



**SquareCircle**  
INSIGHT FOR DEVELOPMENT



April

**Australia Papua New Guinea  
Economic Partnership – Sustainable  
Governance of Natural Resource  
Wealth Pillar 4b**

Baseline Initiative

# Emergent Findings

Morobe Province  
April 2024

# About this report

This emergent findings report for **Morobe Province** is part of the **Baseline Assessment of Resource Governance and Development Impacts** for the Australia Papua New Guinea Economic Partnership (APEP)'s Sustainable Governance of Natural Resource Wealth Pillar.

The report is an interim report which provides **preliminary high-level findings** and a **fieldwork summary** for baseline activities carried out in Morobe Province between 4<sup>th</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> March 2024. It outlines emergent findings for the Resource Governance Instrument, Capacity Development Assessment, Disability Assessment and Digital Storytelling Methodology. A data collection summary, training summary and detailed fieldwork logistics report are also attached in the Appendix.

The analysis within this report should not be treated as final or complete. The final report for the Baseline Assessment, the **PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report**, will be delivered once fieldwork has been completed in all provinces that are part of the Baseline (Morobe, New Ireland, Western and Gulf).

This emergent findings report was prepared by Square Circle Global Development for Abt Global. Square Circle worked in partnership with Tanorama Limited to complete fieldwork to collect data for the Baseline. Tanorama also provided the reporting inputs on the Capacity Development Assessment, Disability Assessment and Fieldwork and Logistics.

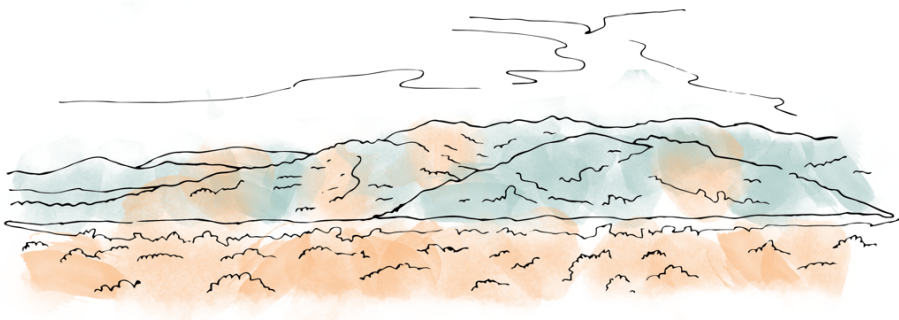




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# 01

## Background

### Australia Papua New Guinea Economic Partnership and Pillar 4b

APEP is a multi-sectoral partnership between the governments of Australia and Papua New Guinea (PNG). The partnership is being carried out through five strategic pillars, including Pillar 4: Fostering Inclusive Growth and Expanded Livelihood Opportunities, which includes **Pillar 4b: Sustainable Governance of Natural Resource Wealth**.

#### APEP End of Program Outcomes:

1. Safeguarding Macroeconomic Stability
2. Strengthening Public Financial Management for Service Delivery and Inclusive Growth
3. Supporting More Efficient and Inclusive Markets
4. Fostering Inclusive Growth and Expanded Livelihood Opportunities
5. Catalysing Economic Research and Dialogue



## Baseline

The Baseline Assessment of Resource Governance and Development Impacts (“Baseline”) is part of a wider series of initiatives planned through APEP’s Pillar 4b: Sustainable Governance of Natural Resource Wealth (Pillar 4b).

The design of the Baseline took place in December 2023, following a series of inception, relationship building and awareness raising trips. The resulting methodology is outlined in detail in the *Baseline Methodology Design Document*.

The design was informed by:

- The initial relationship building, awareness and information trips conducted in April-June 2023.
- Ongoing consultation throughout 2023 with stakeholders from government, industry and civil society.
- Two collaborative design workshops conducted in August and December with Abt Global, Tanorama and Square Circle.

The purpose of the Baseline is to establish an understanding of governance in PNG’s resource regions, the development impacts that are experienced by landowners and communities, and the priorities of local stakeholders for resource sector governance. The assessment will also help to broker development partnership opportunities for APEP and support policy and practice reform in the resource sector.

### The Baseline Assessment Aims are:

1. Strengthening subnational relationships, networks and awareness.
2. Gathering local perspectives on resource governance and development impacts.
3. Informing the design and delivery of other Pillar 4b and APEP partnership initiatives.
4. Establishing Baseline indicators for participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL).
5. Generating foundational research to inform policy and practice.

## Baseline Questions

The Baseline seeks to answer three assessment questions:

### Question 1

What are the resource governance and development views, experiences and priorities of local and provincial stakeholders in PNG’s resource sector?

### Question 2

How do different groups experience resource governance and development impacts in resource provinces?

### Question 3

What are the capacity needs of local stakeholders around resource extraction projects, particularly local communities, landowner associations and CSOs?

The initiative is carried out over seven interconnected phases:

## Baseline Phases



## Baseline Instruments

The Baseline consists of four separate and complementary instruments:

1

### Resource Governance Instrument

The Resource Governance Instrument (RGI) is a multi-part survey and interview guide that has been designed to measure resource governance and development views at the provincial and local level. The framework for this instrument draws on globally accepted precepts of 'good governance' in the resource sector, including transparency, accountability and participation. The instrument also engages with local cultural precepts, which shape the way in which landowners and communities respond to, interact with and experience resource governance in PNG.

3

### Disability Assessment

The objectives of the Disability Assessment are to mainstream disability inclusion across all Baseline instruments; conduct disability specific assessments in the four target provinces to inform both the Baseline and broader APEP responses to inclusion issues; and to induct the Pillar 4b team so that they are equipped to maximise inclusion outcomes during their research and program efforts. The dedicated Disability Assessment tool assesses the experience of persons with disabilities including their impairment experience and the broader service delivery context.

2

### Local Capacity Assessment

The purpose of the Joint Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (JOCAT) is to assess the organisational capacity needs and priorities of landowner associations and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) that are impacted by resource governance at the local and provincial level. Organisations are selected based on their potential to participate in future subnational governance structures through the Papua New Guinea Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PNGEITI) Subnational Implementation Project.

The JOCAT is administered through a collaborative assessment process across seven key areas: *identity and purpose, governance, management and administration, financial management, services, programs and projects, networks and partnerships and communications and information management.*

The data for the JOCAT informs a Capacity Development Support Plan (CDSP), which helps organisations to identify their capacity gaps and develop a plan for addressing these gaps.

4

### Digital Storytelling

Digital Storytelling in the Baseline Assessment is an important tool for gathering rich data that conveys the complex relationships between people, concepts, events and outcomes that shape experiences of resource governance. Storytelling is a distinct and inclusive qualitative research method which places storytellers at the centre of 'development'.

Capturing stories digitally in the Baseline also allows the views of sector stakeholders at the subnational level to be showcased to regulators, policy makers, civil society and industry representatives to inform policy and practice reforms. This storytelling methodology therefore provides landowners, impacted communities, civil society and local and provincial level governments with an opportunity to shape reform efforts in building a more sustainable and inclusive PNG resources sector.



# 02

## Emergent Findings

### Emergent Findings From Four Instruments

1. Resource Governance Instrument
2. Disability Assessment
3. Local Capacity Assessment
4. Digital Storytelling

The primary aim of the Baseline is to establish how resource governance impacts communities across PNG.

This section outlines emergent findings from the four instruments used in the Baseline: the resource governance instrument, disability assessment, local capacity assessment and digital storytelling methodology.

**These findings are preliminary and high-level findings based on the initial fieldwork.**

## Data Collection Summary

18

Days in Morobe

558

Resource Governance Instrument surveys

Target: 225

~60

Disability Assessments

50

Stakeholders interviewed for Digital Storytelling

Target: 25

3

Joint Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (JOCAT)

Target: 3

2

Training sessions conducted in Port Moresby and in province

15

Villages across Zifazing, Yanga, Winima, Wampit, Wames (Babauf), Wagang (Sipaia), Venembelli (Yanta), Timini, Tararan, Nauti, Kwembu, Kaisenik, Gingen, Butibam, Biaweng

Data collection took place between the 4<sup>th</sup>- 22<sup>nd</sup> of March across three data collection locations: Lae, Hidden Valley and Wafi Golpu. Data collection was carried out by 4 teams: Team A (RGI); Team B (JOCAT); Team C (Disability); Team D (Digital Storytelling).

### Key Successes

- Across the three locations, data collection was conducted in 15 villages. These villages were classified as 'impacted' and 'non-impacted' in relation to a resource project (e.g., villages inside the Special Mining Lease were 'impacted') to capture a wider range of perceptions and views.
- Survey targets for the RGI were **exceeded** in all of the three data locations.
- The 'twin track approach' for gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) meant that: (1) measures were taken to actively include people with disabilities in the sampling strategy for the RGI, and (2) specific disability assessments were conducted, including in remote communities.
- Tok saves on APEP and the purpose of the Baseline were conducted in each village, and good relationships were built with communities and officials at the local level after some initial difficulties.
- The data collection phase was the first time most people had heard of APEP so relationship building was important and became part of the data collection teams' mandate.



## Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion

Our approach to GEDSI means that our methodology ensures that the views of diverse groups are captured in a safe and inclusive way. In the field, deliberate measures were taken to ensure meaningful inclusion of those that are sometimes excluded from resource governance.

**244**

Women in the RGI sample

**66**

People with disabilities in the RGI sample



### GEDSI Highlights

Whilst not perfect, a gender balance in the teams (RGI, JOCAT and Disability) contributed to a satisfactory gender split in the sample and allowed women's voices to be heard across the instruments — women could talk to women if they wanted.

As part of the twin track approach, members of the RGI team (Team A) were embedded in the Disability Team (Team C) and vice versa – helping to mainstream disability and social inclusion, allowing people with disabilities to participate in the RGI, and also enabling more disability

A female Field Team Leader led tok saves about the RGI in villages which helped challenge wider gender social norms in a practical way without having to mention the term 'gender' and be intrusive.

Safeguards training was conducted with provincial team members and code of conducts signed.

Abt's GEDSI Unit Manager inserted herself as a working member of the RGI team and this helped facilitate GEDSI considerations in the field and future learnings for Pillar 4b and wider program.

Referral pathways were provided for disability and domestic violence issues if they were needed.



