

JAPAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (JSDF)

Grant Funding Proposal (FY12 – Round 35)

A. BASIC DATA

Beneficiary Country:	Papua New Guinea		
Grant Name:	Social and Economic Empowerment for Women in Mining and Petroleum Areas		
Grant Recipient:	PNG Chamber of Mines and Petroleum wim@pngchamberminpet.com.pg		
Name of Implementing Agency or Agencies with Joint Implementation:	PNG Chamber of Mining and Petroleum First Floor, The Lodge, Bampton Street, Port Moresby, P.O.Box 1032, Port Moresby, NCD 121, Papua New Guinea Mr. Greg Anderson Phone: (675) 321 2988 Fax (675) 321 7107 Email: ga@pngchamberminpet.com.pg wim@pngchamberminpet.com.pg		
Implementing Agency Type:	NGO		
Main Sector:	Mining	Main Theme:	Gender
Recipient Grant Amount:	US\$	2.07 million	
Bank Incremental Costs Grant Amount:	US\$	180,000	
Total Grant Amount (Recipient and Bank Incremental Costs):	US\$	2.25 million	

B. PROJECT SUMMARY

Development Objective: The grant aims to improve the livelihood and quality of life for the poorest women and their families in 16 selective communities in remote areas of PNG working in the extractive industries of mining, oil and gas, through women’s business development training, capacity building, empowerment, and community-based advocacy.

Strategic Context: In the context of significant natural resource wealth, the key strategic challenge for poverty reduction in PNG is to develop livelihoods that support sustainable, inclusive growth. Women in resource rich communities are especially marginalized due to increased gender based violence and the legal and customary discrimination that prevents them from sharing in the economic benefits of oil, gas and mining. Adolescent girls, women headed households and women who engage in Artisanal Small-scale Mining (ASM) are the most vulnerable groups within EI (extractive industry) communities. This proposal aims to address the challenges of these women holistically - through education, business development training, and advocacy. It aims to promote the economic empowerment and fair inclusion of women in both the household and the community contexts.

Project Activities: The main activities proposed under the grant are: i) Business development training to increase the economic empowerment of vulnerable women and the poorest families in mining and petroleum areas; ii) A community-based advocacy and awareness initiative on gender based violence; iii) An artisanal and Small Scale Mining gender needs assessment; iv) Leadership and self-esteem building training for adolescent girls. The proposal also includes monitoring and evaluation and a plan for knowledge dissemination.

GRANT SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 Strategic Context

As cited in the 2008-11 World Bank Country Assistance Strategy (CAS), the most urgent strategic challenge for poverty alleviation in Papua New Guinea is the promotion of sustainable, inclusive growth. Recent economic growth has been concentrated in the formal sector, driven by extractive industries. As such, it has largely excluded remote rural areas, which are heavily dependent on subsistence-based agriculture and home to 93% of the country's poor. The key elements of the country's poverty alleviation strategy are reflected in the two pillars of the CAS: 1) Improve livelihoods and service delivery, especially for the poor, and 2) Promote and maintain sound economic and natural resource management. The proposal supports both by i) providing very poor households with a range of tools to strengthen family income generating opportunities and ii) increasing the agency and voice of marginalized groups to facilitate their greater participation in the decisions that affect their lives. The proposal is also in line with the PNG Gender Action Plan, approved in FY 11.

It is estimated that more people are living in poverty now than a decade ago, and the creation of jobs and other income-earning opportunities is not keeping up with the needs of a growing population. Women and young people are particularly disadvantaged by unequal access to jobs and services. The availability and quality of basic infrastructure and social services have declined, holding back business growth and human development outcomes. Resource distribution systems are weak, and in many isolated rural areas of the country, government is effectively absent. Coordination across levels of government is weak, and capacity is low both at national and local level. In isolated mining areas, often companies are expected to assume a *de facto* state role. Given the rich and complex tribal heritage of the country and the rapid changes that are occurring in rural areas affected by extractive industries, there is high potential for social fragmentation and exclusion. Typically women and youth are the most vulnerable. A lack of security in some areas of the country deters private investment and freedom of movement.

While women in PNG in general face high levels of inequality and vulnerability, women in extractive industry (EI) communities face exacerbated conditions that can contribute to lack of access to development and capacity building programs, and increased discrimination and gender-based violence, all contributing to diminished access to the potential economic and social benefits that can accrue from mining. This proposal seeks to develop a model for economic and social empowerment of the most vulnerable women in mining and petroleum areas, as a vehicle to promote inclusive community development.

The proposed project areas are 15 communities around mining and petroleum sites, which are remote, rural and isolated. In all proposed project sites, women as a cohort are a vulnerable group, given the highly patriarchal cultural norms in PNG, and exacerbating factors of the extractive industries; therefore, within the category of 'vulnerable women', specific target groups have been identified as priorities. These include: adolescent girls, women headed households, women who live in households where nobody earns an income, and women who work in hazardous conditions as small-scale artisanal miners. Among these women, the following factors of vulnerability that make them more challenging to reach through other development programs:

- i) Laws in PNG frequently *de facto* exclude women from equitable access to mining benefits,

meaning that there are few established recourses through which women can demand benefits. In particular, women headed households and adolescent girls are not able to own land in the majority of societies in PNG, further diminishing access to compensation or benefits. The increase in available cash related to the extractive industries has fueled many social problems such as alcoholism and gender-based violence, which affects poor women and adolescent girls most severely. Violence against women is a very serious issue..

