

Call for Project Proposals

2021



Introduction

One of the key objectives of the National ICT Policy is to ensure equitable access to Information and Communication Technology Services. The policy objective is founded on the premise that ICT is seen as necessary tool for economic growth and social development. The Universal Access Board within NICTA is mandated to give effect to this policy by identifying and developing projects aimed at bridging the telecommunications and ICT gap that limits the opportunities available to ordinary citizens.

Within this context, the National Information and Communications Technology Authority (NICTA) is inviting project proposals from interested stakeholders including the general public and ICT operators and service providers to propose projects consistent with the overarching goals within the ICT sector. Proposals that are accepted will be considered by the UAS Board for potential implementation in ~~2019~~. 2021

Scope of Proposals

All stakeholders including the general public, ICT operators and service providers are invited to submit project proposals for consideration and evaluation by the NICTA. The submitted proposals should seek to promote the long-term economic and social development of Papua New Guinea through projects that will among other things, encourage the development of ICT infrastructure and improve the availability of ICT services within the country including under-served communities and geographic areas.

Submission of Proposals

Proposals must be submitted in the proposed format in Attachment 1. Proposals can be submitted by hard copies or electronically to:

Acting Director UAS Secretariat
NICTA
PO Box 8227
Boroko 111
National Capital District
Email: uas@nicta.gov.pg

Deadline

The deadline for submission of proposals is **15 September 2020**. Late proposals will not be accepted.

Attachment 1: Project Proposal Submission Form

Section A

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|
| Title of Project | Integrated ILG, ICT and Ward Cooperative Development Initiative (ICWDI) | | |
| Location of Project | Laloki Ward 1, Vanapa-Brown LLG, Kairuku-Hiri District, Central Province | | |
| Name | Klasinovel Ltd | | |
| Address | POB 565, Waterfront, Konedobu, NCD 125 | | |
| Phone | 78232906 | Email | sophia@solipng.com |

Summary of Project

Enabled by the power of ICT, the community of Laloki Ward 1 and customary land owners of Laloki Ward 1 people together have improved livelihoods due to reliable, accessible and affordable education, and income generating opportunities in a shared community prosperity through a proposed pilot project concept called the *Integrated ICT, ILG, and Ward Cooperative Development Initiative* (ICWDI). ICWDI attempts to mitigate two identified societal challenges within Laloki Ward 1 and surrounding wards – community menacing due to a lack in educational opportunities and lack of effective customary land administration to help with ward development. This project proposal covers a period of 3 years to work on land mobilisation, social mapping, construction of a multipurpose Community ICT Learning Center (CIC), wireless broadband connectivity, digital literacy projects, and setting up of a community corporative business. Refer to *Section 3.0 Technical Aspects* on Page 7 for a detailed explanation on these items including a description of specific outputs. ICWDI direct beneficiaries from Laloki Ward 1 is an est. 1000 populace including staff of the Laloki Psychiatric Hospital. It is envisioned another 3000 – 5000 populace will be drawn to use the services provided under ICWDI from five surrounding wards starting at 1 Mile and extending out to Brown River. Refer to Section 2 Page 6 of the map that shows this coverage. The wards identified belong to the Vanapa-Brown LLG in the Kairuku-Hiri District of Central Province. The ICWDI has five outputs that will be delivered as five phases to address the two societal challenges – Phase 1: Aerial Mapping of ILG Boundaries and social mapping; Phase 2: Development of a Multipurpose Community Information and ICT Learning Center (CIC); Phase 3: Implementation of a Wireless Broadband Internet Service; Phase 4: Delivery of a 12-Month ICT Skills Training; and Phase 5: Establish and Operate a Community Cooperative Business. A program on raising awareness on violence against women and girls and ICT accessibility for people living with disability form a part of the community skills training program. A total forecasted budget of K3,290,335 spans three years with 57% allocated to year 1 and 27% and 16% in the second and third years respectively. This project cannot materialise without the NICTA UAS funding mechanism. Year 1 constitutes work on CIC construction, ICT equipment procurement, and equipment installation which are Phase 1, 2, and 3 outputs. Years 2 and 3 constitute community skills training and investment activities into building the Laloki Community Co-op. These are outputs of Phase 4 and 5. It is envisioned that by Year 4, the Co-op will have commenced operations and with income derived from its business activities including the CIC, be in a position to start covering its own operating expenses. For sustainability, the CIC and Co-op and internal income streams while the government services improvement program budgets including financial institutions and international development partners will be sought out for cofunding options as the need arises. Two percent of the budget is allocated for monitoring, evaluation and auditing. Refer to *Section 7.0 on Page 7* for a detail table of monitoring and evaluation. Challenges and best practices experienced during the project will be documented and shared to the Vanapa-Brown LLG and Kairuku-Hiri District. Project evaluations and auditing services will be sourced externally to present transparent use of UAS fund to integrate ICT into the socio-economic development of the CLO in working partnership with the Laloki Ward 1 community and improve livelihood for the community.

Section B

1.0 Objective and Outcomes of Proposed Project

Proposals must state the objectives of the project, its proposed outcomes taking into consideration the objectives of the Universal Access and Service Fund and national development goals from the perspective of ICTs.

