National Museum and art Gallery	Civic Awareness	NCD	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Component 3	GASC.3.09.01	6/08/2015	Completed	Deakin University (Australia)	Oral History Project	Civic Awareness	NCD	559,933	559,933	381,772	0	381,772	68
38	Component 3	GASC.3.09.02		Approved	PNG National Museum and Art Gallery	Oral History Project	Civic Awareness	NCD	464,000	464,000	36,225	0	36,225	8
39	Component 3	GASC.4.08.01	1/06/2012	Completed	FHI 360	Komuniti lakautim ol meri	Gender Equality	Western Highlands	7,065,000	7,065,000	7,065,000	0	7,065,000	100
40	Component 3	MSCD01	29/05/2014	Fraud	Manus Soccer Association	Manus Support Community Grant (Soccer)	Gender Equality	Manus	19,887	19,887	9,980	11,171	21,151	106
41	Component 3	MSCD02	29/05/2014	Completed	Manus Hockey Association	Manus Support - Hockey	Gender Equality	Manus	19,912	19,912	8,833	6,298	15,131	76
42	Component 3	MSCD03	29/05/2014	Fraud	Manus Amateur Basketball Association	Manus Amateur Basketball	Gender Equality	Manus	19,381	19,381	10,081	7,538	17,619	91
43	Component 3	MSCD04	29/05/2014	Completed	Manus Amateur Boxing Association	Grants for Sports (Amateur Boxing)	Gender Equality	Manus	19,750	19,750	6,686	2,898	9,584	49
44	Component 3	MSCD05	29/05/2014	Completed	Manus Table Tennis Association	Manus Support - Table Tennis	Gender Equality	Manus	13,003	13,003	9,950	3,313	13,263	102
45	Component 3	MSCD06	29/05/2014	Completed	Manus Para Sports Association	Manus Paralympic Sports	Disability	Manus	19,793	19,793	14,975	2,898	17,873	90
46	Component 3	MSCD07	29/05/2014	Fraud	Manus Amateur Swimming Club	Manus Amateur Swimming Association	Gender Equality	Manus	19,624	19,624	15,225	7,538	22,763	116
47	Component 3	MSCD08	29/05/2014	Completed	Manus Amateur Athletics Association	Manus Athletics Development Program	Gender Equality	Manus	19,120	19,120	15,680	7,538	23,218	121
48	Component 3	MSCD09	29/05/2014	Fraud	Manus Karate Association	MSCD - Round 1 Grants for Sports (Karate)	Gender Equality	Manus	17,711	17,711	6,670	0	6,670	38
49	Component 3	MSCD10	29/05/2014	Completed	Manus Darts Association	Manus Darts	Gender Equality	Manus	19,035	19,035	15,659	7,520	23,179	122
50	Component 3	MSCD11	29/05/2014	Fraud	Manus Amateur Volleyball Association	MSCD - Round 1 Grants for Sports (Volleyball)	Gender Equality	Manus	19,655	19,655	11,589	2,898	14,487	74

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
51	Component 3	MSCD12	29/05/2014	Completed	Manus School Sports Associations	Manus Support - Community Development	Gender Equality	Manus	19,899	19,899	6,350	9,949	16,299	82
52	Component 3	MSCD13	29/05/2014	Completed	Manus Triathlon Association	Manus Support Community Development (Triathlon)	Gender Equality	Manus	19,159	19,159	0	8,668	8,668	45
53	Component 3	MSCD14	29/05/2014	Completed	Manus Body Building Association	Round One Grants for Sports* (Body Building)	Gender Equality	Manus	19,900	19,900	6,480	10,290	16,770	84
54	Component 3	MSCD15	29/05/2014	Fraud	Manus VAA Sports Associations	MSCD - Round 1 Grant for Sports (VAA)	Gender Equality	Manus	19,646	19,646	18,747	2,419	21,166	108
55	Component 3	MSCD16	29/05/2014	Completed	Manus Netball Association	Manus Netball Coaching and Umpiring Clinic, Clubs' Competition and Provincial Tournament.	Gender Equality	Manus	19,826	19,826	11,130	7,520	18,650	94
COMPONENT TOTALS									49,345,150	48,345,150	42,613,172	1,337,930	43,951,102	91

Component 4

1	Component 4	GASC.4.01.01		Completed	Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen	Partnerships for democratic governance	Civic Awareness	NCD	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Component 4	GASC.4.02.01		Closed	Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen	Strengthening maternal child health networks. (Safe Motherhood Alliance)	Gender Equality	NCD	22,766	22,766	20,005	2,760	22,765	100
3	Component 4	GASC.4.03.01		Closed	Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen	Strengthening network of special education resource centres	Disability	NCD	5,580	5,580	0	5,580	5,580	100
4	Component 4	GASC.4.04.01		Completed	Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen	Peace, conflict and governance in PNG	Civic Awareness	NCD	10,000	10,000	0	8,686	8,686	87
5	Component 4	GASC.4.05.01	2/05/2012	Completed	PNG Electoral Commission	Additional support to contribute to strengthening PNG electoral systems for the 2012 election	Civic Awareness	NCD	1,927,610	1,927,610	1,919,825	7,785	1,927,609	100
6	Component 4	GASC.4.06.01	24/05/2012	Completed	Motivation Australia Development Agencies	Access to mobility	Disability	NCD	1,694,941	1,694,941	1,694,941	0	1,694,941	100
7	Component 4	GASC.4.06.02	19/05/2015	Completed	Motivation Australia Development Agencies.	Strengthening Assistive Device	Disability	NCD	507,900	507,900	507,900	0	507,900	100
8	Component 4	GASC.4.07.01	29/08/2012	Completed	PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons	Strengthening of the PNGADP and provincial disabled persons organisations network.	Disability	NCD	238,300	238,300	238,000	0	238,000	100
9	Component 4	GASC.4.07.02	8/04/2015	Completed	PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons	Strengthening Capacity of PNGADP, Persons With a Disability and Disabled Persons Organisations Network.	Disability	NCD	464,210	464,210	330,692	0	330,692	71
10	Component 4	GASC.4.09.01	14/09/2012	Completed	Department for Community Development	Disability Inclusive Development Initiative	Disability	NCD	607,000	607,000	328,671	240,672	569,343	94

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
11	Component 4	GASC.4.10.01	2/05/2013	In progress	NDRAC	Strengthening NDRAC services to persons with disabilities	Disability	Madang	351,960	351,960	351,960	0	351,960	100
12	Component 4	GASC.4.11.01	15/05/2013	Completed	NBDP/NOPS	Disability support services for persons with a disability (PWD) through the provision of assistive devices.	Disability	NCD	1,942,400	1,942,400	1,942,400	0	1,942,400	100
13	Component 4	GASC.4.11.02	26/02/2015	Completed	NBDP/NOPS	Disability Support Services for PWDs through the Provision of Assistive Devices.	Disability	NCD	729,100	729,100	729,000	0	729,000	100
14	Component 4	GASC.4.12.01		Completed	SPSN	Regional Gender Workshop	Gender Equality	NCD	50,000	50,000	66,736	0	66,736	133
15	Component 4	GASC.4.14.01	29/08/2013	Completed	Care International in PNG (CARE PNG)	Women's Empowerment in Coffee PNG	Gender Equality	Eastern Highlands	1,541,956	1,541,956	1,541,956	0	1,541,956	100
16	Component 4	GASC.4.14.02	19/06/2014	Completed	Care International in PNG (CARE PNG)	Women's Empowerment in Coffee PNG	Gender Equality	Eastern Highlands	1,450,885	1,450,885	1,450,885	0	1,450,885	100
17	Component 4	GASC.4.15.01	28/08/2013	Completed	Oxfam Australia	Support for Highlands Women's Human Rights Defenders' Network and Repatriation Research	Gender Equality	Eastern Highlands	964,589	964,589	964,588	0	964,588	100
18	Component 4	GASC.4.16.01	20/09/2013	Completed	Tanorama Limited	Independent Monitoring of Community Driven Development Projects (RSDLGP and IDIB)	Gender Equality	NCD	816,327	816,327	812,177	0	812,177	99
19	Component 4	GASC.4.16.02	26/02/2015	Completed	Tanorama Limited	Independent Monitoring of PNG Rural Service Delivery and Local Governance Project (RSDLGP) and Inclusive Development in Post-Conflict Bougainville (IDIB) Phase 2	Gender Equality	Central	933,233	933,233	890,813	0	890,813	95
20	Component 4	GASC.4.17.01	5/12/2013	Completed	Lowy Institute for International Policy	Australia - PNG Emerging Leaders Dialogue	Civic Awareness	NCD	219,902	219,902	233,939	0	233,939	106
21	Component 4	GASC.4.18.01	1/12/2015	In progress	League Bilong Laif	League Bilong Laif	Health	NCD	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Component 4	GASC.4.19.01		Approved	Caritas Australia	Caritas SOCAV	Education	NCD	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Component 4	GASC.4.20.01	26/08/2015	Completed	Queensland University of Technology	PMS Excellence Award	Civic Awareness	Eastern Highlands	143,150	143,150	143,150	0	143,150	100
24	Component 4	GASC.4.21.01	8/12/2015	Completed	City Mission PNG	City Mission Youth	Education	NCD	400,000	400,000	400,000	0	400,000	100
25	Component 4	GASC.4.22.01	2/11/2015	Completed	Ginigoada Bisis Development Foundation Inc	Ginigoada Youth Support Program	Civic Awareness	NCD	1,220,000	1,220,000	1,220,000	0	1,220,000	100
26	Component 4	GASC.4.23.01	2/09/2015	Completed	Save the Children in Papua New Guinea	Child Protection, Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Unit	Gender Equality	NCD	2,240,237	2,240,237	2,240,237	0	2,240,237	100

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Marker	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
27	Component 4	GASC.4.24.01		In progress	WATERAID	Sports for Development through Netball Program	Gender Equality	NCD	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Component 4	GASC.4.25.01		In progress	Plan International Australia	Equal Playing Field	Gender Equality	NCD	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPONENT TOTALS									18,482,046	18,482,046	18,027,874	265,483	18,293,357	99

Component 5

1	Component 5	GAI.5.01.01		Completed	Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen	Sector needs assessment and scoping report	Education	NCD	32,500	32,500	0	32,497	32,497	100
2	Component 5	GAI.5.02.01	20/11/2011	Closed	COWA	CDWA Institutional grant	Education	NCD	42,000	42,000	9,050	32,823	41,873	100
3	Component 5	GAI.5.03.01		Closed	CDW and CSO	CDW Training and Assessment (National Training of Trainers Strategy)	Education	NCD	65,493	65,493	27,631	37,862	65,493	100
4	Component 5	GAI.5.03.02	29/04/2011	Completed	GoPNG and CDW	Grant cycle training for GoPNG staff and CDW	Education	NCD	1,300,000	1,300,000	501,002	798,173	1,299,175	100
5	Component 5	GAI.5.04.01	22/06/2015	Completed	Amaka Small Business Consultation	Financial Sustainability Training for SPSN Partners	Education	NCD	147,421	147,421	147,521	0	147,521	100
6	Component 5	GAI.5.05.01	17/09/2015	Completed	Melanesian Training Institute Ltd	Community Development Worker Training for SPSN Partners.	Education	East New Britain	849,998	849,998	849,998	0	849,998	100
7	Component 5	GAI.5.06.01	15/09/2015	Completed	International Education Agency (IEA)	Writing Skills for SPSN Partners	Education	NCD	106,800	106,800	106,800	0	106,800	100
8	Component 5	GAI.5.07.01	22/06/2015	Completed	Eddeve Multi Service Limited	Joint Organizational Analysis (JOA) for 9 SPSN partners	Education	NCD	73,786	73,786	73,786	0	73,786	100
9	Component 5	GAI.5.08.01	22/06/2015	Completed	Melanesian Training Institute Ltd	Organize and Project Management Training for All Bougainville Program Partners	Education	ARB	410,135	410,135	410,135	0	410,135	100
10	Component 5	GAI.5.09.01	22/06/2015	Completed	Baptist Union of PNG	Economic Empowerment Training for SPSN Partners	Education	NCD	184,522	184,522	184,522	0	184,522	100
11	Component 5	GAI.5.10.01	22/06/2015	Completed	PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons	Disability Rights Training for SPSN Partners	Disability	NCD	320,600	320,600	320,600	0	320,600	100
12	Component 5	GAI.5.11.01	25/09/2015	Completed	University of Papua New Guinea Open College in Partnership with PNG AoPE	Monitoring and Evaluation Training for SPSN Partner Organizations	Civic Awareness	NCD	260,000	260,000	260,000	0	260,000	100
13	Component 5	GAI.5.12.01	22/06/2015	Completed	Divine Word University in Partnership with DIWAI Pacific Limited	Communication Advocacy and Network for SPSN Partners	Education	NCD	129,101	129,101	117,364	0	117,364	91

No	Funding Round	Agree. No.	Signing Date	Status	Partner	Project Title	Primary Market	Province	Total Budget	SPSN Funds	Disbursed	Procured	SPSN Expense	% Spent
COMPONENT TOTALS									3,922,355	3,922,355	3,008,408	901,356	3,909,764	100
GRAND TOTALS									165,224,232	156,607,568	135,015,927	15,684,887	150,700,814	96

Appendix E

SPSN Personnel 2010 – 2016

Appendix E SPSN Personnel 2010 – 2016

There have been three groups of personnel involved in SPSN and they are listed here in sections:

1. SPSN Staff – 161 people
2. SPSN Short Term Advisers – 16
3. AHC Governance unit staff - 27.

The position given for the SPSN staff members is the final position they held in the program– some had been in different positions during the six years.

