



SquareCircle
INSIGHT FOR DEVELOPMENT



May

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

Baseline Initiative

Emergent Findings

Gulf Province
May 2024

About this report

This emergent findings report for **Gulf 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 Gulf Province between 9 - 26 April 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 Initiative (Morobe, New Ireland, Western and Gulf Provinces).

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

This report contains both illustrations drawn from photos taken in Gulf Province, as well as illustrations that depict general community life, landscape and ecologies in PNG.





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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 Sustainable Governance of Natural Resource Wealth Pillar (Pillar 4b).

The design of the Baseline initiative 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? (GEDSI)

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.

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.

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.

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 Gulf

311

Resource Governance Instrument surveys

Target: 225

~60

Disability Assessments

35

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

12

Villages across Rabia Camp, Miaru, Marake, Luku, Karaita, Kavava, Baimuru station, Kapuna hospital, Ara'ava, Kairimai, Bekoro, Kararua

Data collection took place between the 9th- 26th of April across three locations: Ihu, Kerema and Baimuru. 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 12 villages. These villages were classified as 'impacted' and 'non-impacted' in relation to a resource project (e.g., villages inside the 'Project Area of Influence' were 'impacted') to capture a wider range of perceptions and views.
- Survey targets for the RGI were **exceeded**.
- 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.
- 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 as improvements had been made in establishing and following protocol.
- 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.



GEDSI

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.

113

Women in the RGI sample

55

People with disabilities in the RGI sample



GEDSI Highlights

A gender balance in the RGI across the three locations contributed to a satisfactory gender split in the sample and allowed women's voices to be heard — women could talk to women if they wanted.

In some villages in the Baimuru location, a number of women and people with disabilities were included in the main demographic of the RGI.

Local liaison officers and community leaders made sure to invite people with disabilities, women, youth and the elderly to data collection sessions after being instructed to do so by Field Team Leaders. This increased the opportunity for inclusion.

Safeguards training was conducted with provincial team members by the APEP GEDSI representative. The 'do no harm' approach underpinning safeguarding was also utilised as in one village men took surveys from women to fill out themselves or to give to another man.

One Field Team Leader was a female, which helped challenge wider gender social norms in a practical way without having to mention the term 'gender' and be intrusive.

In locations with strong gender sensitivities the data collection team employed different methods to collect data and include women. These methods included unsupervised surveys and supervised groups, for example in the market where women felt most comfortable.



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

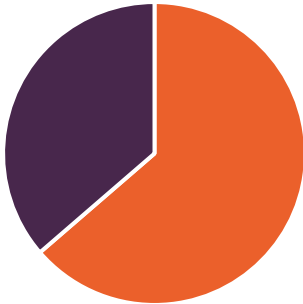
The sample characteristics and demographics from **Gulf Province** are as follows:

311

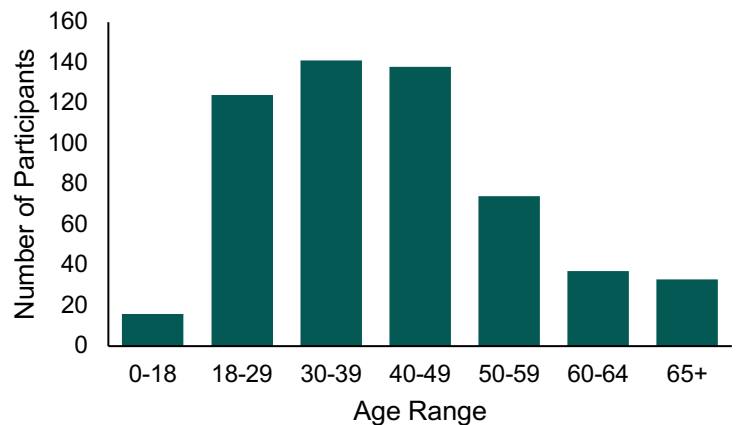
 Participants

113 Females

198 Males



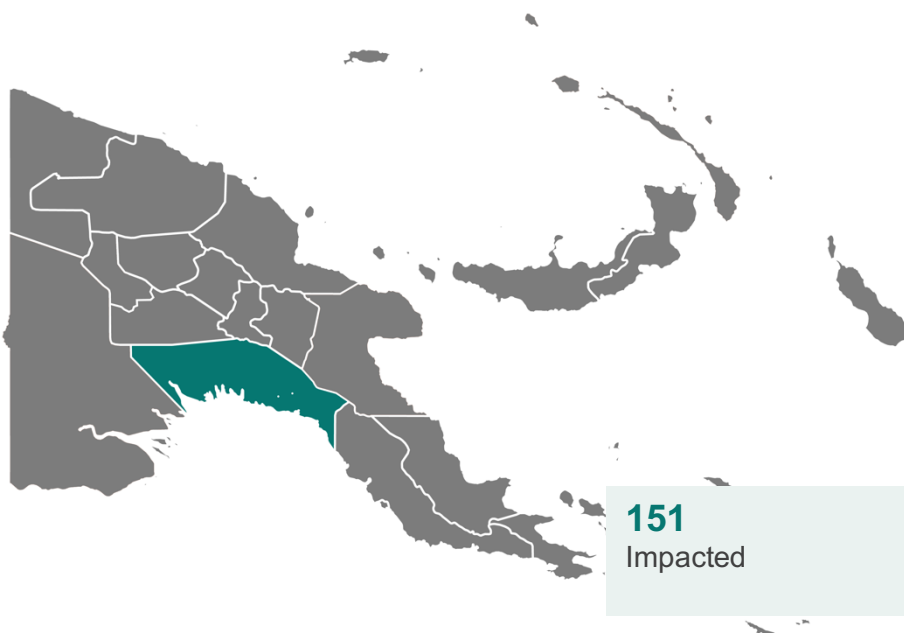
40

 yrs (average age)

Overall, the sample in Gulf included 311 people including 113 females and 198 males. The average age was 40 years, with participants ranging from 0-18 years to 65+.

The sample comprised a mix of stakeholders as follows:

45 Landowners (Members)	8 Landowners (Executive)
15 Local Level Government	31 Landowner Company Employees
10 CSO Members	55 People with Disability



151
Impacted

160
Non-Impacted

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 B: 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, oil and gas in Gulf is perceived as negative.

The impact of the mining, oil and gas sector in Gulf 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, oil and gas on themselves and their families as negative. For a full description of the 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.