## Resource Governance Instrument

The RGI includes both **quantitative** and **qualitative** data. The approach and protocols for data cleaning and analysis outlined in the *Baseline Methodology Design Document* were used to produce the findings below.

## Demographics and Sample Characteristics

The sample characteristics and demographics from **Morobe Province** are as follows:

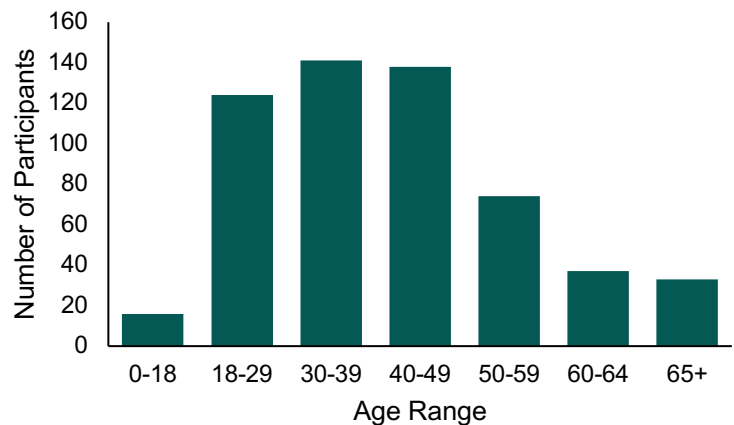
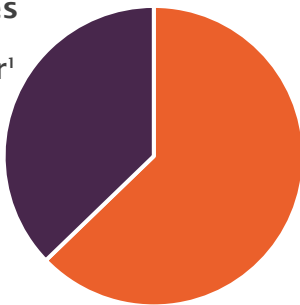
# 558 Participants

# 36 yrs (average age)

**244** Females

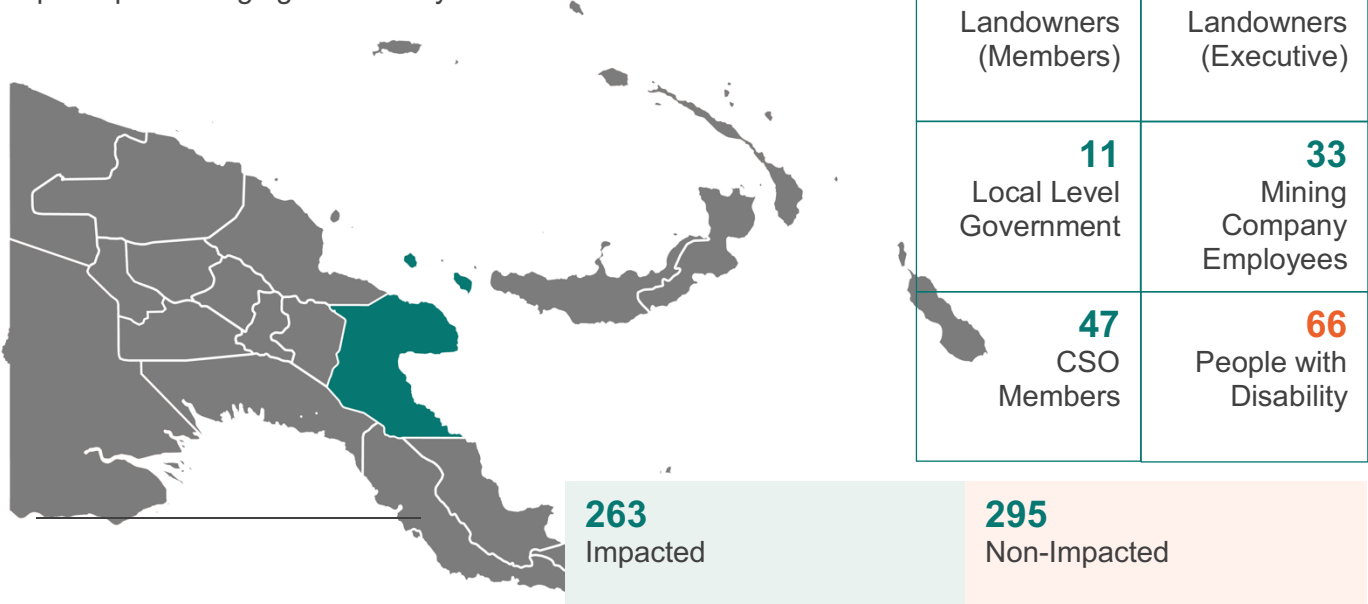
**313** Males

**1** Other<sup>1</sup>



Overall, the sample in Morobe included 558 people including 244 females and 313 males. The average age was 36 years, with participants ranging from 0-18 years to 65+.

The sample comprised a mix of stakeholders as follows:



<sup>1</sup> The possible answers for 'What is your gender?' were Male, Female, and Other. In Morobe, 1 person answered 'Other', where every other participant answered 'Male' or 'Female'.

## Emergent Findings

This section provides high level emergent findings that have been identified based on initial data analysis. These emergent findings provide preliminary data highlights, with further data snapshots provided in Appendix A: Resource Governance Instrument. Further analysis and findings will be presented in the final PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report.

### 1 The overall impact of mining in Morobe is perceived as negative.

The impact of the mining sector in Morobe on health, education, the economy, infrastructure, the environment, culture, the community, and 'wok bung' between stakeholders, was rated as **negative**. Participants also rated the impact of mining on themselves and their families as negative. For a full description of the impact areas measured, including the questions used, refer to the Resource Governance Instrument in Appendix A. For ratings of each of the areas, refer to Appendix B.

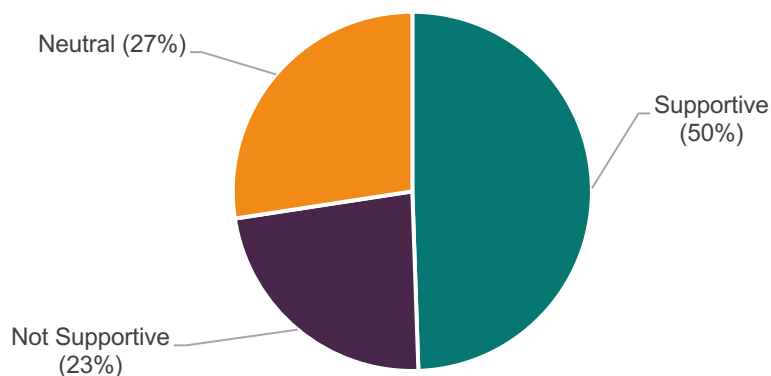
Interestingly, people rated the impact of mining on their province and PNG as somewhat **positive**. These findings will be explored in the final PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report, though it is clear that individuals in PNG have a complex relationship with resource extraction, and recognise that while it has a negative impact on them, it **can** have a positive impact on PNG.

### 2 People in Morobe are supportive of mining, oil and gas.

Despite rating the impact of mining on many social, economic and ecological areas as negative, support for mining, oil and gas in PNG was **slightly positive**. It is worth noting that support for the sector was only marginal, just above neutral levels on the scale. Nonetheless, this dynamic – where communities experience the impacts of mining, oil and gas projects negatively, yet still support the sector creating these impacts – points to the complex relationship that people in PNG have with resource extraction.

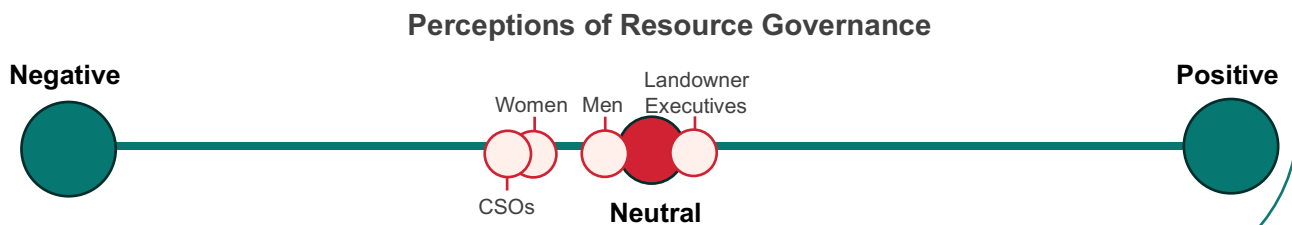
This finding will be explored in more detail in the PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report.

#### Support for Mining, Oil and Gas



### 3 Different groups experience mining differently.

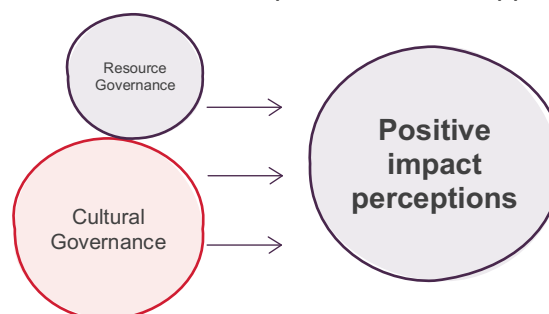
It was found that different groups in the population have very different opinions about how mines are run in PNG, and their impact. For example, landowner executives were more likely to think that mining projects are run in a culturally respectful way than people who are not landowner executives, and women were more likely to think that mining has a negative impact than men. Overall, the findings suggest that groups are treated differently by resource companies, landowner associations and the government. Where some groups have opportunities to participate in discussions around mining, others may not. In some respects, this is entirely expected due the different roles and relationship that various stakeholders have in the sector. However, understanding these different experiences can inform strategies to strengthen inclusion and participation in resource governance at the subnational level. For more information on how groups experienced impacts, governance, and cultural governance differently, refer to Appendix B.



### 4 Strong resource governance is positively linked to development impacts, particularly when it is culturally relevant.

The RGI measured resource governance concepts that are relevant to subnational resource governance in PNG, such as the effectiveness of agreements, as well as transparency, accountability, participation and relationships. The RGI also measured a range of 'cultural governance precepts', including wok bung, hanmak, pasin, luksave, wan bel, bihain taim and tok save. Definitions of each cultural governance precept are provided in Appendix B.

The findings in Morobe show that when resource governance is effective, the community feels more positive about development impacts. However, resource projects that are run in a way that is culturally respectful (cultural governance) produce **much stronger** positive perceptions of development impacts in the community. Interestingly, when compared with 'traditional' governance, cultural governance has a far greater impact on perceptions. In other words, the findings from the RGI show that good governance builds a base for better development, but governance that is culturally relevant and respectful of local culture and custom is most likely to produce positive development impacts. This relationship was identified through statistical analysis, and an explanation of the relationship is included in Appendix B.