SPSN had two goals in relation to staff: to have predominantly National staff; and to achieve at least a 51%:49% ratio of women:men on the staff team: both have been a success story:

Females: 88 out of 161 - 55%

Males: 73 out of 161 - 45%

National staff: 146 out of 161 - 91%

Expatriate staff: 15 out of 161 – 9%

SPSN Staffing Schedule 2010 - 2016

No	Position	Start Year	Finish Year
1	Peter Aitsi	2010	2011
2	Jeremy Syme	2011	2015
3	Trevor Ole	2010	2016
4	Martin Syder	2010	2014
5	Phillippe Allen	2015	2016
6	Agnes Juwana	2010	2011
7	Christopher Donovan	2012	2012
8	Sasha Cigljarevic	2012	2014
9	Maciu Koroitubuna	2014	2016
10	Debra Lester	2016	2016
11	Wavuri Kombeng	2010	2016
12	Martin Brash	2010	2016
13	Naihuwo Ahai	2010	2016
14	Barbara Toiya	2010	2012
15	Julie Andrews	2013	2014
16	Sarah Dix	2011	2011
17	Sue Cant	2013	2014
18	Mariza Cooray	2015	2015
19	Helen Disney	2016	2016
20	Christine Leonard	2015	2016
21	Nathan Batley	2014	2015
22	Lucinda Kisip	2011	2015
23	Benson Hahambu	2015	2016
24	Mary Carlua	2010	2014
25	Robert Totona	2013	2014
26	Helen Pamolak	2010	2016
27	Michelle Kopi	2012	2016
28	Steven Pesto	2010	2011
29	Doreen Iga	2012	2013
30	Sabi Pati	2010	2016
31	Greg Hosea	2014	2016

No	Position	Start Year	Finish Year	
32	Eric Hamadi	Technical Officer	2011	2011
33	Shirlee Dindillo	Technical Coordinator	2011	2016
34	Ken Kerowa	Technical Officer	2012	2014
35	Patrica Sawanga	Compliance Officer	2010	2013
36	Grace Waide	Compliance Officer	2012	2016
37	Erica Ogoba Kukari	Gender and Social Inclusion Coordinator	2011	2015
38	Ruth Beriso	Gender and Social Inclusion Coordinator	2015	2016
39	Lydia Kaia	Communication Officer	2010	2015
40	Nichson Piakal	Information Officer	2012	2013
41	Veronica Aure	Communication Officer	2015	2016
42	Catherine Mackson	Communication Officer	2014	2016
43	Helen O'ori Konobo	M&E Officer	2012	2015
44	Freda Haihe	M&E Officer	2012	2013
45	Abbissa Maniapu	M&E Officer	2015	2016
46	Navara Kiene	M&E Officer	2010	2016
47	Lucy Vele	Program Officer (M&E)	2011	2016
48	Alexandar Karl	Program Officer (M&E)	2015	2016
49	Theresa Vangaid	Program Officer (M&E)	2015	2015
50	Kevin Vavana	Program Officer	2012	2016
51	Joyce Boazy	Program Officer	2012	2016
52	Norah Luanda	Program Officer	2012	2016
53	Rabbi Tulasoi	Program Officer	2014	2016
54	Brigitte Onguglo	Program Officer	2011	2016
55	Jesslyn Paul	Program Officer	2012	2015
56	Richard Kuama	Program Officer	2011	2014
57	Suzie Joe	Program Officer	2011	2013
58	Stella Koaipura	Program Officer	2010	2013
59	Jenny Mori	Project Accountant	2015	2015
60	Lisa Miria	Senior Finance Officer - Imprest	2013	2016
61	Anna Hosea	Senior Finance Officer - Operations	2014	2016
62	Judy Parobe	Finance Officer	2016	2016
63	Louise Pakakota	Finance Officer	2013	2016
64	Jenny Kiwara	Finance Officer	2015	2016
65	Scholastica Kuipuru	Finance Officer	2016	2016
66	Salome Mikalminja	Finance Officer	2012	2013
67	Sebastine Sigl	Finance Officer	2012	2015
68	Asulyn Kiniafa	Finance Officer	2011	2014
69	Ben Liria	Finance Officer (C1)	2014	2015
70	Emmanuel Toll	Procurement Officer	2011	2013
71	Patrick Simoi	Procurement Officer	2013	2014
72	Everlyn Ripi	Logistics Officer	2013	2016
73	Samuel Las	Human Resources Officer	2014	2015
74	Jacinta Tomare	Human Resources Officer	2015	2016
75	Lucy Kate Kila	Admin Assistant/PA - PD and DPD	2013	2013
76	Christine Petroff	Admin Assistant/PA - PD and DPD	2014	2014
77	Esther Fuapla	Admin Assistant/PA - PD and DPD	2014	2016
78	Stephanie Shisei	Admin Assistant/C2	2011	2013
79	Winnie Tau	Driver/Admin Assistant	2010	2016

No	Position	Start Year	Finish Year
80	Ken Manzi	Driver/Admin Assistant	2011 2016
81	Kala Nou	Driver/Admin Assistant	2015 2016
82	Gai Moses	Admin Assistant/Database	2012 2016
83	Yobu Holland	Admin Assistant/Receptionist	2014 2016
84	Dulcie Dennis	Admin Assistant/Receptionist	2011 2012
85	Janet Asi	Admin Assistant/Receptionist	2013 2014
86	Carla Kome	Admin Assistant/Receptionist	2013 2013
87	Margaret Matua	Admin Assistant/Receptionist	2013 2013
88	Odilgard Thomas	Admin Assistant/Finance	2014 2014
89	Gigira Walok	Admin Assistant/Finance	2014 2016
90	Alu Anne Laka	Admin Assistant/Logistics	2014 2015
91	Justus Wayne	Admin Assistant/Logistics	2014 2015
92	Lewis Iwong	Admin Assistant/Logistics	2015 2016
93	Madeline Iruru	Admin Assistant/Logistics	2011 2013
94	Ivodia Malio	Admin Assistant/Logistics	2016 2016
95	David Yambukia	Admin Assistant/Logistics	2010 2011
96	Amos Matthew	Admin Assistant/Human Resources	2015 2016
97	Augustine Koma	Cleaner	2010 2015
98	Janet Ekopiri	Cleaner	2015 2016
99	Aida Tade	Cleaner	2012 2014
100	Enoch Waro	Cleaner	2014 2014
101	Debbie Jack	Cleaner	2012 2014
102	Harry Gubala	Field Program Coordinator	2012 2016
103	Wilson Monori	Field Program Coordinator	2015 2016
104	Thomas Betitis	Field Program Coordinator	2012 2015
105	Bernard Pilon	Field Program Coordinator	2011 2014
106	Matthias Kin	Field Program Coordinator	2011 2012
107	Regina Piam	Field Program Coordinator	2010 2012
108	Moses Koliwan	Field Program Coordinator	2011 2012
109	Daleya Dibili	Development Coordinator	2011 2016
110	George Nandape	Development Coordinator	2013 2016
111	Aina Kaupa	Development Coordinator	2013 2016
112	Bernard Gunn	Development Coordinator	2013 2016
113	Paul Kapa	Development Coordinator	2012 2016
114	Andrew Bosna	Development Coordinator	2014 2016
115	John Konnau	Development Coordinator	2015 2016
116	Samuel Awaisa	Development Coordinator	2012 2014
117	Kristine Seko	Development Coordinator	2012 2014
118	Robyn Robinson	Development Coordinator	2012 2013
119	Joyce Melepia	Development Coordinator	2010 2014
120	Lillian Walengi	Development Coordinator	2012 2015
121	Steven Sonnei	Development Coordinator	2010 2016
122	Peter Andama	Development Coordinator	2012 2014
123	Junne Cosmas	Development Coordinator	2010 2012
124	Jeffrey Kaka	Development Coordinator	2011 2014
125	Gerada Kirapen	Development Coordinator	2012 2014
126	Benoni Masalo	Development Coordinator	2013 2014
127	Priscilla Pius	Development Coordinator	2010 2012

No	Position	Start Year	Finish Year
128	Raymond Yauiieb	Development Coordinator	2011 2011
129	Kiun Kimbing	Development Coordinator	2012 2013
130	Elisabeth Kelly	Development Coordinator	2011 2015
131	Roselyn Tarutia	Field Administration Officer	2015 2016
132	Shirley Lyons	Field Administration Officer	2012 2016
133	Shirley Lung	Field Administration Officer	2011 2014
134	Roselyn Nii	Field Administration Officer	2012 2014
135	Caroline Alex	Field Administration Officer	2010 2012
136	Constance Lahui	Field Administration Officer	2013 2014
137	Maryanne Manale	Field Administration Officer	2012 2013
138	Thelma Ruga	Field Administration Officer	2014 2015
139	Cathy Yalga	Field Finance Officer	2015 2016
140	Charlie Melachon	Field Finance Officer	2013 2016
141	Albert Ilam	Field Finance Officer	2014 2016
142	Jebson Kare	Field Finance Officer	2012 2014
143	Alvin Kumani	Field Finance Officer	2011 2014
144	Paul Silau	Field Finance Officer	2011 2013
145	Rachel Pangarie	Field Procurement Officer	2013 2016
146	Louisa Koluk	Field Procurement Officer	2011 2012
147	Stanley Kuri	Field Procurement Officer	2012 2014
148	Jacqueline Dou	Field Procurement Officer	2011 2013
149	Phillip Kapal	Field Procurement Officer	2011 2014
150	Russel Ripilla	Admin Assistant (Finance)	2015 2016
151	Caleb Kumbia	Admin Assistant (Procurement)	2015 2015
152	Lindy Wamakui	Admin Assistant (Filing)	2015 2016
153	Job Ora	Driver/Admin Support	2012 2016
154	Dabsy Yapuc	Driver/Admin Support	2012 2016
155	Terence Kauva	Driver/Admin Support	2012 2014
156	Enos Putt	Driver/Admin Support	2010 2014
157	Wari Idau	Driver/Admin Support	2011 2014
158	Samson Simna	Driver/Admin Support	2012 2014
159	Edward Tarea	Driver/Admin Support	2012 2016
160	Judy Karawa	Driver/Admin Support	2015 2016
161	Ben Theodore	Disability Program Support Officer	2013 2016

SPSN Short Term Adviser Schedule 2010 - 2016

No	Position	Start Year	Finish Year
1	William Sopa	2011	2011
2	Annie Kennedy	2011	2013
3	Kate Butcher	2011	2013
4	Rebecca Robinson	2013	2013
5	Bruce Bailey	2013	2015
6	Jessica Kenway	2013	2015
7	Keith Halden	2013	2015
8	John Gugumi	2014	2015
9	Martin Syder	2014	2016
10	Simon Baldwin	2015	2015
11	John Sargent	2015	2015
12	Christine Leonard	2015	2016
13	Christopher Greene	2015	2015
14	Jennifer Rush	2016	2016
15	Angela Mandie Filer	2016	2016
16	Anmaree O'Keeffe	2016	2016

Australian High Commission Governance Team

No	Position	Start Year	Finish Year
1	David Chick	2010	2011
2	Kath Taplin	2010	2010
3	Sarah MacCana	2010	2011
4	Leonie Whyte	2010	2011
5	Cathy Amos	2010	2011
6	Ea Tobi	2010	2011
7	Sophia Close	2011	2013
8	Justin Ferris	2011	2011
9	Andrew Yuangi	2011	2011
10	Jennifer Clancy	2011	2014
11	Belinda Bayak Bush	2011	2013
12	Cathryn Buis	2011	2014
13	Robert Brink	2012	2015
14	Junita Goma	2012	2016
15	Joanne Ronalds	2013	2015
16	Doreen Iga	2013	2016
17	Dan Kaum	2013	2013
18	Daniel George	2014	2015
19	Debbie Bowman	2014	2015
20	Brek Batley	2015	2015
21	Steve Hogg	2015	2015
22	Narelle Hallion	2015	2015
23	Jane Nohou Illam	2015	2016
24	Stephen Deklin	2015	2016
25	Julie Hart	2016	2016
26	Fiona Crockford	2016	2016
27	Brendan Peace	2016	2016

Appendix F

SPSN Asset Register

Appendix F SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register

Updated 25 May 2016

Item/Office	Asset Total Value (PGK)
PGF	
Head Office	443,531.06
Manus	246,662.87
Buka FO	246,766.60
BPBP	497,233.45
	1,434,193.98
GoPNG	786,508.50
Partners	127,264.46
Total (PGK):	2,347,966.94

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SPSN Asset Register - HandOver to PGF (Head Office)

Updated 24 May 2016

Total Assets to PGF (Head Office): 442,531.08

ID No	Description of Asset	Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No	Purchase Price (PGK)	Insurance value Euro	Insurance value Currency	Location	No	Condition of Item
Office Furniture										
DG-F015	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	10-Mar-08	N/A	649.00			HO/ Nodia Malo	1	Fair
F - HO 004	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries L	07-Feb-11	N/A	495.00			HO/Russel Ripilla	1	Fair
F - HO 015	Chair - Executive Medium [Diamond]	Supreme Industries L	07-Feb-11	N/A	302.50			HO/Amos Mathew	1	Fair
F - HO 025	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries L	07-Feb-11	N/A	550.00			HO/Sam Uyagaum	1	Fair
F - HO 091	Desk Office Desk with 2 drawer, Grey	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	649.00			HO/ desk between H	1	Fair
F - HO 093	Desk Office 2 drawer (grey)	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	649.00			HO - Everlyn Ripi	1	Fair
F - HO 114	Desk+ Side Return + pedestal 2 drawer	Brian Bell & Co Limited	30-Jan-13	N/A	649.00			HO/Stafford Eino	1	Fair
F - HO 115	Desk + Side Return-pedestal 2 drawer	Brian Bell & Co Limited	30-Jan-13	N/A	649.00			HO/Scholastica	1	Fair
F - HO 118	Desk + Side Return-pedestal/2 drawer	Brian Bell & Co Limited	30-Jan-13	N/A	649.00			HO/Finance area	1	Fair
F - HO 117	Desk + Side Return-pedestal 2 drawer	Brian Bell & Co Limited	30-Jan-13	N/A	649.00			HO/Jenny Kiwara	1	Fair
DG-F045	Chair - Executive Medium	Theodist Limited	07-Sep-05	N/A	2,970.00			HO Level 2	6	Fair
F - HO 048	Chair - Executive Medium	Supreme Industries L	07-Sep-11	N/A	550.00			HO/Next to Stafford	1	Fair
F - HO 070	Chair - Executive Medium (Slate Print)	Supreme Industries L	14-Dec-11	N/A	550.00			HO/Sabi Pati	1	Fair
F - HO 094	Chair - Executive Medium [Diamond]	Supreme Industries L	03-Mar-11	N/A	550.00			Helen Disney	1	Fair
F - HO 095	Chair -Executive Medium (slate print)	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	484.00			HO/Anna Hosea	1	Fair

ID No	Description of Asset	Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No	Purchase Price (PGK)	Insurance value Euro	Insurance value Currency	Location	No	Condition of Item
IT EQUIPMENT (PCs & Monitors)										
IT-HO140	PC - HP Desktop	Datoc	26-Feb-15	AUD480806	2,908.18			HO/ Jacinta Tomare	1	Good
IT-HO141	Monitor - HP	Datoc	26-Feb-15	3CM44605P4	-			HO/Jacinta Tomare	1	Good
IT-HO142	PC - HP Desktop	Datoc	26-Feb-15	AUD439060D	2,908.18			HO/Everlyn Ripi	1	Good
IT-HO143	Monitor - HP	Datoc	26-Feb-15	3CM44605PY	-			HO/Everlyn Ripi	1	Good
IT-HO144	Monitor - HP	Datoc	26-Feb-15	3CM44605PD	-			HO/Finance - without	1	Good
IT-HO146	PC - HP Desktop	Datoc	26-Feb-15	AUD343905XS	2,908.18			HO/Rabbie Tulasei	1	Good
IT-HO147	Monitor - HP	Datoc	26-Feb-15	3CM44605Q0	-			HO/Rabbie Tulasei	1	Good

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IT-HQ148	PC - HP Desktop	Datec	26-Feb-15	AUD42808K3	2,908.18			Head Office/Ruth Renai	1	Good
IT-HQ149	Monitor - HP	Datec	26-Feb-15	3CM44605P9	-			Head Office/Ruth Renai	1	Good
IT-HQ150	PC - HP Desktop	Datec	26-Feb-15	AUD42808K9	2,908.18			HO/Scholastica Kuipuru	1	Good
IT-HQ151	Monitor - HP	Datec	26-Feb-15	3CM44605PZ	-			HO/Scholastica Kuipuru	1	Good
IT-HQ 152	PC - HP Desktop	Datec	26-Feb-15	AUD42808J5	2,908.18			HO/Esther Fuapla	1	Good
IT-HQ 153	Monitor - HP	Datec	26-Feb-15	3CM44605PV	-			HO/Esther Fuapla	1	Good
IT-HQ 154	PC - HP Desktop	Datec	10-Aug-15	AUD43905Z5	2,726.37			HO/Judy Parobe	1	Good
IT-HQ 155	Monitor - HP LCD	Datec	10-Aug-15	3CM44605XS	-			HO/Judy Parobe	1	Good
IT-HQ 156	PC - HP Desktop	Datec	10-Aug-15	AUD50802CY	2,726.37			HO/Louise Pakakota	1	Good
IT-HQ 157	Monitor - HP LCD	Datec	10-Aug-15	3CM44605X1	-			HO/Louise Pakakota	1	Good