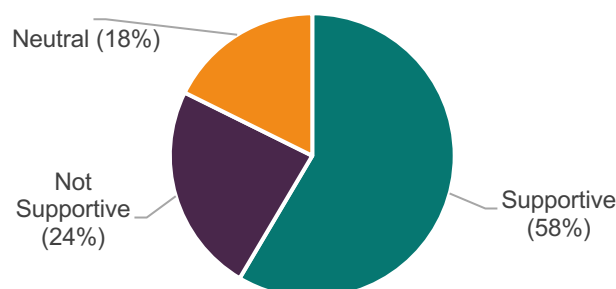
Interestingly, people rated the overall impact of mining, oil and gas on PNG as slightly **positive**. This indicates that individuals in Gulf recognise that while the impact of extractive activities can have a negative impact on them individually, the resources sector **can** at the same time have a positive impact on PNG. These findings will be explored in more detail in the final PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report.

2 People in Gulf 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 – reflects a complex relationship that people in Gulf Province have with resource extraction.

Through qualitative data, participants also pointed to a possible historical underdevelopment of the province, and a feeling that Gulf province has been somewhat left out of the development process.

Support for Mining, Oil and Gas

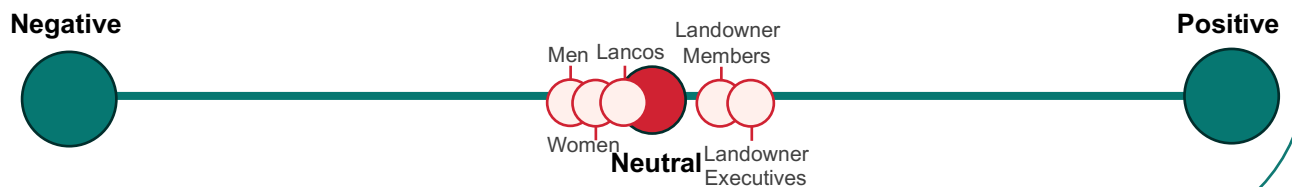


3 Different groups experience mining, oil and gas differently.

Different groups in the population had very different opinions about how mines are run in PNG, and their impact. **The group that experienced governance most positively was Landowner Executives**, who were also more likely to think that the mine was run in a culturally respectful way than those who are not landowner executives. In terms of impact, women were more likely to think that mining, oil and gas had 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 opportunity to participate in discussions around mining, oil and gas, others may not. In some respects, this is entirely expected due the different roles and relationships that various stakeholders have in the sector. However, understanding these different experiences can inform strategies to strengthen inclusion, participation and ultimately effectiveness in resource governance at the subnational level.

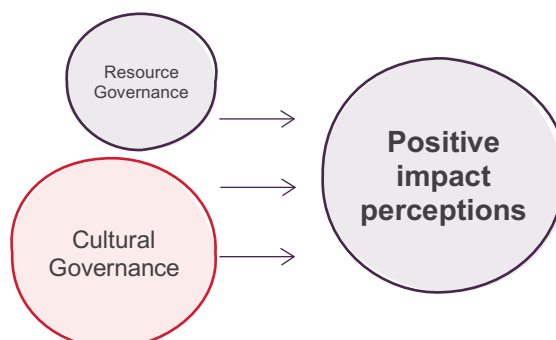
Perceptions of Resource Governance



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 and participation. 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 is provided in Appendix B.

In Gulf, 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. Interestingly, when compared with 'formal' or what some may call 'Western' resource governance concepts, 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 is more likely to create positive impact when it is culturally respectful and relevant.



Next steps

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 laid out 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

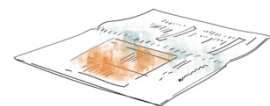
Sensemaking



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.



“

We want to participate in resource governance, we don't want to be spectators in our own land.

Male, Rabia Camp

”

“

I support mining, oil and gas projects for the services and opportunities they can bring but only if they are implemented correctly.

Female, Karaeta

”

“

When bad agreements are signed, it is also our fault as those leaders and landowners are our people.

Male, Ara'Ava

”

“

Projects come and leave, after they leave, the community is impacted in a bad way, eg, health, social impacts, illnesses...

Female, Miaru

”

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.¹

Organisations Assessed

Kerema Urban Youth Association (KUYA)

Assessed on 9 April 2024 with 2 participants

Kerema United Church Youth Group (KUCYG)

Assessed in 9 April 2024 with 7 participants

Gulf Province Council of Women (GCW)

Assessed on 10 April 2024 with 4 participants

Capacity Assessment Key Themes

Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement

The organisations have varying levels of partnerships with stakeholders. Some organisations have strong relationships with some stakeholders, such as community, however some relationships are ineffective.

Governance & Leadership

While Kuya is in its formative stages and did not have well established governance structures and leadership, KUCYG and GCW have effective, transparent and mature governance and leadership processes.

Financial Management

Capacity in financial management is varied across the organisations. Kuya is not yet operational and does not have financial management processes in place. KUCYG and GCW have standard financial management practices in place for budgeting, resource allocation and financial sustainability.

Program Management

All organisations possess capacity in program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and impact assessment, except KUYA due to its organisational infancy.

Human Resources

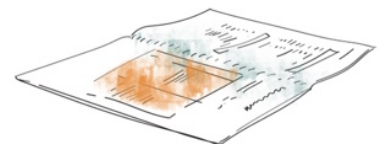
All organisations lacked capacity in human resources. The organisations have differing HR models. For instance, KUCYG operates through a volunteers model, while GCW received temporary staff seconded from the Department of Community Development.

Organisational Resilience and Sustainability

Overall the organisations have good capacity in organisational resilience and sustainability, including the ability to adapt and respond to challenges. KUCYG is in its infancy so it had little capacity in this area.

Next Steps for the Capacity Assessment

- Consider a tailored approach for JOCAT analyses of organisations that are not fully operational or government organisations.
- 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 and discuss with organisations' leadership.



¹ Full assessment reports will be provided in the final Resource Governance Report in accordance with research ethics and subject to consent from participating organisation.

Digital Storytelling Emergent Findings

KEY DIGITAL STORYTELLING ACTIVITIES

- 250 photos
- 35 stakeholders interviewed across all stakeholder groups
- 7+ hours of video footage

Digital Storytelling covered all locations in Gulf Province. 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 Gulf Province will be analysed and inputs will be developed for the final four thematic digital storytelling products.



Aerial footage showcasing villages and the province.



