

Australian Agency for International Development



PROFILE OF ACTIVITIES

**AUSTRALIA - PAPUA NEW GUINEA
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAM**

**Australia -
Papua New Guinea
Development
Cooperation
Program**

Profile of Activities

August 1996



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PROFILE OF ACTIVITIES

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INTRODUCTION

PNG is faced with unique and formidable challenges. It is a country rich in cultural diversity, where over 700 languages are spoken amongst a dispersed and isolated population of just over four million people. The mountainous terrain contributes to the difficulty of delivering essential services to the people. PNG's rich natural resource base provides it with considerable economic potential. However, poor management of these resources, together with inadequate provision of essential basic services to rural areas, have meant that lower than expected levels of development have been achieved in recent years.

Following a severe financial crisis in 1994, the PNG Government embarked on an economic recovery program, which has been strongly supported by the World Bank, Australia and other donors. The reform program has a strong anti-poverty focus and includes increased commitment to improving the delivery of rural health and education services.

PNG identifies its highest development priorities as broad based economic growth, particularly in the private sector; improved delivery of and access to public services, an important objective of which is to raise life expectancy, child and maternal health indicators, school enrolments and literacy rates; and increased rural production following from the effective and reliable delivery of education, health, infrastructure and rural extension services.

In 1995, the Government of PNG devolved a range of responsibilities to provincial governments. Provincial and local governments are to play an important part in the implementation of government policies and the delivery of essential services. These changes will have a significant impact on the delivery of Australia's aid program to PNG.

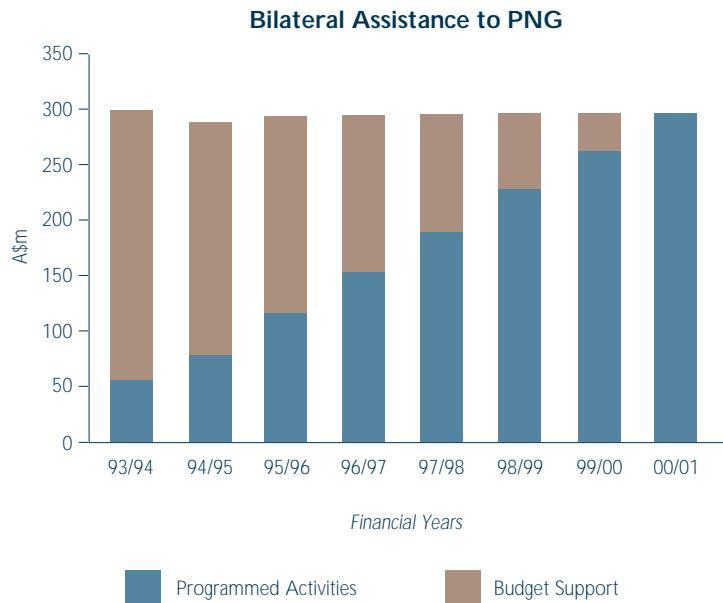
PNG is the largest recipient of Australian development assistance. This reflects the importance of the relationship between the two countries and the major development challenges PNG is facing. Australia's aid program in PNG aims to make a significant and sustainable contribution to achieving PNG's critical development objectives. These include greater self-reliance, economic stability, social and gender equity and poverty alleviation.

Australia's approach focuses on strengthening PNG's abilities to develop sectoral policies, improve the delivery of basic services, especially to rural areas, implement programs, foster investment and create employment.

Australia has provided budget support to PNG since Independence in 1975. Since the mid 1980s the Australian Government has been committed, under the Treaty on Development Cooperation between Australia and PNG, to providing development assistance to PNG also in the form of jointly programmed aid. This is aid in the form of various programs and projects, jointly planned and reviewed in annual consultations between the two governments. Following a review of the Treaty in 1992, Australia and PNG agreed to progressively replace budget support with \$300 million of annual programmed aid by the year 2000. Australia and PNG also agreed to direct aid to six priority areas — health, education and training, transport and communication, renewable resources, law and justice, and the private sector.

The 1995 Treaty Review reaffirmed the schedule for the shift from budget support (graph 1) and confirmed the focus of programmed assistance in the six priority sectors.

This booklet provides an overview of the Australia-Papua New Guinea development cooperation program, assistance strategies for each of the six priority sectors of the program, and a synopsis of each major activity currently being implemented under the program, with a selection of projects recently completed or planned.



Sector focused programmed aid

Since the mid 1980s Australia has provided PNG with specific program and project assistance. This has grown from about \$10 million in 1988 to nearly \$155 million in 1996–97. Map 1 shows the locations of current program activities across the six priority sectors.

About 80 per cent of programmed aid is currently directed towards three key sectors: health, education and training, and transport and communication. The focus on these three areas reflects PNG's stated highest priority needs and complements the strong anti-poverty focus of the country's social and economic reform program. The remainder of programmed aid is focused on renewable resources, law and justice, and the private sector (graph 2).

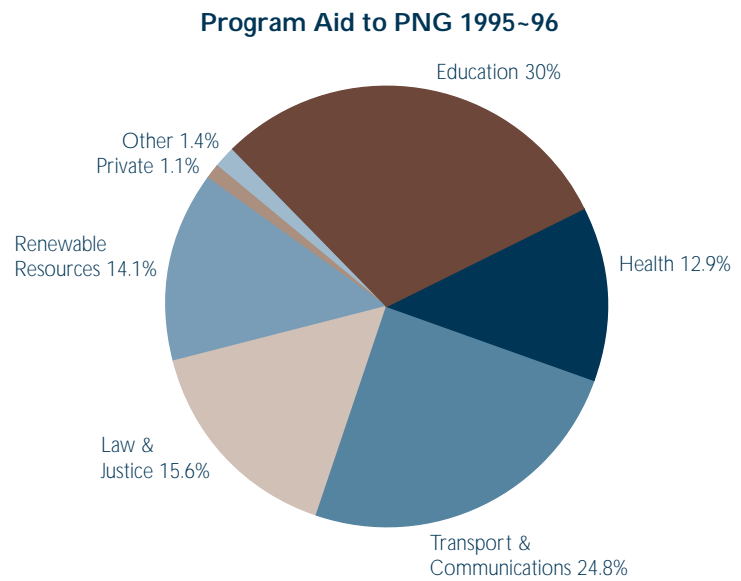
AusAID's **health** sector program aims to assist PNG to reinvigorate its health care system by supporting the PNG Department of Health's National Health Plan, through training health professionals, restoring facilities and improving management in the public health sector. The program also addresses PNG's immediate needs in the health sector, particularly in remote rural areas.

The PNG Government is undertaking a major reform of its **education** system which will make basic education available even in the most remote areas. Australian assistance involves strengthening the Department of Education and providing teacher training, teaching materials and school buildings.

AusAID's **transport and communications** program combines rehabilitation and upgrading of existing infrastructure to promote the free movement of people, products and ideas, with assistance to the relevant PNG Government bodies to enhance their planning and management capacity.

Under the **renewable resources** sector program, AusAID supports the capacity of the PNG Government to develop and maintain sustainable resource management and environmental practices. The program is also assisting agricultural development, helping subsistence farmers and cashcroppers through the transfer of technical expertise.

Program Aid to PNG 1995/96



Through assistance to both government and community agencies involved in the administration of **law and justice**, Australia fosters PNG's capacity to deal effectively with law and order problems.

Creating an environment conducive to growth in the **private sector** is a high priority for the PNG Government. Australia is providing advisory services and assistance for micro-credit and other small scale activities.

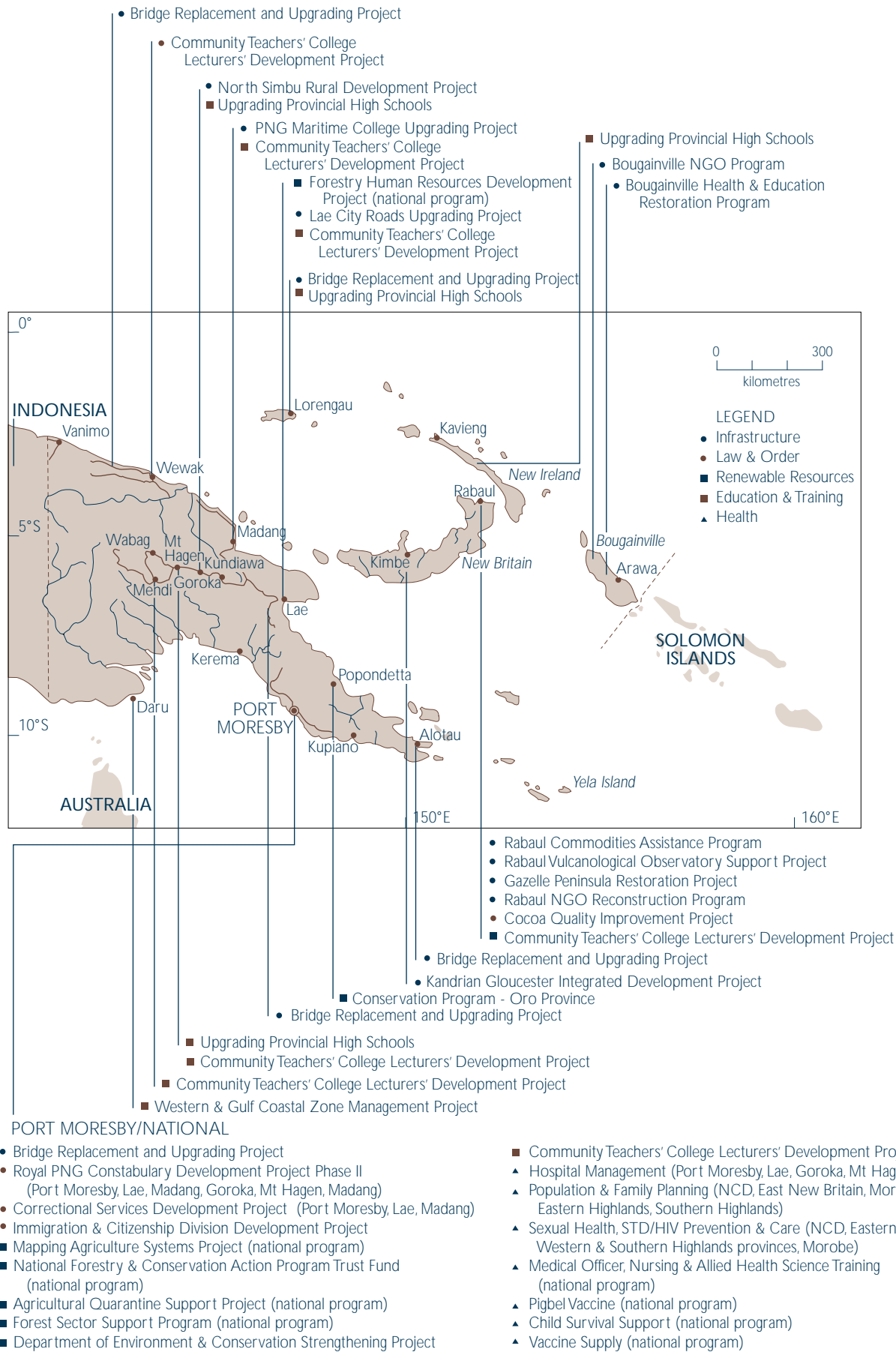
Australia provides emergency assistance to PNG as needs arise, and is currently helping with the rehabilitation of the Gazelle Peninsula after the Rabaul volcanic eruption. The restoration of Bougainville is also being targeted. AusAID funds a range of activities developed by Australian and PNG non-government organisations (NGOs) and encourages their development as agents for community action.

PNG also has access to support from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), the International Development Program (IDP), the Direct Aid Program administered by the Australian High Commission in PNG, the International Seminar Support Scheme and the South Pacific Trade Commissioner.