ID No.	Item	Supplier	Serial #	Model #	Purchase Date	Cost (PGK)	User Name	Location	Warranty	Condition
ITL-HQ065	HP Lenovo Thinkpad L43	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PK30XM9	Thinkpad L430	26-Feb-15	1,876.36	Ana Kaupa	POM FO	3 year warr	Good
ITL-HQ066	HP Lenovo Thinkpad L43	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PK30XNC	Thinkpad L430	26-Feb-15	1,876.36	Daloya Dibell	POM FO	3 year warr	Good
ITL-HQ067	HP Lenovo Thinkpad L43	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PK30XNH	Thinkpad L430	26-Feb-15	1,876.36	Gai Moses	Head Office	3 year warr	Good
ITL-HQ068	HP Lenovo Thinkpad L43	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PK30XNL	Thinkpad L430	26-Feb-15	1,876.36	Alexander Karl	Head Office	3 year warr	Good
ITL-HQ069	HP Lenovo Thinkpad L43	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PK30XNP	Thinkpad L430	26-Feb-15	1,876.36	Naihuwo Ahai	Head Office	3 year warr	Good
ITL-HQ070	HP Lenovo Thinkpad L43	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PK30XPD	Thinkpad L430	26-Feb-15	1,876.36	IT Room HQ Pool	Head Office	3 year warr	Good
ITL-HQ071	Lenovo Thinkpad E540	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PF050UCG	Thinkpad E540	10-Aug-15	2,180.91	Wavuri Kombeng	Head Office	3 year warr	Good
ITL-HQ072	Lenovo Thinkpad E540	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PF050UE6	Thinkpad E540	10-Aug-15	2,180.91	Helen Disney	Head Office	3 year warr	Good
ITL-HQ073	Lenovo Thinkpad E540	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PF050UDK	Thinkpad E540	10-Aug-15	2,180.91	Joyce Boazy	Head Office	3 year warr	Good
ITL-HQ074	Lenovo Thinkpad E540	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PF050UDY	Thinkpad E540	10-Aug-15	2,180.91	Paul Kapa	POM FO	3 year warr	Good
ITL-HQ075	Lenovo Thinkpad E540	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PF052P9A	Thinkpad E540	10-Aug-15	2,180.91	IT Room HQ Pool	Head Office	3 year warr	Good
ITL-HQ076	Lenovo Thinkpad E540	Datec (PNG) Ltd	PF05NLC3	Thinkpad E540	10-Aug-15	2,180.91	IT Room HQ Pool	Head Office	3 year warr	Good

Item/Office	Rego No.	Model	Make/Type	Chassis No.	Engine No.	Purchase Date	Purchase Ref.	Purchase Price (POK)	Mileage (as at 8.3.16)	YOM	Location	Driver
V-HQ03	BDQ 335	Nissan	Navara D/Cab	NTVCUD40Z0647294	YD25-425543T	14-Aug-12	ChQ: 12805	69,274.44	44,334	2012	Head Office	Martin Brash
V-HQ07	BDT 161	Nissan	Navara D/Cab	MNTVCUD40Z0601560	YD25448926T	06-Nov-12	ChQ: 131498	69,274.44	36,280	2012	Head Office	Maciu Koroitubunia
V-HQ06	BDT 167	Nissan	Navara D/Cab	NTVCUD40Z0601491	YD25448755T	06-Nov-12	ChQ: 131498	69,274.44	65,067	2012	Head Office	Naihuwo Ahai
V-LRQ02	BDT - 363	Ford	Ranger 2.2 Ltr	MNBUMFF00DW134618	P4AT1038102	07-Nov-12	Chq:2949	84,255.90	52,728	2012	Head Office	Pool
V-HQ08	BDT - 364	Ford	Ranger 3.2 Ltr	MNBUMFF50DW134595	PSAT1026896	07-Nov-12	Chq: 2948	93,211.90	23,158	2012	Head Office	Trevor Ole

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - Manus Field Office									
Updated 16 March 2016									
Total Manus Assets 246,662.67									
ID No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No.	Purchase Price (PGK)	User/Location	Qty	Condition of Asset	
FURNITURE									
F-LAE-001	DESK - 2 DRAWER PEDASTAL HANGING	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	554.34	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-002	DESK - 2 DRAWER PEDASTAL HANGING	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	554.34	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-003	DESK - 2 DRAWER PEDASTAL HANGING	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	554.34	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-004	DESK - 2 DRAWER PEDASTAL HANGING	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	554.34	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-005	DESK - 2 DRAWER PEDASTAL HANGING	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	554.34	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-006	DESK - 2 DRAWER PEDASTAL HANGING	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	554.34	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-007	DESK - 2 DRAWER PEDASTAL HANGING	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	554.34	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-008	DESK - 2 DRAWER PEDASTAL HANGING	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	554.34	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-010	CHAIR - EXECUTIVE MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-011	CHAIR - EXECUTIVE MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-012	CHAIR - EXECUTIVE MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-013	CHAIR - EXECUTIVE MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-014	CHAIR - EXECUTIVE MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-015	CHAIR - EXECUTIVE MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-016	CHAIR - EXECUTIVE MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-017	CHAIR - EXECUTIVE MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-018	DESK - SIDE RETURN W/OUT DRAWER)	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	182.10	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-019	DESK - SIDE RETURN W/OUT DRAWER)	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	182.10	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-020	DESK - SIDE RETURN W/OUT DRAWER)	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	182.10	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-021	DESK - SIDE RETURN W/OUT DRAWER)	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	182.10	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-022	CABINET GREY 4 DRAWER	BOWMANS - LAE (SEETO KUI)	02-Dec-11	N/A	443.47	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-023	CABINET GREY 4 DRAWER	BOWMANS - LAE (SEETO KUI)	02-Dec-11	N/A	443.47	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-024	CABINET GREY 4 DRAWER	BOWMANS - LAE (SEETO KUI)	02-Dec-11	N/A	443.47	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-025	CABINET GREY 4 DRAWER	BOWMANS - LAE (SEETO KUI)	02-Dec-11	N/A	443.47	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-026	CUPBOARD FULL HEIGHT WITH 4 SHELVES	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	01-Dec-11	N/A	495.00	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-027	CUPBOARD FULL HEIGHT WITH 4 SHELVES	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	01-Dec-11	N/A	495.00	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-028	CUPBOARD - TUDOR 1.8m-3 SHELVES,2 DOOR/LOCK	THEODIST	25-Nov-11	N/A	825.00	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-029	WHITE BOARD WITH STAND 6'4	BRIAN BELL	16-Nov-11	N/A	573.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-030	CABINET KITCHEN	BRIAN BELL	23-Nov-11	N/A	368.84	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-031	DESK - 2 DRAWER PEDASTAL HANGING	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	554.34	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-032	DESK - 2 DRAWER PEDASTAL HANGING	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	554.34	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-033	DESK - 2 DRAWER PEDASTAL HANGING	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	554.34	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-034	CHAIR - DK 02 F EXECUTIVE MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-035	CHAIR - DK 02 F EXECUTIVE MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-036	CHAIR - DK 02 F EXECUTIVE MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY	MINING & TRADING INTL LTD	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - Manus Field Office								Total Manus Assets	
Updated 16 March 2016								246,662.87	
ID No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No.	Purchase Price (PGK)	User/Location	Qty	Condition of Item	
F-LAE-037	CHAIR - MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY WITH NO WHEELS	BOWMANS - LAE (SEETO KUI)	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-038	CHAIR - MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY WITH NO WHEELS	BOWMANS - LAE (SEETO KUI)	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-039	CHAIR - MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY WITH NO WHEELS	BOWMANS - LAE (SEETO KUI)	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
F-LAE-040	CHAIR - MEDIUM WITH ARM REST - DARK GREY WITH NO WHEELS	BOWMANS - LAE (SEETO KUI)	14-Nov-11	N/A	321.75	Manus	1	Good	
					16,183.86				
OFFICE EQUIPMENT									
OE-LAE 001	FRIDGE - AKITA FR - 170 ZDR - FR-170 170L DIRECT COOLING	COURTS	30-Nov-11	N/A	1,426.90	Manus	1	Good	
OE-LAE 002	BINDER - PEACH STAR M4 PB-200-21	ABEL COMPUTING	07-Dec-11	AB 068018	374.00	Manus	1	Good	
OE-LAE 003	LAMINATING MACHINE - AURORA A3	ABEL COMPUTING	13-Dec-11	AB 077329	253.94	Manus	1	Good	
OE-LAE 004	DISPENSER - HOT/COLD WATER	BRIAN BELL & CO	17-Nov-11	2011054688	376.20	Manus	1	Good	
OE-LAE 005	LABELLING MACHINE - BROTHER	Theodist Limited	20-Nov-12	E65151-D1G265332	89.00	Manus	1	Good	
OE-LAE-007	FAX/SCANNER/COPIER HP LASER JET 1536 MFP	ABEL COMPUTING	20-Nov-12	FG230392	2,712.00	Manus	1	Good	
OE-LAE-008	SHREDDER - AURORA A800 CD 8 SHEET	ABEL COMPUTING	16-Feb-12	AB 077757	145.89	Manus	1	Good	
OE-LAE-009	TELEPHONE - DESK SET UNIDEM C/W INBUILT SPKR FP 135 5	TOLEC ELECTRONICS	16-Feb-12	NA	253.00	Manus	1	Good	
OE-HO011	Camera Sony Digital HSC-HX5V	Sony HSC-HX5V	16-Mar-11	2474886	902.36	Manus	1	Good	
OE-Manus001	Camera - Panasonic DMC-FT5	CHM	10-Mar-15	WN4SA001121	2,039.00	Manus	1	Good	
OE-HO012	Locator -Personal - Kannad Marine Safe Solo model	Purchased by HO	May 2015	311-590533	855.26	Manus	1	Good	
OE-HO013	Locator -Personal - Kannad Marine Safe Solo model	Purchased by HO	May 2015	311-590546	855.26	Manus	1	Good	
					10,284.81				
IT & COMPUTER									
IT-LAE 001	PRINTER - CANON MULTI PURPOSE COPIER/PRINTER/SCANNER 2520i	DATEC (PNG) LTD	16-Jan-12	FG230392	13,585.00	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE 002	PC - HP7800 456GB	DATEC (PNG) LTD	19-Oct-11	AUD8340CSB	2,700.00	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE 003	MONITOR COMPAQ 21" S2021a	DATEC (PNG) LTD	19-Oct-11	CN40460BG7	536.00	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE 004	UPS EATTON 5110 240V Input	Datec (PNG) Limited	17-Dec-11	JE355A1785	238.89	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE 005	UPS EATTON 5110 240V Input	Datec (PNG) Limited	17-Dec-11	JE355A1794	238.89	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE 006	PC - HP6000	DATEC (PNG) LTD	19-Oct-11	AUD1190826	2,712.73	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE 007	MONITOR ACER V 193 W	DATEC (PNG) LTD	19-Oct-11	9070858404	460.00	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE 008	MONITOR COMPAQ 21" S2021b	DATEC (PNG) LTD	19-Oct-11	CN404609Y2	536.00	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE 009	PC - HP 6000	DATEC (PNG) LTD	19-Oct-11	AUD119083K	2,712.73	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE 010	UPS EATTON 5110 240V Input	Datec (PNG) Limited	17-Dec-11	JE355A 1803	238.89	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE-011	UPS EATTON 5110 240V Input	DATEC (PNG) LTD	11-Nov-13	JG245A3038	299.00	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE-012	UPS EATTON 5110 240V Input	DATEC (PNG) LTD	11-Nov-13	JG245A3034	299.00	Manus	1	Good	
IT-LAE-013	UPS EATTON 5110 240V Input	DATEC (PNG) LTD	11-Nov-13	JG245A3129	299.00	Manus	1	Fair	
IT-HO018	Phone Satellite - Inmarsat Isatphone Pro /Betar HO Asset Register # IT-HO018	Remington Technologies	07-Dec-11	IMEI:353032040502518	2,515.70	Manus	1	Fair	
IT-LAE 013	Projector - Benq Data MX520	Digitec Limited		PKID8129400S	1,817.25	Manus	1	Fair	
IT-HO145	PC - HP Desktop	Datec	26-Feb-15	AUD4280ROT	2,908.18	Manus/Judy	1	Good	
					32,097.26				
Laptops									
ITL-HO051	Toshiba Notebook	Datanara	02-Jul-12	8C20010EW	3,020.60	Greg Hosea	1	Fair	
					3,020.60				

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register – Manus Field Office
Updated 16 March 2016 **Total Manus Assets 246,662.67**

ID No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/ Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No.	Purchase Price (PGK)	User/Location	No.	Condition of Item	
VEHICLES									
ID No	Vehicle Registration No.	Make/Type	Chassis No.	Engine No.	Purchase Price	Mileage (km) (as at 9/3/16)	YoM	Location	Purchase Date
V-LRC01	LBD 314	Land Cruiser 5 Door Wagon	TEEB71J207013609	1HZ - 0681607	115,801.90	82,528	2011	Manus	15-Dec-11
V-KFO 01	BDQ 334	Navara Di/Cab L40	NTVCUD40Z0047741	YD25-43036-ST	69,274.44	49,547	2012	Manus	14-Aug-12
SUB-TOTAL					185,076.34				

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - Buka Field Office								
Updated 16 March 2016								
Buka Total Assets							336,756.80	
ID No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No	Purchase Price (PGK)	Location	No	Condition of Item
F-BQ 001	Cabinet 4 Drawer filing	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	528.20	BUKA FO/WM	1	Fair
F-BQ 002	Cabinet 4 Drawer Filing	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	528.20	BUKA FO/AS	1	Fair
F-BQ 003	Desk Standard MEL 1800mm	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	505.00	BUKA FO/UK	1	Fair
F-BQ 004	Desk Standard MEL 1800mm	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	505.00	BUKA FO/AS	1	Fair
F-BQ 005	Pedestal Hang 3 Drawer MEX GRV	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	281.01	BUKA FO/WM	1	Fair
F-BQ 006	Pedestal Hang 3 Drawer MEX GRV	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	281.01	BUKA FO/SL	1	Fair
F-BQ 007	Table Cont Owl End Grey 41552	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	1,870.00	BUKA FO/WM	1	Fair
F-BQ 008	Desk 120x750 Gray BSG127 SWT	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	209.00	BUKA FO/WM	1	Fair
F-BQ 009	Desk 120x750 Gray BSG127 SWT	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	209.00	BUKA FO/SL	1	Fair
F-BQ 010	Chair Pymont H/Back Black ZT625	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	265.24	BUKA FO/WM	1	Fair
F-BQ 011	Chair Pymont H/Back Black ZT625	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	265.24	BUKA FO/SL	1	Fair
F-BQ 012	Chair Conference Eyro Jani7213RX2112	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	604.96	BUKA FO/WM	1	Fair
F-BQ 013	Chair w/Arms IBE White Tram92231010	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	150.48	BUKA FO/WM	1	Fair
F-BQ 014	Chair w/Arms IBE White Tram92231010	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	150.48	BUKA FO/SL	1	Fair
F-BQ 015	Shell Steel Open 5 Shell	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	710.60	BUKA FO/WM	1	Fair
F-BQ 016	Shell Steel Open 5 Shell	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	710.60	BUKA FO/SL	1	Fair
F-BQ 017	Side Return Max Series 1050mm	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	132.50	FO/WM	1	Fair
F-BQ 018	Side Return - SR 1000 Gray	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	115.86	BUKA FO	1	Fair
F-BQ 019	Side Return - SR 1000 Gray	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-12	NA	115.86	FO/SL	1	Fair
F-BQ 020	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 021	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 022	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 023	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 024	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 025	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 026	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 027	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 028	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 029	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 030	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 031	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 032	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 033	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 034	Chair - Conference - Maroon	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	183.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 035	White board 600x1200mm	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	371.50	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good
F-BQ 036	Cabinet - 4 Drawer filing L44P	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	397.18	BUKA FO/SL	1	Good
F-BQ 037	4 Drawer filing Cabinet L44P	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	397.18	BUKA FO/SL	1	Good
F-BQ 038	Table - Standard Gray 1600	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	256.63	BUKA FO/SL	1	Good
F-BQ 039	SR 1000 Side return Gray	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	115.86	BUKA FO	1	Good
F-BQ 040	White board 500mm x 330mm	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	65.55	BUKA FO	1	Good
F-BQ 043	Chair - Executive Medium Back	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	241.35	BUKA FO/WM	1	Good
F-BQ 044	Chair - Executive Medium Back	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	241.55	BUKA FO	1	Good