- ii) The vicious cycle of discrimination, vulnerability and poverty among women can also force women into a 'poverty trap' very early, before other development interventions have a chance to reach them: Adolescent girls from poor households in particular face a severe lack of economic opportunities and are not able to complete school due to their parents inability to pay for the fees and the custom of prioritizing male education. Women often lack key knowledge – and access to capacity building – to turn their skills into livelihood opportunities
- iii) There are currently no gender-specific provisions for women who work in highly hazardous small-scale artisanal mining (ASM): ASM provides a potential source of income for otherwise impoverished community women. However experience in other countries demonstrates that women face gender-specific health and safety risks in this occupation.

Grant funding is considered more suitable than loan/credit funding to address these issues, first because this is a pilot initiative and it is highly innovative with potentially high payoffs if the grant is successful, Second, the use of Grant funding, rather than World Bank lending (Mining TA) is also considered more suitable for the proposed activities because they are directed at "grass roots" communities who lack the capacity to borrow and whose activities will not necessarily be able to generate the income needed to repay a loan/credit. Third, ownership will be maximized since grant funds can be provided directly to the women's groups, whereas loan funds would go to the national government and then would need to flow in a much more "top down" manner from the national government to the provincial government to local authorities and finally to the women associations and groups. The proposed project will provide GoPNG with a proven model for how to address these issues, particularly as its approach is different to any previous community level interventions in the PNG context. GoPNG is more likely to allocate budgetary resources to a future scale-up based on the positive demonstration effect of this JSDF funding proposal.

1.2 Main Beneficiaries

Women in EI areas are a uniquely vulnerable constituency. Gender intersects strongly with poverty in Papua New Guinea to deepen the social marginalization and economic exclusion of women. Women have much poorer access to healthcare, lower educational attainment and lower literacy levels, which pose barriers to their equal participation in economic and political life. Even when economically active, women exercise little control over the benefits generated. They receive a smaller portion of household income as compared to men, and lack access to markets, banking and credit. Women are disproportionately victims of violence and lack access to both formal justice systems and opportunities to exercise empowerment and agency in their domestic and community lives. These problems are compounded in the poorest households and those headed by women.

In PNG culture, adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable. Especially in poorer households, a girl's education is often curtailed at age 12-14 in order to work on the land or enter into an early marriage with a much older man who can afford to support her. The proposal seeks to work with women to provide income-generating opportunities for the household and the family, and to offer other opportunities for adolescent girls.

The growth of the Extractive Industries (EI) sector in Papua New Guinea has initiated a

	<p>process of rapid socio-economic change in the isolated mining and petroleum areas where production occurs. The expansion of EI activities in and around isolated rural communities brings about many significant changes such as shifts in traditional culture, migration, loss of land, environmental degradation, social and family disruption, violence, alcoholism, prostitution, deteriorating health and an increase in gender based violence. Research has confirmed that women have disproportionately suffered from the negative impacts of this transition and have failed to share equally in the benefits. Even women who earn an income from mining (ASM) suffer from hazardous work conditions and health risks, and difficulties in asserting their agency to obtain fair prices.</p> <p>The proposed program anticipates targeting women (age 15 and above), adolescent girls (age 12-14) and men (all ages) in 15 communities in mining and petroleum areas. Although the communities are of different sizes so the beneficiary cohort size will vary accordingly, it is expected that an average of 170-200 people per community will be included in the project. This equates to roughly 2500-3000 beneficiaries, the majority of whom will be women. Depending on the final number of beneficiaries, between \$690-828 will be spent per beneficiary, which falls well below the JSDF ceiling of \$1000. Where possible women's associations will be partners in implementation, and the project will include training of trainer activities with the aim of increasing local capacity and sustainability over the longer term. For men who are not working, there will be opportunities for inclusion in family based livelihood generation activities. Men will also be important partners in the activities, particularly in terms of gender-based violence trainings, to create and facilitate an enabling environment for women's empowerment and gender equity. Creating an understanding of the importance and development benefits of gender equity is as important amongst men as amongst women. Including men will be important in order to gain full support from local leaders, and prevent tensions arising within communities over the selection of beneficiaries.</p>				
1.3 Project Location	Overall, the program will target women and men in the following communities in the petroleum and mining areas: Tolukuma, Kainantu, Lihir/Simberi, Samberigi, Kutubu, Kikori, Wau, Porgera, Maigari, Basamuk, Kurumbukari, Mt. Bosavi, Koroba, Kiunga, and Panguna (Bougainville). These locations were selected for their proximity to the key mining and petroleum operations, so the needs of targeted beneficiaries as described above are addressed.				
1.4 Project Duration:	4 years	Project Start :	09/01/2012	Project End Date:	09/01/2016
1.5 Task Team Leader	Ms. Adriana Eftimie				
1.6 GRANT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE					
The grant aims to improve the livelihood and quality of life for the poorest women and their families in 15 selective communities in remote areas of PNG working in the extractive industries of mining, oil and gas, through women's business development training, capacity building, empowerment, and community-based advocacy.					
1.7 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME INDICATORS				Baseline	End Target
1.7(a)	Percentage of reported gender-based violence cases that are handled satisfactorily by local task forces set up under the project			0	45%
1.7(b)	Percentage of beneficiaries who experience an increase in income or assets after the project			NA	40%
1.7(c)	Percentage of adolescent girls who report that they are fully			NA	70%

	participating members of an active adolescent girls association after the project		
1.7(d)	Percentage of women who feel that their agency has been improved at least to 3 or above on a 5 point scale of empowerment	NA	70%

2. GRANT RECIPIENT AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

2.1 Recipient Name: PNG Chamber of Mining and Petroleum

2.2 Recipient Background:

The Chamber of Mines and Petroleum (CMP) is an independent NGO with very strong working relationships with both companies and Government. It has a significantly larger budget than the one that this proposal will require it to manage, and hence capacity risks to spend and manage the money effectively are likely to be minimal. Additionally, it has staff with previous experience and training in Bank procedures, and was a successful implementing partner for the previous JSDF grant as elaborated below.