Footage capturing team mobilisation



Snapshots documenting the data collection process



An interview featuring one of Pillar 4B's team members



Footage capturing daily life activities of community members



Most-significant-change interviews with community members



Team and community group photos



Conversations with multiple stakeholder groups



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

Although attempts were made to conduct digital storytelling with the Provincial Administration, the Provincial Administrator was unavailable on the day of filming, and a suitable alternative could not be found.

Example Questions Asked

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

Wanem sampela gutpela samting oil na gas ibringim kam insait long komuniti bilong yu? (What are some good things that oil and gas has brought to your community?)

Wanem sampela samting nogut oil na gas ibringim kam insait long komuniti bilong yu? (What are some bad things that oil and gas has brought to your community?)

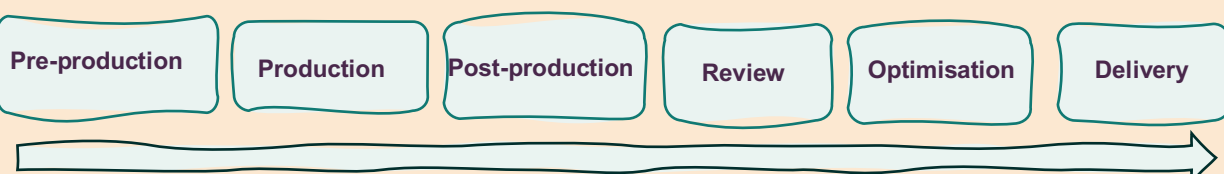
Wanem tingting na lukluk bilong yu taim yu stap klostu long mining eria? (What has been your experience living near the mine?)

Next Steps for the Digital Stories

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

The 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

What is the Resource Governance Survey?	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.
What is purpose of the survey?	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.
What will we be doing today?	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.
Is it my choice to participate?	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.
What will happen with the results?	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. Importantly, we will not be publishing the results of the survey in a way that discloses anyone's identity.
What if I have any questions?	If you have any questions, please contact: Jonah Simet Ph: (+675) 7930 0315 Email: jonah.simet@auspngep.org



Demographic Details

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

What is your age?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0-18 | <input type="checkbox"/> 50-59 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18-29 | <input type="checkbox"/> 60-64 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 30-39 | <input type="checkbox"/> 65+ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 40-49 | |

What level of schooling have you achieved?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> University |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Primary school | <input type="checkbox"/> Other certification
(trade/vocational
/professional training) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High school | |

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)?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landowner association - member | <input type="checkbox"/> Local government employee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landowner association - executive or employee | <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial government employee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining or oil and gas company employee | <input type="checkbox"/> National government employee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landowner company (personal, clan, umbrella) s | <input type="checkbox"/> Member of a Civil Society Organisation (CSO) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |

Other (please indicate):

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PNG Resource Governance Coalition (PNGRGC) | <input type="checkbox"/> PNG Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PNG EITI) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources Authority (MRA) | <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Petroleum & Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Mineral Policy and Geohazards Management | |

Development impacts

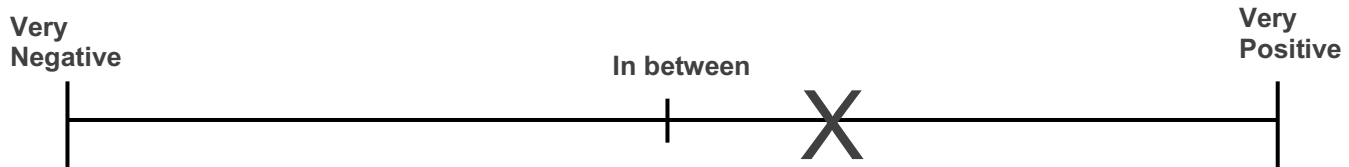
Now we're going to ask you some questions about the **impacts** of mining projects in the province. Your participation is voluntary, and if you do not feel comfortable answering a question, let the enumerator know.

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

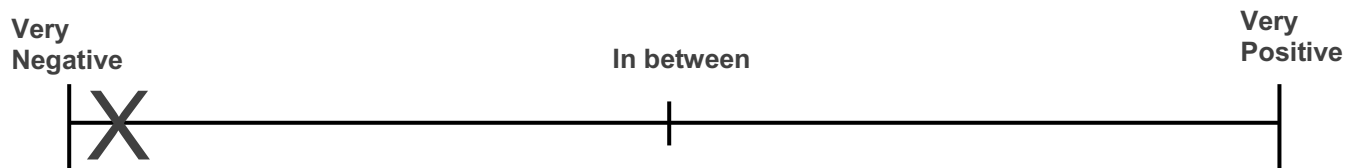
Place a check mark [X] on the line between 'very negative' and 'very positive'. If you place a check on the end that says 'very positive', it means that the impact of the project has been very positive.

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

Health



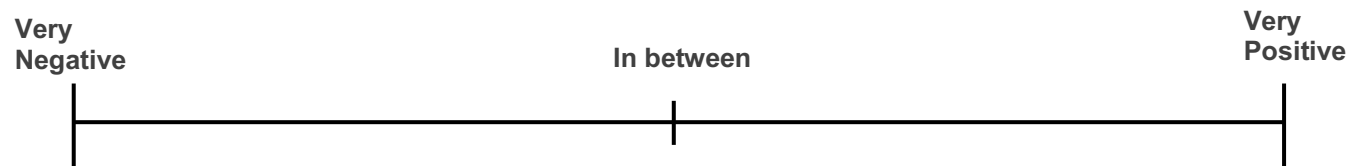
It means that the project has had a **slightly positive** impact on health. If you place the X here:



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

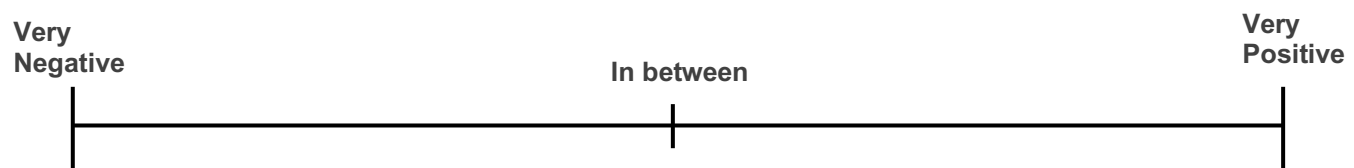
Health

People feeling healthy and having access to health services.