SPSN Asset Register - distribution 160525

25/05/2016

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - Buka Field Office										
Updated 16 March 2016										
								Buka Total Assets	246,766.80	
ID No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/ Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No	Purchase Price (PGK)	Location	No.	Condition of Item		
F-BO 045	Table - Standard ST 1800 Grey	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	245.25	BUKA FO Conference room	1	Good		
F-BO 046	Cabinet 2 shelf Grey	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	594.53	BUKA FO	1	Good		
F-BO 047	Cabinet 2 shelf Grey	Designer Printing Ltd	28-Nov-12	NA	594.53	BUKA FO	1	Good		
					14,411.05					
OFFICE EQUIPMENT										
OE-BO 001	Dispenser Hot/Cold Water	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-10	NA	376.20	BUKA FO - kitchen	1	Fair		
OE-BO 002	Fridge 200 LT T/M 2DR F/F WHT	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-10	NA	1,648.44	BUKA FO - kitchen	1	Fair		
OE-BO 004	Kettle 1.7 Litre Cordless Kambakak36	Brian Bell & Company Limited	21-Oct-10	NA	106.40	BUKA FO - Kitchen	1	Fair		
OE-BO 005	Life Jackets - Boatware Coastal	Lohberger Engineering Ltd	12-Mar-12	X00086	1,452.00	BUKA FO - Storage Room	4	Good		
OE-BO 006	Projector - Digital Bang	Purchased by HO	08-Jun-13	PDPCB00738001	2,500.00	BUKA FO - Storage Room	1	Good		
OE-BO 016	Um - Stainless Steel	Eagle Hard Ware	14-Feb-13	Model No# CUR88/N18249	390.00	BUKA FO - kitchen	1	Good		
					6,473.04					
IT & COMPUTING										
IT-BO001	Modem One Touch X2200 HSPA	Digital PNG	20-Oct-11	359725030736267	99.00	BUKA FO/SL	1	Fair		
IT-BO002	Modem One Touch X2200 HSPA	Digital PNG	20-Oct-11	359725030744311	99.00	BUKA FO/SL	1	Fair		
IT-H0003	Camera Digital Panasonic TZ10 Limited c.b.10	James Richardson Pty Ltd, Aust	16-Mar-11	FN0HC004208	1,011.15	BUKA FO/SL	1	Fair		
IT-BO004	Printer/Scanner/copier/fax Brother MFC-J4700N	Remington Print & Document Solutions	25-Oct-11	FTJ761654	4,290.00	BUKA FO	1	Fair		
IT-BO005	Projector - BenQ Digital	Eyevest Intotech PNG Limited	01-Jun-12	MSS13MX514MW516	2,365.00	BUKA FO/SL	1	Fair		
IT-BO006	Phone Satellite PRO (Pn No. #70866475123)	Remington Technologies	16-Mar-11	IME # 35300204055225	2,515.70	BUKA FO/SL	1	Fair		
IT-BO013	UPS - 1.5 KVA APC	Model # SC15001	08-Jun-13	Serial # 5S1115T0987	2,420.00	FAO/SL	1	Fair		
IT-BO014	Server - HP ML310 ProLiant	Model # ML310	23-May-12	Serial # A1B73304W	8,245.00	FAO/SL	1	Fair		
IT-BO015	Access Point - Engenius Wireless	Model # M35	08-Jun-14	Serial # 1062B7771	200.00	FAO/SL	1	Fair		
IT-BO016	Monitor - LCD for the Server	HP compou LE2002xm	15-Apr-12	Serial #	401.50	FAO/SL	1	Fair		
IT-BO019	Locator (personal) BEACON	Purchase by HO	01-May-15	Serial # 127910	855.26	AO/SL	1	Good		
IT-BO020	Network Access Storage (GNAS)	Purchase by HO	03-Apr-14	Serial # Q148119910	3,000.00	FAO/SL	1	Good		
IT-BO021	UPS APC - Smart - UPS C1500	Purchase by HO	02-Jan-15	Serial # C1500	2,420.00	FAO/SL	1	Good		
IT-BO023	Phone - Mobile Nokia & Sim card	Purchase by HO	18-Feb-16	Serials # A00020025	40.00	FAO/SL	1	Good		
					27,961.61					
LAPTOPS										
ITL-HC025	Toshiba Notebook	Dataneta	18-Jul-11	6A060634W	3,272.00	Wilson Monori	1	Fair		
ITL-HC026	Toshiba Notebook	Dataneta	18-Jul-11	6A060581W	3,272.00	Edwards Tares	1	Fair		
ITL-HC028	Toshiba Notebook	Dataneta	18-Jul-11	6A060667W	3,272.00	John Komau	1	Fair		
ITL-HC031	Toshiba Notebook	Dataneta	18-Jul-11	6A060666W	3,272.00	Shelley Lyons	1	Fair		
ITL-HC039	Toshiba Notebook	Dataneta	20-Dec-11	RB373930W	3,190.00	Andrew Bosna	1	Fair		
					16,276.00					
VEHICLES										
ID No	Vehicle Registration No.	Make/Type	Chassis No.	Engine No.	Purchase Price	Mileage (km) (as at 9/2/16)	YrM	Location	Purchase Date	
V-BSO02	LBC 647	Toyota Hilux D/Cab 5th Element	0FR22G700599843	3KD-5500607	65,841.00	59,980	2011	Buka FO	15-Dec-11	
V-BSO 01	ABA 163	Toyota Land Cruiser 5 Door Wagon	EEB71J607014370	1HZ-0688461	115,801.80	158,223	2011	Buka FO	18-Jan-12	
					SUB-TOTAL	181,642.80				

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - Bougainville Peace Building Program (Arawa)

Updated 24 May 2016

BPBP Total Assets: 497,233.45

IC No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No.	Purchase Price (PGK)	Location	No.	Condition of Item
FURNITURE								
PPBSOE004	Table - Brown Wooden	STI Trading	01-Mar-14	NA	750.00	Arawa - Room 10	1	fair
PPBSOE006	Table - Brown Wooden	STI Trading	01-Mar-14	NA	750.00	Arawa - Room 10	1	fair
BPBPOE018	Cabinet 4 drawer	Brian Bell & Co / PO 42444098	01-Mar-13	F-KFO 020	323.00	Arawa - Room 10	1	fair
BPBPOE019	Table (office) small size	Brian Bell & Co / PO 42444098	01-Mar-13	F-KFO 021	775.20	Arawa - Room 10	1	good
BPBPOE021	Chair (office) Maroon	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	23-Apr-12	F-KFO 011	302.00	Arawa - Room 10	1	good
BPBPOE022	Chair (Office) Black	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	23-Apr-12	F-KFO 011	302.00	Arawa - Room 10	1	good
BPBPOE023	Cabinet (large grey metal)	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	23-Apr-12	F-KFO 015	415.00	Arawa - Room 10	1	good
BPBPOE024	Chair - office (Maroon)	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	23-Apr-12	F-KFO 011	302.00	Arawa - Room 10	1	good
BPBPOE025	Chair - office (Gray)	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	23-Apr-12	F-KFO 011	302.00	Arawa - Room 10	1	good
BPBPOE026	Chair - office (Maroon)	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	23-Apr-12	F-KFO 011	302.00	Arawa - Room 10	1	good
BPBPOE027	Chair - office (Maroon)	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	23-Apr-12	F-KFO 011	302.00	Arawa - Room 10	1	good
BPBPOE028	Chair - office (Gray)	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	23-Apr-12	F-KFO 011	302.00	Arawa - Room 10	1	good
BPBPOE033	Table - Brown Wooden (Downstairs - large)	Arevei Joinery & Carpentry	12-Mar-13	NA	750.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE034	Chair - Plastic (Green)	Naiaga Trading Ltd	01-May-14	Design No 970730	55.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE035	Chair - Plastic (Green)	Naiaga Trading Ltd	01-May-14	Design No 970730	55.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE038	Chair - Plastic (Green)	Naiaga Trading Ltd	01-May-14	Design No 970730	55.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE039	Chair - Plastic (Gray)	Naiaga Trading Ltd	01-May-14	Design No 970730	55.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE050	Shelf unit (large metal grey)	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	27-Apr-12	NA	528.20	Arawa	1	fair
-	Cabinet filing 4 drawer	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	27-Apr-12	NA	528.20	Arawa	1	fair
-	Filing Cabinet 3 drawer	STI Supermarket	02-Feb-15	NA	385.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE071	Filing Cabinet 4 drawer	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	27-Apr-12	NA	528.20	Arawa	1	fair
BPBPOE078	Filing Cabinet 4 drawer	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	27-Apr-12	NA	528.20	Arawa	1	fair
BPBPOE079	Office Desk (Wooden Brown)	Not Known	01-Jul-13	NA	300.00	Arawa	1	fair
BPBPOE090	Office Chair (Grey)	Not Known	01-Sep-14	NA	75.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE091	Work Station (Upstairs)	Not Known	23-Apr-12	NA	12,000.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE097	Table	Lyn Char Supermarket	01-Sep-14	NA	800.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE111	Camera - Digital (lumin)	CHM	03-Mar-15		2,039.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE202	Seats - set of 4 grey metal - in reception	STI Trading	29-Oct-15	NA	980.00	Arawa	4	good
various	Chairs - office grey x 12	STI Trading	29-Oct-15	NA	6,588.00	Arawa	12	good

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - Bougainville Peace Building Program (Arawa)								
Updated 24 May 2016								
BPBP Total Assets: 497,233.45								
ID No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/ Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No.	Purchase Price (PCK)	Location	No.	Condition of Item
various	Work stations - office units x work stations	ST1 Trading	29-Oct-15	NA	19,710.00	Arawa	3	good
					Sub-Total			51,087.00
OFFICE EQUIPMENT								
-	Box - Patrol for keeping portable assets	Not Known	08-Jul-13		415.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE063	Whiteboard Double Sided w/stand	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	12-Apr-12	NA	923.40	Arawa	1	fair
BPBPOE051	Fridge 165Litres Westpoint	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	12-Apr-12	CB26000211112150033	976.60	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE070	Dispenser - Water plus 1x Bottle	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	24-May-12	YRR2-SX-54A	407.92	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE203	Dispenser - Water plus 1x Bottle	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	24-May-12		407.92	Arawa	1	good
PPBS004	Labelling Machine Brother	Refer to H/O complete details	21-Sep-12	D1G265257	150.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE017	Shredder Machine Rexel	Theodist	11-Oct-13	ME-SHR-009	1,100.00	Arawa	1	good
OE - KFO 008	Binder - Comb Binding Machine - Cb2100 Supu	Theodist	11-Sep-13	HP1009/72	250.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE169	Laminating Machine A3 DSB	Theodist Ltd Port Moresby	01-Jan-16		459.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE191	WHITEBOARD Community Mapping (N.M)	Jayberth	01-Jan-16	NA	280.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE192	Notice Board - community	Jayberth	01-Jan-16	NA	380.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE120	Generator (Tiger)	Lyn Char Supermarket	06-Jul-14		600.00	Arawa	1	good
					Sub-Total			6,349.84
IT & COMPUTER & Camera equipment and voice recorders								
BPBPOE049	Printer/Copier/ScannerKyocera FS-8030MFP (ex Kokopo FO)	Central Business Systems	27-May-12	D6S1600223	25,000.00	Arawa	1	good
IT-KFO002	Fax / Phone Machine Brother	Central Business Systems	27-May-12	E65492MON667070	2,300.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE183	Voice Recorder - Digital Olympus WS 832	Datec Pom PO 9106	13-Mar-15	NA	704.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE184	Voice Recorder - Digital Olympus WS 832	Datec Pom PO 9106	13-Mar-15	NA	704.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE176	Camera Tripod Silk F153	Datec Pom PO 9106	13-Mar-15	NA	205.00	Arawa	1	good
OE - BPBP 006	Camera - Panasonic DMC-FT5	Chin H Meen & Sons Ltd	17-Mar-15	WN4SA001121	2,039.00	Arawa	1	good
OE - BPBP 009	Camera - Panasonic DMC-FT5	Chin H Meen & Sons Ltd	17-Mar-15	WN4SA001121	2,039.00	Arawa	1	good
OE - BPBP 010	Camera - Panasonic DMC-FT5	Chin H Meen & Sons Ltd	17-Mar-15	WN4SA001121	2,039.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE113	Laptop - Dell E6440	Digitec PNG Ltd	25-Sep-14	GYN3G12	3,960.00	Arawa (SS)	1	good
BPBPOE116	Laptop - Dell E6440	Digitec PNG Ltd	25-Sep-14	8NC3G12	3,960.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE117	Laptop - Dell E6440	Digitec PNG Ltd	25-Sep-14	7MC3G12	3,960.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE125	Laptop - Dell E6440	Digitec PNG Ltd	25-Sep-14	FNC3G12	3,960.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE126	Laptop - LENOVO (Higher Strategic Vision)	Sakehu Trading Buka	04-Sep-15		3,000.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE127	Laptop - HP DUAL CORE (Higher Strategic Vision)	Rait Price Traders Buka	02-Jul-15		2,300.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBPOE128	Laptop - TOSHIBA C50 (Higher Strategic Vision)	Rait Price Traders Buka	12-Jun-15		2,900.00	Arawa	1	good

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - Bougainville Peace Building Program (Arawa)
Updated 24 May 2016 BPBP Total Assets: 497,233.45