CMP is the best-placed agency in Papua New Guinea with the requisite skill, experience, network and expertise to implement the proposed JSDF project. The CMP was a partner in the design of the WIMAP Capacity Building Program funded by the previous JSDF, and has coordinated the Program successfully. The WIM Program Coordinator is a staff member at CMP, and has an extensive network in the mining and petroleum regions, where she is known and trusted by women's associations as well as by the community more broadly. Her role in conducting in-depth needs assessments to inform the design of capacity building trainings financed under the first phase JSDF gives her a unique understanding of the development challenges faced by women and their families in mining and petroleum areas. Furthermore, CMP's access to both Government officials and company executives - and its convening power to bring these key partners together in the EI sector - is a vital advantage that can be leveraged to explore potential linkages between the JSDF and related development efforts. This track record – and the need for continuity in community-based work - demonstrates that the CMP has the institutional memory, the will and the proven capacity to effectively manage the proposed JSDF program. As with the previous JSDF project, the CMP will hire facilitators and expert consultants in the specialized technical areas required to conduct each training component.

The procurement and financial management assessment of the CMP will be carried out in case the project goes forward.

2.3 Implementing Agent Details

Agency Name: PNG Chamber of Mines and Petroleum

Address: First Floor, The Lodge, Bampton Street, Port Moresby, P.O.Box 1032, Port Moresby, NCD 121, Papua New Guinea

Contact Person in Proposed Implementing Agency: Mr. Greg Anderson

Phone: Phone: (675) 321 2988

Email: ga@pngchamberminpet.com.pg
wim@pngchamberminpet.com.pg

2.4 Implementing Agency Background

*NOTE: The implementing agency is the same as the recipient. Please see above.

2.5 Other institutions/NGOs that will be involved in implementation

Not Applicable.

3. INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

3.1 Innovation

Component 1 of this proposed project aims to build on the lessons learned from the previous JSDF pilot and to test a new approach focused on comprehensive support for business development. This will be delivered in both original JSDF villages and new, un-served areas – the mining villages in Bougainville, and some of the more remote petroleum areas. Unlike the previous project that was focused mainly on self-reliance and social empowerment for women, this component aims to develop the financial independence and economic sustainability of households through micro-enterprise.

The second component of this proposal will pioneer a new community-based approach to addressing the problem of gender-based violence (GBV), the first of its kind in mining and petroleum areas. PNG has a very serious problem with GBV: reports indicate that two thirds of married women are subject to violence, and 73% of all women murdered are the victims of violence from a male intimate partner¹. The PNG Government is a signatory of the UN CEDAW² and many initiatives by other donors (including UNDP, UNICEF, Ausaid) are engaged in addressing this issue through research and capacity building at policy, legal and institutional levels. However the approach proposed in this project is the first time that GBV would be tackled programmatically, working with both men and women, in the mining and petroleum areas. In keeping with the spirit of the overall proposal, this component includes initiatives (detailed below) that are designed to foster the ability of communities to solve their own challenges. Preliminary research has identified at least one NGO, World Vision, with the expertise and capacity to become an implementing partner for GBV programming in PNG.

In sum, the proposed project will be innovative in several respects:

- I. It will adopt a comprehensive approach to supporting potential women entrepreneurs and their families by complimenting previous skills training with new training in marketing and financial literacy, and by helping establish linkages to markets and credit sources. These types of training have not been provided under the previous JSDF funded project or other similar projects and will advance women economic empowerment in mining and petroleum areas.
- II. By reserving a limited number of places on the business development component for men, the project will create a unique forum where men and women can engage as equals in practical activities for the development of their communities;
- III. It will include a community-based education and outreach component on gender based violence for women and men, the first time ever that this very serious issue has been tackled programmatically in these communities;
- IV. It will target young adolescent girls to improve their agency, self-esteem and leadership skills to

¹ World Vision, accessed on January 17th 2012 at <http://pacific.wvasiapacific.org/issues/gender-based-violence>

² United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

help them avoid the path of older women who remain highly vulnerable and abused. It will also work to strengthen the leadership capacity of adult women's associations;

- V. It will generate knowledge to inform design of assistance for a highly vulnerable group that has previously been neglected and about whose challenges little is known (female ASM);
- VI. It will use participatory methods of monitoring and evaluation to increase local project ownership.

Immediate benefits realized will include: 1) greater agency and voice for women and adolescent girls to assert their roles in the leadership of their families and communities 2) greater inclusivity of women in community social and economic development through collaboration with men and local leaders in the program 3) the transfer of new skills and knowledge that can be directly applied to improve the economic situation of the poorest households 4) greater ownership and understanding of the overall development planning framework that will affect their longer term opportunities 5) increased knowledge and awareness of rights, tools and strategies that will empower women and girls to address issues of gender based violence in the household and community, in partnership with men.

3.2 Sustainability

The program will ensure sustainability in several ways 1) use participatory methods of design and planning for all activities, thereby increasing the likelihood of local buy-in and ownership. This will include a participatory social mapping exercise (led by the CMP, in collaboration with representatives of the community, local government and mining company) in order to identify target beneficiaries at the early stages of implementation; 2) link planning for program activities to other longer-term structures for participation in community development, such as the local and national Action Plans developed by WIMAP and the WIMAP Small Grants Program, thereby providing a sustainable institutional basis and funding for ongoing support. This proposal has already been endorsed by Government counterparts in the Mineral Resources Authority (MRA), the agency leading coordination of Action Plan implementation; 3) focus on providing support under the business development component that can be applied to increase the income and assets of beneficiaries e.g. through the development of small business ventures that will boost household level sustainability. IFC in PNG is working with the Bank of South Pacific to increase micro-credit availability, and the task team is in discussions about the possibilities for longer term linkages to this and other initiatives; 4) establish a strong monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that the experiences of implementing the program are captured and used to adjust/improve the program in a timely, constructive manner.