## Next steps for the RGI

1

Merging the datasets from each province



Data has been collected across four provinces. For the final PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report, data will be collated, merged and stored securely as one data set.

2

Data analysis



The full approach for data analysis was detailed in the Methodology Design document. Data analysis will include a range of statistical tests to explore the data and answer the assessment questions of the Baseline.

3

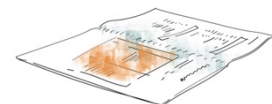
Sensemaking



Following the data analysis, the results will be interpreted with key findings distilled to support policy and practice dialogues to strengthen resource governance in PNG.

4

PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report



The results, analysis and interpretation of the findings will be presented in the PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report. The report will include 'pathways forward' for support sector stakeholders in their efforts to strengthen resource governance in PNG.

## Quotes From the Field

These quotes were provided by the participants of the RGI.



“

“I have five children and my husband is dead. When the mine [and royalties] stop how will I keep my children.”

Female, Nauti

”

“

“Han Mak, do you see any han mak?”

Male, Kesenik

”

“

**Mi sapotim mining long kamap na bai sapotim mipela long education bilong ol pikinini bilong mipela kamapim work opportunities long ol young pela manmeri.** (I support mining as it will provide better opportunities to educate our children and create jobs for our youths both men and women.)

Female, Zifazing

”

“

“We [women] need the opportunity to speak out [on matters of resource governance]”

Female, Winima

”



# Local Capacity Assessment Joint Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool Emergent Findings

The emergent findings for the Joint Organisational Capacity Assessment (JOCAT) summarise key themes found across all organisations assessed.<sup>2</sup>

## Organisations Assessed

### Wagang Fall-out Landowner Association

Assessed on 4 March 2024 with 10 participants

### Butibam Landowner Association

Assessed on 4 March 2024 with 5 participants

### Nakuwi Landowner Association

Assessed on 8 March 2024 with 7 participants

## Capacity Assessment Key Themes

### Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement

Organisations generally had good working relationships with the Developer, however some organisations had limited relationships with Mineral Resources Authority (MRA), Provincial Governments and other sector stakeholders.

### Governance & Leadership

Effective leadership was found across organisations, particularly where executives were elected. Limited organisational maturity often constrained the strategic direction of associations. In turn, this affected transparency of decision-making and standards of financial management.

### Financial Management

In newly established organisations, financial management was constrained by a lack of financial systems and practices. Instances of financial mismanagement in mature organisations negatively impacted stakeholder confidence and weakened coordination and operations.

### Program Management

There was overall limited capacity in program management across design, implementation and MEL. Some organisations are newly established and have not yet operationalised projects and programs.

### Human Resources

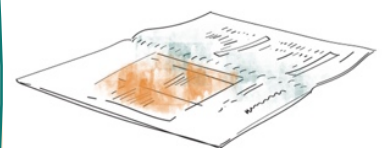
Limited HR capacity particularly across newly formed organisations but also including those receiving royalties and funding support.

### Organisational Resilience and Sustainability

Organisations assessed have faced challenges operating sustainably or have not yet commenced projects that require adaptation and sustainability considerations.

## Next Steps for the Capacity Assessment

- Consider incorporating legislative requirements under the Associations Incorporation Act 2023 as key considerations into capacity assessment and plans to ensure good governance meets legal standards
- Schedule a feedback session with the organisations' leadership to discuss the emergent findings and recommendations
- Develop detailed Capacity Development Plans based on the assessment findings to strengthen the organisations' capacity and effectiveness



<sup>2</sup> Full assessment reports will be provided in the final PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report in accordance with research ethics and subject to consent from participating organisation.

## Digital Storytelling Emergent Findings

# KEY DIGITAL STORYTELLING ACTIVITIES

- 215 photos
- 50 stakeholders interviewed across all stakeholder groups
- 10+ hours of video footage

Digital Storytelling covered all locations in Morobe. The digital storytelling team carried out photography and videography with a range of stakeholders in both affected and non-affected communities.

The footage gathered in Morobe will be analysed and inputs will be developed for the final four thematic digital storytelling products.



Aerial footage showcasing villages and the province.



Footage of team mobilisation



Snapshots documenting the data collection process



An interview featuring Wau local-level government representative.



One-on-one discussions with different stakeholder groups.



Most-significant-change interviews with community members



Team and community group photos



Conversations with community leaders



Footage capturing community engagement activities

## Stakeholder Groups

- Community members
- Community leaders
- Local government representatives including councilors and presidents
- Employees of mining, oil and gas companies

## Key Achievements

Good buy-in from stakeholders, leading to one-to-one and group interviews being filmed.

Community acceptance of digital-storytelling reflected in participants accompanying and showing the Digital-Storyteller around their village.

Field team leaders and team members used portable cameras as a data collection tool. This was especially important when female team members could use them more discreetly with women when discussing sensitive matters.

## Areas for Improvement

For upcoming provinces, it will be important that Provincial Administrations, Companies, Community Development Foundations and senior landowner executives or chairman are part of the storytelling. This will ensure a balanced view across the storytelling methodology.

## Example Questions Asked

**Wanem sampela bikpela senis yu lukim projek bringim ikam insait long komuniti bilong yu long taim projek istat ikam inap nau?** (What are some of the most significant changes the project has brought to your community between when it started and now?)

**Wanem sampela gutpela samting projek ibringim kam insait long komuniti bilong yu?** (What are some good things that the project has brought to your community?)

**Wanem sampela samting nogut projek ibringim kam insait long komuniti bilong yu?** (What are some bad things that the project has brought to your community?)

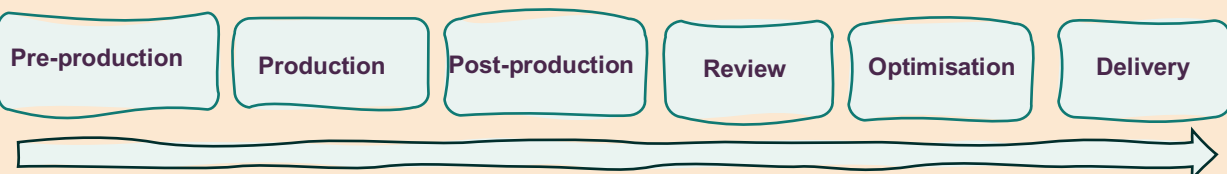
**Wanem tingting na lukluk bilong yu taim yu stap klostu long mining eria?** (What has been your experience living near the mine?)

## Next Steps for the Digital Stories

Footage gathered from the field will be analysed and developed into inputs to produce four digital stories.

The four digital stories will cover the following topics: Resource Governance and Development Impact perceptions; Resource Projects and Cultural Governance; Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion; and the story of Baseline Initiative and APEP Pillar 4b.

### Storytelling Value Chain



# Appendix



# Appendix A



## Resource Governance Instrument





## Survey Details - for Enumerator to Fill Out

**Location**

---

**Date**

---

**Enumerator**

---

**Participant  
Number**

---



## Resource Governance Survey Information Sheet

<b>What is the Resource Governance Survey?</b>	The Resource Governance Survey collects data on your views, experience and priorities about mining, oil and gas projects in Papua New Guinea. The survey is part of the Australia-Papua New Guinea Economic Partnership's (APEP) work to support the Sustainable Governance of Natural Resource Wealth in PNG.
<b>What is purpose of the survey?</b>	The aim of the survey is to support policy makers, regulators, industry, landowners, communities and civil society with data and insights on subnational resource governance to build a more sustainable and inclusive resource sector in PNG.
<b>What will we be doing today?</b>	We will be asking you questions about how mining and/or oil and gas projects affect you. Some of the questions we are going to ask are about a project, while other questions will ask you to think about the mining, oil and gas sector in PNG generally, i.e., all mining oil and gas projects across PNG.
<b>Is it my choice to participate?</b>	Yes, your choice to participate in the study is completely voluntary and your answers will remain confidential. You can withdraw or stop answering questions at any time, and if you don't feel comfortable answering a question you can choose not to answer it.
<b>What will happen with the results?</b>	We will be publishing the results of our project in a report that will be available to you and sector stakeholders. We may also publish our results in other reports, research articles and through videos. <b>Importantly, we will not be publishing the results of the survey in a way that discloses anyone's identity.</b>
<b>What if I have any questions?</b>	If you have any questions, please contact: <b>Jonah Simet</b> Ph: (+675) 7930 0315 Email: <a href="mailto:jonah.simet@auspngep.org">jonah.simet@auspngep.org</a>

## Demographic Details

We're going to start by asking some questions about you.

### What is your age?

- ☐ 0-18      ☐ 50-59  
☐ 18-29      ☐ 60-64  
☐ 30-39      ☐ 65+  
☐ 40-49

### What level of schooling have you achieved?

- ☐ None      ☐ University  
☐ Primary school      ☐ Other certification  
☐ High school      (trade/vocational  
    /professional training)

### What is your gender?

- ☐ Male  
☐ Female  
☐ Other

### Do you identify as a person with a disability?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

If yes, what kind?

### Are you part of:

- ☐ Memorandum of agreement  
☐ Compensation agreement  
☐ Umbrella benefits agreement  
☐ Resettlement agreement

Other agreement:

### Are you as ples from here?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

### Where do you currently live (specific town or village)?

How long have you lived in your current location?

### Are you part of any of the following organisations (please indicate all that apply)?

- ☐ Landowner association - member      ☐ Local government employee  
☐ Landowner association - executive or employee      ☐ Provincial government employee  
☐ Mining or oil and gas company employee      ☐ National government employee  
☐ Landowner company (personal, clan, umbrella) s      ☐ Member of a Civil Society Organisation (CSO)  
    ☐ None of the above

Other (please indicate):

### Have you heard of any of the following (please indicate all that apply)?

- ☐ PNG Resource Governance Coalition (PNGRGC)      ☐ PNG Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PNG EITI)  
☐ Mineral Resources Authority (MRA)      ☐ Department of Petroleum & Energy  
☐ Department of Mineral Policy and Geohazards Management



## Development impacts

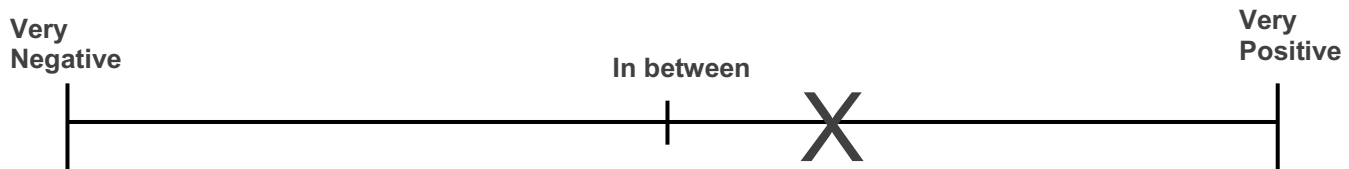
Now we're going to ask you some questions about the **impacts** of mining projects in the province. Your participation is voluntary, and if you do not feel comfortable answering a question, let the enumerator know.