ID No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/ Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No.	Purchase Price (PGK)	Location	No.	Condition of Item
BPBP0E129	PROJECTOR - data (Higher Strategic Vision)	Rait Price Traders Buka	12-Jun-15		2,500.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E173	Camera - NIKON D7100	Daltron	07-Oct-15		12,294.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E179	Camera - Lumix digital (blue)	CHM	03-Mar-15		2,039.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E174	Laptop - Apple Macbook	Daltron	07-Oct-15		6,900.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E175	Camera - Lumix Digital (Grey)	CHM	03-Mar-15		2,039.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E177	Camera - Lumix Digital (Orange)	CHM	03-Mar-15		2,039.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E176	Camera - Lumix Digital (orange)	CHM	03-Mar-15		2,039.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E164	Projector - Digital BENQ	Theodist Ltd	15-Oct-15		1,750.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E163	Memory Card SD 32GB 280M/S SANDISK EXTREME PRO	Theodist Ltd	15-Oct-15		345.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E160	Hard drive Comp 1	Theodist Ltd	15-Oct-15		350.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E161	Hard drive Comp 2	Theodist Ltd	15-Oct-15		350.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E162	Hard drive Comp 2	Theodist Ltd	15-Oct-15		350.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E184	Laptop - BPT HP (Justin Kungkei)		30-Jul-14		2,000.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E185	Laptop LENOVO B50-70 BYI	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	CB35622310	2,090.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E186	Laptop LENOVO B50-70 BPA	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	CB35622136	2,090.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E187	Laptop LENOVO B50-70 RESEARCH (T.S)	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	CB35627253	2,090.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E188	Laptop LENOVO B50-70 FINANCE OFFICER	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	CB35621016	2,090.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E189	PC - HP Desktop 600GISFF	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	AUD44702XC	2,900.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E190	Laptop LENOVO B50-70 COMMUNITY MAPPING	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	CB35622434	2,090.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E193	PC - HP Pro Desk 400G2SFF Admin Officer	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	AUD54504MZ	2,071.82	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E194	PC - HP Pro Desk 400 G2 SFF Procurement	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	AUD54504NT	2,071.82	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E195	PC - HP Pro Desk 400G2SFF Finance Officer	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	AUD54504NC	2,071.82	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E196	Laptop - Lenovo B50-70 DPM	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	CB35546387	2,090.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E197	Laptop - Lenovo B50-70 P/M (S.S)	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	CB35638765	2,090.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E198	Laptop - Lenovo B50-70 FM (J.K)	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	CB35623859	2,090.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E199	PC - HP Pro Desk 400G2SFF Reception Downstairs (E.D)	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	AUD54504MP	2,071.82	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E200	Laptop - Lenovo B50-70 DPSC Coordinator (C.B)	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	CB35612578	2,090.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E201	Laptop - Lenovo B50-70 Research (E. Mainake)	Datec PNG Ltd	25-Jan-16	CB35623987	2,090.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E15	PC - Desktop Computer - reception	Best Price Trading	17-Jul-14		2,950.00	Arawa	1	fair
BPBP0E016	Printer - HP Desk Jet 1510 (Bin1)	Best Price Trading	17-Jul-14	CN43Q1P2B7	400.00	Arawa	1	fair
BPBP0E040	Printer - HP (3in1) 2510 (Upstairs Rm 5)	Online Trading	17-Jul-14	CN3783PG3G	350.00	Arawa	1	fair
BPBP0E052	Printer - HP Desk Jet 3in1 2510	Online Trading	17-Jul-14	CN35137J/W	350.00	Arawa	1	fair

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - Bougainville Peace Building Program (Arawa)
Updated 24 May 2016 **BPBP Total Assets: 497,233.45**

ID No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No.	Purchase Price (PGK)	Location	No.	Condition of Item
BPBP0E053	Server (HP Proliant ML 350)	Datec	08-Mar-16	SGH526X57H	18,209.37	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E054	Firewall - Fortinet	Datec	08-Mar-16	FWF60D4614028722	3,838.49	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E055	Disk external 3TB Verbatim	Datec	08-Mar-16	47635212402148	386.37	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E056	Disk external 3TB Verbatim	Datec	08-Mar-16	47635212402148	386.37	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E057	Switch - D Link	Datec	08-Mar-16	DRC3EF7000058	384.55	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E058	QNAP TS-431	Datec	08-Mar-16	Q156803135	3,513.62	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E059	Cabinet - Server	Datec	08-Mar-16	NA	1,899.08	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E060	UPS - 3KVA Niologic	Datec	08-Mar-16	833121312101780	3,000.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E060	Power surge filter	Datec	08-Mar-16		2,750.00	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E061	Win 2012 STD Server 25 GAL's	Datec	08-Mar-16		3,012.50	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E062	MS Exchange 2016 Std Server	Datec	08-Mar-16		9,213.35	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E063	Veeam Backup & Replication Std	Datec	08-Mar-16		2,248.91	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E064	Eset Anti-Virus	Datec	08-Mar-16		2,450.76	Arawa	1	good
BPBP0E065	14 x MS Office 2016 Pro	Datec	01-Feb-16		23,215.40	Arawa	14	good
SUB-TOTAL					204,811.06			

SAFETY EQUIPMENT								
SE - KFO 001	LIFE JACKET FOAM - ADULT 40/60KG	NGIP AGMARK HARDWARE	24-Mar-12	N/A	240.00	Arawa	1	fair
SE - KFO 002	LIFE JACKET COASTAL - 150N/ADULT	LOHBERGER ENGINEERING	03-Apr-12	N/A	363.00	Arawa	1	fair
SE - KFO 003	LIFE JACKET COASTAL - 150N/ADULT	LOHBERGER ENGINEERING	03-Apr-12	N/A	363.00	Arawa	1	fair
SE - KFO 004	LIFE JACKET COASTAL - yellow/blue	LOHBERGER ENGINEERING	03-Apr-12	N/A	363.00	Arawa	1	fair
TOTAL					1,329.00			

VEHICLES									
ID No.	Vehicle Registration No.	Make/Type	Chassis No.	Engine No.	Purchase Price	Mileage (km) (as at 9/3/16)	YoM	Location	Purchase Date
V-PPBS-01	UAB - 799	Land Cruiser 5 Door Wagon Toyota	JTEEB7107025055	IHZ-0788339	143,656.55	102,328	2014	BPBP (Arawa)	13-Oct-14
V-PPBS-02	UAB - 827	Station Wagon 5 door Toyota	HZJ76R-RKMRS	IHZ-07144111	90,000.00	102,491	2013	BPBP (Arawa)	29-May-13
V-PPBS-03	UAC-071	Hilux Dual Cab (Fifth Element) Toyota	0792803	2KD-A700935	NA	11,566	2015	BPBP (Arawa)	01-May-15
SUB-TOTAL					233,656.55				

NOTE: BPBP Vehicle UAB 827 purchased by ABG as contribution to BPBP. Ongoing maintenance of vehicle by SPSN.

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register- Hand Over to GoPNG

Updated 25 May 2016

Total Assets to GoPNG : 786,503.50

ID No	Description of Asset	Supplier	Received Date	Serial No	Purchase Price (USD)	Location	No	Condition
FURNITURE								
DG-F001	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-08	N/A	649.00	HQ/Casper Kokun	1	Fair
DG-F002	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	26-Feb-08	N/A	649.00	HQ/Michelle Kogi	1	Fair
DG-F003	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	27-Feb-08	N/A	649.00	HQ/Helen Pamolak	1	Fair
DG-F004	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	26-Feb-08	N/A	649.00	HQ/Philippe	1	Fair
DG-F005	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	01-Mar-08	N/A	649.00	HQ/Grace Waide	1	Fair
DG-F006	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	02-Mar-08	N/A	649.00	HQ/Abbea Manlapu	1	Fair
DG-F007	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	03-Mar-08	N/A	649.00	HQ/Jenny Kwara	1	Fair
DG-F008	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	04-Mar-08	N/A	649.00	Hat Desk/Next to Kevin Vavana	1	Fair
DG-F009	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	04-Mar-08	N/A	649.00	HQ/Joey Parobe	1	Fair
DG-F010	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	05-Mar-08	N/A	649.00	HQ - Martin Brash	1	Fair
DG-F013	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	08-Mar-08	N/A	649.00	HQ/Anai	1	Fair
DG-F017	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	12-Mar-08	N/A	649.00	HQ/Amos Mathew	1	Fair
DG-F020	Desk Standalone without drawer	Theodist Limited	14-Mar-08	N/A	649.00	HQ/TOE	1	Fair
DG-F021	Table Side Brown - 2 drawer pedestal	Theodist Limited	14-Mar-08	N/A	350.00	HQ/Eulipia	1	Fair
DG-F022	Table	Theodist Limited	14-Mar-08	N/A	649.00	HQ	1	Fair
DG-F023	Table Working Grey	Theodist Limited	15-Mar-08	N/A	649.00	Meeting Room	1	Fair
DG-F024	Table 1x round conference 1200x1200x750	Theodist Limited	18-Jan-05	N/A	360.00	PD	1	Fair
DG-F025	Safe-small (Finance)	Theodist Limited	26-Mar-04	N/A	1,000.00	HQ - Finance area	1	Fair
DG-F026	Cabinet 2 Drawer	Theodist Limited	27-Mar-04	N/A	331.00	HQ/Vodia Matic	1	Fair
DG-F027	Cabinet 3 Drawer	Theodist Limited	28-Mar-04	N/A	400.00	HQ/EFuapla	1	Fair
DG-F028	Shelf Open Book	Theodist Limited	29-Mar-04	N/A	1,606.00	HQ/Meeting Room	5	Fair
DG-F029	Cabinet 3 Drawer	Theodist Limited	26-Mar-04	N/A	400.00	HQ behind Michelle Kogi	1	Fair
DG-F030	Cabinet 3 Drawer	Theodist Limited	27-Mar-04	N/A	400.00	HQ-Near Casper	1	Fair
DG-F031	Cabinet 4 Drawer	Brian Bell & Co Ltd	28-Mar-04	N/A	1,584.00	HQ Level 2	3	Fair
DG-F032	Shelf Open Book	Theodist Limited	29-Mar-04	N/A	321.20	Meeting Room	1	Fair
DG-F033	Cupboard (2 door - 92x45x1.8)	Theodist Limited	21-Jun-03	N/A	488.00	HQ/Travel Obj	1	Fair
DG-F034	White Board (Small) 90 x 120	Theodist Limited	22-Jun-03	N/A	360.00	Support Services/HR	1	Fair
DG-F035	Cabinet 3 Drawer	Theodist Limited	23-Jun-03	N/A	400.00	HQ/Anai	1	Fair
DG-F036	Shelf open book	Theodist Limited	24-Jun-03	N/A	321.20	NA/ai	1	Fair
DG-F037	Cabinet 2 Drawer Filing	Theodist Limited	25-Jun-03	N/A	331.00	HQ/Travel	1	Fair
DG-F038	Cabinet 4 Drawer Filing x2	Pryde Furniture	01-Sep-06	N/A	1,056.00	HQ/	2	Fair
DG-F039	Table Conference - Dark Stain	Pryde Furniture	02-Sep-06	N/A	3,000.00	HQ/Meeting Room	1	Fair
DG-F040	Table Rosewood Conference @ 5 (L x 1 3W)	Pryde Furniture	02-Sep-06	N/A	6,916.00	Mini Conference HD	1	Fair
DG-F041	Table Rosewood Board Room	Pryde Furniture	04-Sep-06	N/A	3,742.00	Main Conference HD	1	Fair
DG-F042	Cup board (2 door - 92x45x1.8)	Pryde Furniture	05-Sep-06	N/A	488.00	IT Room	1	Fair
DG-F043	Cupboard (2 door - 92x45x1.8)	Pryde Furniture	06-Sep-06	N/A	488.00	IT Room	1	Fair
DG-F044	Chairs - Executive Medium (Slate/Prot)	Theodist Limited	07-Sep-06	N/A	3,850.00	HQ Level 2	8	Fair
DG-F047	Chairs - Banquet type	Theodist Limited	13-May-07	N/A	1,143.00	HQ/Reception area	9	Fair
DG-F048	Chairs - Banquet type	Theodist Limited	13-May-07	N/A	1,143.00	HQ/Meeting room	8	Fair
DG-F049	Table Grey IT Room 90x180x75	Theodist Limited (DGTP)	14-May-07	N/A	400.00	IT Room	1	Fair
DG-F050	White Board (Small) 90 x 120	Theodist Limited (DGTP)	14-May-07	N/A	360.00	IT Room	1	Fair
DG-F051	White Board with Stand 90 x 120	Theodist Limited (DGTP)	14-May-07	N/A	1,050.00	HQ/Meeting Room	1	Fair
DG-F052	Table Gray Conference Room Tea Table 99x18	Theodist Limited (DGTP)	14-May-07	N/A	400.00	HQ/Conference Room	1	Fair
DG-F053	White Board (Small) 90 x 120 Meeting Room	Theodist Limited (DGTP)	14-May-07	N/A	360.00	HQ/Level 1, Conference Room	1	Fair
DG-F054	White Board with Stand 120 x 180 Conference	Theodist Limited (DGTP)	14-May-07	N/A	1,400.00	HQ/Conference Room	2	Fair
DG-F055	Projector Screen Pull Up 300 x 300	Theodist Limited (DGTP)	14-May-07	N/A	1,500.00	Conference Room	1	Fair
DG-F056	Shelf Open book	Theodist Limited (DGTP)	14-May-07	N/A	300.00	HQ/Ramie Tabasa	1	Fair
DG-F057	Compactus (4 chambers)	Supreme Industries	01-Jan-05	NA	8,000.00	Ground Floor	1	Fair
F - HQ 001	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	302.50	HQ/Vodia Matic	1	Fair
F - HQ 003	Desk standard+pedestal 3 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	495.00	HQ - Finance spare desk	1	Fair