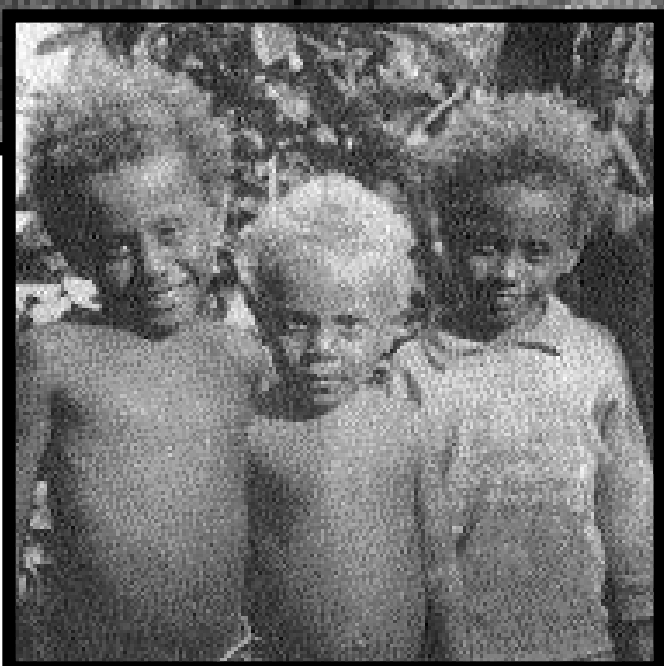
Australian assistance is delivered through a range of mechanisms suited to the needs of the priority sectors. They include:

- projects
- technical assistance
- student scholarships and training
- commodity assistance
- direct grants to community groups
- support to non-government organisations
- co-financing with multilateral agencies

The following pages outline Australia's assistance to Papua New Guinea. Those activities listed as planned projects are subject to fuller study or appraisal, to Ministerial approval in Australia and to approval by PNG agencies.



HEALTH



PAPUA NEW GUINEA's health indicators are comparable with some of the world's poorest countries. For instance, the maternal mortality rate is 830 deaths per 100,000 births, compared with Australia's rate of three deaths per 100,000 births, and infant mortality is 82 per thousand live births, compared with seven in Australia. Life expectancy in PNG is just 51.8 years — about 26 years less than Australia's average of 78 years.

This situation is partly due to the high costs of delivering health services to remote communities. The PNG Government also recognises that there are serious weaknesses in the health care system which must be addressed. In the past, up to half of health sector funds have been directed to urban hospitals, leaving the rural majority without adequate health services. Basic essential equipment and health facilities have been poorly maintained.

Government spending on health is unlikely to increase significantly in the next few years. Improvements in health service delivery will therefore depend on more efficient and cost effective use of resources. On this basis, the PNG Department of Health's National Health Plan (1996–2000) recommends reform in two areas — improving rural health services, and improving management in the public health sector. This involves a major shift in resources from urban to rural services, reorganising and restructuring the national health system to improve communication and coordination among all levels, expanding health promotion and prevention programs, developing professional, technical and management skills, and improving maintenance of health facilities and equipment.

AusAID's expanding program of assistance to the health sector is focused on improving low-cost primary and preventative health services in rural communities, particularly for the high priority needs of women and children, and on establishing an effective institutional structure for provincial health service delivery.

Longer term support is planned to improve key operational areas which impact on service delivery across the sector. These include equipment management, the supply and distribution of pharmaceuticals, and policy development and coordination functions within the National Department of Health. AusAID will also encourage the involvement of NGOs and church groups, who play a vital role in the delivery of rural health services.

CURRENT PROJECTS

Medical Officer, Nursing and Allied Health Science Training Project

Australian contribution: \$12.8 million
Contractor: Royal Australasian College of Physicians
Duration: May 1996 to December 1999

The University of PNG and the National Department of Health plan and provide teaching in medicine, advanced nursing and allied health sciences. This project will enhance their capacity to provide these services, and to meet PNG's acute need for trained general and specialist medical officers and specialised nursing and allied health sciences personnel. Some Australian hospitals and training institutes will provide training, thereby helping PNG to become self-sufficient in health personnel training in the long term.

Tertiary Health Services to PNG

Australian contribution: \$0.9 million
Contractor: Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
Duration: July 1996 to January 1998

PNG is to be included in an established Pacific regional program. Australian specialist surgical teams will provide services otherwise unavailable in PNG, to people who cannot afford to travel outside the country for urgent medical attention. The program is complemented by the Medical Officer, Nursing and Allied Health Science Training Project.

Hospital Operations and Management Improvement Project

Australian contribution: \$13.3 million
PNG contribution: \$1.29 million
Contractor: International Development Program of Education Australia Limited, Overseas Projects Corporation of Victoria and SAGRIC International
Duration: August 1994 to August 1998

Five major hospitals — Port Moresby General Hospital, and the four base hospitals at Goroka, Lae, Mount Hagen and Rabaul — are in the process of improving their services. Australian technical advisers will work alongside counterpart PNG chief executive officers in the five hospitals to improve the skills and efficiency of hospital staff, enhance hospital policy and planning skills, and strengthen the links between hospitals and primary health services. The Curative Health Services Division of the Department of Health is receiving advisory and training assistance. A tertiary training course in health management and administration is also being developed. The hospitals will also receive much needed medical equipment and staff will be trained in equipment supply and management.

Child Survival Program

Australian contribution: \$5.26 million
Contractor: UNICEF PNG
Duration: May 1995 to December 1996

Australia is providing bridging assistance to the Government of PNG to enable its Child Survival Program to continue operating, while a longer term, more sustainable program is being developed to deliver health services to women and children. Australian assistance is directed towards government and church-based preventive health services in two areas. First, the program supports the delivery of maternal and child health services by mobile health clinics and patrols in every district of each province. Secondly, the program provides training for health personnel working at all levels of the health system, to improve the quality of maternal and child health services provided through these outreach activities. The project will also support special immunisation days in selected provinces, in an effort to eradicate the polio virus by the end of 1996.

Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are prevalent and have rapid transmission rates in PNG. This indicates that HIV/AIDS could spread rapidly throughout the country. The first case of HIV infection was reported in 1987, and since then 342 cases have been confirmed. This project aims to improve the sexual health of people in PNG in general, and in particular to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS. It will improve the management of government STD/HIV programs, strengthen STD clinical services, train health workers, and plan and implement HIV prevention and care education programs. It will stimulate and support community-based programs promoting safe sexual practices, and develop and use local expertise to advise on HIV programs. The project will be implemented in the Western, Eastern and Southern Highlands, Morobe, East New Britain and the National Capital District.

Australian contribution: \$7.2 million
Contractor: SAGRIC International
Duration: August 1995 to August 1998

Pigbel Vaccine Supply

Enteritis necroticans, known in PNG as pigbel, has been a major cause of ill-health and death among children. While it is suspected to occur in other parts of the world, recognition of the disease as a public health problem is confined to the Highlands of PNG. Before the development of a successful vaccine, the disease accounted for an estimated 1,000 deaths per year in PNG. This project will assist the PNG Government (the licensee of the pigbel vaccine) with the initial production cost, and fund a five year supply of pigbel vaccine, which will be manufactured by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratory in Australia.

Australian contribution: \$1.3 million
Contractors: Commonwealth Serum Laboratory, Australia
Duration: May 1996 to September 2000

Field Site Support for Malaria Vaccine Trials

Endemic malaria is a serious public health problem and accounts for around eight per cent of reported deaths in PNG. It also causes a wide range of conditions such as anaemia and malnutrition. Although the incidence of malaria has not increased in recent years, the most severe strain of the disease, *plasmodium falciparum*, has become resistant to most available drugs. AusAID is supporting the field testing of malaria vaccines, by contributing to the operation costs and maintenance of a vaccine field testing site. The project has been designed to increase community involvement in vaccine trials and associated research, and to improve the skills of PNG staff.

Australian contribution: \$9.5 million
Grant to PNG Institute of Medical Research
Duration: February 1996 to 2001

Population and Family Planning Project

This project is assisting the PNG Government to provide effective family planning services and improve the reproductive health of women. A program approach has been developed which will enable appropriate PNG agencies to deliver improved family planning services and to mobilise public awareness and support for family planning services.

The project has two elements. The first focuses on family planning services in five provinces and the National Capital District. This involves upgrading selected health facilities and training family planning service providers. The second element is designed to strengthen the agencies, including the National Department of Health, that support family planning service delivery. This includes supplying and distributing contraceptives and related drugs, supporting project management and developing a health promotion implementation strategy.

This project will provide better access to family planning services, enabling families to make informed choices about the number and spacing of their children. Fewer pregnancies at longer intervals mean reduced health risks for women, and also benefit the health of their children.

Australian contribution: \$15.5 million
PNG contribution: K9 million
(estimated)
Asian Development Bank: US \$6.8 million
World Bank: US \$6.9 million
Contractor: SAGRIC International
Duration: July 1993 to July 1998

Australian contribution: ongoing – nearly \$3 million in 1995-96
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
Duration: February 1996 to June 1997

Australian contribution: up to \$2 million
Contractor: to be selected
Duration: May 1996 to May 1999

Australian contribution: \$40 million (estimated)
Contractor: not yet determined
Duration: September 1996 to September 2001

Contractor: to be selected
Duration: to be determined

Contractor: to be selected
Duration: January 1996 to March 2002

Health Sector Support Program

Through the Commodities Assistance Program, this program funds the purchase of goods and services in support of PNG's National Health Plan 1996–2000 by assisting the delivery of health services to rural areas, supporting the expansion of preventive health services and upgrading and maintaining buildings and equipment. Current priorities agreed between Australia and PNG include malaria control equipment, antibiotics for STDs, transport for primary health care workers, vehicles to assist in disease control activities, ambulances and general biomedical equipment for provincial hospitals across PNG.

Technical Assistance Support Facility

This program supports the appointment of Australian technical advisors to the National Department of Health to assist in specific areas of operation. One advisor has been appointed to the Policy, Planning and Evaluation Division to help strengthen its capacity to plan, manage and evaluate projects. It is anticipated that another advisor will be appointed to the Primary Health Services Division to assist with the management and coordination of AusAID funded primary health care activities.

Women's and Children's Health

This project will carry on and expand the Child Survival Program. In areas where women's and children's needs are greatest, health centres and aid posts will be helped to establish regular outreach clinics in schools and villages to ensure access to health care. Selected village people will be trained as health promoters, advisers and birth attendants, so that most villages will have someone trained to give basic advice on immunisation, nutrition and sanitation. The project will also help health administrators at the national, provincial and district level to plan and manage women's and children's health services throughout the country.

PLANNED PROJECTS

Pharmaceutical Supply/Distribution

A study was undertaken in June 1996 to review the operational, administrative and legislative steps needed to privatise the distribution of pharmaceuticals. The key objectives of the study are, first, to identify a more cost effective and efficient pharmaceutical supply system, to reach the whole country; and secondly, to identify areas of the national and provincial government that would need to be strengthened to support the privatisation process. The savings realised from privatisation will free up funds for buying more pharmaceutical supplies.

Improved Biomedical Equipment Management

Planning is currently under way for a project to train staff in the repair and maintenance of biomedical equipment. Workshops will be established to enable day-to-day repairs to be made of equipment such as sterilizers, scales and vaccine refrigerators used in hospitals and clinics.

Provincial Support Program

A major project is planned to strengthen the capacity of provinces to carry out their new mandate for rural health service delivery under the recent provincial government reforms. The major aims of the project include: helping provincial and district health services to plan, manage and monitor rural health activities in line with the National Health Plan; developing an integrated and sustainable rural health program in each province, incorporating government and church health services and community based activities; and upgrading a maintenance program for rural health facilities.