Please indicate how positive or negative mining projects have been in the province on each of the following areas.

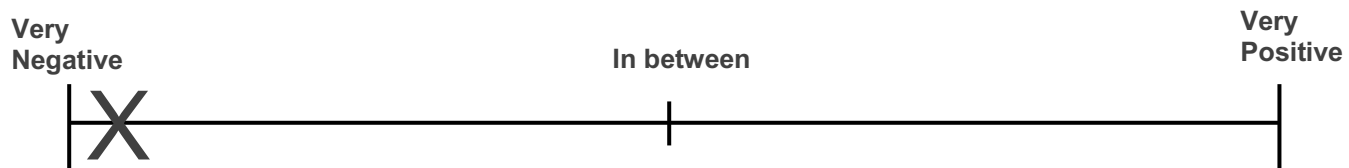
Place a check mark [X] on the line between 'very negative' and 'very positive'. If you place a check on the end that says 'very positive', it means that the impact of the project has been very positive.

For example, this question is asking about the impact of mining projects on **health**. If you place an X here:

### Health



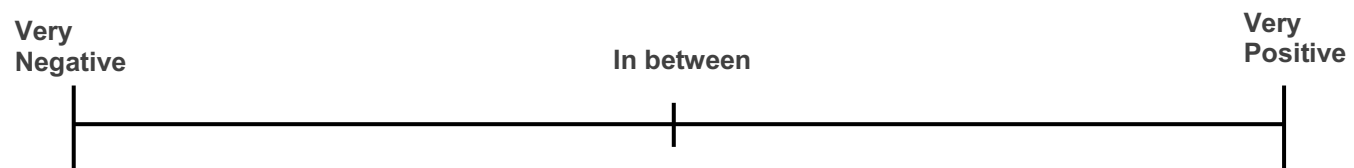
It means that the project has had a **slightly positive** impact on health. If you place the X here:



It means the project has had a **very negative** impact on health. Please indicate the impact of the following areas:

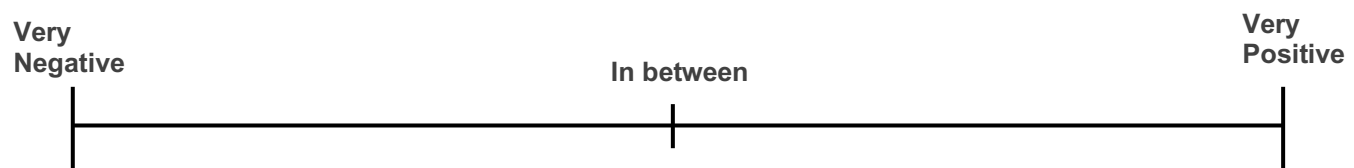
### Health

*People feeling healthy and having access to health services.*



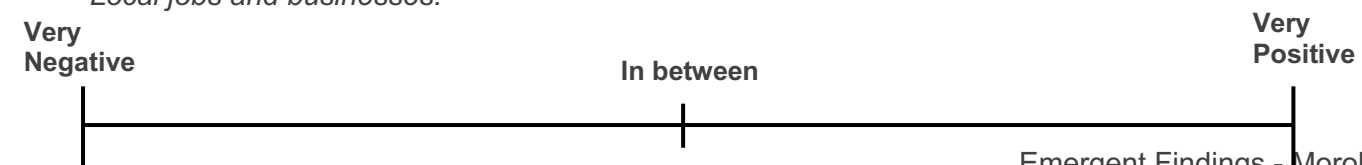
### Education

*Classrooms and school facilities, education quality, access to high school or vocational training.*



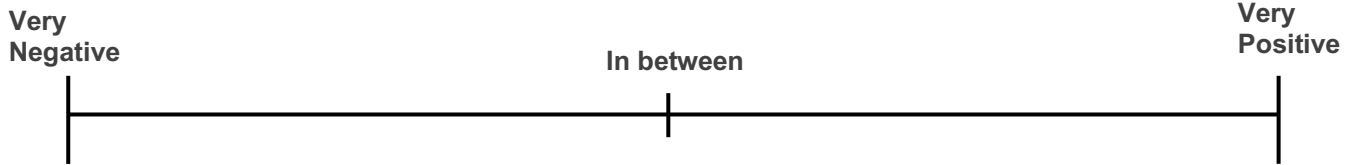
### Local economy

*Local jobs and businesses.*



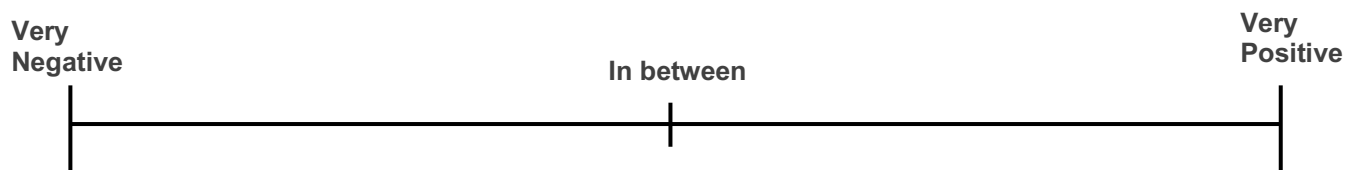
### Infrastructure

*Transport (roads and ports), access to clean water, energy (electricity), telecommunications.*



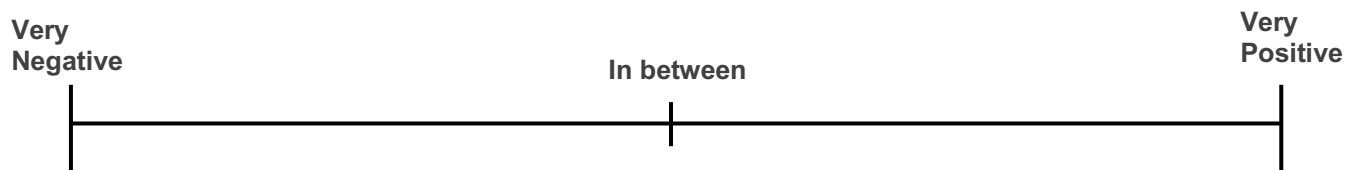
### The environment

*Waterways, gardens, land, air quality (dust and pollution), loss of biodiversity.*



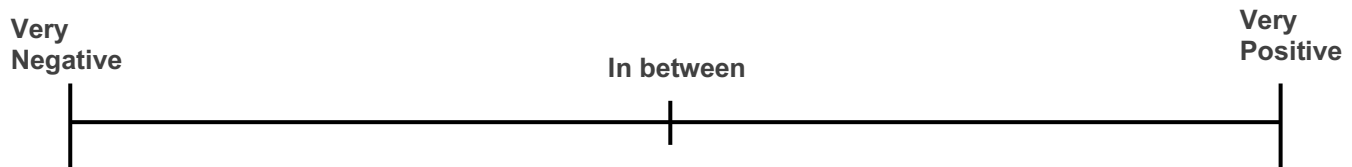
### Social harmony and wok bung

*Community working together, social stability (resolving disputes) and relationships.*



### Local culture

*Kastom blong ples and traditions.*

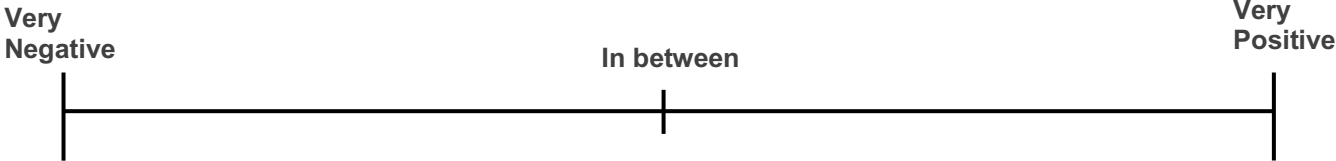




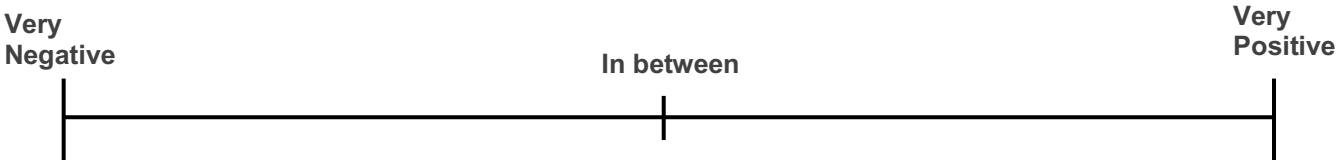


Now we're going to ask you some questions about the **overall impacts** of mining projects on PNG, the province, your community and you and your family.

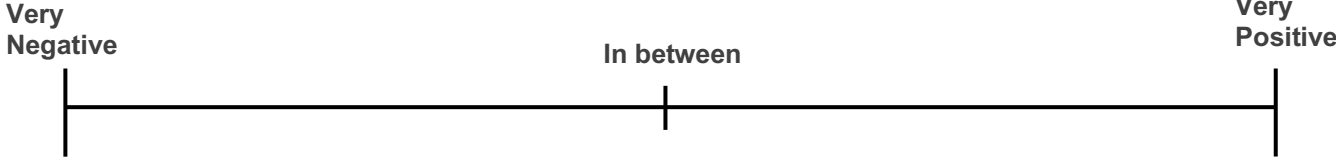
**Papua New Guinea**



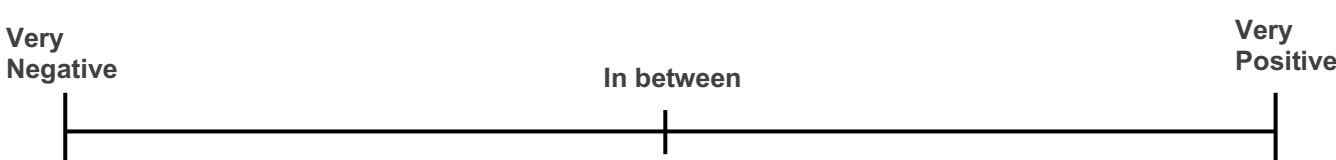
**The Province**



**Your Community**



**You and Your Family**





*Now we're going to ask you some questions about your experience of daily life.*

Please respond to each of the following statements by placing a marked check [x] in the box next to the answer you wish to select. Please only select one answer per question. If multiple answers apply, please select the most relevant answer.