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - HandOver to GoPNC

Updated 25 May 2016

Total Assets to GoPNC: 786,506.50

ID No.	Description of Asset	Supplier	Original Date	Asset ID	Purchase Price (USD)	Location	Qty	Condition
F - HQ 006	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	302.50	HQ/Wavuri	1	Fair
F - HQ 007	Shelf Open Book 4 Drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Meeting Room	1	Fair
F - HQ 008	Desk standard+pedestal 3 drawers+side return	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	649.00	HQ/Sabi Pat	1	Fair
F - HQ 009	Desk standard+pedestal 3 drawers+side return	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Level 1/Veronica	1	Fair
F - HQ 010	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	302.50	HQ/Level 1/Downstairs	1	Fair
F - HQ 011	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	495.00	HQ/Level 1, Empty Desk	1	Fair
F - HQ 012	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	495.00	HQ/Finance	1	Fair
F - HQ 013	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	495.00	HQ/Ggira	1	Fair
F - HQ 014	Desk with side return+ pedestal 3 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Hot desk next to Stafford	1	Fair
F - HQ 017	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Desk 2/Downstairs/Conference	1	Fair
F - HQ 018	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	05-Feb-11	N/A	302.50	Joyce Boazy	1	Fair
F - HQ 020	Desk standard+pedestal 3 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ - Hot Desk/ Ex Mahaa	1	Fair
F - HQ 021	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond/Blue)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	302.50	HQ/Stafford Eno	1	Fair
F - HQ 022	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer+side return	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	649.00	Anna Hosea	1	Fair
F - HQ 023	Desk medium with no drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	Anna Hosea	1	Fair
F - HQ 024	Cabinet 4 Drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	331.00	HQ/Behind Stafford	1	Fair
F - HQ 026	Desk side Return Sr 1000 Grey	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	154.00	HQ/Ether Fuola	1	Fair
F - HQ 027	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	302.50	HQ/Lucy Vele	1	Fair
F - HQ 028	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawers+side return	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	649.00	HQ/Ruth Baroo (Ex)	1	Fair
F - HQ 029	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	508.00	HQ/Rabbie	1	Fair
F - HQ 030	Desk standard+pedestal 3 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Feb-11	N/A	508.00	HQ - Jacinta Tomare	1	Fair
F - HQ 034	Cabinet 4 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	28-Feb-11	N/A	331.00	HQ / CS / Grants	1	Fair
F - HQ 035	Cabinet 4 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	28-Feb-11	N/A	331.00	HQ / Logistics (behind Stafford)	1	Fair
F - HQ 036	Cabinet 4 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	28-Feb-11	N/A	331.00	HQ / Lucy Vele	1	Fair
F - HQ 037	Cabinet 4 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	28-Feb-11	N/A	331.00	HQ / IT Room/ by SE	1	Fair
F - HQ 038	Cabinet 4 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	28-Feb-11	N/A	331.00	HQ/Behind Stafford	1	Fair
F - HQ 039	Shelf Open Book Full Height Grey	Supreme Industries Limited	02-Mar-11	N/A	440.00	HQ/next to stationary cupboard	1	Fair
F - HQ 040	Shelf Open Book Full Height Grey	Supreme Industries Limited	02-Mar-11	N/A	440.00	HQ/ Finance Filing	1	Fair
F - HQ 041	Cabinet 4 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	03-Mar-11	N/A	331.00	HQ/HR Files	1	Fair
F - HQ 042	Cabinet Kitchen high	Brian Ball & Co. Limited	15-Mar-11	N/A	499.91	HQ - Tea area	1	Fair
F - HQ 043	Table Reception	BNBM Home Center	03-Mar-11	N/A	923.51	HQ/ Reception	1	Fair
F - HQ 044	Chair-Executive Medium (Red)	Theodist Limited	03-Mar-11	N/A	495.00	HQ/Trevor Ole	1	Fair
F - HQ 045	Chair - Conference Room Stackable (Navy)	Theodist Limited	13-May-11	N/A	7,526.98	HQ/Conference	46	Fair
F - HQ 046	Cabinet Kitchen high	Brian Ball & Co. Limited	15-Mar-11	N/A	499.91	HQ Conference Room	1	Fair
F - HQ 047	Chair - Executive Medium (Slate Print)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Sep-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Louise Pakakoti	1	Fair
F - HQ 049	Chair - Executive Medium (Slate Print)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Sep-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Jenny Kiwera	1	Fair
F - HQ 050	Chair - Executive Medium (Slate Print)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Sep-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Judy Parobe	1	Fair
F - HQ 051	Chair - Executive Medium (Slate Print)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Sep-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Jacinta Tomare	1	Fair
F - HQ 053	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Sep-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Abosia Maniup	1	Fair
F - HQ 053	Chair - Executive Medium (Slate Print/Blue)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Sep-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/NAnali	1	Fair
F - HQ 054	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	07-Sep-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Helen Pamolok	1	Fair
F - HQ 055	Cabinet 2 drawer filing	Theodist Limited	15-Jul-10	N/A	395.00	HQ/Level 1, Conference Room	1	Fair
F - HQ 056	Shelf Open Book - 2 shelves	Supreme Industries Limited	09-Nov-11	N/A	395.00	HQ	1	Fair
F - HQ 057	Shelf Open Book - 2 shelves	Supreme Industries Limited	09-Nov-11	N/A	395.00	HQ - Joyce Boazy	1	Fair
F - HQ 058	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	14-Dec-11	N/A	649.00	HQ - Joyce Boazy	1	Fair
F - HQ 059	Shelf Open Book Full Height Grey	Supreme Industries Limited	14-Dec-11	N/A	296.00	HQ/IT Room	1	Fair
F - HQ 060	Shelf closed cabinet (2 shelf) Grey	Supreme Industries Limited	14-Dec-11	N/A	395.00	HQ - Finance	1	Fair
F - HQ 061	Shelf closed cabinet (2 shelf) Grey	Supreme Industries Limited	14-Dec-11	N/A	305.00	HQ - Finance	1	Fair
F - HQ 062	Cabinet 3 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	03-Mar-11	N/A	400.00	HQ/Behind Stafford	1	Fair
F - HQ 063	Shelf Open Book - 2 shelves	Supreme Industries Limited	03-Mar-11	N/A	544.50	HQ/Finance	1	Fair
F - HQ 064	Shelf Open Book - 2 shelves	Supreme Industries Limited	03-Mar-11	N/A	544.50	HQ - Wavuri/gombang	1	Fair

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - HandOver to GoPNG

Updated 25 May 2016

Total Assets to GoPNG : 786,508.50

ID No.	Description of Asset	Supplier	Acquisition Date	Serial No.	Purchase Price (USD)	Location	Qty	Condition
F-HO 065	Board - Document Display	PVM Limited	05-May-11	N/A	544.00	HQ/Reception	1	Fair
F-HO 067	Shelf Open Book Full height Grey (6 x 4 shelf)	Theodist Limited	15-Jul-10	N/A	395.00	HQ/Downstairs Next to Onagulo	1	Fair
F-HO 069	Safe-big (Finance)	Theodist Limited	15-Jul-10	N/A	395.00	HQ (Finance)	1	Fair
F-HO 071	Desk standard side return pedestal 3 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	14-Dec-11	N/A	649.00	HQ/Alexander Karl	1	Fair
F-HO 072	Standard Desk + side return 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	09-Nov-11	N/A	649.00	HQ - CP Advisor Hannah Staines	1	Fair
F-HO 073	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond/Blue)	Supreme Industries Limited	20-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Finance near Anna	1	Fair
F-HO 074	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	20-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Ruth Bense (Ex)	1	Fair
F-HO 076	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	20-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Michelle KOFI	1	Fair
F-HO 076	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond/Blue)	Supreme Industries Limited	20-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/spare desk between Ruth an	1	Fair
F-HO 077	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	20-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/San Theodore	1	Fair
F-HO 078	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	20-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Downstairs	1	Fair
F-HO 079	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	20-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/ Gai Moses	1	Fair
F-HO 080	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	20-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/ Gigna Walck	1	Fair
F-HO 081	Chair - Executive Medium (Diamond/Blue)	Supreme Industries Limited	20-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Downstairs	1	Fair
F-HO 082	Desk Office 2 drawer (grey)	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	649.00	HQ/NAhai	1	Fair
F-HO 083	Desk Office 2 drawer (grey)	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	649.00	HQ/Gai Moses	1	Fair
F-HO 084	Desk Office 2 drawer (grey)	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	649.00	HQ/Lucy Vele	1	Fair
F-HO 085	Desk standard side return pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Helen Disney	1	Fair
F-HO 086	Chair-Executive Medium (Black)	Supreme Industries Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Behind Esther	1	Fair
F-HO 087	Shelf Closed Book Full Height	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	445.00	HQ/next to stationary cupboard	1	Fair
F-HO 088	Shelf Closed Book Full Height	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	445.00	HQ/Finsnes behind Maclu	1	Fair
F-HO 089	White Board with Stand	Theodist Limited	03-Mar-11	N/A	1,050.00	HQ/Philippa Allen	1	Fair
F-HO 090	Desk without Drawer	Theodist Limited	03-Mar-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/Finance next to Gigna	1	Fair
F-HO 092	White Board with Stand	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	1,050.00	HQ/Trevor Ode	1	Fair
F-HO 096	Desk Office without drawer	Theodist Limited	25-Feb-11	N/A	550.00	HQ/ Behind Esther	1	Fair
F-HO 097	Chair - Executive Medium (State Print)	Theodist Limited	26-Oct-12	N/A	454.00	Head Office - Macu	1	Fair
F-HO 098	Cabinet Open Shelf - 2 shelves wooden	Theodist Limited	06-Feb-13	N/A	2,040.00	Head Office/Finance Team	8	Fair
F-HO 099	Cabinet Open Shelf - 2 shelves wooden	Brain Bell & Co Limited	18-Feb-13	N/A	2,295.00	Head Office	9	Fair
F-HO 100	Table Folding 1830x760x740	Brain Bell & Co Limited	30-Jan-13	N/A	897.01	Head Office/Conference Room	3	Fair
F-HO 101	Chairs-Executive Medium (Blue)	Theodist Limited	30-Jan-13	N/A	2,450.00	HQ/Level 1(Ground floor)	5	Fair
F-HO 102	Cabinet Kitchen High	Brain Bell & Co Limited	15-Mar-11	N/A	499.91	HQ/Level 1/Kitchen	1	Fair
F-HO 103	Shelf Open Book	Supreme Industries	30-Jan-13	N/A	544.50	HQ/G/Floor Near Kitchen	2	Fair
F-HO 104	Shelf Open Book	Supreme Industries	30-Jan-13	N/A	544.50	HQ/Trevor Ode	1	Fair
F-HO 110	Desk - Side Return + pedestal 3 drawer	Brain Bell & Co Limited	30-Jan-13	N/A	649.00	HQ/Macu Korotibura	1	Fair
F-HO 116	Table Standard Gray with 2 drawer	Brain Bell & Co Limited	30-Jan-13	N/A	400.00	Hot Desk 3downstairs	1	Fair
F-HO 119	Workstation (4 man)	Supreme Industries	31-Mar-15	N/A	16,500.00	HQ - Level 1 (ground floor)	2	Fair
HO Furniture Sub-Total					127,292.73			
OFFICE EQUIPMENT								
DG-DE001	Microwave Oven LG	Brain Bell	24-Jun-02	N/A	555.00	HQ/Tea making area	1	Fair
DG-DE002	Binding machine	Theodist	22-Oct-03	N/A	900.00	HQ/Printing room	1	Fair
DG - DE006	Dispenser - Water Digtop Lared Hot/Cold	Millennium Water Limited	16-Apr-05	YLR2-XS-554	500.00	HQ/Ground Floor	1	Fair
DG-DE010	Fridge White/Top	Brain Bell	26-May-06	N/A	1,640.84	HQ/Tea making area	1	Fair
DG-DE011	Telephone Handsets AT35 Hands Free	NEC Business Solutions	11-Jan-05	N/A	1,850.00	HO	5	Fair
DG-DE015	Laminating Machine A4 230mm FEED Width DSB Brand	Theodist Ltd	15-Jan-09	N/A	270.00	HQ/Ground Floor Behind Winnie	1	Fair
DG-DE019	Fire Extinguishers 4.5 kg	KK Top Pest Control Ltd	06-Feb-08	ANSUL CQ 013884 ANSUL CQ018085 ANSUL CQ012104 ANSUL CQ 013840 ANSUL G1400521 ANSUL CQ013823	2,385.00	HQ/near tea area	6	Fair

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - HandOver to GoPNG

Updated 25 May 2016

Total Assets to GoPNG : 796,508.50

ID No	Description of Asset	Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No	Estimated Price / Cost	Location	No	Condition of Item
DG-OE020	Telephone - PABX System XEN Telephone & Accessories	NEC Business Solutions	05-Feb-08	N/A	25,750.00	HO/ Reception	1	Fair
DG-OE024	Dispenser - Water Desktop Large Hot/Cold	Millennium Water Limited	16-Apr-08	N/A	500.00	HO - 12 entry/exit door	1	Fair
DG-OE025	Fax - Brother-8160	CBS Head Office	16-Apr-08	N/A	2,850.00	HO/next to Clooms	1	Fair
DG-OE027	Radio VHF - hand held Kenwood	Prosec Security & Communications	31-May-08	246XFG8388	800.00	HO/drivers - ground floor	1	Fair
DG-OE028	Speakers - Portable Logitech	Datoc	13-Aug-08	N/A	400.00	HO/IT Room	1	Fair
DE-HQ006	Fire Extinguisher (2.3kg dcp)	N/A	N/A	N/A	975.00	HO/Meeting room	3	Fair
DE-HQ009	Camera Sony Digital HSC-HX5V	James Richardson Pty Ltd	16-Mar-11	2489981	902.36	HO/IT Room	1	Fair
DE-HQ012	Camera Sony Digital HSC-HX5V	James Richardson Pty Ltd	16-Mar-11	2499957	902.36	POM Field Office	1	Fair
DE-HQ013	Camera Panasonic TZ10 Lumix dmp-lz10	James Richardson Pty Ltd	16-Mar-11	FN0JC002216	1,011.15	HO/IT Room	1	Fair
DE-HQ017	Speakers (extendable for conference phone Polycom Soundstation)	ICOMM (Australia)	23-Mar-11	2201-67840-101 REV.D	924.50	HO/Meeting room	1	Fair
DE-HQ018	Phone Conference (Polycom Soundstation 2 Non Expandable)	ICOMM (Australia)	23-Mar-11	H8104202805E	2,352.31	HO /Conference Room	1	Fair
DE-HQ019	Phone Conference (Polycom Soundstation 2)	ICOMM (Australia)	23-Mar-11	0F081045A8899	3,548.26	HO /Conference Room	1	Fair
DE-HQ020	Camera Canon SX30IS Digital	Datoc Limited	15-Apr-11	235052000643	2,470.00	IT Room	1	Fair
DE-HQ 021	Telephone -handset AT35 Analogue HFU analogue	HFU Analog	01-May-11	NEC QTR-11A(BK) TEL	5,020.00	HO/telephone extensions	18	Fair
DE-HQ 022	Telephone AT35 analogue handset phone	NEC Dterm Series	21-May-11	DTR-8D-1A(BK)TEL	2,220.00	YH/MKWK/TO/HG/NA/MB/PA	8	Fair
DE-HQ 023	Shredder Fellowes	Theodist Ltd	03-Jul-12	100402WC0026639	500.00	HO/PO	1	Fair
DE-HQ 031	Camera Digital Nikon Nikon Coolpix	Harvey Norman (Australia)	24-Jan-13	75013869	350.00	Pool HO	1	Good
DE-HQ 032	Camera Digital Nikon Coolpix	Harvey Norman (Australia)	24-Jan-13	71024380	350.00	Pool HO	1	Good
DE-HQ 033	GPS Tracker	Harvey Norman (Australia)	24-Jan-13	2DV097581	530.00	Pool HO	1	Good
DE-HQ 034	GPS Tracker	Harvey Norman (Australia)	24-Jan-13	2DV022689	530.00	Pool HO	1	Good
DE-HQ 035	Coffee Maker	Brian Bell	31-Jan-13	1391	1,260.00	HO/Conference Room	1	Good
DE-HQ 036	Shredder	Theodist	10-Mar-15	9C1 140617 AC 0002183 CRC 4679	1,341.25	Head Office/Meeting Room	1	Good
DE-HQ 037	Shredder	Theodist	10-Mar-15	35C 140826 VD 0042515 CRC 3213	249.75	Head Office/IT Room	1	Good
DE-HQ 038	Water Dispenser Hot & Cold	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	03-Mar-11		376.20	HO/Conference Room	1	Fair
DE-HQ 039	Voice Recorder (IC)	Dick Smith Australia	10-Jun-15	5192601	356.86	HO/Trevor	1	Good
DE-HQ 040	Voice Recorder (Digital)	Office Works Australia	10-Jun-15	200390279	194.28	HO/IT Room	1	Good
DE-HQ 041	Voice Recorder (Digital)	Office Works Australia	10-Jun-15	200399823	194.28	HO/IT Room	1	Good
DE-HQ 042	Voice Recorder (Digital)	Office Works Australia	10-Jun-15	200399410	194.28	HO/IT Room	1	Good
DE-HQ 043	Camera - Canon PS, SX410 IS	JJB Hi Fi (Australia)	01-Sep-15	65061000307	915.79	HO/Clooms Officer/Veronica	1	Good
HO Office Equipment Sub-Total					68,109.89			
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY								
IT-HQ005	PC HP Desktop 6000P E7600	Datoc (PNG) Limited	19-Oct-11	AUD119083S	2,712.73	HO/IT Room	1	Fair
IT-HQ006	Monitor Compaq Monitor LCD 20"	Datoc (PNG) Limited	19-Oct-11	CN40460BG3	1,181.82	HO/Veronica Malek	1	Fair
IT-HQ011	Printer/Copier/Scanner Kyocera Mita TASKalfa	Central Business Systems	27-Sep-11	QZL800330	33,195.00	Head Office	1	Fair
IT-HQ015	Software MS Office 2007 PRD EM MLK	Datanet	16-Nov-10	N/A	2,430.00	HO/Installed in the System	1	Fair
IT-HQ016	Projector Wireless Overhead Sanyo	Express Intotech PNG Ltd	01-Jun-11	80Y32661	7,260.00	HO /Conference Room	1	Fair
IT-HQ017	Printer - HP LaserJet Color CM1415FN Print/Scan/Copy/Fax	Express Intotech PNG Ltd	05-Dec-11	CNHC7M8T	2,057.00	HO/Ground Floor	1	Fair
IT-HQ019	Phone Satellite - Inmarsat Isatphone Pro Ph # : +370776745323	Remington Technologies	07-Dec-11	IMEI353032040598100	2,515.70	HO / Pool	1	Fair
IT-HQ020	Voice Recorder - Digital Olympus	Datron Ltd	08-Jul-11	510105049	412.50	HO / Pool	1	Fair
IT-HQ021	Voice Recorder - Digital Olympus	Datron Ltd	08-Jul-11	200104531	412.50	HO / Pool	1	Fair
IT-HQ022	Voice Recorder - Digital Olympus	Datron Ltd	08-Jul-11	510104942	412.50	HO / Pool/IT Room	1	Fair
IT-HQ029	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datoc (PNG) Limited	6-Feb-12	ETLBP0C02290714F45454011	399.00	HO -IT Room	1	Fair
IT-HQ030	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datoc (PNG) Limited	6-Feb-12	ETLBP0C02290714F514011	399.00	HO/Stafford Elmo	1	Fair