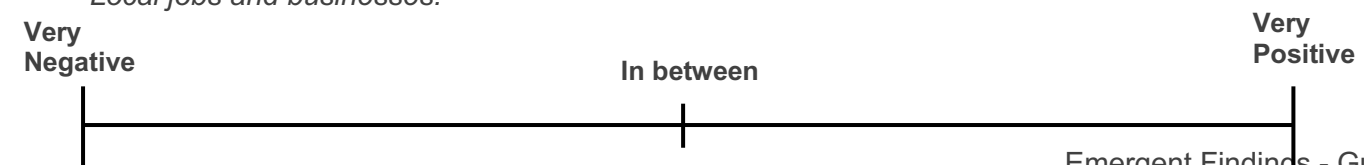
Education

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



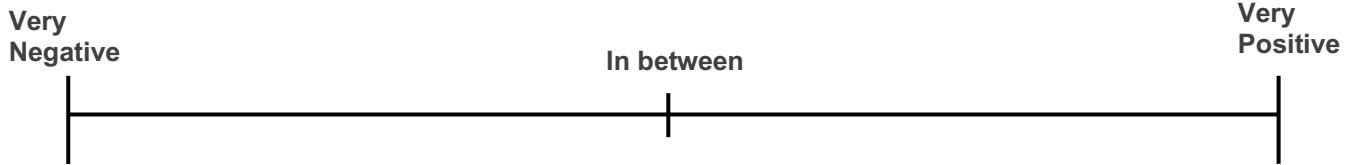
Local economy

Local jobs and businesses.



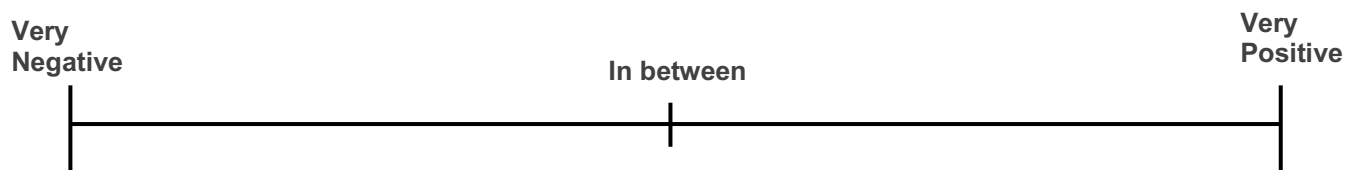
Infrastructure

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



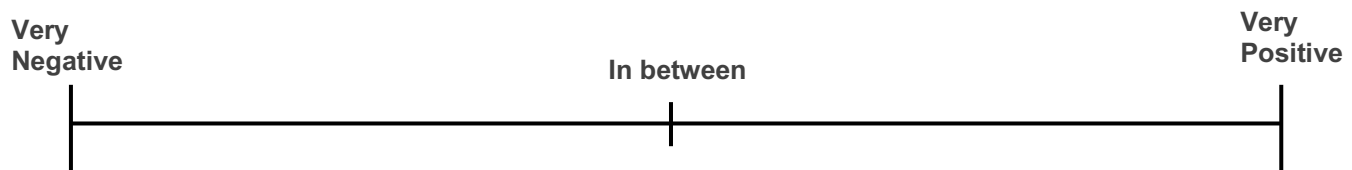
The environment

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



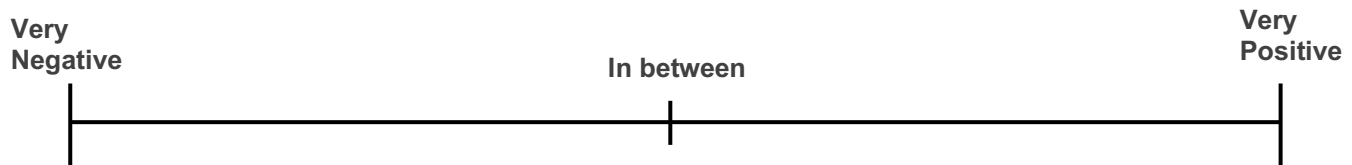
Social harmony and wok bung

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



Local culture

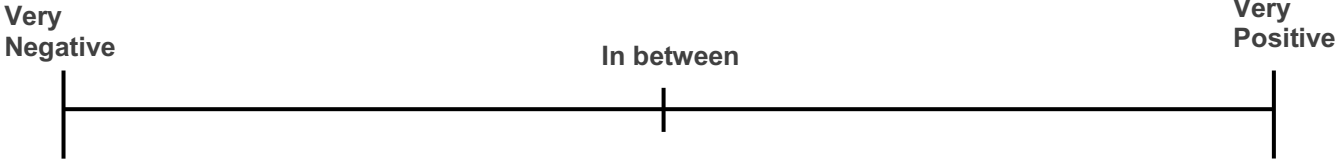
Kastom blong ples and traditions.



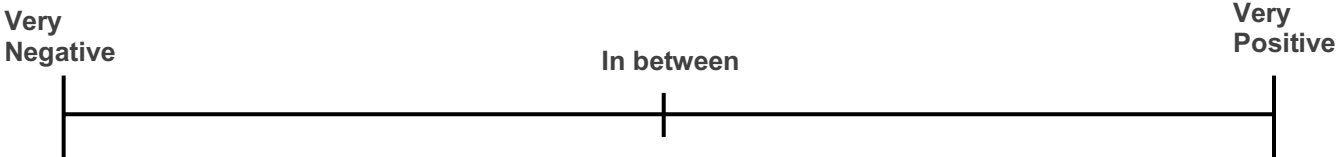


Now we're going to ask you some questions about the **overall impacts** of mining projects on PNG, the province, your community and you and your family.

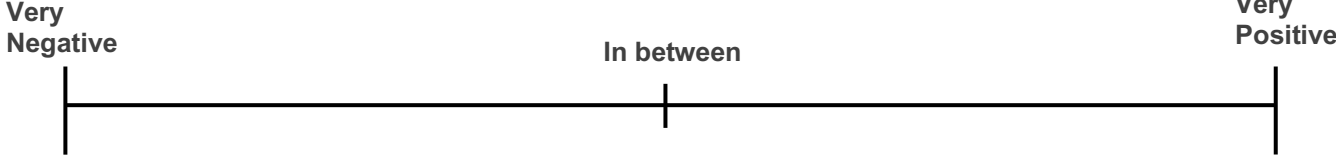
Papua New Guinea



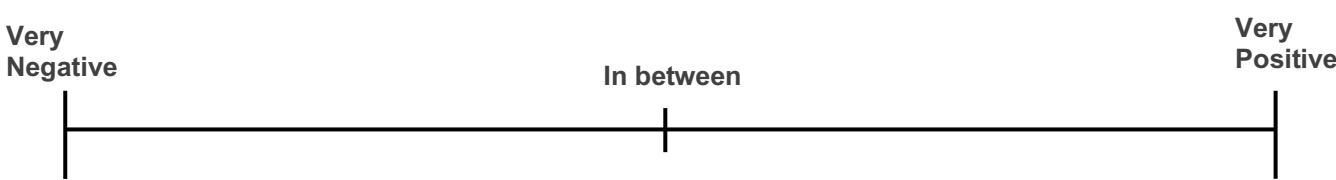
The Province



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
When it comes to agreements between mining projects and the community, discussions about rules and regulations, planning and community development are generally done well.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Over the last 5-10 years, governance around mining projects has improved.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is an effective plan for closure of mining projects.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am worried that things will get worse once mining projects close.	<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"/>