**What do you use for cooking?**

- |                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Wood        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Electricity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Gas/ LPG    |

**I get my water from:**

- |                          |                            |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Standpipe                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | River          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Well                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | Rainwater tank |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Household water connection |                          |                |

**To get to and from school, children in my community travel:**

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Less than 30 minutes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 30 minutes to 1 hour |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 hour to 2 hours    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | More than 2 hours    |

**I can access the internet from my house.**

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No  |

**In a normal day, my family and I eat processed food:**

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Once                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Twice                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Three times           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | More than three times |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Not at all            |

**I use health services that are provided by mining projects.**

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No  |

**What kind of roof do you have?**



- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Roofing iron                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Local materials (thatch, leaves, grass) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Plastic                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other                                   |

**I or someone in my family has a business connected to mining projects.**

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No  |

**In the last five years, have you experienced the following as a result of extreme weather events (e.g. storms, floods, drought, cyclone, heatwaves)?**

*You may select more than one answer.*

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Loss of income (e.g. due to damaged crops, cannot travel to markets to sell goods) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Reduced access to basic goods and services (e.g. food, medicine, education)        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Damage to housing  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Damage to infrastructure (e.g. roads, power, telecommunications)                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Stress caused by extreme weather events  |

## Resource Governance

*In this section, we are going to ask you some questions about the governance of mining projects. We will ask you questions about agreements, compensation and benefits, community development programs and investments.*

*We are interested in your opinions as a community member and a Papua New Guinean. Do your best to answer each question, even if you aren't totally sure or you don't know. If you don't feel comfortable answering a question, let your enumerator know.*

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

(General Governance)

We are going to start with **general questions about** mining projects.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>When it comes to agreements between mining projects and the community, discussions about rules and regulations, planning and community development are generally done well.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Over the last 5-10 years, governance around mining projects has improved.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>There is an effective plan for closure of mining projects.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>I am worried that things will get worse once mining projects close.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



(Accountability)

Now we are going to ask you about **accountability**. Accountability means that there are systems in place to make sure that people around **mining projects** do the right thing, and follow through on their promises.

For example, if someone from a mining project says they will repair a road, there are things in place to make sure that they repair that road. If they don't repair the road, there are consequences.

	Strongly Disa	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
There are adequate consequences if mining, oil and gas companies do the wrong thing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are adequate consequences if landowner association(s) do the wrong thing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are adequate consequences if the provincial government does the wrong thing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The community can hold stakeholders (provincial government, the company, landowners) to account.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(Participation)

Now we're going to ask about **participation**. Participation is how easily you can be involved in discussions and decision-making around mining projects.

For example, if there is a meeting to discuss a mining project, you can attend the meeting and you get an opportunity to give your opinions.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I can easily contribute to discussions (forums, groups or meetings) about mining projects with:					
The government (local, provincial or national)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



<b>My community and clan</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Landowner association(s)</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Mining, oil and gas companies</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>When I am involved in discussions around mining, oil and gas, I feel like my opinions are listened to.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(Agreements)

Now we're going to ask you some questions about **agreements**. Agreements are the arrangements between mining projects and the community. This includes compensation agreements, benefits arrangements, and plans for community development projects.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>The compensation and benefits arrangements for mining projects are governed well.</b> I.e., the people involved in the agreements meet and discuss regularly, the arrangements are updated when needed, if there is a dispute it can be resolved.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>There are a lot of disputes around agreements for mining projects.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Compensation and benefits arrangements around mining projects are fair.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>





(Transparency)

Now we're going to ask you about **transparency**. Transparency is how landowner association(s), companies and the government communicate and share important information about mining projects.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
If I want to, I can easily access information about mining projects.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can easily access information about landowner association(s).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can easily access information about rules and regulations in mining, oil and gas.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In my opinion, the governance of compensation and benefits of mining projects are impacted by corruption.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(Relationships)

Now we're going to ask you about the **relationships** between stakeholders of mining project and communities.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Landowner association(s) have good relationships with its members and the community.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mining, oil and gas companies have good relationships with landowners and the community.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The provincial government has good relationships with landowners and the community.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(Payments)

**If you are eligible for compensation or royalty payments**, please answer the following questions:

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>I am easily able to find out where payments are going and how much</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>In my opinion, people spend their payments wisely</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>There is support around payments, like financial literacy training and workshops</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Payments and compensation arrangements cause jealousy in the community</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## Cultural governance

We are going to ask you some questions now about the cultural impact of mining projects.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>(Pasin)</b> <b>Stakeholders of mining projects (companies, government, landowner association(s)), conduct themselves in a way that is considerate and culturally respectful (i.e., ol steikholda igat gutpela pasin).</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(Luksave)</b> <b>Landowners and local communities get the respect and recognition they deserve (i.e., pappa graun na ol komuniti lain kisim gutpela luksave ikam).</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(Wan Bel/Wok bung)</b> <b>Stakeholders work together and collaborate (i.e., wan bel istap).</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(Wok Kastom)</b> <b>Stakeholders' level of participation in cultural ceremonies and activities is appropriate (i.e., wok kastom).</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(Tok Save)</b> <b>Stakeholders communicate and engage well with landowners and local communities (i.e., tok save).</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(Hanmak)</b> <b>Mining projects have visible and tangible impacts for landowners and communities (i.e., hanmak i stap).</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>(Bihain Taim)</b> <b>Mining projects are run in a way that considers the future (i.e., bihain taim).</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

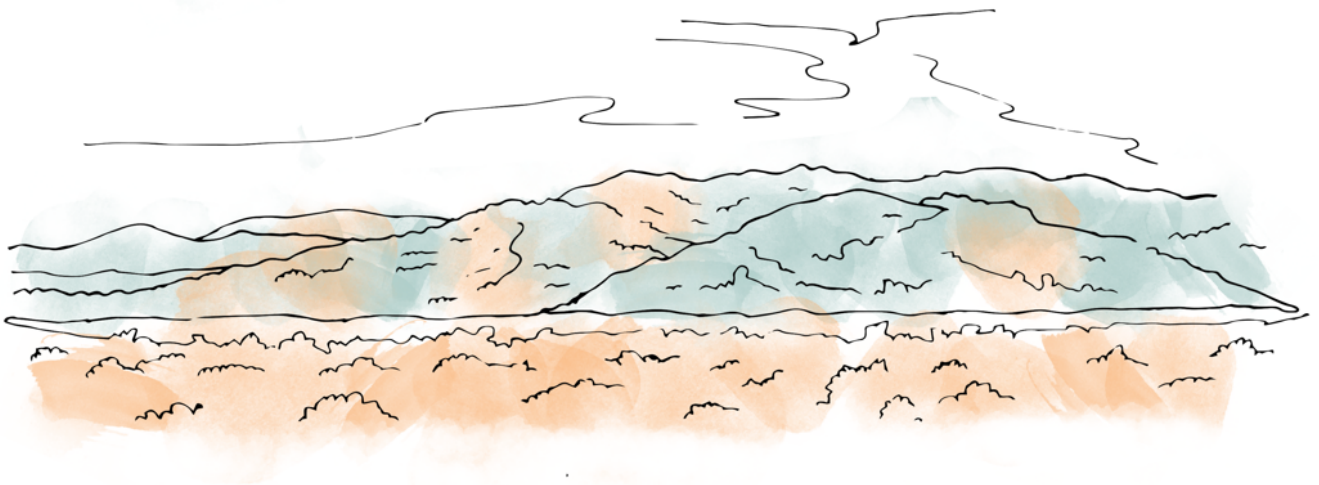


Please indicate the extent to which you support mining, oil and gas in Papua New Guinea.

**Very Supportive**

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# Appendix B



## Resource Governance Instrument Data

This section provides detailed emergent findings of the Resource Governance Instrument.

## Data Analysis

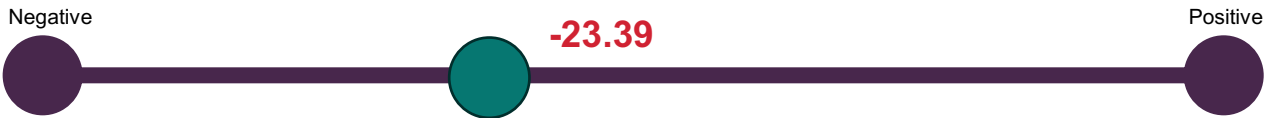
A brief outline of the data analysis process for this report is included here.

Once data had been exported from Kobo, it was cleaned, including checking for participants that were missing answers to questions. Categorical responses such as 'Strongly Disagree' to 'Strongly Agree' were converted into numerical scales and data were imported to statistical software R.

Once in R, the scales were checked for construct validity. The tests found that each measured construct was sufficiently independent to run tests on. An abridged version of checking the construct validity of scales was used for this report, noting that a more comprehensive process will be carried out for the final analyses in the PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report. After the scales had been checked, descriptive statistics were run, and relationships between the variables were tested to answer the research questions.



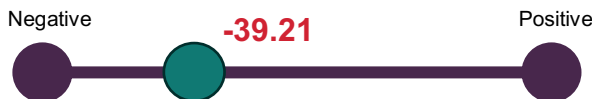
## Impact Perceptions



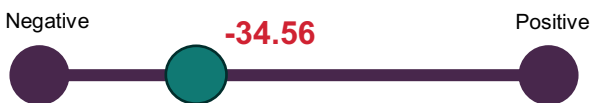
The figures here show the average impact perception score for all participants, where scores range from -100 to +100. -100 is extremely negative, and +100 is extremely positive. For example, Health was rated as -39.21, which means the impact was **negative**. People rated the impact on PNG as +14.9, which means the impact was **slightly positive**.