4. CONSULTATION WITH JAPANESE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

4.1 Name of Representative	Mr. Hiroharu Iwasaki, Ambassador of Japan to Papua New Guinea	Date of Meeting	20 November 2011
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4.2 Summary of Consultation:

The Ambassador expressed interest in and enthusiasm for the new proposal. He was particularly pleased to hear of the successful results of the previous JSDF funded project in PNG, and praised the project for its efforts in securing a high level of visibility for Japan.

4.3 Potential Collaboration:

Mr. Iwasaki offered his full support to the project team in endorsing this proposal.

4.4 Name of Representative	Mr. Takashi Tsuji, Resident Representative, JICA in Papua New Guinea	Date of Meeting	20 November 2011
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4.5 Summary of Consultation:
Mr. Tsuji was interested to hear of the previous JSDF work and to learn about this proposal. He explained that JICA's strategic partnership with the GoPNG is based around infrastructure development, particularly roads, so the social sector efforts supported to the JSDF would be highly complimentary. He encouraged the project team to keep him abreast of further developments as the proposal progresses.
4.6 Potential Collaboration
Mr. Tsuji offered his full support and also mentioned the possibility of contributing a JICA volunteer to the proposed project, with the caveat that this person would have to be male and based outside of Port Moresby for security reasons.

5. JAPANESE VISIBILITY	
5.1 Confirm that a grant signing ceremony will take place in the recipient country, including representatives from the Embassy of Japan, and that a press release would be issued in local newspapers	Confirmed
5.2 Confirm that the Embassy of Japan in the recipient country will be invited to participate in field visits and project events, and will receive copies of progress review mission reports	Confirmed
5.3 Describe the measures, other than the above, to be taken to ensure the visibility of Japan's contribution :	
The project will include a knowledge dissemination conference, to which beneficiaries and the Japanese representatives in PNG will be invited to attend. This will be an opportunity for the Japan to directly hear from the beneficiaries and for beneficiaries to thank them for their contribution.	

6. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF GRANT COMPONENTS

6.1 Business development training to increase economic empowerment of vulnerable women and the poorest families in mining and petroleum areas	\$ 600,000
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There will be three activities under this component:

i) Beneficiary identification and needs assessment:

This phase is expected to last 2 months to complete in all project locations. The project targets women and the poorest families who live in mining and petroleum villages. The training will be open to all women in these areas, given the high level of vulnerability experienced by women and the prevalence of gender-based discrimination. However there will be a particular focus on i) women headed households and ii) women who live in households where nobody is earning an income and iii) women who previously received training under the last JSDF project. As per the lessons learned from this project, a small number of spaces will be open to men who are not working as part of a comprehensive family-based approach to livelihood development. CMP will begin by working with local authorities, company gender officers and women's associations to raise awareness about the project and its target audience. Applicants for the project will be invited to nominate themselves to CMP, who will identify priority beneficiaries as per the vulnerability criteria through participatory social mapping. Training in each location will be designed according to a detailed Needs Assessment of each of the 15 village sites where the project is implemented. The CMP will sub-contract the services of specialist local training providers to work with beneficiaries and deliver the required trainings. Additionally, CMP will coordinate closely with local Government representatives, mining/oil company representatives, and other donor representatives in each village on i) targeting suitable beneficiaries through participatory social mapping ii) identifying market opportunities for local procurement of goods and services (e.g. agricultural products, small food items) to be provided to the company either directly or through contractors, and iii) identifying sources of micro-credit for small enterprise start up. (The program will not seek to provide credit directly to women, as other agencies are already offering this service; the program will rather act as a facilitator, linking beneficiaries with credit sources in their locality and ensuring a fair rate of interest and terms of repayment are secured.)

ii) Basic literacy and numeracy training:

In all locations, training will begin with 6 months of basic literacy and numeracy. Illiteracy levels for women are around 98% in most areas of PNG, and only a little lower for men in rural areas. This training will be carried out by specialist sub-contractors and managed by CMP, taking full advantage of lessons learned and expertise of other 'second-chance' education providers who have worked in other areas of the country before.

iii) Micro-business development support:

The content and focus of subsequent skills, marketing and financial literacy training will depend on the results of each needs assessment and the market niches identified in each village. Based on a preliminary analysis, it is expected that livelihood niches will include (but not be limited to) introduction of agricultural and cash cropping practice and development of small business and cottage industries, such as supply of bulk order agricultural products such as potatoes and tomatoes; home production of peanut butter, production of baked goods; catering for special community occasions; sewing and mending of company uniforms and office curtains; and sale of cut flowers and flower arrangements. This second phase is expected to last another 4 months, and will include training in opening and operating bank accounts and simple money management including budgeting and savings plans for households, as well as communications and networking, leadership