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - HandOver to GoPNG									
Updated 25 May 2016									
Total Assets to GoPNG: 708,508.50									
Id No	Description of Assets	Supplier	Warranty End Date	Serial No	Purchase Price (USD)	Location	Qty	Document No	
IT-HQ037	PC HP Desktop 6000P E7600	Datec (PNG) Limited	14-Dec-11	AUD44702WS	2,200.00	HO/Level 1/HotDesk	1	Fair	
IT-HQ038	Monitor HP 20" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	14-Dec-11	30M4270De3	435.45	HO/Level 1/HotDesk	1	Fair	
IT-HQ040	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Express Infotech PNG Ltd	17-May-12	ETLTU0600213802A144201	401.50	HO / S.Dindilo	1	Fair	
IT-HQ041	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Express Infotech PNG Ltd	17-May-12	ETLTU060021380AR4201	401.50	HO/IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ042	Monitor Acer LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	16-Dec-11	ETLBP0C022637193FF4013	401.50	HO/Philippo Allen	1	Fair	
IT-HQ043	PC HP Desktop 6000P E7600	Datec (PNG) Limited	11-Dec-11	HP AUD 65100IT	1,181.82	HO/Ken Manzi	1	Fair	
IT-HQ045	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	11-Oct-07	ETLTU06002138026494201	401.50	HO/Anna Hoava	1	Fair	
IT-HQ046	PC HP Desktop 6000P E7600	Datec (PNG) Limited	18-Oct-07	AUD6340C5H	1,181.82	HO/Amos Mathew	1	Fair	
IT-HQ048	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	14-Oct-07	ETLBP0C02290714F494011	401.50	HO/Ken Manzi	1	Fair	
IT-HQ054	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	ETLTU060021380230F4201	401.50	HO/IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ055	Desktop PC - HPC	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	HPAUD 30604CM	1,181.82	HO - Giga	1	Fair	
IT-HQ056	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	ETLTU06002130265F4201	401.50	HO/ Ground Floor Reserve W/S	1	Fair	
IT-HQ057	Desktop PC - HPC	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	HP AUD 20300NT	1,181.82	HO - Amos Hoava	1	Fair	
IT-HQ058	UPS Powerware 700VA	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	LCD-650	238.89	HO/Evelyn Ropi	1	Fair	
IT-HQ059	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	ETLT06021073004E7F4220D	506.90	IT ROOM	1	Fair	
IT-HQ060	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	ETLBP0C02290714F4E4011	506.90	IT ROOM	1	Fair	
IT-HQ 061	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	ETLBP0C02290714F3C4011	506.90	HO/W Tau	1	Fair	
IT-HQ062	PC HP Desktop 6000P E7600	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	HP AUD 834BCYK	1,181.82	HO/W Tau	1	Fair	
IT-HQ063	UPS Powerware 700VA	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	LCD-650	238.89	HO/W Tau	1	Fair	
IT-HQ064	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	ETLBP0C02290714F484011	238.89	IT ROOM	1	Fair	
IT-HQ065	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	ETLND0W01013CD99004321	238.89	HO/ Ground Floor Reserve W/S	1	Fair	
IT-HQ066	UPS Powerware 700VA	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	LCD-650	238.89	HO/K Manzi	1	Fair	
IT-HQ067	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	20-Oct-07	ETLBP0C022837DBF6A4013	506.90	HO/IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ 070	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	14-Dec-11	ETLTU06002138026724201	238.89	HO/Jenny Kwara	1	Fair	
IT-HQ073	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	12-Oct-07	ETLBP0C02290714F54401	506.90	HO/Giga Walko	1	Fair	
IT-HQ074	UPS Powerware 700VA	Datec (PNG) Limited	12-Oct-07	N/A	238.89	HO/T Ole	1	Fair	
IT-HQ075	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	30-Oct-07	ETLBP0C02290714F474011	506.90	HO/W Kumberg	1	Fair	
IT-HQ077	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	01-Nov-07	ETLBP0C02290714F484011	506.90	HO/Yatsy Holland	1	Fair	
IT-HQ078	UPS Powerware 700VA	Datec (PNG) Limited	03-Nov-07	N/A	238.89	HO/K Vavava	1	Fair	
IT-HQ080	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	04-Nov-07	ETLBP0C02290714F3A4011	506.90	HO/Amos Mathew	1	Fair	
IT-HQ082	UPS Powerware 700VA	Datec (PNG) Limited	06-Nov-07	LCD-650	238.89	HO	1	Fair	
IT-HQ083	Monitor Compaq 18.5" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	07-Nov-07	N/A	506.90	HO/Trevor Ole	1	Fair	
IT-HQ086	Printer - HP Laserjet P1606	Digitec	09-Nov-07	VNC3P08499	1,265.00	HO/Finance near Anita	1	Fair	
IT-HQ088	Monitor - Acer LCD 20"	Datec (PNG) Limited	07-Nov-07	ETLBP0C02284520E814013	506.90	IT Room Gal Moses	1	Fair	
IT-HQ090	Monitor - LCD 19"	Daltron Ltd	17-Feb-09	83790097146	528.00	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ093	Router Cisco	Datec Ltd	13-May-14	FGL173728A1	1,688.65	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ094	Monitor Acer LCD 19"	Datec Ltd	20-Feb-12	ETLDU06002133F4201	460.00	HO/Joyce Bouzy	1	Fair	
IT-HQ106	Router - Wireless D Link	Datec Ltd	23-May-12	F37L5AC001454	290.00	HO/Level 1 Conference Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ107	Switch - Cisco 48 port	Daltonets Limited	22-May-12	20110122	14,782.00	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ108	Switch - Cisco 24 port	Daltonets Limited	23-May-12	810281086	9,114.70	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ109	Router - Cisco	Datec Limited	23-May-12	806307980400	5,115.00	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ110	Router - Cisco	Datec Limited	23-May-12	FGL1621200D	1,712.70	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ111	Firewall - Cisco ASA 1	Datec Limited	23-May-12	JMX1620X1F	7,956.30	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ112	Internet - SPSN Wireless Access Point	Daltron Ltd	23-May-12	104406642	2,000.00	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ113	Switch - D Link KVM 4 Port	Daltron Ltd	23-May-12	2104660145	2,000.00	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ114	Switch - D Link KVM 4 Port	Daltron Ltd	23-May-12	D_0E375000079	2,000.00	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ116	PC - HP Compaq	Digitec Limited	26-Nov-12	AUD202005R	2,700.00	HO/Viscra Miao	1	Fair	
IT-HQ117	UPS (1.6 KVA) for server	Daltonets	27-Nov-12	JS1044009552	4,000.00	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ118	Router Cisco	Datec Ltd	23-May-12	FGL162120CM	1,712.70	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ120	Printer /Portable 100"	Daltron Ltd	12-Jun-12	CN8B6180XV	590.00	IT Room	1	Fair	
IT-HQ121	PC - Desktop PC	Digitec Limited	26-Nov-12	JDE67F2S	2,700.00	HO/IT Room	1	Fair	

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - HandOver to GoPNG

Updated 25 May 2016

Total Assets to GoPNG : 786,506.50

ID No	Description of Asset	Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No	Purchase Price (PDK)	Location	No.	Condition of Item
IT-HO123	PC-Datoc System	Datoc (PNG) Limited	26-Nov-12	23001649NF	2,999.00	HO/Finance Jenny Kwara	1	Fair
IT-HO124	Monitor - Acer LCD 20"	Digtec Limited	26-Nov-12	CN5VHTT6E4108028575S	506.00	HO/ ex Kevin Vavans	1	Fair
IT-HO127	Server Cabinet	Daltron	01-Oct-11	N/A	11,000.00	IT Room	1	Fair
IT-HO131	Printer - HP	Digtec Limited	02-Feb-13	CNH8C7W0RT	1,265.00	Head Office/Ground Floor	1	Good
IT-HO132	Scanner - HP Scanjet N6350	Digtec Limited	15-Mar-13	CN2C6DE02V	3,251.00	HO IT Room	1	Good
IT-HO133	Monitor HP Compaq 20" LCD	Digtec Limited	16-Apr-13	CNC2140PCS	608.00	IT Room	1	Fair
IT-HO135	Desktop PC	Digtec Limited	16-Apr-13	AUD 2200035J	3,487.00	HO / Finance Section (without us)	1	Good
IT-HO136	Monitor HP 20" LCD	Datoc	01-Jul-13	CNC3110CMH	799.00	HO - IT Room	1	Fair
IT-HO138	Desk Top PC	Datoc - PCM	03-Jul-13	AUD30604F2	2,999.00	HO/ex Kevin Vavans	1	Good
IT-HO139	Printer - Konica Minolta	Remington Technologies	19-Aug-13	ASC4041001907	28,554.00	Head Office	1	Good
IT-HO 158	Printer - HP LaserJet 200 color/MFP M276nw	Digtec	24-Sep-14	CNF8Q3GJH3	1,650.00	HO - PD's office	1	Good
IT-HO 159	Printer - HP LaserJet 200 color/MFP M276nw	Digtec	24-Sep-14	CNF8Q3HSQ3	1,650.00	HO - DPD's office	1	Good
IT-HO 160	Monitor - Dual Display Ergotron LX Dual	Datoc	19-May-15	PCNFAB5	2,013.78	HO - Finance Manager	1	Good
IT-HO 161	Apple Mac	Australia	04-Oct-14	G02KM0620NMP	7,000.00	Head office (next to Stafford)	1	Good
IT-KFO017	Phone Satellite - Inmarsat Ph #	Remington Technologies	07-Mar-12	IMEI-35303204600187	2,515.70	HO-IT Room	1	Fair
IT-KFO025	Projector (BENQ Digital)	Digtec PNG Limited	11-Nov-13	PDR5D01097000	1,817.52	Head Office (IT Room)	1	Fair
DGH-DE010	Projector Epson (ex Mt Hagen FC)	Daltron	08-Oct-12	GMCG5Y0681F	1,200.00	Head Office	1	Fair
SPSNH-IT002	External hard drive 500GB HDD 2.5 USB -	Datoc	12-Jun-11	2GH42H92	404.25	Head Office (IT Room)	1	Fair
DGH-IT014	Switch Linksys 24 Port 10/100 (Ex Hagen)	Datoc	05-Nov-12	5R224	500.00	Head Office (IT Room)	1	Fair
IT-LAE-016	Switch CISCO SR2016TW01	Datoc	05-Nov-12	PSJ153608A2	500.00	Head Office (IT Room)	1	Fair
IT-KFO006	Monitor - Acer LCD Screen	Datoc (PNG) Limited	20-Feb-12	ETLTU000021380268B4201	750.00	HO/IT Room	1	Fair
IT-KFO007	Monitor - Acer LCD Screen	Datoc (PNG) Limited	20-Feb-12	ETLTU000021380242E4201	750.00	HO/IT Room	1	Fair
				HO Info Technology Sub-Total	205,296.01			

ID No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No	Purchase Price (PDK)	Location	No.	Condition of Item
IT-HO006	Toshiba Satellite Pro U500	Datanets	17-Feb-11	3A066335R	4,356.00	Brigitte Ongulo	1	Fair
ITL-HO016	Toshiba Satellite Pro U500	Datanets	17-Feb-11	3A066990R	4,356.00	Charlie Melachon	1	Fair
ITL-HO017	Toshiba Satellite Pro L630	Datanets	17-Feb-11	YA5744390	4,356.00	IT Room HO Pool (conference room)	1	Fair
ITL-HO019	Toshiba Satellite Pro U500	Datanets	17-Feb-11	3A066200R	4,356.00	IT Room HO Pool	1	Fair
ITL-HO023	Toshiba Satellite Pro L630	Datanets	17-Feb-11	YA574384Q	4,356.00	IT Room HO Pool	1	Fair
ITL-HO024	Toshiba Satellite Pro L630	Datanets	18-Jul-11	6A060669W	3,272.00	Shirlee Dindilo	1	Fair
ITL-HO026	Toshiba Satellite Pro L640	Datanets	18-Jul-11	6A060639W	3,272.00	Lindy Wamaku	1	Fair
ITL-HO030	Toshiba Satellite Pro L640	Datanets	18-Jul-11	6A060657W	3,272.00	Michelle Kapi	1	Fair
ITL-HO033	Toshiba Satellite Pro L640	Datanets	18-Jul-11	6A060575W	3,272.00	Lucy Vele	1	Fair
ITL-HO034	Toshiba Satellite Pro L650	Datanets	12-Aug-11	2B029242Q	4,174.50	Casper Kokun	1	Fair
ITL-HO037	Toshiba Satellite Pro L630	Datanets	18-Mar-11	YA575426Q	4,356.00	Veronica Aure	1	Fair
ITL-HO040	Toshiba Satellite Pro L740	Datanets	20-Dec-11	8B373691W	3,190.00	Phillipe Allen	1	Fair
ITL-HO041	Toshiba Satellite Pro L740	Datanets	20-Dec-11	8B373690W	3,190.00	Lemah Nalin	1	Fair
ITL-HO042	Toshiba Satellite Pro L740	Datanets	20-Dec-11	8B373914W	3,190.00	IT Room HO Pool	1	Fair
ITL-HO044	Toshiba Satellite Pro L830	Datanets	02-Jul-12	6C200251W	3,020.60	Trevor Cle	1	Fair
ITL-HO045	Toshiba Satellite Pro L830	Datanets	02-Jul-12	6C200212W	3,020.60	Stafford Eric	1	Fair
ITL-HO046	Toshiba Satellite Pro L830	Datanets	02-Jul-12	6C200225W	3,020.60	George Nandope	1	Fair
ITL-HO047	Toshiba Satellite Pro L830	Datanets	02-Jul-12	6C200175W	3,020.60	Manua Pool	1	Fair
ITL-HO048	Toshiba Satellite Pro L830	Datanets	02-Jul-12	6C200254W	3,020.60	Helein Pamalok	1	Fair
ITL-HO049	Toshiba Satellite Pro L830	Datanets	02-Jul-12	6C200186W	3,020.60	IT Room HO Pool	1	Fair
ITL-HO050	Toshiba Satellite Pro L830	Datanets	02-Jul-12	6C200241W	3,020.60	Bernard Gunn	1	Fair
ITL-HO054	Toshiba Satellite Pro L830	Datanets	02-Jul-12	6C200226W	3,020.60	Marlin Brash	1	Fair
ITL-HO056	Toshiba Protege R930 i5	Digital PNG Ltd	26-Jun-13	4D128616H	4,749.00	Sam Uyagauw	1	Fair