Contractor: to be selected
Duration: February 1997 to May 2002

SELECTED COMPLETED PROJECTS

Medical Officer Training Program

PNG medical officers have been trained in Australia for many years under various schemes. This project combined several training schemes into one project, in order to speed up the localisation of health services in PNG. The project had three components:

Visiting Medical Specialists Program: short visits by Australian medical specialists to PNG where they taught and examined medical undergraduates and postgraduates, led seminars and courses, and demonstrated new diagnostic and therapeutic techniques.

Hospital Attachment Program: provided training opportunities for PNG medical officers and senior hospital support staff. PNG doctors were placed in Australian teaching hospitals or universities to gain professional experience under the supervision of Australian specialists.

Registrar Exchange Program: staff exchanges between PNG and Australian hospitals.

The training visits and exchanges funded by the project have encouraged ongoing links between Australian and PNG doctors.

Australian contribution: \$4.2 million
Contractor: International Development Program of Education Australia Limited
Duration: 1987 to February 1996

Child Survival Crash Program Support

This project provided essential supplies for immunisation and maternal and child health outreach activities funded under the PNG Child Survival Program. Vaccine fridges and freezers have been installed at health centres, and immunisation and maternal and child health kits have been distributed to 535 health facilities across PNG, providing a much needed boost to women's and children's health services.

Australian contribution: \$1.89 million
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
Duration: May 1994 to July 1996

Vaccine Supplies

This project provided essential vaccines and hypodermic needles for the national immunisation program. Vaccines for hepatitis B, measles, polio, tetanus toxoid and triple antigen were supplied. The humanitarian benefits of providing vaccines are obvious. In addition, the project complemented several other AusAID-funded activities in the health sector, particularly the Interim Child Survival Program and the Population and Family Planning Project.

Australian contribution: \$2.4 million
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
Duration: May 1995 to March 1996

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Health is a major concern in PNG. Average life expectancy is very low, and the country has one of the highest rates in the world of women dying from pregnancy and childbirth complications. One in 22 women in rural areas die during pregnancy or childbirth. More than one in ten children die before their fifth birthday. Many more are malnourished, and immunisation rates are falling.

Australia is currently supporting a nation-wide program of immunisation as part of the Child Survival Program, launched early in 1994. AusAID funds are being managed by UNICEF to help with field operations, providing mobile clinics and health patrols to carry out immunisation of children and pre- and post-natal care of women, including immunisation against tetanus. The mobile clinics and patrols also conduct health promotion and education activities to increase community awareness of the causes and prevention of common illnesses like diarrhoea, respiratory infection and malnutrition. It is planned that the clinics and patrols will visit every village in the country four times during the 15-month life of the project.

A community health worker, in a report on clinics conducted in villages in Huon District, Morobe Province, in July 1995, wrote:

"Thursday 27/7/95 — We got up early and got our working gears ready to continue our journey to Bogeba/Mama villages ... we arrived at 9.00 am, mothers and children of Mama village all came down to Bogeba for combine clinic ... I gave Health Education [on] personal hygiene as well as Family Planning, started clinic at 9.45 am, only three team members therefore very busy with big clinic because the last patrol was back in 1990 ..."

Friday 28/7/95 — After breakfast clinic started at 8.30 am ... we seen grade one to grade six with full examination checking head, ears, eyes, mouth, neck, abdomwal [sic.] and also giving B.C.G., tetox to gr: 1 & 6. ... continued with mothers and children of Fanzum village with ... family planning and clinic too ..."

A major new five-year project will build on the achievements of the Child Survival Program. Expected to cost over \$40 million, the project will upgrade health clinics and train nurses and community health workers around the country. Every aid post and health centre will be funded to establish monthly outreach clinics in schools and villages to ensure that women and children in even the remotest regions have regular access to health care.

The project will also train selected community members to act as health promoters, advisers and birth attendants. This means in most villages there will be someone trained to provide advice on immunisation, nutrition and sanitation.



EDUCATION AND TRAINING



PAPUA NEW GUINEA's literacy, enrolment and retention rates are very low, even by developing country standards. Literacy stands at only about 52%, and the education system is characterised by low retention rates, poor female participation and low transition ratios at all levels. For every 100 students enrolling in primary school in Grade 1 (and only 76% of children enrol at this basic stage), only 1 is likely to be selected for Grade 11 and to proceed to higher education under the current system. Of the children who start Grade 1, nearly 45% will have left before Grade 6. The educational status of the PNG workforce is also extremely low with almost half possessing less than primary education and only 4 per cent having completed full secondary schooling. While this is partly a consequence of PNG's geography and cultural diversity, the PNG Government recognises that there is a lot it can do to greatly increase people's access to a good education.

Improving the formal education system is vital to the country's development, helping to increase the future productivity and quality of life of its people. The PNG Government is currently undertaking major reforms to the education system, designed to improve access, equity and quality. The reforms will restructure the school system, giving more Papua New Guineans access to education, while reducing costs per student.

The key to the cost-effectiveness and success of PNG's reform of its education system will be the establishment of a new, community-based, vernacular language elementary school stream, covering Preparatory to Grade 2, prior to primary education, and the establishment of an expanded primary stream (covering Grades 3 to 8). Together these initiatives will provide PNG children with nine years of universal basic education by the year 2004.

AusAID's assistance to the education sector aims to support PNG's reform program. The focus of assistance is on improving access to schools and the quality of education through teacher training and the provision of equipment and materials.

CURRENT PROJECTS

Institutional Strengthening Project for the Department of Education

The PNG Department of Education is crucial to the successful implementation of reform plans for the general education system. The objectives of this project are to strengthen the Department's capacity to prepare, manage and monitor national and provincial reforms.

The PNG Government will provide four full-time core positions within the Department of Education, and land for a building. Australian assistance will include technical assistance, training programs, information technology, equipment supply and a community awareness program.

Australian contribution: \$4.2 million over three years
Contractor: Macquarie Research Ltd
Duration: mid 1996 to mid 1999

Upgrading Provincial High Schools

Four provincial high schools in Simbu, the Western Highlands, New Ireland and Manus will be upgraded so classes can be introduced at grades 11 and 12. The schools will have extra classrooms, equipment and teaching materials, which will enable about 450 more grade 12 students to graduate from these four provinces every year. Because more places will be available, more girls will be able to attend senior secondary school.

Australian contribution: \$15 million
PNG contribution: K436,300 plus recurrent costs of \$375,000 per year
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
Duration: July 1995 to April 1997

Australian contribution: \$900,000
PNG contribution: about K225,000
(teachers' salaries)
Duration: January 1995 to June 1998

Australian contribution: \$206,245
PNG contribution: K66,570
Implementor: PNG Department of
Education
Duration: January 1996 to
November 1996

Australian contribution: \$8.6 million in
1995–96
Duration: early 1980s – ongoing

Australian contribution: \$3.8 million in
1995–96
Duration: 1991 – ongoing

Australian contribution: \$11 million in
1995–96
Duration: January 1989 to
December 1999

Volunteer Teacher Support Project

The Overseas Service Bureau (OSB), an Australian NGO, is supplying volunteer teachers in PNG secondary schools, vocational centres and community teachers colleges. Volunteers are placed in PNG education institutions through OSB's Australian Volunteers Abroad program for two year periods. The PNG Government meets the salaries of the volunteers during their time in PNG, and Australian funding covers the costs of recruitment, training, airfares, settlement and the maintenance of teacher housing. This project is an interim measure to relieve acute teacher shortages.

Elementary Teacher Training

A key element of the PNG education reform package is the introduction of an elementary level of education — three years of education in a child's local language in a village school. Sixteen provinces have established new elementary schools in 1996. Elementary teachers will be required to undergo the first three modules of a ten module training program before they start teaching at elementary schools. They will then complete the remaining modules over three years.

This project will produce and distribute training modules for elementary teacher training courses, and train about 350 elementary school teachers through teacher training workshops.

Australian Sponsored Training Scholarships (ASTAS)

In all areas of the public sector, a cadre of highly qualified technical and managerial staff is needed to guide and implement public policy. The private sector also needs highly skilled people to foster development. Australia provides about 100 long term and 100 short term scholarships for study in Australia each year. These are divided equally, as far as possible, between the private and public sectors, and between female and male awardees. The PNG Government is responsible for selecting people for these scholarships.

Australian Development Cooperation Scholarships (ADCOS)

Through ADCOS, Australia provides scholarships to PNG citizens for study in Australia. Training awards are available for study at TAFE, or undergraduate or postgraduate level in a field chosen by the applicant. Equal numbers of scholarships are offered to men and women, and special consideration is given to students of high ability from disadvantaged backgrounds. Papua New Guineans apply directly to the Australian Government for these scholarships.

Secondary School Students Project

The Secondary School Students Project began in 1989 as a temporary means of increasing the number of grade 12 graduates in PNG. Students selected by the PNG Government are placed in schools in Queensland, the Northern Territory and northern NSW for years 10, 11 and 12. The project aims to increase the number of secondary school graduates eligible for tertiary education, and to increase the number of good managerial and technical trainees. Another important benefit is the establishment of close personal links between Papua New Guinean and Australian students.

A final intake of 156 students will occur in 1997. By 1999 the project will be phased out as educational reforms in PNG have created an extra 4,000 places for senior high school students.

Technical College Course Transfers

Technical College Course Transfers will make the PNG technical education system more efficient by locating each trade at a 'home' college. This will enable student:teacher ratios in technical colleges to improve from about 8:1 in 1995 towards the target of 15:1, and will give students in each trade access to the best available teachers.

Australian contribution: \$466,000
PNG contribution: K195,000
Implementor: PNG Department of Education
Duration: December 1995 to March 1997

National Trade Testing and Certification System Project

The project will enable tradespeople throughout PNG to gain formal recognition of competency they have acquired on the job, creating an incentive for workers to enhance their skills and employment prospects.

The project will establish trade testing centres in technical and business colleges, and will strengthen the National Apprenticeship and Trade Testing Board in the Department of Industrial Relations. This will allow the development of trade testing at three levels in seven important trades: business studies, metal fabrication and welding, carpentry and joinery, electrical, fitting and machining, motor mechanics, and plumbing. It will also assist the technical colleges to become more responsive to industry.

Australian contribution: \$18 million
PNG contribution: K2,700,000
Contractor: to be selected
Duration: 1996 to 2001

PLANNED PROJECTS

Short Course In-Country Training Project

The goal of this project is to raise the competency levels of key sections of the PNG workforce, both public and private sector, through in-country training courses in areas where local expertise is not available. The teaching activities will be designed and delivered by Australian consultants working with their PNG counterparts in the Institute of Public Administration. An initial 12 month trial phase of ten to twelve courses is planned before a long-term commitment is made.

Female Participation in Education

Female participation in education, training and employment is low in PNG. A project is being designed to help address the causes. It may include a long-term multi-media campaign to promote awareness of the need for and the value of more women and girls in education, training and employment, strategies to counter the critical problems facing women in educational institutions, and measures to address constraints on the employment and career development of women.

Infrastructure/Materials Program

The reforms to the PNG education system will create a need for more classrooms and teacher housing, classroom maintenance and rehabilitation, and an increased volume of education equipment and materials. AusAID is investigating options for assisting in these areas.

Teacher Education Program

Currently being designed, this program will focus on the development of new, and the strengthening of existing, pre-service and inservice teacher education in the key areas identified in PNG's education reform agenda. It could include assistance for elementary teacher education, primary teacher education, teacher education in special education, distance education and infrastructure.

SELECTED COMPLETED PROJECTS

Community Teachers' Colleges Lecturers' Professional Development Project

Australian contribution: \$3.2 million
PNG contribution: K1.5 million
Contractor: Queensland University of Technology
Duration: 1990 to December 1995

This project upgraded the qualifications of teacher education lecturers from community teachers' colleges in PNG through courses and workshops. Teacher educators have undertaken course work at the Queensland University of Technology (QUT) for credit towards the University of PNG Bachelor of Education, and in-service workshops have been conducted by QUT in PNG. Subjects included communication, research skills, counselling, curriculum development, English language and science/mathematics specialisation. The project has enhanced the skills of staff from community teachers' colleges and has improved the course content in teacher training. The project will contribute to PNG's reform of its general education system by improving the quality of teaching in PNG primary schools.