Overall, people in Morobe said that mining has a **negative impact on a broad range of areas**. However, perceptions of impact on PNG and the province were **slightly positive**. People in Morobe have a complex relationship with mining - they remain optimistic about its role in PNG's development despite its negative impacts.

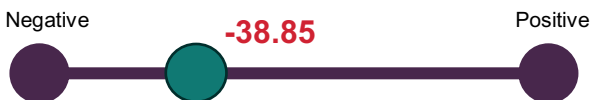
### Health



### Education



### Economy



### Culture



### Wok Bung



### Impacts for Men



Overall, men perceived the impacts of mining, oil and gas as **slightly negative**. In particular, men rated the impact on them and their family, infrastructure and health most negatively.

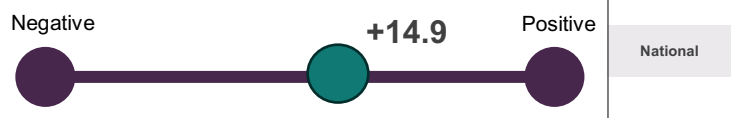
### Infrastructure



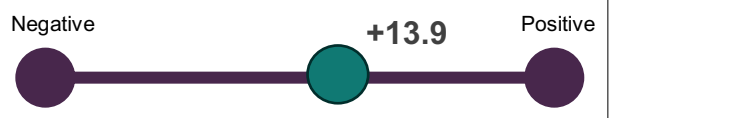
### Environment



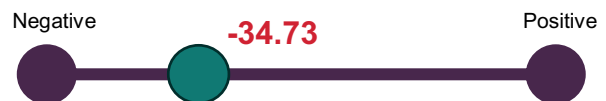
### Papua New Guinea



### The Province



### Community



### Me and my family



### Impacts for Women



Across all impact areas, women perceived the impacts of mining as **more negative** than men. Women perceived impact on them/ their family, infrastructure and community most negatively.

## Governance

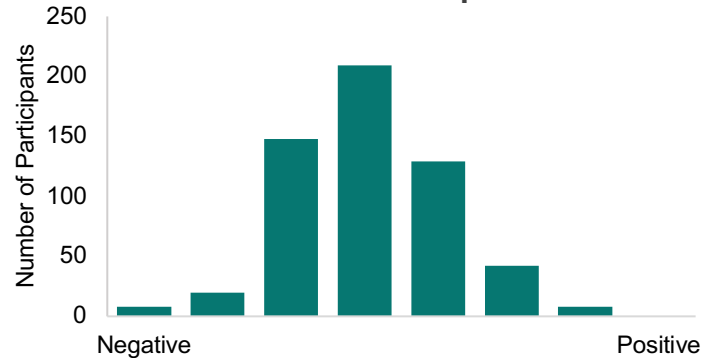
The mean (average) experience of resource governance was **slightly negative**. Five separate though related governance concepts were measured: accountability, participation, transparency, relationships and agreements.

These concepts are defined as follows:

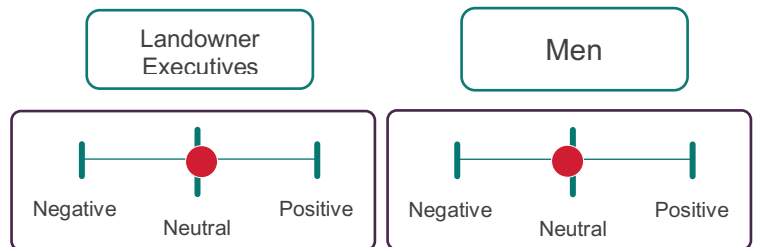
- **Accountability:** the extent to which stakeholders are held to account for their actions.
- **Transparency:** the amount and quality of information that mining stakeholders provide to the community.
- **Participation:** how much opportunity community members have for participating in the mine and decisions around the mine.
- **Agreements:** whether agreements between the mine and the community are fair or cause tension in the community.
- **Relationships:** the relationships between government, mining companies, and the community.

Overall, people thought that there was room for improvement in every area of governance.

### Governance Perceptions



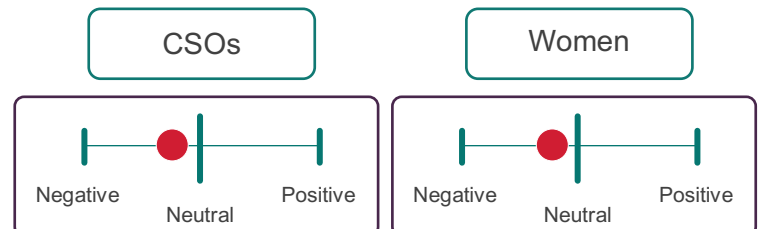
### Most Positive Groups



### Governance Perceptions

Of the five concepts, accountability was rated the **most positively**. Agreements was rated the **most negatively**. This could reflect changes in the regulatory framework that are holding resource companies and stakeholders to account, though this will be explored more in the resource governance report.

### Most Negative Groups



### Perceptions Among Groups

The group that experienced governance **most positively** was **Landowner Executives**, where their experience of governance was neutral. Men were almost neutral in their ratings of governance.

The group that experienced governance the **most negatively** was **Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)**. The group following this was women. It is worth noting that women and people with disabilities also experienced less opportunity to participate, and felt that they were listened to less in discussions.

Overall, every group indicated that there was **room for improvement in resource governance**.



## Cultural Governance

Properly understanding resource governance in PNG cannot be done without **connecting to local cultural principles and practices**. Local customary practices, or 'kastom', govern the way in which communities interact with each other, make decisions and distribute resources.

As with governance, the average cultural governance score was **slightly negative**. Seven cultural governance concepts were measured and overall, people across Morobe agreed that there was room for improvement in cultural governance.. For further information on cultural governance and how cultural governance relates to resource governance, refer to the Resource Governance Instrument section of the Baseline Methodology Design document.

Concept	Definition
<b>Wok Bung</b>	Working together or getting things done through a collaborative approach. Speaks to ongoing relationships and partnerships.
<b>Wok Kastom</b>	A broad concept that includes ceremonial activities and exchanges between individuals and groups
<b>Hanmak</b>	Tangible evidence of giving and exchange.
<b>Pasin</b>	The way in which a person or group conducts themselves; their attitudes, behaviours and culture more broadly.
<b>Luksave</b>	Recognising the value and status of an individual or group, sometimes through an overt display.
<b>Wan Bel</b>	Reaching agreement or common understanding.
<b>Bihain taim</b>	Considering the future.
<b>Tok save</b>	The giving, sharing, or reporting of information or data

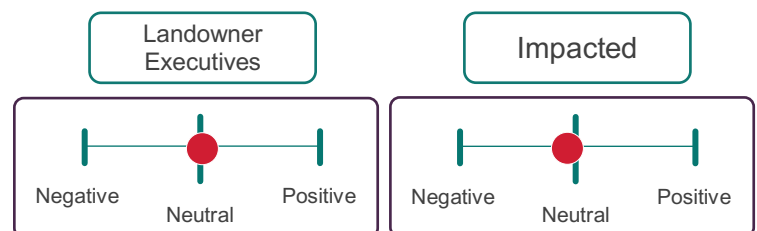
## Cultural Governance Perceptions

All seven cultural governance constructs were rated **negatively** by people in Morobe. The constructs that were rated the most negatively were Luksave and Wok Kastom.

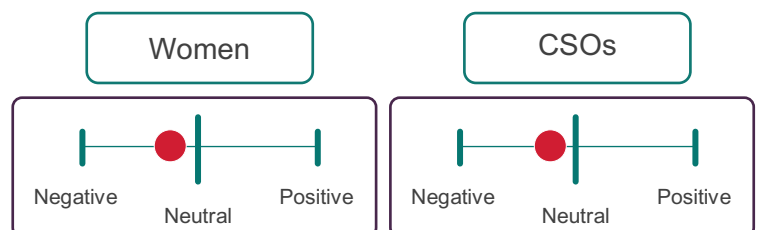
## Perceptions Among Groups

As with resource governance, **landowner executives were the only group not to perceive cultural governance precepts negatively**, where this group was **neutral**. Impacted communities were the next most positive, though still rated cultural governance negatively overall. **The groups that perceived cultural governance the most negatively were women, followed by CSOs.**

## Most Positive Groups



## Most Negative Groups



## Governance and Development Impacts

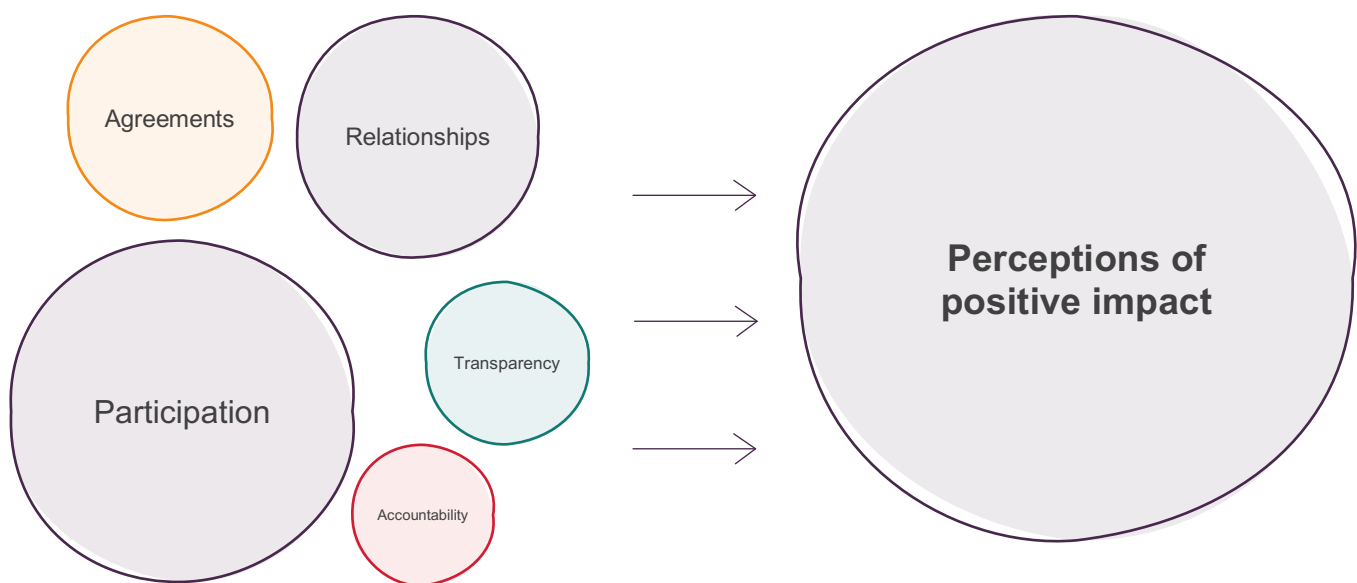
**Strong governance creates positive impact perceptions.** For example, a mine with a positive relationship with the community has more positive impact than a mine with poor relationships<sup>3</sup>.