My community and clan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Landowner association(s)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mining, oil and gas companies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When I am involved in discussions around mining, oil and gas, I feel like my opinions are listened to.	<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
The compensation and benefits arrangements for mining projects are governed well. 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"/>
There are a lot of disputes around agreements for mining projects.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Compensation and benefits arrangements around mining projects are fair.	<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
I am easily able to find out where payments are going and how much	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In my opinion, people spend their payments wisely	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is support around payments, like financial literacy training and workshops	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Payments and compensation arrangements cause jealousy in the community	<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.

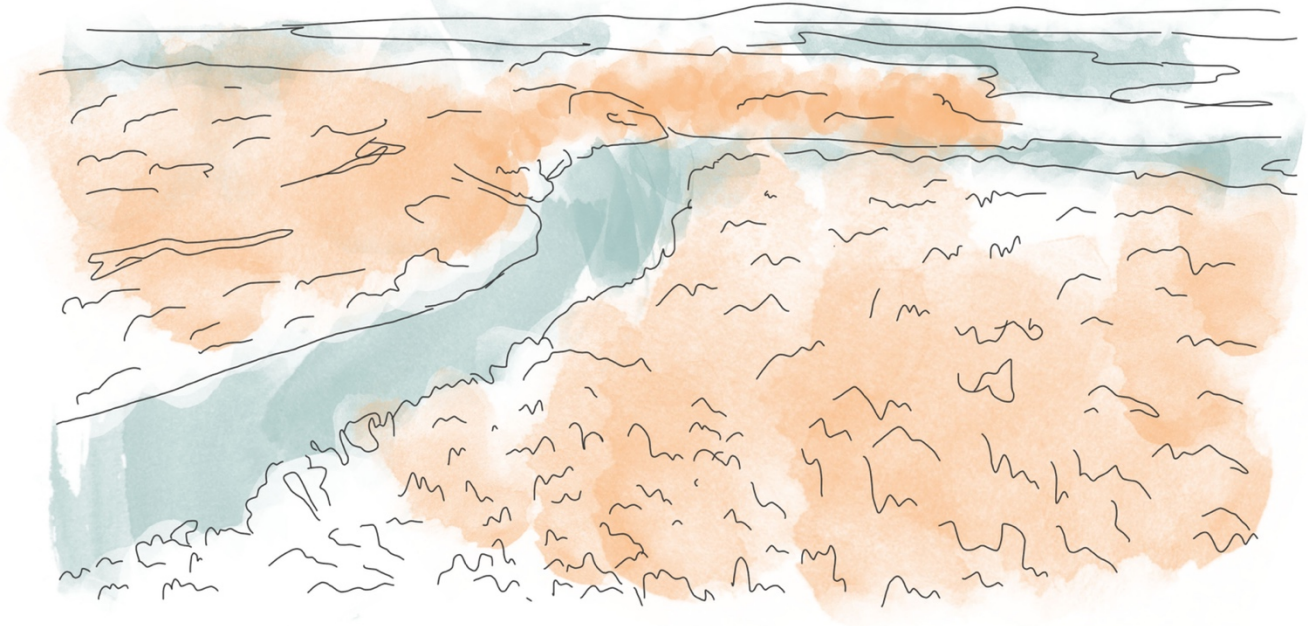
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
(Pasin) Stakeholders of mining projects (companies, government, landowner association(s)), conduct themselves in a way that is considerate and culturally respectful (i.e., ol steikholda igat gutpela pasin).	<input type="radio"/>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

Appendix B



Resource Governance Instrument Data

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

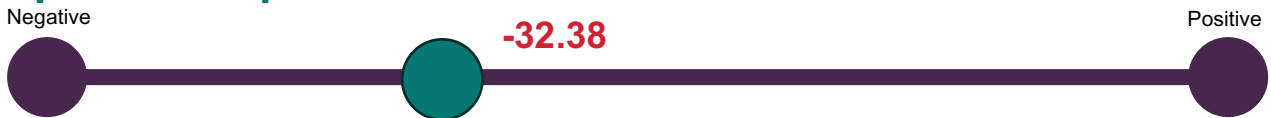
Data Analysis

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



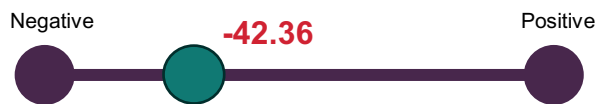
The figures here show the average impact perception score for all participants, where scores range from -100 to +100. -100 is extremely negative, and +100 is extremely positive. For example, Health was rated as -39.21, which means the impact was **negative**. People rated the impact on PNG as +8.09, which means the impact was **slightly positive**.

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

Health



Education



Economy



Culture



Wok Bung



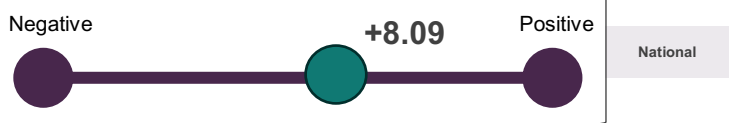
Infrastructure



Environment



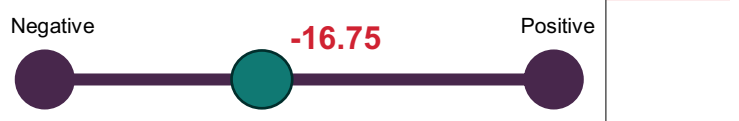
Papua New Guinea



The Province



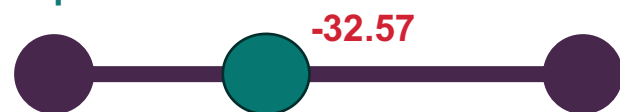
Community



Me and my family

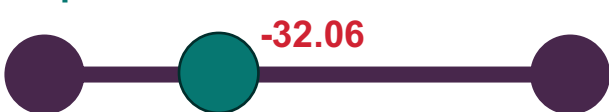


Impacts for Men



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

Impacts for Women



Overall, women perceived the impacts of mining, oil and gas as **slightly less negative** than men did. As with men, women perceived the impact on them and their family and infrastructure as most negative.