Curriculum Development Division Computers

Australian contribution: \$640,000
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
Duration: March 1996 to June 1996

Australia supplied computers and office equipment to help the Curriculum Development Division (CDD) of the PNG Department of Education support the reforms under way in the education system. The equipment will help the CDD to provide high quality curriculum materials for the new system. CDD will be able to produce new teaching materials, teachers' guides and student texts, and adapt existing materials for use in PNG schools.

Elementary School Materials Supply

Australian contribution: \$1.1 million
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation/HK Shipping International Pty Ltd
Duration: August 1995 to June 1996

The education reform program will introduce three years of elementary education in local languages for children before they begin primary schooling at the age of six or seven. AusAID supplied elementary kits, maths texts and teacher resource books for these classes.

Teachers can use the elementary kits to make texts for both themselves and their students in their local language. The maths texts are designed to be used in any language and contain no words. Linking cubes, pattern blocks and number cards are used to teach mathematical concepts.

Primary School Equipment

Australian contribution: \$9.7 million
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation/HK Shipping International
Duration: March 1995 to July 1996

As part of the reform of the education sector, responsibility for teaching grades 7 and 8 will move from provincial high schools to primary schools. To help teachers of these grades, educational equipment and materials kits have been provided to nearly 230 primary schools across PNG. The supply included standard kits for agriculture, science, home economics, industrial arts (woodwork and metalwork), sport, and expressive arts. Over half the schools also received textbooks.

Universities Development Project

Australian contribution: \$1.4 million
PNG contribution: K0.45 million
Contractor: International Development Program of Education Australia Ltd
Duration: June 1991 to June 1995

The PNG Universities Development Project provided assistance to the University of PNG and the University of Technology in Lae to support the teaching of courses relevant to the PNG Government's development priorities, including protection of the environment. The project supplied technical assistance, fellowships, training visits and equipment. Assistance was also given to the faculties of mining, engineering, geology, environmental sciences and commerce. Library and information services were also enhanced.

UPGRADING PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOLS

In remote areas of PNG, children often have to travel long distances to reach their closest school. Girls wanting to attend high school have been at a particular disadvantage. Given the country's security problems, families are often reluctant to let their daughters travel far from home. Boarding is one solution - but accommodation for boarders is extremely limited, and is mainly available for boys. In addition, schooling at grades 11 and 12 has only been available in the country's few national high schools. In the provinces, high schools have only been able to offer classes up to grade 10.

A \$15 million project is upgrading four provincial high schools and widening educational opportunities for children, especially girls. Begun in 1995, the project is upgrading Kondiu High School in Chimbu Province, Namatanai High in New Ireland Province, Papitalai High in Manus, and Fatima High in the Western Highlands.

The project is part of a major program of reforms to PNG's education system. Under the new system, provincial high schools will take over responsibility for the teaching of grades 11 and 12, enabling more children around the country to participate in higher levels of education. At this stage, the PNG Government is planning to introduce teaching of the two senior grades into at least one high school in each province.

Upgrading the four schools involves constructing new buildings, including classrooms, dormitories and teachers' housing, and supplying teaching equipment. Work at Fatima High School, for example, includes renovating a boys' dormitory to accommodate 160 students, and constructing a new 40-bed girls' dormitory. This will enable more girls to attend the school — a move welcomed by the school principal, Brother Steve Ellyard, as a return to co-education in the school for the first time in over 25 years. The project is also constructing new science and classroom buildings, and housing for five teachers. Teaching at 11th grade will begin this year.



TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS



MOST of Papua New Guinea's population live in isolated and widely scattered settlements. The rugged, mountainous terrain, large areas of swamp, fast-flowing rivers and estuarine plains make it extremely difficult to provide basic services in some regions.

Poor roads, bridges and transport services, particularly to rural communities, present formidable barriers to health, education and other services. Transport difficulties also slow the development of the rural economy, hindering the marketing of farm produce, limiting entrepreneurial initiatives in the agricultural sector and restricting access to education and health services.

The PNG Government wants to improve access and safety for road users in more heavily populated areas of the country, and to rehabilitate rural roads which have become badly degraded through rapid erosion and poor maintenance.

A sound infrastructure base is a prerequisite for PNG's development. Priorities for Australian aid to this sector are:

- effective planning of investment in transport and communications,
- institutional reforms to strengthen the role of the major government agencies, and
- maintenance of existing infrastructure rather than the construction of new capital works.

AusAID's infrastructure program focuses on upgrading major sections of PNG land and air transport systems, primarily in rural areas, while improving the capacity of PNG's agencies to manage and maintain transport infrastructure. Australia is providing technical expertise in overall management, advisory and certification roles, while PNG companies will be encouraged to undertake the engineering and construction work. The program also provides training and staff development for the Department of Transport and Works and the Office of Civil Aviation. AusAID's transport sector projects also address the role of community participation and the development of environmental guidelines.

CURRENT PROJECTS

Airports Maintenance and Upgrading Project

Airports are a major national asset for PNG, as the country's climate and geography often make land travel very difficult. Lack of funding has led to severe deterioration in their condition. This project aims to assist PNG's economic development by improving the quality and standard of national airports. Communities inaccessible by land will benefit from the airports increased serviceability.

Australian contribution: \$30 million
Contractor: to be selected
Duration: August 1996 to 1999

Aviation Rescue and Firefighting Project

The project aims to strengthen PNG's aviation rescue and firefighting services through the provision of equipment, including fire trucks and safety and communications equipment, and training for rescue and firefighting staff. Improvements in the services' responses to emergencies will enable PNG to fulfil its obligations under international aviation conventions.

Australian contribution: \$5 million
Contractor: Snowy Mountains
Engineering Corporation
Duration: May 1996 to June 1998

Australian contribution: \$35 million
PNG contribution: K2.7 million
Contractor: Cardno and Davies
Duration: August 1996 to July 1999

Bridge Replacement and Upgrading Project

The project is helping to improve PNG's transport network by upgrading and maintaining bridges on national and provincial roads, and providing footbridges and jetties in rural areas. Technical assistance is enhancing PNG's capacity to plan, manage, construct and maintain the country's bridges.

Rural people, particularly women, will benefit from improved access to markets, schools, clinics and social services. There are significant opportunities for local people, as well as for local and international firms, to participate in project activities.

The project also provides equipment, teaching aids and training equipment, and is involved in constructing and renovating buildings for the Civil Engineering Training Centre in Madang. Technical training will enhance the skills of staff within relevant PNG agencies.

Digital Microwave System Project

This project has been funded under the Development Import Finance Facility, a scheme which provided mixed credit financing.

A 23 hop digital microwave system will be established over a large part of mainland PNG, between Alotau in the east to Boroko and to Mt Hagen and Wewak in the north west. The project will provide a modern, reliable and secure long-distance telecommunications network in PNG, benefiting businesses and government as well as isolated rural communities.

Australian contribution: \$12.7 million
Contractor: InstalComm Engineering Pty Ltd
Duration: 1995–96 to 1998

HIGHLANDS HIGHWAY PROJECT

Australian contribution: \$48.8 million
PNG contribution: K2.5 million
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation and Queensland Consulting Project Partners (joint venture)
Duration: July 1995 to June 2000

Highlands Highway Project and

Wapenamanda-Wabag Highway Upgrading Project

Stretches of the Highlands Highway from Mendi to Kisenepoi (62 kilometres) and of the Enga Highway between Wapenamanda and Wabag (30 kilometres) are being upgraded to two-lane bitumen roads with asphalt pavements, improved drainage, footpaths, bus stops and traffic safety improvements. Fourteen bridges along the Highlands and Enga highways are also to be upgraded. The projects will improve the capacity of the PNG Department of Transport and Works to supervise, plan and manage road construction and maintenance programs.

A major component of both projects is the development of local contractors' capacity to carry out construction works. The projects will also provide employment opportunities for local people.

WAPENAMANDA-WABAG HIGHWAY UPGRADING PROJECT

Australian contribution: \$32.7 million
PNG contribution: K1.8 million
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation and Queensland Consulting Project Partners (joint venture)
Duration: June 1995 to July 1999

Lae City Roads

The deterioration of city roads in Lae, a major port and centre of industry, is a major hindrance to economic development. This project will combine the rebuilding of 36 kilometres of urban roads in Lae with training and management support to the PNG Department of Works and the Lae City Authority, helping them to manage road maintenance programs more effectively.

A new two-lane bridge will be constructed over the Bumbu River during the second phase of the project. It will replace a single lane bridge which is unsafe, badly sited, and often closed because of flooding. The new bridge will include safe pedestrian access with good lighting, solving a severe problem for the local community, especially women, who are reluctant to use the existing bridge at night.

Australian contribution: \$45 million
PNG contribution: K1,650,000
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation International and Queensland Consulting Project Partners
Duration: June 1995 to June 2000

Maritime College Project

The training of PNG's maritime personnel is now required to meet more stringent standards since the adoption of the Convention on Standard of Training Certification & Watchkeeping for Seafarers in 1995. The project will assist the Maritime College to meet the new training requirements for the maritime industry, especially at more advanced technical levels. New equipment will be provided, including a radar simulator and computer aided learning laboratory. The project will also upgrade the teaching skills of the College staff.

Australian contribution: \$8.7 million
Contractor: AMC Search Ltd
Duration: June 1995 to June 1999

National Roads Regravelling and Sealing Project

Degraded rural roads in West New Britain, Madang, East Sepik, Central Sandaun, New Ireland and Oro provinces are to be rehabilitated, improving access to essential services and markets. The project will also strengthen the capacity of the national and provincial Department of Transport and Works agencies to plan and manage the maintenance of road systems.

Australian contribution: \$35 million
PNG contribution: K2.5 million
Contractor: Cardno and Davies
Duration: June 1995 to December 1999

Transport Sector Support Program

This program supports the objectives of Australia's transport sector activities in PNG, providing training and equipment through the Commodities Assistance Program. Support to the land transport program focuses on improvements in safety — for example, weighbridges will enable the PNG Government to regulate heavy traffic.

Replacing and upgrading obsolete equipment will maximise the effectiveness of expanding Australian-PNG activities in the aviation sector.

Australian contribution: ongoing – \$460,000 in 1995–96
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
Duration: February 1996 to June 1997

Communication Sector Support Program

The Communication Sector Support Program uses the Commodities Assistance Program to provide equipment and training essential to the rehabilitation of basic national and provincial radio broadcasting services. The PNG National Broadcasting Commission is being assisted with the restoration of this important service, allowing the improved transmission of informative and educational programs to rural people.

Australian contribution: ongoing – \$220,000 in 1995–96
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
Duration: February 1996 to June 1997

PLANNED PROJECT

Aviation Development Project

The development of a safe, efficient and high quality air transport sector is an important element in PNG's social and economic development. Designs are currently under way for activities aimed at strengthening the aviation sector. The projects will focus on staff development, air safety, upgrading and maintenance of capital assets, and improving financial and management systems.

SELECTED COMPLETED PROJECTS

Digital Telephone Exchanges

This project was funded under the Development Import Finance Facility which provided mixed credit financing.

Digital telephone exchanges of some 34,000 lines at 27 locations were installed over a five year period under this project, contributing to the reliable communications essential to PNG's economic and social development.

Moitaka Power Station

This project was funded under the Development Import Finance Facility which provided mixed credit financing.

Two 16 megawatt diesel generating sets were designed, supplied, erected and commissioned for the PNG Electric Authority. The project was designed to increase the capacity of the existing diesel-run Moitaka power station, allowing the grid in the Port Moresby area to be extended.