Positive impact perceptions include how the community felt about the impact of the mine on health, education, the economy, and a range of other areas. For more information on impact perceptions, refer to the previous section on **impact perceptions**.

In particular, participation was found to have the most influence on perceptions of impact<sup>4</sup>. Relationships was found to be the next most important, and then agreements.

### Impact Experience

People in impacted communities are more likely to get their water from the river (65% of people) than people in non-impacted communities (60% of people).



*This diagram shows the relative influence of each of the five governance concepts on impact perceptions. A larger circle indicates more influence.*

<sup>3</sup> Bivariate correlation revealed a relationship between impact perceptions and general governance perceptions ( $r = .32, p < .001$ ), participation ( $r = .32, p < .001$ ), agreements ( $r = .22, p < .001$ ), transparency ( $r = .25, p < .001$ ), relationships ( $r = .21, p < .001$ ). The relationship between accountability and impact perceptions was found to be negative, where greater accountability was associated with more negative impact perceptions. While interesting, this relationship was the weakest of all identified relationships, and can tentatively be dismissed as a statistical artefact.

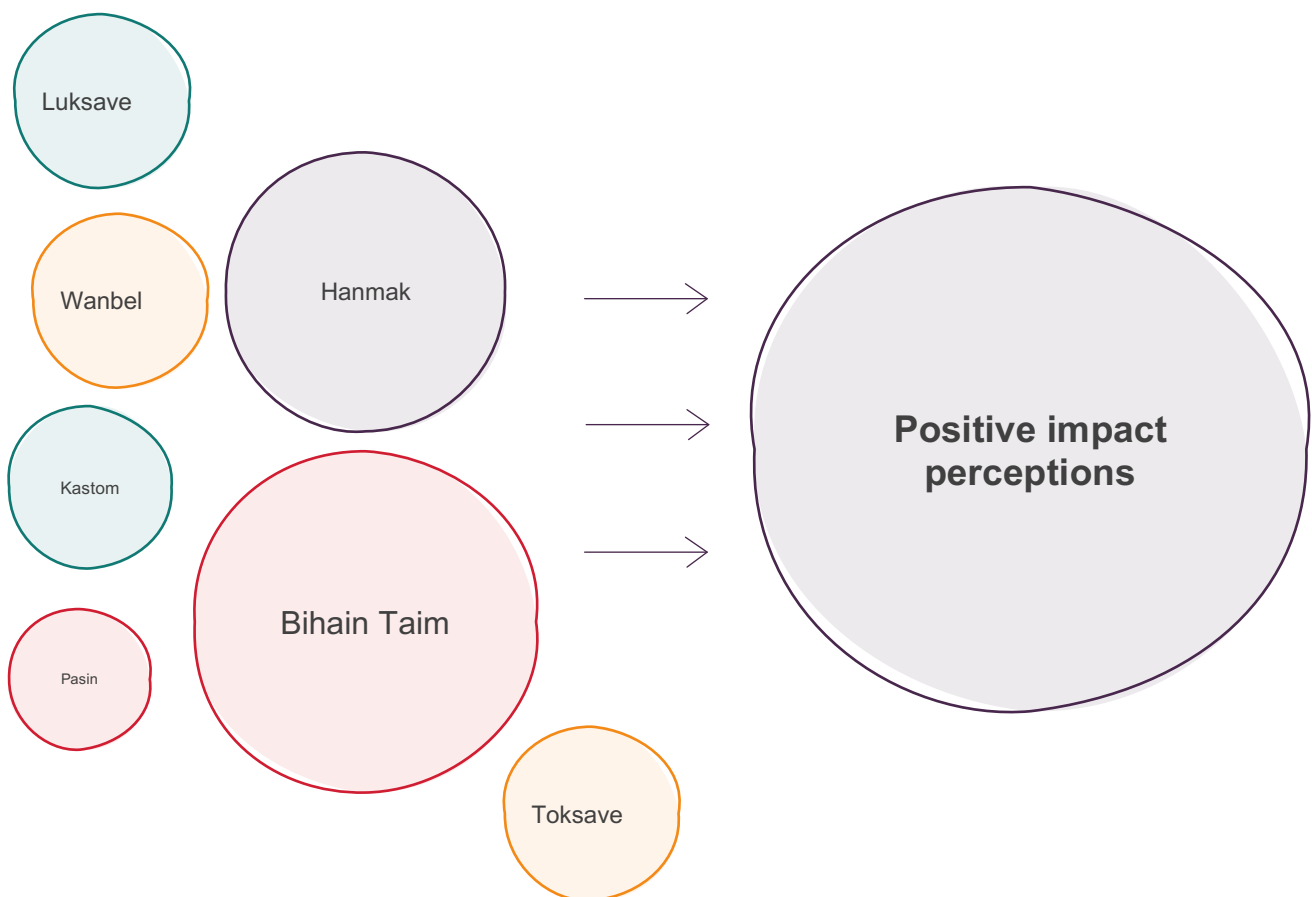
<sup>4</sup> Regression analysis revealed a significant relationship between participation and overall perceptions of impact ( $p < .001$ ) and between relationships and impact perceptions ( $p = .009$ ). Agreements was the next highest contributor to the variance of the model ( $p < .027$ ) though this relationship did not reach significance ( $p = .077$ ).

## Cultural Governance and Development Impacts

**Stronger cultural governance creates positive impact perceptions.** For example, if a mine works towards Wan Bel and respects the status of people in the community (Luksave), people in the community will see its impact more positively.

This is the same effect that was found for resource governance, however this effect was **much stronger** with cultural governance<sup>5</sup>. This means that, while both are important, for a mine to have positive impact it is **especially important** that it is run in a way that is culturally respectful.

For more detail on the cultural governance concepts including their definitions, refer to the previous section on cultural governance.



*This diagram shows the relative influence of each of the seven cultural governance concepts on impact perceptions. A larger circle indicates more influence.*

<sup>5</sup> Bivariate correlation between overall governance perceptions and overall impact perceptions revealed a Pearson correlation coefficient of .317, indicating a weak to moderate correlation. Correlation between cultural governance and overall impact perceptions revealed a Pearson correlation coefficient of .431, indicating a moderate correlation.

## Cultural Governance and Development Impacts

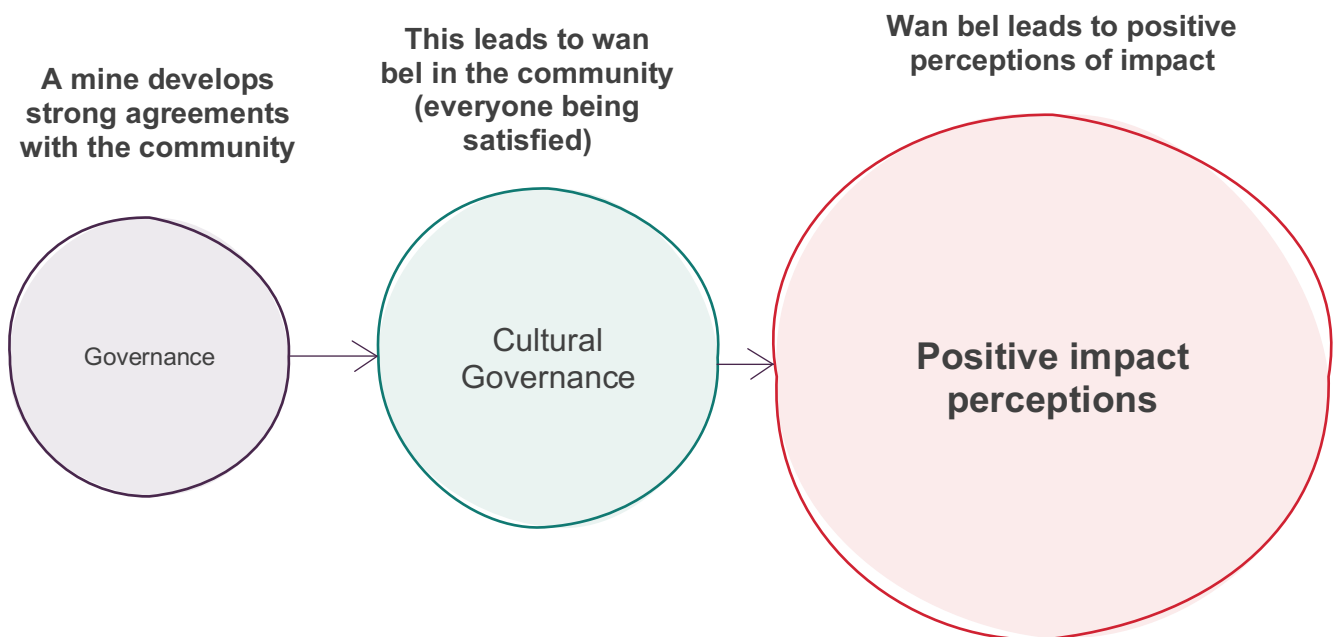
The relationship between governance, cultural governance and development impacts is complex, though the main takeaway is this: cultural governance has more influence than anything else on the perceived impact of a mine.

For further explanation, we found that resource governance and cultural governance are related. A mine with strong agreements will also have strong pasin; mines that have good relationships with the community are also mines that respect people in the community (Luksave), and so on.

Where this becomes complex is when a mine has strong agreements, transparency, participation (resource governance), but it *does not* have strong cultural governance. In this situation, the impact of the mine is perceived less positively than when it has strong cultural governance.