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, oil and gas 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, oil and gas companies, and the community.

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

Governance Perceptions

Of the five concepts, accountability; the extent to which companies, landowners and the government are held accountable, was rated the **most positively**. Relationships between the government, landowners, the mining, oil and gas companies and the community were rated the **most negatively**.

Perceptions Among Themes

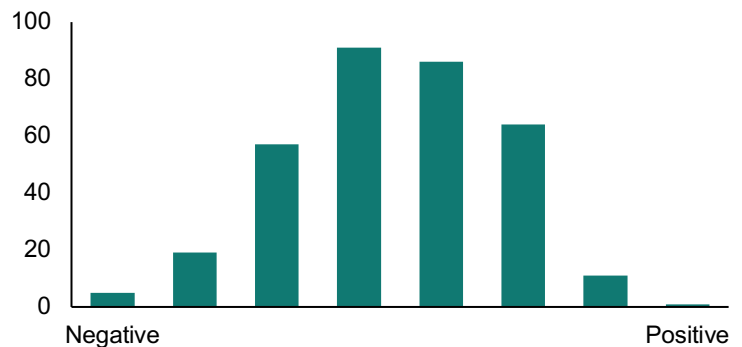
It is important to note that **different areas of governance were experienced differently**.

The area that was experienced most positively was accountability, where there was a slightly positive experience.

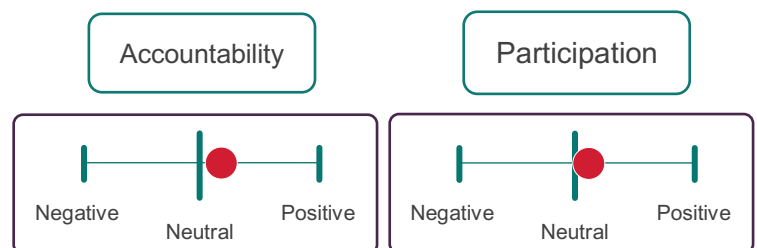
Interestingly, the groups that experienced governance **the most negatively were people with disabilities and men**. It is worth noting that people with disabilities also experienced less opportunity to participate, and felt that they were listened to less in discussions.

Overall, although some areas were rated slightly positively, every group indicated that there was **room for improvement in resource governance**.

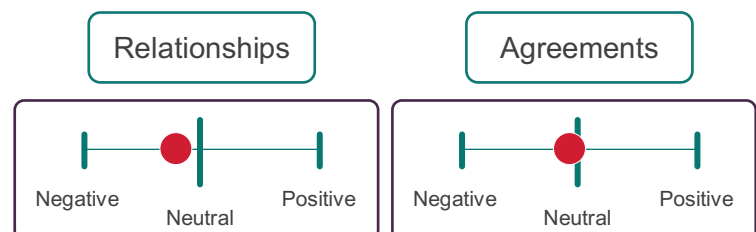
Governance Perceptions



Most Positive Areas



Most Negative Areas



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 Gulf 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.

Cultural Governance Perceptions

All seven cultural governance constructs were rated **negatively** by people in Gulf. The areas that were rated the most negatively were Hanmak; the extent to which mining, oil and gas projects produce tangible outcomes for the community, and Pasin; the extent to which the projects are run in a culturally respectful way.

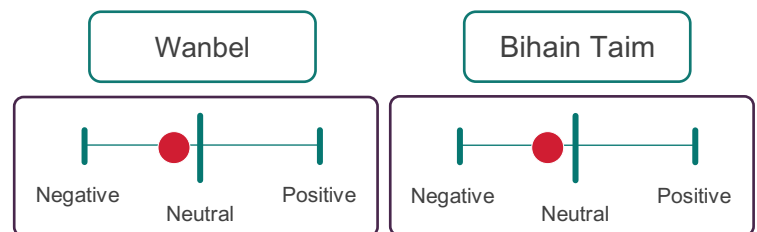
Perceptions Among Areas

Every area of cultural governance was experienced negatively. The areas that were experienced most positively were **Wanbel** and **Bihain Taim**. The areas that were experienced most positively were **Hanmak** and **Pasin**.

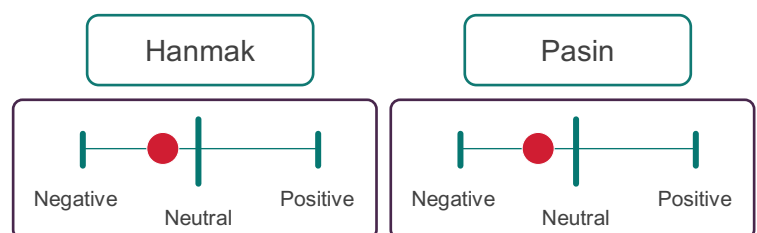
The groups that perceived cultural governance the most negatively were **people with disabilities** and **men**.