Australian contribution: \$1.45 million
Contractor: STC Pty Ltd
Duration: completed December 1995

Australian contribution: \$2.1 million
Contractor: Hawker Siddeley
Engineering Pty Ltd
Duration: completed in 1995

IMPROVING PNG'S ROADS

Lack of roads means delays and difficulties in getting farm produce to markets and delivering basic services like health and education. Poor road conditions mean greater risk of accidents, slower travel time and high maintenance costs for vehicles. Improving PNG's road system, particularly in rural areas, is essential to improving the quality of life for all Papua New Guineans.

A major AusAID-funded program of road repair and improvement is now under way in several provinces. For many local communities, this program means significant new opportunities are opening up for employment and enterprise development. In Enga, for example, road building is now one of the biggest commercial activities.

For a man like Kabari, the program has provided him and his clan with the opportunity to expand a small truck operating business. Working as both business manager and driver, Kabari hires his two trucks to the Department of Works to assist with construction work on a section of road near his village. Recently he has been transporting truckloads of rocks from a local river to where they are used in 'stone pitching' to construct the headwall for a culvert. About 200 other members of his clan are employed in construction work, building culverts and retaining walls, helping to lay pavements, and assisting with other tasks such as trimming vegetation alongside the road.

Women are strongly encouraged to participate, and many women from Kabari's clan are involved in the road reconstruction. Contracts with local workers are often with women's groups, to make sure that women retain control over the benefits of participation.



Kabari also has the opportunity to take part in training to improve his business skills. A major objective of the project is to help local contractors to become more competent in all aspects of business management.

As well as repairing over a thousand kilometres of roads in seven provinces, the program will upgrade substantial sections of PNG's highways and urban roads. Along the Enga Highway, major reconstruction work will improve 30 kilometres of road between Wapenamanda and Wabag, making it wider, safer and more suitable for the increasing volume of traffic. A similar project will upgrade 60 kilometres of the Highlands Highway from Mendi to Kisenepoi in the Southern Highlands Province. Another project will rebuild 36 kilometres of urban roads in Lae.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES



AGRICULTURE

The vast majority of the people of Papua New Guinea are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Subsistence agriculture and cash cropping are the main sources of income and employment. Most rural people grow their own food and provide their own shelter. They sell farm produce in local and urban markets and grow some cash crops for export. Development of the rural sector remains the greatest and most sustainable opportunity for employment for most people.

Many rural settlements are scattered and isolated. Communities lack adequate education and health services, and have poor access to markets. They also often lack clean water and sanitation. As the rapidly growing population is predicted to exceed six or seven million by about 2015, there will be increasing pressure on land for settlement and cultivation. There is already evidence that this is impacting on farming practices, with farmers tending to cultivate more intensively.

FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION

Protection of the natural environment is a major concern of the PNG Government. The National Forestry and Conservation Action Program, introduced in 1989, was developed in response to a need for a policy framework for activities in the forestry and environment sectors in PNG.

But in spite of comprehensive environmental legislation, there has been little implementation of conservation and resource management policies. Shortages of information, skilled personnel and funding constrain effective environmental management and protection. Priority concerns are biodiversity management and conservation of species habitats, accurate data on forests, training and development in the PNG Forest Authority, rehabilitation of field equipment and research into forest product processing. A further key to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources lies in educating resource owners about the tangible benefits of sustainable management practices.

The Australian aid program assists by strengthening the PNG Government's capacity for natural resource management through staff development and improvement in management systems. Assistance also focuses on biodiversity and habitat protection, landowner awareness programs, training in forest management (including the application of logging standards under the PNG Logging Code of Practice), updating the forest resource database and support for the Forest Authority. In addition, this program has initiated a number of targeted forestry and conservation projects, technical assistance and NGO/landowner involvement in resource management.

CURRENT PROJECTS

Agricultural Quarantine Support Project

This project will improve the PNG Government's capacity to provide effective quarantine, animal and plant health services. A more effective quarantine service will help to protect PNG from exotic pests and diseases that pose a serious threat to the country's agricultural industries and natural resources. From Australia's viewpoint, PNG can act as either a bridge or a buffer to exotic pests and diseases, so a strong PNG quarantine service is also vital to protect the welfare of Australia's environment and agriculture.

Australian contribution: \$9.3 million
PNG contribution: K1.35 million
Contractor: SAGRIC International
Duration: five years from
November 1995

Australian contribution: \$3.9 million
PNG contribution: K815,000
Contractor: AACM International Pty Ltd
Duration: March 1995 to April 2000

Conservation Program — Oro Province

This project seeks to encourage local landowners to conserve the rainforest. By providing them with long-term economic incentives, the project is providing landowners with the means to resist pressure to log their forest resources for short-term gains.

The rainforest in this region is the natural habitat of the Queen Alexandra Birdwing Butterfly, the world's largest butterfly. The project seeks to raise landowners' awareness of the importance of environmental protection, encouraging them to conserve the forest by improving their welfare and economic opportunities.

The project will also undertake intensive research into the biology and ecology of the Queen Alexandra Birdwing Butterfly, to determine its distribution and the food plants and conditions it needs to survive.

Department of Environment and Conservation Strengthening Project

The Department of Environment and Conservation is responsible for the sustainable management of PNG's natural resources and environment. This project will assist in improving its organisational structure, management practices and staff development systems. A more effective Department of Environment and Conservation will benefit PNG through better environmental planning, helping to conserve the natural resources of PNG for the benefit of future generations.

Australian contribution: \$6 million
PNG contribution: K2 million
Contractor: Overseas Projects Corporation of Victoria
Duration: August 1994 to August 1999

Forest Sector Support Program

The Forest Sector Support Program supplies essential equipment and training, through the Commodities Assistance Program, to support Australian assistance to PNG's forestry sector. It strongly supports the National Forest Authority's objective of advancing the sustainable management of PNG's resources, providing equipment used in reforestation and forest extension projects in the PNG Highlands.

Australian contribution: ongoing - \$115,000 in 1995–96
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
Duration: February 1995 onward

Forestry Human Resource Development

Managing PNG's forest resources on a sustainable basis largely depends on the effectiveness of people working in the forestry sector. This requires that all forestry workers undergo adequate training. This project aims to upgrade forestry training programs at the Timber Industry Training College, Bulolo Forestry College and the University of Technology. It will also improve training for forest industry staff and PNG Forest Authority field staff, with the aim of encouraging the application of sustainable forestry practices in PNG.

Australian contribution: \$11 million
Contractor: ANUTECH Pty Ltd
Duration: July 1995 to June 1999

Kandrian Gloucester Integrated Development Project

The 38,000 people living in the Kandrian district of West New Britain province are isolated from mainstream PNG development. They have comparatively low incomes and poor access to schools and health services. The project is designed to improve the living standards of local communities by introducing alternative ways of using local resources. These include introducing sustainable forest management practices, rehabilitating existing smallholdings and promoting a range of cash crops. It also involves improving primary health care in the local communities, and enhancing the planning capacity of the district government. There is a strong focus on encouraging community participation and on improving the role and status of women.

Australian contribution: \$14.8 million
PNG contribution: K6 million
Contractor: ANUTECH
Duration: March 1993 to December 1997

Land Mobilisation Program

Australia is providing the National Mapping Bureau with technical assistance and equipment for mapping and geodetic surveys. The project is running in conjunction with a World Bank Land Mobilisation Project which is supporting the management and operations of the Department of Lands and Physical Planning. Through the supply of computer systems, technical assistance and training, the project aims to make the National Mapping Bureau a viable and self-sustaining organisation able to supply high quality information to clients.

Australian contribution: \$10.5 million
Contractor: Coffey MPW Pty Ltd
Duration: 1989 to June 1998

Mapping Agriculture Systems Project

Maps and a database have been produced for the whole country to provide agricultural and demographic information. The information will be used for planning purposes by a number of PNG Government agencies, including the Department of Agriculture and Livestock and the Department of Environment and Conservation, and by research organisations such as the National Research Institute, UPNG and UNITECH.

Australian contribution: \$1.2 million
Contractor: Australian National University
Duration: June 1993 to December 1996

National Forestry and Conservation Action Program Trust Fund

The Trust Fund provides a flexible and highly effective source of funds for a range of activities aimed at supporting PNG's forestry sector. Activities supported by the Trust Fund include community conservation projects, landowner awareness programs, reforestation and technical assistance for key government agencies. A major activity involves training workshops on the implementation of the PNG Logging Code of Practice.

Australian contribution: \$2.9 million
Duration: June 1991 to June 1997

North Simbu Rural Development Project

The project aims to address some of the major problems of North Simbu — high levels of unemployment, tribal fighting and pressure on resources, particularly land. Through various activities, it is supporting closer interaction between government and local communities, strengthening technical support services, encouraging small enterprise development and improving rural roads. Local communities are participating in the project by contributing their labour, materials and land.

Australian contribution: \$10.4 million
PNG contribution: K3.5 million
International Fund for Agricultural Development loan of \$7.7 million
Contractor: International Development Support Services
Duration: June 1994 to May 1999

Water Hyacinth Control Project

Water hyacinth is an invasive weed, obstructing many of PNG's vital waterways. In the Sepik River region, the spread of water hyacinth is severely disrupting the livelihood of local people who depend on use of the waterways for transport. Other major waterways are also under threat.

CSIRO is rearing and providing to the PNG Government four control agents for release at various sites around PNG. These agents include a species of moth and three weevil species. Pamphlets, posters and wide media coverage will warn the public against introducing water hyacinth as an ornamental plant or as pig feed.

Australian contribution: \$0.9 million
Contractor: CSIRO Division of Entomology
Duration: January 1996 to December 1998

SELECTED COMPLETED PROJECTS

Cocoa Quality Improvement Project

Australian contribution: \$3.5 million
Contractor: Queensland Department of Primary Industries
Duration: July 1991 to June 1996

The project improved the quality of cocoa grown by smallholders through research and extension activities. More effective extension services, including better communications between cocoa growers and extension staff, meant growers were able to improve the quality and quantity of their crop, and hence increase their income.

Project activities also helped to provide new income-generating opportunities for women by diversifying their role in cocoa production.

On Scene Oil Spill Model

Australian contribution: \$128,000
Contractor: Australian Maritime Safety Authority
Duration: May 1993 to April 1996

A computer model designed to track the trajectory and speed of oil spills has been provided for the Department of Transport. Trained staff in the Department of Transport and the Department of Environment and Conservation will enable the PNG Government to use the model to protect its marine and coastal environment.

PNG Resource Information System

Australian contribution: \$3.6 million
PNG contribution: K442,000
Contractor: CSIRO
Duration: July 1993 to June 1995

The computer based PNG Resource Information System provides information on land use and population distribution to allow national level planning on agriculture, education, environment, forestry, infrastructure development, village services and academic research. AusAID has provided personnel, equipment and training.

Rapid Forest Resource Appraisal

Australian contribution: \$2.3 million
PNG contribution: K187,000
Contractor: CSIRO
Duration: July 1993 to June 1995

The PNG Government needs to be able to prepare rapid assessments of the extent, type and current use of its forest resources. The Rapid Appraisal system enables the Department of Forestry and the Department of Environment and Conservation to assess needs for traditional forest resources and land use requirements by villages. Existing natural forest and secondary growth requirements can now be assessed for forest development planning purposes.

Western and Gulf Coastal Zone Management

Australian contribution: \$1 million
Contractor: Australian Marine Science and Technology Pty Ltd
Duration: April 1995 to May 1996

PNG is working to address its international obligations in marine resource management in the Torres Strait and needs scientific and organisational data on the Western and Gulf provinces. A year long feasibility study was undertaken to assess natural resource management options for the Western and Gulf coastal zones.

The study included inventories of resources, fisheries and wildlife and a sociocultural survey. It assessed a range of options for conservation strategies, establishing links with NGO projects and environment initiatives, and providing support for community resource management. The study provides valuable information on which to base future research and project activities in the area.