<p>and management skills. One year from beginning the literacy training, it is envisaged that beneficiaries of this component will be ready to begin selling their products for local consumption or directly to the mine/other commercial buyers.</p>	
<p>Outputs:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment report • 1000 beneficiaries receive training to set up household income generating activities in 15 mining and petroleum villages • 1000 beneficiaries receive a 6-month literacy and numeracy training
<p>6.2 Community-based advocacy and awareness initiative on gender based violence</p>	
	<p>\$ 450,000</p>
<p>This component will include activities focused on community based education and outreach to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) in mining and petroleum areas, the first time ever that this very serious development issue has been tackled programmatically in these communities. The entire GBV training program in each village will be conducted over the course of 6 months. It includes the following activities:</p> <p>i) Beneficiary needs assessment and stakeholder consultation (2 months): The precise nature of the activities in each location will be developed according to the existing level of knowledge/awareness, receptiveness and sensitivities of the local community with regard to GBV issues. It will be shaped in consultation with all stakeholders operating in the area (e.g. other donor agencies, church groups etc) to ensure that activities are complimentary to existing interventions and culturally appropriate.</p> <p>ii) Capacity building training of local women’s associations (2 months) Training of trainers will be conducted for local women’s associations with a view to equipping them to organize education and outreach targeting both men and women in their communities, adopting a rights-based approach. This will be conducted with a view to supporting the women’s associations to set up and lead local task forces composed of both men and women, to respond to GBV cases; an all-female training of trainers for providing voluntary counseling and first responder services will also be conducted for the association members and other interested village women.</p> <p>iii) Women-only self-defense (0.5 months) Women-only classes (which will also be open to adolescent girls) will be conducted in basic self-defense techniques, formation of self-help groups, and self-esteem building.</p> <p>iv) Male advocacy (1.5 months) The male advocacy activity will engage local men in order to educate them about the problems caused by violence against women and their role in protecting women in their households and in the community.</p>	
<p>Outputs:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment report • 15 gender based violence (GBV) trainings in 15 communities, reaching at least 1000 beneficiaries. • WIMAP local Action Plans are amended to incorporate an action strategy on GBV • 1000 men sensitized to decrease violence against women and protecting their household • 2000 women and adolescent girls instructed in basic self-defense to protect themselves
<p>6.3 Artisanal and Small Scale Mining gender needs assessment</p>	
	<p>\$150,000</p>
<p>This component contains 2 activities:</p> <p>i) Needs assessment:</p>	

This assessment will utilize participatory qualitative methods to identify gender-specific risks and benefits faced by women small-scale miners in PNG. The previous JSDF funded work on ASM worked mainly at the level of community, but did not address gender specific relations and did not focus on women. Its focus was more on building knowledge of better environmental management of ASM and organizing communities into associations. Building on this work, the current proposal seeks to understand how ASM contributes to the development and empowerment of women, and what contribution can be made to strengthen and facilitate the positive impacts of ASM for women. It will take approximately 2 months and will be run simultaneously with the needs assessments in other communities. CMP will sub-contract this assessment out to a local consultant (individual) with specialist expertise in gender and ASM issues. CMP will hire local level data collectors (enumerators) to assist the lead local consultant in carrying out the assessment.

ii) Action Plan for Gender and ASM:

Based on the assessment, the lead local consultant will develop an action plan to mitigate risks and increase benefits, in line with Government operational strategies for ASM. The results and recommendations of the assessment will be published and shared with both GoPNG and beneficiaries in a validation workshop in Port Moresby. The action plan used to inform the ASM activities under the existing Bank-funded Mining Sector TA project, with a view to providing operational recommendations to support women miners. The assessment will result in recommendations for targeting capacity building assistance for women ASMs; it is envisaged that they will then become additional beneficiaries of the project under other components – for example through participating in basic literacy training, business development, financial management and savings plans etc.

Outputs:

- Assessment report and action plan in gender and ASM completed and presented to Government partners for the Mining TA II project
- Successful completion of a capacity building and knowledge dissemination workshop
- 500 small scale female miners provided targeted capacity building assistance

6.4 Leadership and self-esteem building training for adolescent girls

\$450,000

This component will include the following 2 activities:

i) Self-esteem training

This activity will target adolescent girls in mining and petroleum communities, from age 12-14. It will employ experienced consultants to provide training in self-development, beginning with very basic self-esteem awareness education and building up to a leadership program. Training will be conducted over a 5-month period in each village by a specialized local firm hired by CMP. As part of ongoing leadership development, this activity will provide girls with the tools and resources to form their own associations, and will link these associations to existing local women’s associations to encourage mentoring and collaboration.

ii) Photography training

This activity will include providing the girls with disposable cameras and training on how to use them, and sending them out to document life in their communities. Their photos will be used as the basis of workshops where girls are encouraged to identify ways of participating in the development of their community. They will also be collated into an exhibition that will be held in Port Moresby and possibly other locations within the region. This training will be conducted over 1 month by a local specialist firm hired by CMP.

Outputs:

- 1000 adolescent girls trained in self-esteem and leadership in 15 villages

6.5 Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Knowledge Dissemination	\$420,000
<p>This component will cover three main activities:</p> <p>i) Daily management, oversight and implementation of all project activities by the CMP. The work of the implementing agency (the CMP) will include hiring appropriately qualified local staff or consultants to provide training in each location, organizing logistics for the needs assessments and trainings, visibility and communications, coordination with other relevant stakeholders and ongoing monitoring and site visits to ensure quality control.</p> <p>ii) Monitoring and Evaluation: The implementing agency will hire international consultants to conduct a baseline survey and a final impact evaluation in all locations. These consultants will design a robust M&E strategy, using the outcome indicators and progress targets agreed on in the project proposal as an overall guiding framework. Data collection on the finalized indicators during implementation will be the responsibility of the implementing agency. The implementing agency will hire specialized local trainers to design an appropriate participatory monitoring mechanism and introduce this to beneficiaries. Beneficiaries will then use this tool to evaluate implementation as it is ongoing and the implementing agency will make any corrections necessary in a timely fashion.</p> <p>iii) Knowledge dissemination: At the end of the program, the fourth Women in Mining and Petroleum Conference will be organized to bring together all relevant actors that participated in project design and implementations, beneficiaries with government, company and donor (Japanese) representatives to share lessons learned and identify ways of adapting/scaling up the most successful project components.</p>	
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust monitoring and evaluation framework developed for all project components • Participatory monitoring mechanism used for project beneficiaries to hold IA accountable and provide real-time feedback • All proposed trainings conducted on schedule and within budget, and according to agreed success indicators • Periodic Progress Reports submitted by CMP • Annual Independent Audit Report • Final Impact Evaluation Survey and Report • Conference held to disseminate lessons learned and a strategic plan going forward at the end of the project • Implementation Completion Report prepared by CMP

7. ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES

List all applicable eligible expenditures below in one or more categories as necessary. Eligible expenditures include consultant services (including audits), local training and workshops, small civil works, goods, sub-grants, and Bank incremental costs.