This means that resource governance is much more likely to change people's perceptions of impact when it is done in a way that is culturally respectful.<sup>6</sup>

An example is shown below using the concepts of agreements and wan bel:



<sup>6</sup> The relationship between governance and impact perceptions is influenced by how governance enhances cultural governance. In statistics, this effect is known as mediation and it was revealed through a hierarchical multiple regression analysis.



## Support for Mining, Oil and Gas

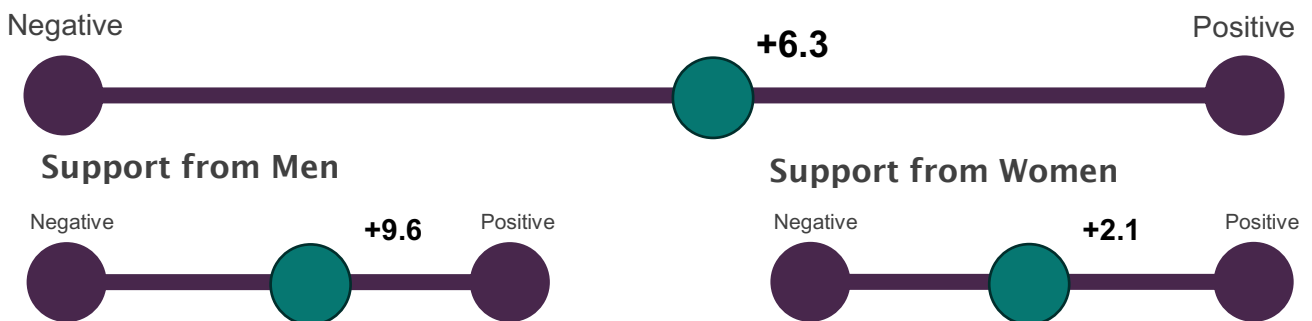
Finally, it was found that overall support for mining, oil and gas in PNG was **slightly positive**. Support was determined through the question 'Please indicate the extent to which you support mining, oil and gas in PNG.'

Participants used a sliding scale that was then converted to numbers ranging from -100 (Do not support) to +100 (Very Strongly Support).

The most supportive group was landowner executives, and it was also found that people in impacted communities were more supportive than people in non-impacted communities. This again represents a complex relationship that people in Morobe have with mining, oil and gas. It might be the case that community members who are more engaged with the mine feel that it can support development, though this and why this might be the case will be explored in more detail in the resource governance report.

Overall it was also found that women, in general, were less supportive of mining, oil and gas than men.

### Overall Support



# Appendix C



## Lessons From the Field

This section provides a summary of the data analysis and lessons from the Morobe field trip. The analysis is briefly described, as well as the main learnings from the trip.

## Lessons From the Field

Areas	What Went Well	Lessons
Sample and administration of the survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exceeding survey targets.</li> <li>Having both options available in the field (paper and digital) allowed flexibility including conducting supervised group surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adding 'supervised', 'unsupervised' and 'group' codes to the survey was an important adjustment to keep track of how the collection methods may have affected the data.</li> </ul>
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The field teams built relationships with communities by following protocols, conducting clear and transparent tok saves and showing hospitality as communities showed their hospitality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior tok saves facilitate community entry and engagement, as well as meeting data targets.</li> <li>Early local communication and coordination helps facilitate future engagements with communities for subsequent initiatives.</li> </ul>
Field Team Roles and Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstreaming disability and social inclusion through the twin track approach allowed more people with disabilities to participate in the RGI and more assessments to be conducted.</li> <li>The twin track approach allowed enumerators and team leaders to learn how to better identify and interact with people with disabilities.</li> <li>Field teams across the instruments worked well together.</li> <li>The intersecting design of the project is robust.</li> <li>Abt MERLA and GEDSI observers took an active role and became integral parts of data collection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Having the Team C member in Team A doing specific assessments for people with disabilities in more remote locations cut down on opportunities to have people with disabilities in the RGI.</li> <li>Observers who were not actively involved sometimes caused distractions and confusion in communities. Observers should be limited in future field engagements.</li> <li>Teams should share information, findings, and learnings. This helps to ensure a greater depth of information and context that spreads across the various instruments.</li> </ul>
Research fatigue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness of 'research fatigue' meant in tok saves it was outlined the process of what would happen with the data, how it would be presented and how it is made available. It was outlined how the data fed other initiatives in Pillar 4b in a simple and clear manner. This also helped to manage community expectations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is important that APEP sends the report to the sub-national level through LLG officials and stakeholders. It also speaks to the necessity of the 'Resource Governance Hub'.</li> </ul>
Building relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationships were built with communities through tok saves and the data collection process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hospitality is greatly appreciated, especially in more remote villages, which helps build relationships for future engagements across the program.</li> </ul>

# Appendix D



## Field Team Training

This section provides details on the training conducted in Port Moresby for the Baseline assessment, as well as training conducted in the field for teams collecting data and communicating with communities across the engagement province.

## Baseline Training in Port Moresby

Training of field teams for the Baseline Initiative was undertaken in two parts: overall training in data collection using the Baseline instruments for team leaders in Port Moresby prior to the commencement of fieldwork; and in-province training with field teams and data collection officers.

The training in Port Moresby occurred from 28<sup>th</sup> February to 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 2024. This included in-depth training on each of the Baseline

instruments, the Resource Governance Survey, the Local Capacity Assessment, the Disability Assessment and Digital Storytelling. Training was also conducted on GEDSI and Security and Safeguarding. Additional logistics planning sessions were also conducted as part of the training week. A further Digital Storytelling training session was held with Field team Leaders and Australian High Commission staff at the Australian High Commission in Port Moresby.



Table 1 Port Moresby Training.

Port Moresby Training Schedule			
Session	Date	Lead	Learning Outcomes
Disability Assessment	Wednesday 28 February	Ben Theodore (Tanorama)	Wider team familiarised with up-to-date categories of disability and lessons on how to interact and identify people with disabilities in the field. Sign language lessons were also conducted to encourage how to be more inclusive in the field.
JOCAT	Thursday, 29 February	Martin Brash (Tanorama)	Wider team and JOCAT facilitators familiarised with the aims and objectives of the JOCAT instrument.
Resource Governance Survey	Thursday, 29 February	Dr Michael Spann (Square Circle)	Wider team familiarised with Resource Governance Instrument and its aims through role playing the RGI; Team Leaders and selected field team members trained on Kobo Collect and tablets used for data collection by Clive Gimolo (Abt); process for collection of data and team debriefs for first layer of analysis outlined.
Safeguards	Thursday, 29 February	Josephine Yos (Abt)	Team Leaders and selected field team members familiarised with the social safeguarding framework that the field work is situated in. This included child protection, reporting issues and abuse and the process for reporting. Social safeguarding form signed by participants.
Digital Storytelling	Friday, 1 March	James Vu (Square Circle)	Team Leaders and selected field team members understanding the aims and objectives of the Digital Storytelling Instrument. Training in use of mobile cameras for Team Leaders and selected field team members.



## Morobe Province Field Team Training

Training for the field teams focused on specific data gathering instruments, stakeholder relationships, building rapport and collecting data in the field. Training also covered Information relevant to the specific location of data collection. This training took place on the 4<sup>th</sup> March, 2024.

**Participants:** Dr Tim Grice and Dr Michael Spann (Square Circle); Tabora Isorua, Terrence Kila and Ben Theodore (Tanorama); Daniel Sosi and Clive Gimolo (Abt); Jasmine Makuku, James Beno, Chris Dimine and Delabu Gidam and Gesa Steven (Enumerators); Leah Kisi (People with Disabilities Survey Team)



Table 3 Morobe Province Field Team Training

Morobe Province Field Team Training Schedule			
Session	Date	Lead	Learning Outcomes
<b>APEP Pillar 4b Awareness</b>	Monday 4 March	Dr Tim Grice (Square Circle)	Local enumerators familiarised with wider APEP initiative and its associated aims and objectives; local enumerators familiarised with Pillar 4b's aims and objectives as well as the importance of resource governance.
<b>Resource Governance Survey</b>	Monday 4 March	Dr Michael Spann (Square Circle)	Local enumerators familiarised with Resource Governance Instrument and its aims through role playing the RGI; local enumerators team members trained on Kobo Collect and tablets used for data collection by Clive Gimolo (Abt); process for collection of data and team debriefs for first layer of analysis outlined.
<b>Safeguards</b>	Monday 4 March	Daniel Sosi (APEP)	Local enumerators familiarised with the social safeguarding framework that the field work is situated in. This included child protection, reporting issues and abuse and the process for doing so. Social safeguarding form signed by local enumerators.
<b>Logistics and Planning</b>	Monday 4 March	Tabora Isorua and Terence Kila (Tanorama)	Local enumerators familiarised with the schedule of villages, the process of picking up and dropping off after fieldwork and security arrangements for the team.
<b>Disability Assessment</b>	Monday 4 March	Ben Theodore (Tanorama)	Wider team familiarised with up-to-date categories of disability and lessons on how to interact and identify people with disabilities in the field. Sign language lessons were also conducted to encourage how to be more inclusive in the field.

# Appendix E



## Disability Assessment Emergent Findings

This section details the emergent findings from the disability assessments conducted in Morobe.

*Tanorama will provide the full report on the Disability Assessment Findings. A brief summary on achievements is provided below.*



## Disability Assessment Instrument

The Disability Assessment is a tool that strengthens outcomes for persons with disabilities (people with disabilities) through the Baseline initiative.

### Key Achievements

Several key achievements include:

- Data collection was undertaken with approximately 60 people with disabilities
- Mainstreaming disability and social inclusion through the twin track approach' allowed more people with disabilities participation in the RGI and facilitated more disability assessments to be conducted
- Embedding members from the RGI team (Team A) in the Disability Team (Team C) and vice versa as part of the twin track approach to mainstream disability and social inclusion allowed people with disabilities inclusion in the main demographic RGI and assisted more specific disability assessments to be conducted by the Disability Team Member embedded in the RGI team.
- The twin track approach also allowed enumerators and Team Leaders to learn how to better identify and interact with people with disabilities.
- Involvement of Department of Community Development and religion in the delivery of disability assessment training.



# Appendix F



## Fieldwork Logistics Report

Field work was conducted in Morobe from 4 to 22 March. Data collection teams worked across three locations, Lae, Hidden Valley and Wafi Golpu, to gather data for the five separate Baseline instruments.

*Tanorama is responsible for providing the fieldwork report, which will be included in this appendix once it is available.*