CONTROLLING WATER HYACINTH

Water hyacinth is a major water weed in tropical regions throughout the world. The beauty of the plant led to its widespread introduction to many tropical countries over the past hundred years. Once introduced to an area, the plant rapidly covers the water surface, blocking rivers and waterways. This is especially serious in areas such as the Sepik River, where people are dependent on water transport for trade, fishing, delivery of health services, and access to their gardens.

Numerous deaths of Sepik villagers have already been blamed on the water hyacinth. Prevented from flowing freely, water becomes contaminated, bringing sickness and an increase in disease-carrying insects. Boats carrying snake-bite victims to hospital have been unable to get through because of the weed.

In the village of Tambali, in East Sepik Province, a number of deaths occurred in 1994 indirectly as a result of the presence of water hyacinth. Tambali is situated on high ground, surrounded by flood plain. When the flood plain was cut off by water hyacinth, the villagers were unable to reach the areas where they kept their pigs. They then brought their pigs to the village, where the pig effluent contaminated water used for washing and cooking. The result was widespread sickness and the deaths of eleven villagers.

Large infestations of water hyacinth cannot be effectively controlled by mechanical or chemical methods. Researchers have concluded that the only long term, environmentally friendly method of controlling water hyacinth on a large scale is through biological control.

In the mid-1980s, CSIRO and the Department of Agriculture and Livestock in PNG introduced the first biological control agent, the water hyacinth weevil, *Neochetina eichhorniae*, from Australia. It was released on water hyacinth in Madang, and later taken to Morobe and East Sepik.

AusAID became involved in water hyacinth control in 1991, funding several related activities. One activity identifies locations throughout PNG where the weed occurs. A second activity involves collecting and breeding the water hyacinth weevil for distribution in infested areas. The third part of the project involves breeding, rearing and releasing two other control agents: another species of weevil, *Neochetina bruchi*, and the water hyacinth moth, *Sameodes albiguttalis*. At the same time, a publicity campaign is alerting Papua New Guineans to the dangers of the weed, encouraging people to locate new infestations so that these can also be controlled.

Recent reports are encouraging, with control being achieved in areas where the earliest releases were made. It is too early to assess the impact of the moth, but the two weevils have established and are spreading, indicating that they have successfully adapted to their new environment.



LAW AND JUSTICE



IN common with many developing countries, Papua New Guinea is experiencing rapid population growth and uneven economic development. As a result, the gap between the rich and poor is widening, and few employment opportunities exist for young people wanting to enter the workforce. Social service infrastructure is deteriorating and the level of economic growth in rural areas is low. Urban populations are on the increase, with squatter settlements growing on the fringes of major towns. A corollary of rising social discontent has been an increase in crime and lawlessness.

Australia has been assisting PNG in the area of law and order for the past ten years. Finding solutions to the growing problem of lawlessness has challenged successive PNG governments, and has been identified as a priority area for the Australia-PNG aid program. Australian assistance was initially oriented towards strengthening the police and prison services, but agreement was later reached to address wider issues such as good governance and human rights. The Australian program now also includes support for community-based initiatives in response to crime, as well as activities to improve the performance of the formal legal and judicial system.

Current law and order problems are a great cost to the country in economic and social terms. Continuing social disturbances work against PNG's international competitiveness and ability to attract investment. Crime and lawlessness also affect local private sector development. In rural areas, crops are failing to reach markets, supplies are prevented from getting through, local stores are not restocked and health patrols are being prevented from carrying out their tasks. Criminal activity in urban areas is also a problem, disrupting normal commercial activity and draining financial resources needed for essential development programs.

The overall objective of PNG-Australia cooperation in this sector is to improve the delivery of legal and judicial services and law enforcement, and to increase the responsiveness of the justice system to community needs.

CURRENT PROJECTS

Royal PNG Constabulary Project

The project's goal is to improve the ability of the constabulary to preserve peace and good order, and to maintain and enforce the law in an impartial and objective manner. Advisory assistance and training resources are being provided in a broad range of specialist and general policing skills. Advisers from the Australian and New Zealand police forces are assisting and training PNG Constabulary personnel around the country in their day-to-day operations.

The major benefits of the project will be to improve the constabulary's planning methods; its deployment of staff, including women; its methods of supervision; and resource management. Police training facilities will be consolidated at selected centres. These improvements will lead to a faster response time to crime, and encourage community cooperation through community-based policing activities, engendering stronger public confidence in PNG's police force.

*Australian contribution: \$80 million
Contractor: ACIL Australia Pty Ltd
Duration: January 1993 to
December 1997*

Australian contribution: \$25.5 million
PNG contribution: K597,000
Contractor: Queensland Consulting
Project Partners and
ACIL Australia
Duration: three years from 1996

Australian contribution: about \$175,000
Contractor: Clayton Utz and Peter
Bowden and Associates.
Duration: February to July 1996

Australian contribution: \$0.3 million
(estimated)
Contractor: to be selected.
Duration: six months during 1996– 97

Australian contribution: ongoing –
\$2.9 million in 1995–96
Contractor: Snowy Mountains
Engineering Corporation
Duration: February 1996 to June 1997

Australian contribution: \$2.1 million
Contractor: W. Kidston and Associates
Pty Ltd
Duration: 1992 to 1995

Correctional Services Project

The Correctional Services Project will assist PNG to manage its prisons effectively according to internationally accepted guidelines. The project will strengthen the management and training capacity of the Department of Correctional Services, improve prisoners' rehabilitation and skills, and upgrade prison infrastructure.

The project will also improve physical conditions in PNG's prisons, both for prisoners and staff, and improve rehabilitation, thereby reducing the number of escapes and reoffending prisoners. As a consequence, a more positive perception of the correctional services should develop within the wider community.

Legal Institutions Project – prefeasibility study

This study is assessing options for supporting the integration of law and order activities and delivering improved legal and judicial services, while promoting respect for individual rights and freedoms. Four institutions are involved: the Department of the Attorney-General, Judicial Services, the proposed Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman Commission. The study will provide a basis for developing support activities for the four institutions.

Community Law and Order Initiatives Survey

A team of researchers will look at initiatives taken by local communities and non-government organisations in PNG in response to law and order problems generally, and particularly in relation to violence against women and children. The study will identify ways of supporting the work of community-based and non-government organisations in reducing law and order problems and developing services for victims and perpetrators.

Law and Justice Sector Support Program

This program was established to provide support through the Commodities Assistance Program to the PNG law and justice sector. Australia is providing the Royal PNG Constabulary and the Correctional Services Department with a range of high priority equipment and training. These will improve safety for officers, help to make the agencies operate more efficiently, and improve public access to these agencies.

SELECTED COMPLETED PROJECT

Corrective Institutions Service Project

Phase 1 of the Corrective Institutional Services Project was designed to restore the operational integrity and effectiveness of prisons. The major achievements of the project included updating and redrafting legislation covering the operation of prisons, and preparing a corporate plan and revised senior officer structure for the correctional services. The project contributed to improvements in the working and living conditions of prison staff.



INSTITUTION BUILDING



TO ensure long term sustainable development, the PNG public sector needs to improve the delivery of public services, especially in rural areas where the majority of people live. This means increasing its capacity to formulate policies, administer government revenue and implement programs and services effectively. In particular, the government needs to improve health and education services and infrastructure in the rural areas, where it is needed most.

Australia has a strong program of activities aimed at strengthening PNG public sector agencies so that they are better able to tackle development problems in priority sectors. Many sectoral activities support the reorganisation of line agencies to make them more efficient, and most major sectoral activities have significant training components aimed at upgrading the skills of agency staff.

Australia also recognises the key role of communities and non-government organisations in implementing development programs and in providing basic health and education services in PNG. Accordingly, Australia's aid program supports the work of PNG community and non-government groups, to enable them to undertake these roles effectively.

Descriptions of other major activities aimed at strengthening PNG's public sector and community institutions are included in this booklet under each relevant sectoral program.

CURRENT PROJECT

Immigration and Citizenship Division Development

The Immigration and Citizenship Division (ICD) of the PNG Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade provides migration services to the government and citizens of PNG, private sector investors, and overseas visitors. This project aims to improve the quality of service provided by the Division. Its efficiency has been enhanced through the establishment of a computerised migration system, upgrading equipment and staff training. The project is to be extended, from mid 1996, with a focus on further training of all personnel in the use of the computerised system and other aspects of administration. These improvements in technology and work practice will result in faster, more efficient processing of visas and permits and stronger working relationships with public and corporate clients.

Australian contribution: \$4.2 million
PNG contribution: K240,750
Contractor: Computer Power Pty Ltd and Australian Customs Service
Duration: April 1994 to late 1997

PLANNED PROJECTS

Advisory Support Facility

Aimed at raising the level of expertise within government, the Advisory Support Facility is proposed to assist public sector agencies by placing advisers in key central and line agencies.

Australian contribution: about \$5 million in 1996–97
Contractor: to be selected
Duration: mid 1996 to 2001

PNG Community Development Scheme

The Community Development Scheme is expected to support grassroots development through funding of NGO activities and strengthening the capacity of NGO personnel to undertake development activities. Representatives of PNG NGOs will be directly involved in selecting projects for funding each year.

Australian contribution: \$1–3 million in 1996–97
Contractor: to be selected
Duration: January 1997 to June 1999

SELECTED COMPLETED PROJECT

Taxation Assistance Project

This project helped the PNG Taxation Office to operate more efficiently, particularly in the area of revenue collection. Assistance included corporate planning, system design and implementation, computer self-sufficiency, legislative assistance and training. Much-needed revenue from taxes will enable the PNG Government to embark on broader-based development programs, essential for improving and sustaining better living standards.

Australian contribution: \$12.9 million
Duration: completed June 1994

PRIVATE SECTOR



THE principal private sector challenge for Papua New Guinea is to expand business development outside the mining sector through the creation of an environment conducive to business growth.

AusAID is helping to achieve private sector development through high level policy dialogue and by supporting activities to improve transport and communications, community services, justice, education and training. The report of a joint Australian-PNG working group on the private sector has recently been completed and presented to the Australian and PNG Governments for endorsement.

Through the private sector program, AusAID will work with the PNG Government in assisting organisations which service the business community, provide training in business skills and increase access to essentials such as micro-credit for small scale ventures.



CURRENT PROJECTS

Investment Promotion Authority BIG/CORE Computerisation Project

This project will assist in the promotion and management of quality investment in PNG. Activities will focus on the production of a computerised business information guide (BIG) and a computerised companies registration (CORE) system. The project will strengthen the operations of the PNG Investment Promotion Authority by modernising the existing companies registration system and business information dissemination services.

Australian contribution: \$3.2 million
Contractor: Computer Power Pty Ltd
Duration: June 1996 to
November 1997

Australian contribution: \$0.2 million
Implementing agency: LikLik
Dinau/Abitore Trust
Duration: May 1996 to June 1997

LikLik Dinau Micro Credit Project

The LikLik Dinau/Abitore Trust Micro Credit and Savings Project will support a micro credit and savings facility for disadvantaged rural women, providing them with income-generating opportunities. Australia's contribution to the project will be in the form of seed capital, staff training and administration costs. The project is a pilot activity in this area.

Start Your Business/Improve Your Business Development Project

This project will produce basic training materials and deliver training to support potential and existing small business owners throughout PNG.

Australian contribution: \$1.2 million
PNG contribution: \$313,000
United Nations Development Program contribution: \$291,000
Implementing agency: International
Labour Organisation,
through UNDP
Duration: mid 1996 to 1998

MICRO CREDIT OPENS UP NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR PNG RURAL WOMEN

Ruth and Joe are typical subsistence farmers in the Eastern Highland Province in PNG. On their land they produce just enough food to support their family and sell a little surplus to raise cash for essentials like school fees. Unable to borrow capital from commercial banks, Ruth and Joe lacked the means to develop their farm or other livelihood activities to supplement their meagre farm income.