Category	Amount (US Dollars)	Percentage of Expenditures to be Financed	Percentage of Grant Total
Consultants	\$337,800.00	100	15%
Training	\$1,288,700.00	100	57%
Goods	\$235,000.00	100	10%
Operating Costs	\$208,500.00	100	9%
Total Grant to Recipient	\$2,070,000	100	
Bank Incremental Costs	\$180,000	100	8%
Total Grant Amount:	\$2,250,000	100	

OPERATIONAL RISKS ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Risk Category	Risk Rating	Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation
Project Beneficiaries and Stakeholders Risks	2	<p>i) Project benefits may be captured by non-targeted elites rather than reaching the most vulnerable in the communities</p> <p>ii) Beneficiaries may become subject to resentment and hostility from those in the local population who are not directly benefiting from the project (especially men in positions of authority)</p> <p>iii) There may be insufficient community support for the project, as it engages with issues that are culturally and politically sensitive in the context of conservative local traditions: gender relations, power balance within the household, control over income etc.</p>	<p>There is a high level of vulnerability among all women in resource rich communities in PNG, so the risk of elite capture is low. In order to avoid tensions, ensure community support and develop appropriate targeting, CMP will work through respected and established local channels (e.g. women’s associations, company liaison officers, village authorities, the church) to ensure that all community members learn about the opportunities of the program and understand the benefits it offers the whole community. Eligibility criteria will be explained and publicized (for example, priority will be given paid to female headed households, adolescent girls). Interested candidates will apply through a simple process and CMP will screen potential beneficiaries using a participatory social mapping technique to ensure transparency and that the most vulnerable women, girls and men are given the opportunity to participate. As per lessons learned during the last JSDF funded project, a small number of places will be reserved for men who are not working.</p>
Implementing Agency Risks	1	<p>i) With the extractives boom in PNG, companies are rushing to increase their social spending in communities. CMP may be challenged by a lack of available local training providers who can offer the quality and expertise required at a reasonable</p>	<p>This risk is judged to be low; the CMP has very good ties with training providers who have already signaled their interest in working on the project. The CMP manages a much larger annual budget than that of this project, and has a trained accounts and budget officer on staff who is familiar with the requirements for implementing Bank funded grants.</p>

		<p>cost.</p> <p>ii) The amount of this grant is larger than the previous JSDf funded project; the CMP may have insufficient capacity to manage and spend the funds according to the agreed schedule and in line with Bank standards.</p>	The CMP managed the previous JSDf project very successfully.
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Project Risks:

Design	4	This project is very innovative and a new area of work for the Bank in PNG. Some aspects of the program (for example the GBV component and the adolescent girls component) are also new for the CMP. There are therefore many unknowns: will the beneficiaries of the business development program be able to fairly access markets for their goods and services? Will the GBV component succeed in mobilizing men as advocates rather than antagonizing them? Etc.	The project is going to be risky; that is inevitably the nature of a pilot operation. However through extensive consultations with target beneficiaries, resource companies, local experts and community representatives, the project team has invested significant time and energy with all relevant stakeholders to try and minimize the likelihood of design flaws. Additionally, participatory monitoring of the project during implementation will provide beneficiaries with the opportunity to give real-time feedback, so appropriate adjustments can be made quickly and effectively.
Social and Environmental	1	Rated "1" as there is no "0" risk in the nomenclature of the ORAF. The project is not anticipated to pose any environmental risks, nor trigger any social safeguards.	N/A
JSDf Program and Donor	1	There may be a risk that the donor does not gain adequate visibility, or that the reputation of the JSDf program suffers if the project does not deliver on its anticipated objectives.	The task team has already consulted with the Japanese representatives in country, who have endorsed the proposed project and offered their full support. The previous JSDf project gained excellent visibility for Japan and arrangements to ensure this continues have been included in this proposal. The JSDf program manager has been very supportive

			<p>during the design phase, and was able to meet and advise the task team and implementing agency in PNG during a supervision mission in November 2011. Additionally, a GPN for the previous JSDF project has been prepared; the previous project was also featured in the March 2012 edition of JSDF's web seminar dialogue series hosted in Tokyo. Going forward, the task team will prioritize maintaining good communication channels and relations with both the JSDF program and the donor.</p>
<p>Delivery Quality</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The sustainability of the activities the project aims to set up may become an issue after JSDF funding finishes.</p>	<p>The project's component that emphasizes providing the tools and linkages that will enable beneficiaries to open micro-enterprises is an important step towards ensuring sustainability. The project will be implemented through local women's associations in order to build their capacity to continue supporting training activities after the project finishes. The project will be implemented with the cooperation and support of both companies and the Government. MRA has already committed resources through its small grants program, to offer a longer-term avenue of funding for vulnerable women targeted under the project to access.</p>