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

Most Positive Areas



Most Negative Areas



Governance and Development Impacts

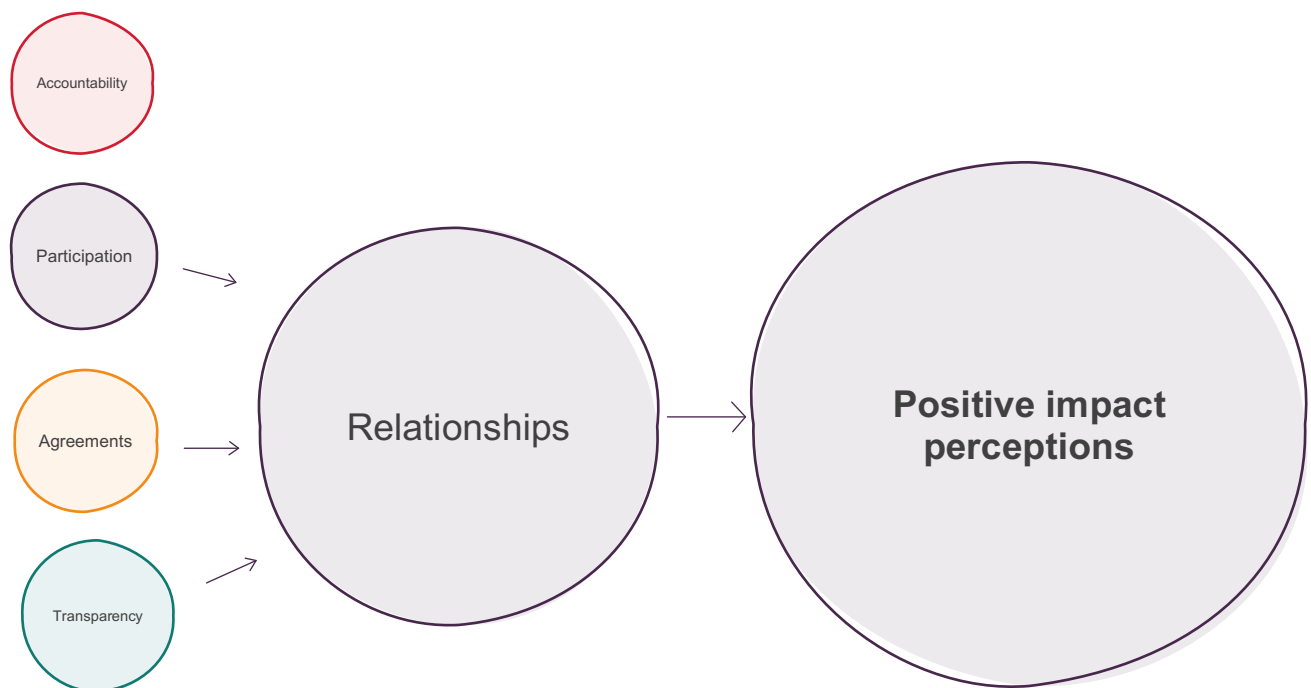
Strong governance creates positive impact perceptions. For example, a mine with a positive relationship with the community has more positive impact than a mine with poor relationships².

Each individual governance concept was related to more positive impact perceptions except accountability³.

Interestingly, the most important area of governance was relationships between the government, mining, oil and gas companies, landowners and the community⁴. In fact, it was found that each area (except accountability) was related to relationships, and positive relationships led to positive impact perceptions.

Internet Access

People part of agreements were **more likely** to be able to access the internet from their homes.



This diagram shows the relationship between the five governance concepts and impact perceptions.

² 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.

³ Bivariate correlation revealed a relationship between impact

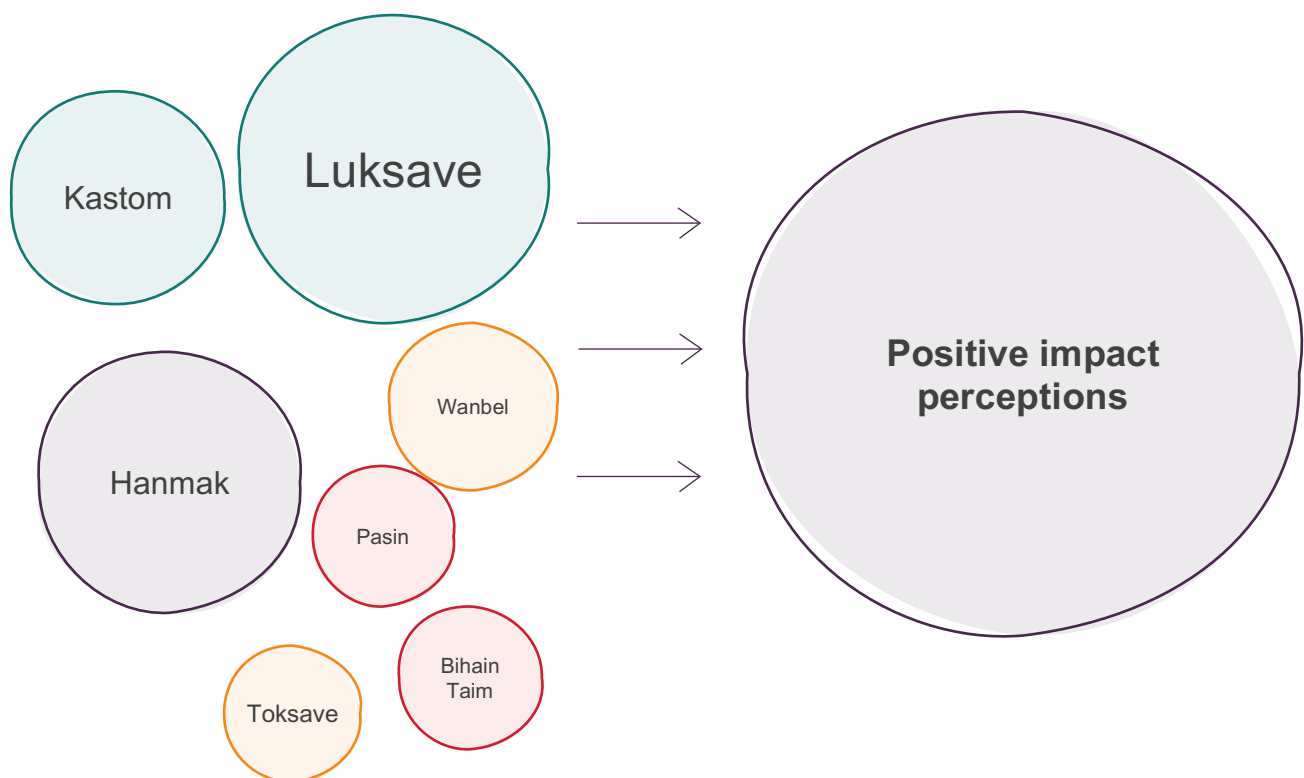
perceptions and general governance perceptions ($r = .41, p < .001$), participation ($r = .18, p < .001$), agreements ($r = .15, p = .006$), transparency ($r = .15, p = .006$), relationships ($r = .27, p < .001$). No relationship was found between accountability and impact perceptions ($r = -.09, p = .119$).

⁴ Regression analysis revealed a significant relationship between relationships and overall perceptions of impact ($p < .001$). The analysis revealed that the other governance factors did not have as much predictive power as relationships, and it is likely their influence is enacted through their impact on relationships.

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 the relationship between cultural governance and development impacts was **significantly stronger**⁵ than the relationship between resource governance and



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

⁵ Bivariate correlation between overall governance perceptions and overall impact perceptions revealed a Pearson correlation coefficient of .255, indicating a weak to moderate correlation. Correlation analysis between cultural governance and overall impact perceptions revealed a Pearson correlation coefficient of .384, indicating a much stronger relationship.