When a micro credit project was introduced to their community, they were initially doubtful - the scheme was completely new to them and they were uncertain about its objectives and manner of operation. Managed by the LikLik Dinau Abitore Trust (LLDAT), a non-government organisation, the project aims to provide access to capital for small livelihood projects by disadvantaged groups, particularly women, whose ability to borrow funds is normally extremely limited. Borrowers can use their loans — which range from just a few hundred to several thousand kina — to set up and support small livelihood enterprises and businesses.

Curiosity led Ruth to attend a meeting to introduce the scheme. Once she understood the benefits of the scheme, her doubts turned to enthusiasm. She was able to borrow about 80 kina to purchase some day-old chicks, materials for a chicken shed, and some feed. After a few months Ruth was able to sell the chickens, repay part of her loan, and had sufficient cash left over to pay her daughter's high school fees.

She is now also involved in a personal savings scheme run by the same project. Any leftover cash she makes from her poultry-raising is added to her savings. Eventually she hopes to be able to buy a sewing machine with her savings, and in the meantime she is recommending the micro credit and savings scheme to all of her friends.

The LikLik Dinau Micro Credit Project started in 1993, and now operates among 55 credit groups in 15 centres. By March 1996 it had a membership of 267, and loans totalled around K57,000.

AusAID's initial contribution to this project is estimated at around \$200,000 over the next two years. This will provide seed capital to the LikLik Dinau Abitore Trust and support staff training

and some administration costs.



GAZELLE PENINSULA RESTORATION



VOLCANIC eruptions devastated Rabaul and surrounding areas of the Gazelle Peninsula in September 1994, leaving 34,000 people homeless, without sources of food or water. Australia provided emergency aid immediately after the disaster, followed by longer term assistance in the form of community resettlement and redevelopment of the Gazelle Peninsula. Support has included a mission to assess development needs and priorities, assistance for displaced communities through grants to non-government organisations (NGOs), supply of hospital and medical equipment, commodities and help with the re-establishment of basic government services. Australia is also supplying equipment to upgrade the monitoring capacity of the Rabaul Vulcanological Observatory.

CURRENT PROJECTS

Gazelle Peninsula Commodities Assistance Program

Following the volcanic eruptions in 1994, Australia initiated several programs to improve the living conditions of displaced people and to help re-establish basic government services on the Gazelle Peninsula. Through the Commodities Assistance Program, Australia has helped with the repair and replacement of priority equipment lost during the eruptions. Firefighting equipment for Tokua airport and the civil firefighting service have been replaced and survey, drafting, office and computer equipment provided for the East New Britain provincial administration.

Australian contribution: \$1.4 million
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
Duration: July 1995 to June 1996

Rabaul Vulcanological Support Services Project

This project is providing equipment and consultancy services to upgrade the monitoring capacity of the Rabaul Vulcanological Observatory. New volcano-monitoring equipment will be supplied and installed for use by the Observatory at Rabaul and at active volcanoes in other parts of PNG. The Observatory's enhanced volcano-monitoring capacity at Rabaul will lead to an improved early-warning service for threatened communities throughout PNG. A second phase to this project will seek to enable the Observatory to predict volcanic activity in PNG's five high risk volcanoes, to reduce the risks to nearby communities.

Australian contribution: \$6.4 million
PNG contribution: K2.1 million
Contractor: Australian Geological Survey Organisation
Duration: July 1995 to December 1999

Rabaul Reconstruction NGO Programs

The Rabaul Reconstruction NGO Program will provide funds to NGOs to assist communities seriously affected by the eruptions of September 1994. Projects involve local organisations and focus on income generation, assistance with resettlement, trauma counselling and conflict resolution, community development, support for women, primary health care, non-formal education and agricultural rehabilitation.

Australian contribution: \$0.5 million
Participating Non-Government Organisations: Adventist Development and Relief Agency, UNICEF Australia, Australian Catholic Relief, National Council of Churches in Australia, Community Aid Abroad, Australian Foundation for Peoples of the South Pacific
Duration: July 1995 to June 1996

Gazelle Reconstruction Project

This project is assisting the PNG Government to restore and develop essential services in the Gazelle Peninsula following the 1994 eruptions. Major activities include the rehabilitation and construction of roads, construction of schools and supply of educational equipment, and the construction and equipping of police facilities destroyed by the eruptions.

Australian contribution: \$33.2 million
PNG contribution: K310,250
Contractor: Cardno and Davies
Duration: May 1996 to May 1999

REDUCING THE IMPACT OF VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS ON PNG COMMUNITIES

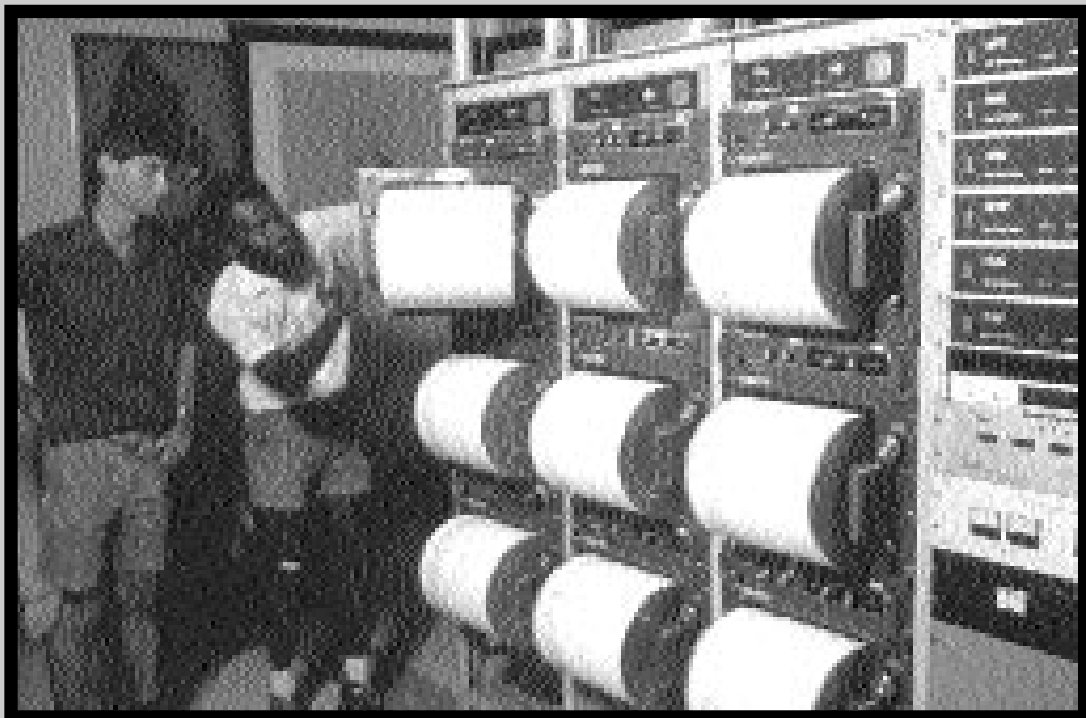
In September 1994, two massive volcanic eruptions devastated the beautiful harbour town of Rabaul. Fortunately few people died in the disaster, but large parts of the town were destroyed. In the southern part of Rabaul, virtually every building collapsed under the load of volcanic ash. Roads and bridges were severely damaged. Basic services collapsed.

The eruptions dramatically highlighted the urgent need for PNG to improve its ability to monitor volcanic activity and prepare for impending eruptions.

A vital element in reducing the dangers of volcanic eruptions on local communities is fast, accurate forecasting. An AusAID-funded project is improving PNG's capability to monitor volcanic activity. Improved early-warning systems will help the volcano monitoring service to predict eruptions accurately and provide information quickly to vulnerable communities so that they can prepare themselves against the impact of eruptions.

A major part of the project focuses on upgrading the skills of staff and providing monitoring equipment at the Rabaul Vulcanological Observatory and four other volcanic sites. At Rabaul, equipment including seismometers to complement the Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) 'real-time' surveying equipment, provided during the first phase of the project, will greatly improve Rabaul's early-warning capability.

The project also involves a geophysical 'imaging' survey of the Rabaul volcanoes. This will enable the Observatory to locate earthquakes better, which in turn helps in tracking the movement of magma beneath the earth's surface. In order to be able to make rapid, informed decisions about the potential dangers of a predicted eruption, a computer-based volcanic-hazard mapping and information system will also be installed at Rabaul. This information is essential to prepare communities adequately, including planning for evacuation.





BOUGAINVILLE RESTORATION



AusAID's Bougainville Restoration Program supports Papua New Guinea's reconstruction efforts in Bougainville Province. Since 1991 Australia has committed more than \$24 million to Bougainville's restoration. More than \$8 million of this has been spent on high priority health, education and infrastructure needs. The rest will be used for the further rehabilitation of schools, health facilities and basic infrastructure, as well as community-based activities managed by NGOs. Funds have also been provided for emergency assistance and for community peace and reconciliation initiatives. The unstable security situation has hampered progress, however, in the implementation of projects in Bougainville Province.

CURRENT PROJECTS

Bougainville Health and Education Project

AusAID is contributing to the restoration of educational and health services on Bougainville. As part of this project, Australia is funding the construction of a new district hospital at Buka, and plans to refurbish five health centres and two schools. The project will also supply equipment and materials for the high school and training centre and to the refurbished health centres.

Australian contribution: \$10.4 million
Contractor: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
Duration: October 1995 to March 1999

Bougainville NGO Program

This program will support NGO activities that target health, education, local enterprise development and the promotion of peace and reconciliation among the people of Bougainville. Support has been provided for a range of NGO activities, including relief assistance by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Australian Red Cross Society, volunteer medical personnel by the Overseas Service Bureau, small business development by the Marist Mission Centre, and peace, education and reconciliation initiatives by the Foundation for Community Development on Bougainville.

Australian contribution: \$1 million
Contractor: various NGOs
Duration: July 1995 to June 1996