JSDF -- DETAILED COST TABLE

COUNTRY:	Papua New Guinea					
GRANT NAME:	Social and Economic Empowerment for Women in Mining and Petroleum Areas					
DATE:	April 13th 2012					
<u>Components & Activities</u>	<u>Expenditure Category</u>	<u>Procurement Method ^{1/}</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Label</u>	<u>Unit Cost (US\$)</u>	<u>Total Cost /a (US\$)</u>
COMPONENT 1: Business development training to increase economic empowerment of vulnerable women and the poorest families in mining and petroleum areas						
ACTIVITY A: Beneficiary identification and needs assessment						
Local facilitators (2 per community for 2 months (total=60))	CONS	IC	60	monthly fee per facilitator	100 \$	6,000.00
Stationery, materials, printing etc	GOODS	Shopping	15	communities	400 \$	6,000.00
Operating costs (internal travel and subsistence for implementing agency (CMP) staff and food for local facilitators)	OCS	OTH	15	communities	1200 \$	18,000.00
Subtotal Activity 1.A:						\$ 30,000.00
ACTIVITY B: Basic literacy and numeracy training						
Local specialised training firm (at a cost of \$2000 per month per community over 6 months)	TRG	CQS	6	month	30000 \$	180,000.00
Teaching materials	GOODS	Shopping	15	communities	2000 \$	30,000.00
Training (venue hire, catering, travel costs for participants. Estimated 67 participants in each community training session)	TRG	OTH	15	communities	6000 \$	90,000.00
Operating costs (Travel costs for 2 CMP supervising staff over the 6 months)	OCS	OTH	15	communities	1200 \$	18,000.00
Subtotal Activity 1.B						\$ 318,000.00
ACTIVITY C: Micro-business development support						
Local specialised training firm (at a cost of \$2000 per month per community over 4 months)	TRG	CQS	4	month	30000 \$	120,000.00
Teaching materials	GOODS	Shopping	15	communities	2200 \$	33,000.00
Training (venue hire, catering, travel costs for participants. Estimated 67 participants in each community training session)	TRG	OTH	15	communities	5600 \$	84,000.00
Operating costs (Travel costs for 2 CMP supervising staff over the 4 months)	OCS	OTH	15	communiies	1000 \$	15,000.00
Subtotal Activity 1.C						\$ 252,000.00
TOTAL COMPONENT 1						\$ 600,000.00

COMPONENT 2: Community-based advocacy and awareness initiative on gender based violence

COMPONENT 2: Community-based advocacy and awareness initiative on gender based violence						
ACTIVITY A: Beneficiary needs assessment and stakeholder consultation:						
Local facilitators (based on 1-2 facilitators per community working for 2 months at \$100 per month)	CONS	IC	40	monthly fee per facilitator	100	\$ 4,000.00
Stationery, materials, printing etc	GOODS	Shopping	15	communities	500	\$ 7,500.00
Operating costs (Travel for 2-3 CMP supervising staff over the 2 months)	OCS	OTH	15	communities	1100	\$ 16,500.00
Subtotal Activity 2.A:						\$ 28,000.00
ACTIVITY B: Capacity building training of local women's associations						
Local specialised training firm	TRG	CQS	2	month	29500	\$ 59,000.00
Teaching materials	GOODS	Shopping	15	communities	2000	\$ 30,000.00
Training (venue hire, catering, travel costs for participants. Estimated 67 participants in each community training session)	TRG	OTH	15	communities	5000	\$ 75,000.00
Operating costs (Travel for 2-3 CMP supervising staff over the 2 months)	OCS	OTH	15	communities	1800	\$ 27,000.00
Subtotal Activity 2.B						\$ 191,000.00
ACTIVITY C: Women-only self-defense						
Local specialised training firm	TRG	CQS	30	days	550	\$ 16,500.00
Teaching materials	GOODS	Shopping	15	communities	900	\$ 13,500.00
Training (venue hire, catering, travel costs for participants. Estimated 134 participants in each community training session)	TRG	OTH	15	communities	5000	\$ 75,000.00
Operating costs - (Travel for 2 CMP supervising staff over the 2 months)	OCS	OTH	15	communities	1000	\$ 15,000.00
Subtotal Activity 2.C						\$ 120,000.00
ACTIVITY D: Male advocacy						
Local specialised training firm	TRG	CQS	3	month	10000	\$ 30,000.00
Teaching materials	GOODS	Shopping	15	communities	400	\$ 6,000.00
Training (venue hire, catering, travel costs for participants. Estimated 67 participants in each community training session)	TRG	OTH	15	communities	4000	\$ 60,000.00
Operating costs - (Travel for 2 CMP supervising staff over the 2 months)	OCS	OTH	15	communities	1000	\$ 15,000.00
Subtotal Activity 2.D						\$ 111,000.00
TOTAL COMPONENT 2						\$ 450,000.00

COMPONENT 3: Artisanal and Small Scale Mining gender needs assessment

ACTIVITY A: Needs assessment

Local data collectors (1 per community for 4 months)	CONS	IC	60	monthly fee per collector	100	\$	6,000.00
Lead local consultant to design assessment	CONS	IC	4	month	3000	\$	12,000.00
Assessment materials	GOODS	Shopping	4	communities	250	\$	1,000.00
Training (venue hire, catering, travel costs for participants. Estimated 34 participants in each community training session)	TRG	OTH	4	month	3000	\$	12,000.00
Subtotal Activity 3.A:						\$	31,000.00

ACTIVITY B: Action Plan for Gender and ASM

Lead local consultant to analyze data and write action plan	CONS	IC	2	month	2000	\$	4,000.00
Publication	GOODS	Shopping	150	publications	200	\$	30,000.00
Dissemination workshop with beneficiaries and stakeholders (venue hire, travel costs/per diem/accommodation for participants, materials for event)	TRG	OTH	1	event	70000	\$	70,000.00
Operating costs (Travel and coordination costs for 2 CMP staff)	OCS	OTH	15	communities	1000	\$	15,000.00
Subtotal Activity 3.B						\$	119,000.00