SPSN Asset Register

SPSN Asset Register - HandOver to GoPNG

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Total Assets to GoPNG : 786,508.50

ID No.	Description of Asset	Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No.	Purchase Price (POK)	Location	No.	Condition
ITL-HQ059	Toshiba Protege R930 i5	Digicel PNG Ltd	26-Jun-13	4D128653H	4,749.00	Grace Waide	1	Fair
ITL-HQ060	Toshiba Protege R930 i5	Digicel PNG Ltd	26-Jun-13	4D128619H	4,749.00	Atibsa Maniagu	1	Fair
ITL-HQ061	Toshiba Protege R930 i5	Digicel PNG Ltd	26-Jun-13	4D128609H	4,998.95	Sabi Pabi	1	Fair
ITL-HQ062	Toshiba Protege R930 i5	Digicel PNG Ltd	26-Jun-13	4D128608H	4,998.95	Harry Gutala	1	Fair
ITL-HQ063	HP Thinkpad W530	MCR PNG	08-Sep-13	R9Y92A7	10,421.40	Maclu KoroHubuna	1	Fair
ITL-HQ064	HP Thinkpad W530	MCR PNG	08-Sep-13	PKOECMD	10,421.40	Trevar Oko	1	Fair
					122,221.00			

Item/ID/No	Model	Reg No	Chassis No	Engine No	Purchase Price (POK)	Mileage km at 8/3/16	YrM	Location	Retire Date
V-H004	BBS 274		NICJUD22Z0068460	QD32206183	60,270.00	153,256	2005	Head Office	18-Apr-05
V-H001	CAW 429		Toyota Hi-Ace Van 15 Seat	FJK02P500018378	67,935.23	102,520	2010	Head Office	29-Sep-10
V-PCM01	TAB 551		Nissan Navara D/Cab L40	TVGUD40Z0026078	75,050.24	115,205	2010	PCM FO	21-Oct-10
V-H002	CAX 767		Toyota Corolla Sedan	DBR42E809043351	60,213.80	33,932	2011	Head Office	01-Apr-11
					263,529.27				

SPSN

SPSN Asset Register - HandOver to Partner Organisations									
Updated 25 May 2016									
Total Assets to be handed over: 107/254,234									
ID No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/ Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No.	Purchase Price (PDK)	Location	Qty	Condition of Item	
FURNITURE									
F-POM 001	Cabinet Kitchen High	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	15-Mar-11	N/A	499.91	POMFO	1	Fair	
F-POM 002	Chair / Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	01-Feb-11	N/A	302.50	POMFO/Job Ora	1	Fair	
F-POM 003	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	01-Feb-11	N/A	495.00	HO/Reception	1	Fair	
F-POM 004	Chair Banquet Type (Black)	Theodist Limited	13-May-11	N/A	508.00	POMFO	4	Fair	
F-POM 005	Chair / Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	01-Feb-11	N/A	302.50	POMFO/Paul Kapa	1	Fair	
F-POM 006	Desk standard+pedestal 3 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	01-Feb-11	N/A	495.00	POMFO/Near main exit door	1	Fair	
F-POM 008	Chair / Executive Medium (Diamond)	Supreme Industries Limited	01-Feb-11	N/A	302.50	FOA/Roselyn T	1	Fair	
F-POM 009	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	01-Feb-11	N/A	495.00	FOA	1	Fair	
F-POM 011	White Board 6 x 4	Theodist Ltd	01-Sep-11	N/A	1,177.55	POMFO	1	Fair	
F-POM 012	Chair Steel Red Fabric	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	16-Apr-15	N/A	529.09	POMFO/Meeting room	10	Good	
F-POM 013	Chair Manager Medback Blue	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	25-Feb-15	N/A	740.91	POMFO/Cake	1	Good	
F-POM 015	Table Conference/Oval 3.0m Chairy	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	25-Feb-15	N/A	1,001.87	POMFO/Meeting room	1	Good	
F-POM 016	Vacuum Cleaner Wet&Dry Mstr	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	31-Mar-15	N/A	285.24	POMFO/Storage room	1	Good	
DG-F012	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	07-Mar-11	N/A	549.00	POMFO/Dakya Dibili	1	Fair	
DG-F014	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 3 drawer	Theodist Limited	09-Mar-11	N/A	549.00	POMFO/Harry Gubala	1	Fair	
DG-F015	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	11-Mar-11	N/A	549.00	POMFO/Roselyn T	1	Fair	
DG-F018	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	13-Mar-11	N/A	549.00	POMFO/Cathy Yalga	1	Fair	
DG-F019	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Theodist Limited	13-Mar-11	N/A	549.00	POMFO/Aina Kaupa	1	Fair	
F-HO 002	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	02-Feb-11	N/A	495.00	POMFO/Charlie Melachon	1	Fair	
F-HO 005	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	05-Feb-11	N/A	495.00	POMFO/Bernard Gurin	1	Fair	
F-HO 016	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	15-Feb-11	N/A	495.00	POMFO/Aberth Iam	1	Fair	
F-HO 019	Desk standard+pedestal 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	06-Feb-11	N/A	495.00	POMFO/Caleb Kumbia	1	Fair	
F-HO 031	Cabinet 4 Drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	28-Feb-11	N/A	5,500.00	POMFO/Filing Room	12	Fair	
F-HO 032	Cabinet 3 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	28-Feb-11	N/A	1,200.00	POMFO/Filing Room	3	Fair	
F-HO 033	Cabinet 2 drawer	Supreme Industries Limited	28-Feb-11	N/A	331.00	POMFO/Filing Room	1	Fair	
F-HO 111	Desk + Side Return + pedestal 2 drawer	Brian Bell & Co Limited	30-Jan-13	N/A	549.00	POMFO/Rachel Pangane	1	Fair	
F-HO 112	Desk + Side Return+pedestal 2 drawer	Brian Bell & Co Limited	30-Jan-13	N/A	549.00	POMFO/ Lindy Wamaku	1	Fair	
F-HO 113	Desk + Side Return + pedestal 2 drawer	Brian Bell & Co Limited	30-Jan-13	N/A	549.00	POMFO/Paul Kapa	1	Fair	
					22,216.02				
OFFICE EQUIPMENT									
OE-POM 001	Flodge Bar LG 30 Lt	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	09-Apr-11	LGNGR131	571.00	POMFO/Kitchen	1	Fair	
OE-POM 002	Dispenser Water (Hot & Cold)	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	03-Mar-11	AJCMAYLR25X54A	365.80	POMFO/Kitchen	1	Fair	
OE-POM 003	Microwave	Brian Bell & Co. Limited	02-Mar-11	INT EXB2316	301.72	POMFO/Kitchen	1	Fair	
OE-POM 005	Shredder Revel Auto	Dallron Limited	09-Jun-11	P1602810101262	1,900.00	POMFO/Storage room	1	Fair	
DG-OF 007	Telephone Handset AT35 Analogue HFL	HFL Analog	21-May-11	various	2,752.00	POMFO	8	Fair	
SPSN-OE004	Binding Machine 12 bind	The Computer Shop	20-May-11	NA	250.00	POMFO	1	Fair	
					6,140.52				
IT & COMPUTER									
DGP-IT007	Monitor Acer LCD 19"	Datec (PNG) Limited	01-Sep-08	ETLRPG002290714F4A211	399.00	POMFO/Rachel Pangane	1	Fair	
IT-POM 001	Printer/Copier/Scanner Canon IR2525	Datec Limited	11-Mar-11	FSR08185	17,956.70	POMFO	1	Fair	
IT-POM 002	Fax machine Brother Laser MFP 7220	Express Infotech PNG Ltd	09-Mar-11	E63450A0N293851	1,819.00	POMFO	1	Fair	
IT-POM 003	Phone Satellite - Inmarsat Isatphone Pro Ph # +870776475107	Remington Technologies	07-Mar-12	IMEI35900204600187	2,515.70	POMFO	1	Fair	
IT-POM 004	Monitor Acer LCD 18.5"	Express Infotech PNG Ltd	02-Apr-12	ETLTL05002138023584201	346.00	HO/Next to Lomah Nakin	1	Fair	
IT-HO002	PC HP Desktop 6000P E7600	Datec (PNG) Limited	19-Oct-11	AUD119085V	2,712.73	POMFO/Roselyn Tarutia	1	Fair	
IT-HO003	PC HP Desktop 6000P E7600	Datec (PNG) Limited	19-Oct-11	AUD1190870	2,712.73	POMFO/Cathy Yalga	1	Fair	
IT-HO004	PC-HP	Datec	01-Sep-11	AUD20200RX	1,800.00	POMFO/Rachel Pangane	1	Fair	
IT-HO007	Monitor - Acer	Datec	01-Sep-11	ETLR0C022845209C04013	399.00	POMFO/Caleb Kumbia	1	Fair	
IT-HO008	Monitor HP 20" LCD	Datec (PNG) Limited	19-Oct-11	CN40460BFX	1,181.82	POMFO/Roselyn Tarutia	1	Fair	

SPSN

SPSN Asset Register - HandOver to Partner Organisations								
Updated 25 May 2016								
Total Assets to Partners								117,955.66
ID No.	Description of Asset	Purchase Reference/ Supplier	Purchase Date	Serial No.	Purchase Price (PDK)	Location	No.	Condition of Item
IT-HQ009	PC - HP	Datoc	01-Sep-11	AUD20200PX	1,800.00	POMFO/Albert Bam	1	Fair
IT-HQ039	Monitor Acer 18.5" LCD	Express Intstech PNG Ltd	17-May-12	ETLTL08002129062CC4201	401.50	ICOMFO/Russel Ripilla	1	Fair
IT-HQ047	Monitor Acer Monitor, 19"	Datoc (PNG) Limited	13-Oct-07	ETLBP6C0229714F38011 LCD-600	235.89	POMFO/Albert Bam	1	Fair
IT-HQ051	Monitor Comsat 18.5" LCD	Datoc (PNG) Limited	17-Oct-07	CN404808SQ	506.90	POMFO/Cathy Yalpa	1	Old
IT-HQ068	PC HP Desktop 6000P E7600	Datoc (PNG) Limited	15-Dec-11	HP AUD 8340CG5	1,181.82	POMFO/Russel Ripilla	1	Fair
IT-HQ115	PC - HP	Datoc	01-Sep-11	AUD8340CT8	1,800.00	POMFO/Caleb Kumbia	1	Fair
IT-HQ098	Server - Proxy HP Proliant ML150 G6	Datoc Ltd	23-May-12	AUD21904V3	8,859.67	IT Room	1	Fair
IT-HQ099	Server - Mail HP Proliant ML350 G6	Datoc Ltd	23-May-12	AUD15001Z6	32,016.46	IT Room	1	Fair
IT-HQ014	Software Symantec NAV 2010 AP CD (antivirus)	Daltron	12-Jul-10	N/A	420.00	HQ/Installed in the System	1	Fair
IT-HQ126	Server Cabinet	Datanets	01-Oct-11	N/A	15,000.00	IT Room	1	Fair
IT-HQ 162	UPS (1.5 KVA) for server	Digibel (PNG) Ltd	11-Jun-15	AS1403120186	2,420.00	HQ/IT Room	1	Good
IT-HQ 163	UPS (1.5 KVA) for server	Digibel (PNG) Ltd	11-Jun-15	AS1403120177	2,420.00	HQ/IT Room	1	Good
					98,905.92			

Appendix G

SPSN Fraud Cases

Appendix G SPSN Fraud Cases

SPSN Current Fraud Cases (as at 31 May 2016)

No.	Case No.	Name of Supplier/Grantee	Origin	Current Amount (PGK)
1*	09-020	Highlands Farmers Hardware (WHP)	CDS	38,255.90
2	10-047	Arawa Children's Centre (ARoB)	DGTP	16,630.00
3	10-102	Kundiawa Lutheran Day High School (Simbu)	DGTP	20,000.00
4*	11-149	Waromo Ward 5 (Sandaun)	DGTP	23,470.00
5*	11-150	EH NGO Kibung (EHP)	DGTP	1,700.00
6*	13-132	Mahobe Youth Group (S089) (Western)	SPSN	6,250.00
7	13-153	Middle Fly Development (Western)	DGTP	400.00
8	13-243	PICD (Madang)	DGTP	31,036.00
9	13-249	Morata Soccer Association (NCD)	DGTP	890.96
10	13-250	NEFC (NCD)	DGTP	27,282.00
11	13-252	labu LLG (Madang)	DGTP	43,750.00
12	13-253	Yawar LLG (Madang)	DGTP	43,750.00
13	13-258	Oro Family and Sexual Violence Committee (S003) (Oro)	SPSN	11,600.00
14	14-050	Karepa Lutheran Primary School (S093) (Simbu)	SPSN	10,953.35
15*	14-104	Nawii Hibuka Women's Group (S151) (Gulf)	SPSN	5,300.00
16	14-124	Manus Swimming Association (MSCD07) (Manus)	SPSN	5,118.95
17	14-125	Manus Karate Association (MSCD09) (Manus)	SPSN	2,478.25
18*	14-194	PNG Red Cross (M10) (NCD)	SPSN	0.00
19	14-195	Kepelam Community Fish Farm (S191) (Enga)	SPSN	10,570.00
20*	14-215	Manus Va'a Association (MSCD 15) (Manus)	SPSN	0.00
21	15-056	SPSN Laptop – BT (NCD)	SPSN	2,552.00
22	15-009	SPSN Laptop – GN (WHP)	SPSN	2,723.34
23*	15-019	Wewak Urban LLG Women's Foundation (L29) (ESP)	SPSN	23,402.87
24	15-030	Bougainville Peace Building Program - Vehicle (GASC 3.3.3) (ARoB)	SPSN	1350.21
25	15-058	Manus Volleyball (MSCD11) (Manus)	SPSN	4,655.50
26	15-059	Manus Soccer (MSCD01) (Manus)	SPSN	4,910.20
27	15-161	Manus Amateur Basketball Association (MSCD03) (Manus)	SPSN	6,045.20
28	15-192	SPSN Laptop - NA (NCD)	SPSN	3,020.60
		TOTAL		348,095.33

* indicates matters in which monies have been recovered in full or in part.