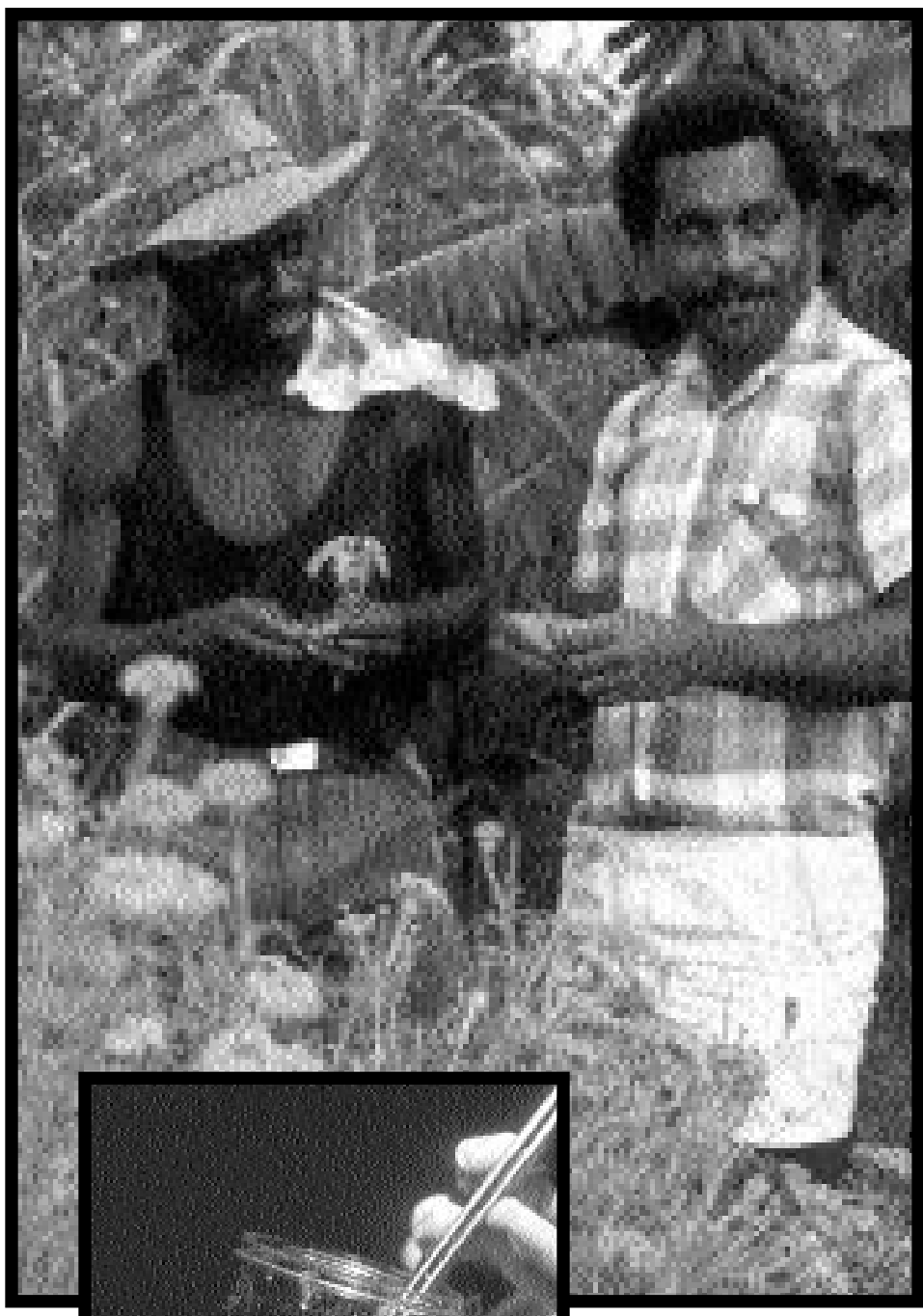
PLANNED PROJECT

Bougainville Distance Education Project

This planned program aims to assist children who have missed out on schooling because of the conflict on Bougainville and second chance learners unable to attend regional schools. Assistance will be directed through the provincial government to the Bougainville College of Distance Education to provide quality grade 7 to 10 education for disadvantaged students.

Australian contribution: \$1.77 million
Contractor: to be selected
Duration: mid 1996 to mid 1997

ACIAR PROGRAMS



THE Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) was established in 1982 to assist developing countries to identify and address their agricultural problems. ACIAR helps to develop the research capability of scientists in developing countries, encouraging the dissemination of the results of collaborative research in ways which directly benefit farmers.

Cooperative research activities with PNG are expected to expand during the next few years, particularly in the areas of agriculture and resource economics. Several new projects are in the pipeline for 1996–97.

| Current ACIAR activities in PNG | Funding in 1995–96 |
|--|--------------------|
| A bio-economic analysis of tuna purse seining in the Pacific Islands region | 32,811 |
| Assessment of price support schemes for tree crop export industries in PNG and policy recommendations on future assistance | 82,469 |
| Improved methods for bee development and control of bee mites in PNG | 129,248 |
| Biological control of green vegetable bug in PNG | 114,152 |
| Detection and strain differentiation of plant pathogenic mycoplasma-like organisms in the Australasian/Pacific region | 29,524 |
| New varieties of leucaena, a nutritious fodder tree, for southeast Asian, Pacific and Australian agriculture | 99,527 |
| Nutritional and mycorrhizal requirements of tropical trees for plantation and agroforestry systems | 66,927 |
| Review workshop on the ecology and control of tip moths feeding on red cedar and allied Meliaceae forest trees | 5,456 |
| Diagnosis and correction of mineral nutrient disorders of root crops in the Pacific | 73,518 |
| A small project, "PNG Lobster Surveys" | 6,215 |
| Preproject development funding for the preparation of new proposals in PNG | 10,579 |
| Total | 650,426 |

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS



NON-GOVERNMENT organisations (NGOs) play a vital role in Australia's development cooperation program. Through NGO fundraising and voluntary programs, the Australian community can become directly involved in development activities. NGOs also play an important role in informing the Australian public about situations in developing countries and in fostering public interest in development issues.

In recognition of the important role of NGOs in development, many donor country governments have expanded their support for national and indigenous NGOs over recent years. Because of the close relationships between NGOs and the communities in which they work, NGOs are often highly effective in generating local participation in development activities and addressing the immediate needs of the poor.

In PNG, church groups have played an important role in development over many years, particularly in the delivery of health and education services. Other NGOs are engaged in a range of cooperative and income generating activities with women's and youth groups. Some focus their efforts on environmental problems. Collaboration between Australian and indigenous Papua New Guinean NGOs can be a particularly versatile and effective method of delivering aid to small communities.

AusAID supports NGO activities in PNG through the AusAID-NGO Cooperation Program, the NGO Environment Initiative and the Women in Development Small Grants Scheme. The planned Community Development Scheme will support NGO activities and will serve as a focal point for PNG-Australian NGO interaction.

The following projects were funded by AusAID in 1994-95. Information on Australian NGO activities funded from other sources may be obtained from the Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA) in Canberra.

AUSAID-NGO COOPERATION PROGRAM

| NGO | Project | Implementing agency | AusAID subsidy |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Australian Board of Missions | Anglican Church of PNG Nursing staff skills upgrading | Anglican Church of PNG, Medical Division | 33,983 |
| Australian Council for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled | Bongol Women's Group | Bongol Women's Group | 4,500 |
| Adventist Development and Relief Agency | Ewok Village Water Supply | ADRA PNG | 6,000 |
| | Omang Low Income Housing Project | | 15,486 |
| | Kerekadi Water Supply | | 2,222 |
| | Amugen Low Cost Housing | | 27,648 |
| | Bobodum Water Supply Project | | 9,587 |
| | Upper Buang Census Sawmill | | 18,800 |
| | Kenogu Komuniti Coffee Pulpers | | 4,553 |
| | Sikut Housing Assistance | | 25,110 |
| | Mundala Wokabout Somil | | 19,238 |
| | Irupara Water Supply | | 11,641 |
| | Monayung Water Supply | | 5,185 |
| | Karaite Village Water Supply | | 19,632 |
| | AIDS Resources Project | | 18,372 |
| CARE Australia | Simbu Agroforestry and Land Use Project | CARE Australia | 114,010 |
| Credit Union Foundation of Australia | Creation of Financial Cooperatives | Evangelical Lutheran Church, PNG | 40,000 |
| Foresight | Training PNG Health Extension Officer in basic optometry | Department of Ophthalmology, Port Moresby General Hospital | 16,154 |
| Institute of Engineers, Australia | Undergraduate Accreditation Procedure, Phase 2 | Society of Professional Engineers of PNG | 16,994 |
| | Training of senior member of SoPE in Australia | Society of Professional Engineers of PNG | 7,426 |
| International Women's Development Agency | Rural Support Program | East Sepik Council of Women | 3,620 |
| | Training in Project Monitoring and Reporting | IWDA and NGO Support Services, PNG | 6,150 |
| | Women's Environment and Awareness Project | IDEAS Resource Centre | 49,533 |

Continued

AUSAID-NGO COOPERATION PROGRAM cont

| NGO | Project | Implementing agency | AusAID subsidy |
|--|---|---|----------------|
| Melbourne Overseas Mission | Water Supply, Bema Provincial High School | Bema Provincial High School | 20,400 |
| | Maino Hedura Youth Centre | Sr Kathleen Woodruff | 28,979 |
| Rainforest Information Centre | Buffalo / Ecoforestry Project | Village Development Trust | 45,100 |
| Rotary Australia | Nende/Papnigl Water Supply | Nende/Papnigl Water Supply Committee | 36,000 |
| Save the Children Fund, Australia | Madang Kindergartens Project Committee | Chairman of the Management Committee | 9,066 |
| | Small Community Projects | New Zealand Save the Children Fund | 20,664 |
| Summer Institute of Linguistics | Children's Health Help and Education with their Mothers | Summer Institute of Linguistics | 44,000 |
| Soroptimists Overseas Development Program, Australia | Business Training Course | Soroptimists International, Lae | 1,500 |
| Society of St Vincent de Paul, Australia | Water Tanks for Schools | Society of St Vincent de Paul National Council of PNG | 2,721 |
| | Technical Training | SVP National Council of PNG | 7,280 |
| World Vision Australia | Preschool and Adult Literacy Project | World Vision PNG | 13,929 |
| World Wide Fund for Nature | Landholder and Environment Project | Individual and Community Rights Advocacy Forum | 69,200 |
| Total | | | 774,683 |

NGO ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

Appropriate Technology for Community and Environment (APACE) will receive \$98,250 over two years for its Can Care project in Lae. The project aims to alleviate local waste problems and to reduce regional contributions to greenhouse gases. Activities will include raising community awareness on the benefits of recycling, and reclaiming and exporting waste non-ferrous metals for reprocessing.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT SMALL GRANTS SCHEME

East Sepik Committee Against Violence Against Women Project ESCAWAW \$27,631

This project will enable ESCAWAW to provide counselling services, legal aid and community education and to support the extension of these services through Sepik province to women living in rural areas. By raising public awareness, the project aims to reduce levels of violence against women.

Gender Analysis of the Social Impact of Economic Development on Rural and Remote Communities in PNG

International Women's Development Agency \$80,099

Analysis of the positive and negative impacts of economic development in four remote rural communities will enable women to share experiences and develop strategies for dealing with development issues. The processes and outcomes of the project will be documented for use by development workers in government and NGOs as well as for women in other rural and remote areas of PNG.

Rehabilitation Programs for Women Prisoners

YWCA of Australia \$43,310

Rehabilitation services will enable women prisoners to learn skills which will assist them in reintegrating into their communities. YWCA and its PNG counterpart organisation will help former women prisoners to use the skills they learned in prison and assist current inmates in their rehabilitation process. They will encourage the development of a supportive peer network of former women prisoners.

SMALL GRANTS SCHEME

The Small Grants Scheme (SGS) provides funding for community-based organisations throughout PNG with a limit of around K40,000 for each project.

In previous years SGS funds have supported small-scale pig and poultry farms, portable sawmills, women's literacy projects and village health centres. In 1995–96 the following projects have been approved for funding:

| Organisation | Project | \$A |
|---|---|----------------|
| East Sepik Council of Women | Economics and small business training for women | 8,608 |
| Cheshire Homes (PNG) | Rehabilitation for disabled children's facilities | 21,073 |
| World Vision (PNG) | Girl child project | 8,201 |
| Gulf Christian Services | Diesel engines for locally made boats to be used by health outreach patrols | 17,414 |
| Rotary International | Sairope aid post project | 24,865 |
| Gorohanota Village Development Committee | Gorohanota aid post project | 4,825 |
| Australian Baptist World Aid & the Church Medical Council | PNG health care manual | 14,653 |
| Bulolo Hospital | Hospital extension | 17,764 |
| Aroma Development Committee | Community school classroom | 20,196 |
| Wandi Community School Board of Management | Teacher accommodation | 32,180 |
| Kusbau Community School Board of Management | Classroom | 20,394 |
| Mohkolo Fishing Group | Fishing project | 19,990 |
| Seagull Fishing Group | Fishing project | 21,100 |
| Pipi Community School | Classroom | 35,000 |
| Ombudsman Commission | Public awareness project | 36,434 |
| Bihute Correctional Institution | Industrial wing | 29,399 |
| Bomana Correctional Institution | Ex-prisoner reintegration scheme | 17,689 |
| Dr Frances Booth and consortium of Australian and PNG hospitals | Wewak eyecare project | 20,280 |
| National Museum | Conservation equipment | 26,600 |
| Aitape High School | Dormitory | 40,000 |
| Dongan Bosmun Community | Water supply system | 19,830 |
| Masingara Community | Community hall | 23,632 |
| Total | | 480,127 |