Cultural Governance and Development Impacts

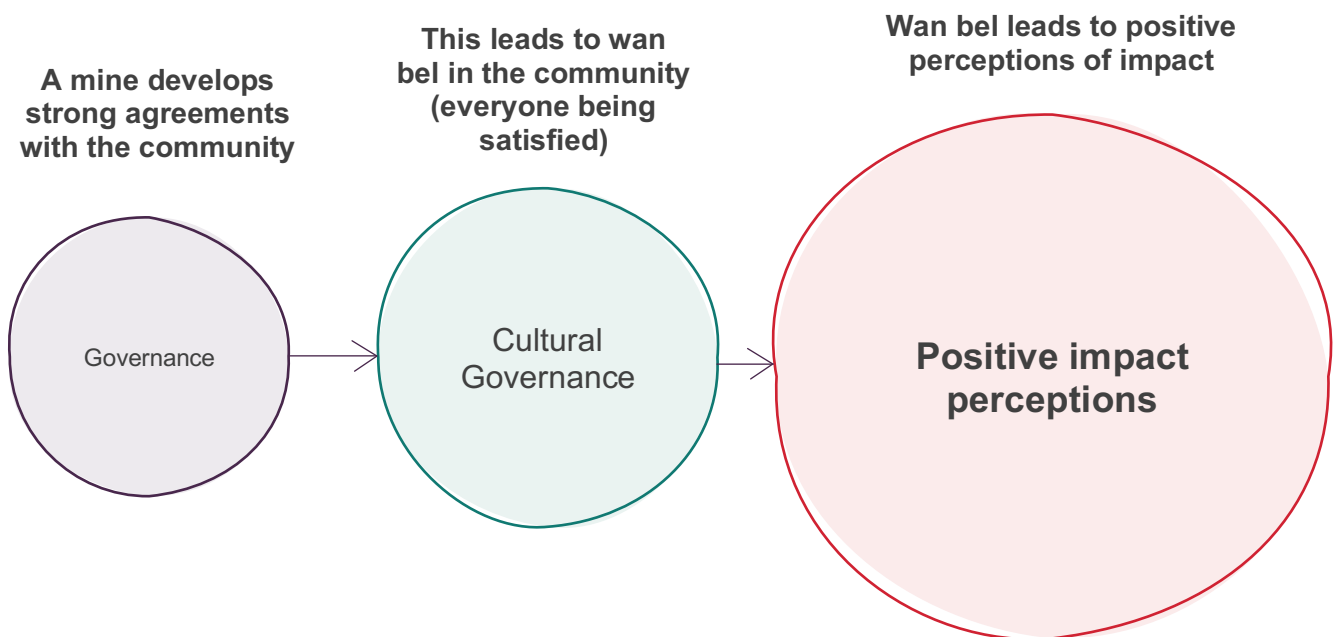
The relationship between governance, cultural governance and development impacts is complex, though the main takeaway is this: cultural governance has more influence than anything else on the perceived impact of a mine.

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.⁶

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



⁶ 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**. 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. Men were also more supportive than other groups in the population.

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).

Overall Support



Support from Men



Support from Women



Appendix C



Lessons from the Field

This section provides a summary of the lessons from the Gulf Province 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"> Exceeding survey targets. Having both options available in the field (paper and digital) allowed flexibility including conducting supervised group surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Enumerators were constantly reminded of these differences. Having both paper and tablet also helped alleviate 'trust' issues and 'survey fatigue' in some areas as people could see (and touch) the survey which sometimes they can't do with 'fly in and fly out' programs.
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The field teams built relationships with communities by following protocols, conducting clear and transparent tok saves and showing hospitality as communities showed their hospitality. Local liaison officers played an instrumental role in arranging village visits and also outlining community sensitivities and any underlying tensions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior tok saves facilitate community entry and engagement, as well as meeting data targets. Early local communication and coordination helps facilitate future engagements with communities for subsequent initiatives. Showing the letter from the Provincial Administrator (PA) and making clear we have visited the PA and have got permission to do our work in the province is also important in rural locations. Having Field Team Members who can explain the Project Information Sheet in 'tok ples' is also extremely helpful in more remote locations.
Field Team Roles and Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming disability and social inclusion through the twin track approach allowed more people with disabilities participation in the RGI. The twin track approach allowed enumerators and team leaders to learn how to better identify and interact with people with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Team Leaders who have been through disability training can identify disability more easily and also pass on this information to their local field team and LLO's to source people with disabilities in a sensitive manner.
Research fatigue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'.

Building relationships

- Relationships were built with communities through tok saves and the data collection process.
- Hospitality is greatly appreciated, especially in more remote villages, which helps build relationships for future engagements across the program.
- In more remote locations, engagements are appreciated and enhanced when field teams stay in local communities and travel to locations 'the way locals do'. This helps to build relationships and mark the program as being different from more 'fly in fly out' engagements.



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 28th February to 1st 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. The lessons learned from this training flowed through to future engagements as Field Team Leaders could incorporate learnings into their induction and training days in subsequent provinces.



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.



Gulf 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 9th April, 2024. A further session was conducted in Baimuru on the 20th of April with local enumerators. This session was conducted by Dr Michael Spann (Square Circle) and Terence Kila (Tanorama).

Participants: Manasseh Kaipu , Natasha Haiveta , Lafetalau Haro , Hadassah Aikari, Hilda Aua, Teddy Kairi , Martin Ruben Karara.



Table 3 Gulf Province Field Team Training

Gulf Province Field Team Training Schedule			
Session	Date	Lead	Learning Outcomes
Logistics and Planning	Monday 9 April	Tapora Isorua (Tanorama)	Logistics and local enumerators were confirmed. Local enumerators familiarised with the schedule of villages, the process of picking up and dropping off after fieldwork and security arrangements for the team.
APEP Pillar 4b Awareness	Monday 9 April	Dr Michael Spann (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.
Resource Governance Survey	Monday 9 April	Dr Michael Spann (Square Circle) and Dr Benjamin Barcson (Abt)	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; process for collection of data and team debriefs for first layer of analysis outlined. Also the importance of including often unheard voices (women, people with disabilities) in the RGI was emphasised and how to interact with people with disabilities in the field with sensitivity.
Safeguards	Monday 9 April	Petrina Lee (Abt)	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.

Appendix E



Disability Assessment Emergent Findings

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

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 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 participation of people with disabilities 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 the inclusion of people with disabilities 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 Gulf from 9 to 26 May. Data collection teams worked across Ihu, Kerema and Baimuru to gather data for the four Baseline instruments.

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