TOTAL COMPONENT 3

\$ 150,000.00

COMPONENT 4: Leadership and self-esteem building training for adolescent girls

ACTIVITY A: Self-esteem training

Local specialist firm for training	TRG	CQS	5	month	30000	\$	150,000.00
Teaching materials	GOODS	Shopping	15	communities	2500	\$	37,500.00
Training (Venue hire, travel costs and food for participants. Estimated 67 participants per session)	TRG	OTH	15	communities	5000	\$	75,000.00
Operating costs (Travel for 2-3 supervising CMP staff)	OCS	OTH	15	communities	2100	\$	31,500.00
Subtotal Activity 4.A:						\$	294,000.00

ACTIVITY B: Photography training

Local specialist firm for training	TRG	IC	60	days	500	\$	30,000.00
Disposable camera equipment for girls (one camera per girl plus a few spares, at an approx unit cost of \$2.5 per camera)	GOODS	Shopping	15	communities	2700	\$	40,500.00
Training (Venue hire, travel costs and food for participants. Estimated 67 participants per session)	TRG	OTH	15	communities	3200	\$	48,000.00
Operating costs (3 CMP supervising staff travel costs)	OCS	OTH	15	communities	2500	\$	37,500.00
Subtotal Activity 4.B						\$	156,000.00

TOTAL COMPONENT 4

\$ 450,000.00

COMPONENT 5: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Knowledge Dissemination						
Activity A. Design of baseline and final evaluation surveys						
International M&E Expert	CONS	IC	40 days	500	\$	20,000.00
Subtotal Activity 5.A					\$	20,000.00
Activity B. Training for Participatory Monitoring by Beneficiaries						
Training and Mentoring Sessions by local consultant	CONS	IC	40 days	300	\$	12,000.00
Training (Venue hire, travel costs and food for participants. Estimated 18 participants per session)	TRG	OTH	15 communities	1500	\$	22,500.00
Subtotal Activity 5.B					\$	34,500.00
Activity C. Final Impact Evaluation						
Local consultant - evaluation specialist	CONS	IC	40 days	300	\$	12,000.00
Subtotal Activity 5.C					\$	12,000.00
Activity D. Staff costs for the Implementing Agency						
Project Manager	CONS	OTH	300 days	380	\$	114,000.00
Project assistant	CONS	OTH	300 days	250	\$	75,000.00
Project accountant	CONS	OTH	160 days	150	\$	24,000.00
Project Executive Director	CONS	OTH	40 days	700	\$	28,000.00
Subtotal Activity 5.D					\$	241,000.00
Activity E. Knowledge Dissemination						
JSDF closing conference	TRG	OTH	1 event	80000	\$	80,000.00
Adolescent girls photography exhibit	TRG	OTH	1 event	11700	\$	11,700.00
Subtotal Activity 5.E					\$	91,700.00
Activity F. Audits						
Independent local auditor	CONS	LCS	4 audits	5200	\$	20,800.00
Subtotal Activity 5.F					\$	20,800.00
TOTAL COMPONENT 5:					\$	420,000.00
TOTAL PROJECT COST (RECIPIENT GRANT)					\$	2,070,000.00
TOTAL BANK SUPERVISION GRANT					\$	180,000.00
PROPOSED TOTAL JAPAN GRANT					\$	2,250,000.00

SUMMARY BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY						
COMPONENT 1						
CONSULTANTS						\$ 6,000.00
TRAINING						\$ 474,000.00
GOODS						\$ 69,000.00
OPERATING COSTS						\$ 51,000.00
TOTAL COMPONENT 1:						\$ 600,000.00
COMPONENT 2						
CONSULTANTS						\$ 4,000.00
TRAINING						\$ 315,500.00
GOODS						\$ 57,000.00
OPERATING COSTS						\$ 73,500.00
TOTAL COMPONENT 2:						\$ 450,000.00
COMPONENT 3						
CONSULTANTS						\$ 22,000.00
TRAINING						\$ 82,000.00
GOODS						\$ 31,000.00
OPERATING COSTS						\$ 15,000.00
TOTAL COMPONENT 3:						\$ 150,000.00
COMPONENT 4						
CONSULTANTS						\$ -
TRAINING						\$ 303,000.00
GOODS						\$ 78,000.00
OPERATING COSTS						\$ 69,000.00
TOTAL COMPONENT 4:						\$ 450,000.00
COMPONENT 5						
CONSULTANTS						\$ 305,800.00
TRAINING						\$ 114,200.00
GOODS						\$ -
OPERATING COSTS						\$ -
TOTAL COMPONENT 5:						\$ 420,000.00
TOTAL PROJECT COST BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY						
CONSULTANTS						\$ 337,800.00
TRAINING						\$ 1,288,700.00
GOODS						\$ 235,000.00
OPERATING COSTS						\$ 208,500.00
TOTAL PROJECT COST BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY:						\$ 2,070,000.00
INCREMENTAL COSTS FOR WB						\$ 180,000.00
TOTAL GRANT						\$ 2,250,000.00
1/ PROCUREMENT METHODS						
ICB - International Competitive Bidding						
NCB - National Competitive Bidding						
SHOPPING						
QCBS - Quality and Cost-Based Selection						
QBS - Quality-Based Selection						
SS - Single Source Selection						
LCS - Lowest Cost Selection (Audits)						
CQS - Consultant Qualification Selection						
IC - Individual Consultant						