Note: NICTA UAS Secretariat funding mechanism is crucial for ICWDI pilot project to materialise. Therefore, this proposal attempts to fulfill all UAS requirements in its capacity. Guidance from NICAT UAS Secretariat will be sought in areas where capacity is needed to deliver the proposed project particularly in of technicality for ICT connectivity.

Objective: To integrate Information Communication Technology (ICT) into the socio-economic construct of Laloki Ward 1 development priorities and the development needs of the customary land owners (CLO) of Laloki Ward 1 through a proposed pilot project concept called the Integrated ICT, ILG, and Ward Cooperative Development Initiative (ICWDI). This project proposal covers a period of 3 years to work on land mobilisation, social mapping, construction of a multipurpose Community ICT Learning Center (CIC), wireless broadband connectivity, digital literacy projects, and setting up of a community corporative business. Refer to *Section 3.0 Technical Aspects* on Page 7 for a detailed explanation on these items including a description of specific outputs.

Outcome: Enabled by the power of ICT, the community of Laloki Ward 1 and customary land owners of Laloki Ward 1 people together have improved livelihoods due to reliable, accessible and affordable education, and income generating opportunities in a shared community prosperity.

Background: The proposed ICWDI pilot project aims to use ICT to address two long standing societal challenges within Laloki Ward 1 in the Vanapa-Brown Local Level Government (LLG) in the Kairuku-Hiri District of Central Province, Papua New Guinea (PNG). The ILG has an estimated population range of 5,000 – 7,000 people. The challenges identified are: 1) community menacing predominantly caused by out-of-school children and youth, and 2) a lack of proper records for effective customary land administration and public service delivery at the ward level. Described herein are contributing factors identified within each development challenge.

Challenge #1) Community menacing due to a lack in educational opportunities. Given the lack of access to infrastructure such as school facilities, electricity and internet educational outcomes are lower for rural schools compared to urban schools. Alternative pathways like vocational education are limited as PNG continue to experience shortage of skilled technical workers against a rise in digital economy. In response to the rapid advancement in digital technology globally, the National Department of Education (NDoE) in the National Education Plan 2015-2019 (NEP 2015-2019) identified ICT as a tool to increase rural reach and teach 21 century workforce skills. Supporting this drive, the NDoE launched the *School of Excellence STEM Policy 2020* which rely heavily on ICT infrastructure and connectivity to address the digital lag in the country. For Laloki Ward 1, regardless of its proximity to the National Capital District (NCD), dose not have a primary,

secondary nor a vocational school within 6km of its immediate vicinity. The nearest primary school is in Sabusa Ward about an hours walk from Laloki Ward 1. Transportation is unreliable while trekking is unsafe for young children and girls. Most students travel into NCD for school at an average cost of K80 per fortnight per child on bus fare. This is money most families cannot afford when a majority of parents living in Laloki Wards 1 and surrounding wards do not hold formal employment. Most students from unemployed households do not attend school regularly and eventually drop out of school. These students often engage in unsafe practices such as drug use, underage drinking, vandalism, burglary, and teenage sex. In another case, another group of students are forced out of school because parents cannot afford their school fees even when one parent is working. Such students drop out in the hope of finding work to support their families but early marriage ensues, babies are born and the cycle of poverty continues.

Challenge #2) Lack of effective customary land administration. Several issues are being identified within this challenge. Illegal land acquisition, lack of a proper system of keeping land allocation records for land mobilisation purposes, hard to collect land fees due to conflicting records of lease agreements, and predatory land grabbing propositions by some land experts. It is observed that illegal land acquisition within the ward is a growing concern among a group of customary land owners (CLO). For land mobilisation purposes, the CLO group expressed a need for a survey of 5,000 hectares of customary land because of lack of proper records kept for all parcels of land under their incorporated land group (ILG). A proper recording system would facilitate sound infrastructure planning and implementation in line with the ward development priorities. Further, land fees are not effectively collected. various lease agreements have been entered into over time between without maintaining proper historical records of such agreements. This makes it difficult for CLOs from collecting correct land fees without causing reprisal from settlers. Meanwhile, any resurvey consultations undertaken in the past have highlighted a disappointing issue - predatory land grabbing propositions are disguised as barter in exchange for surveying fees once it is understood that land owners cannot afford exorbitant survey fees. These issues have kept the CLOs in a dilemma which disadvantages them from benefiting economically on their own land thus concomitantly slows down any progress in public service delivery for the Laloki Ward 1 community.

Section 2.0 overleaf describes how the ICWDI can potentially help to improve livelihoods for the community being settlers, Laloki Psychiatric Hospital employees and the local CLOs.

2.0 Benefits of Proposed Project

Proposals must include the beneficiaries of the project such as number of women, men youth, and organizations and how will they benefit whether it be social, economic, environmental benefits, employment, business opportunities.

The **ICWDI direct beneficiaries** number an est. 1,000 people of Laloki Ward 1 comprising staff of the Laloki Psychiatric Hospital and their families; settlers of various ethnic groups and the people of the CLOs of Laloki Ward 1.

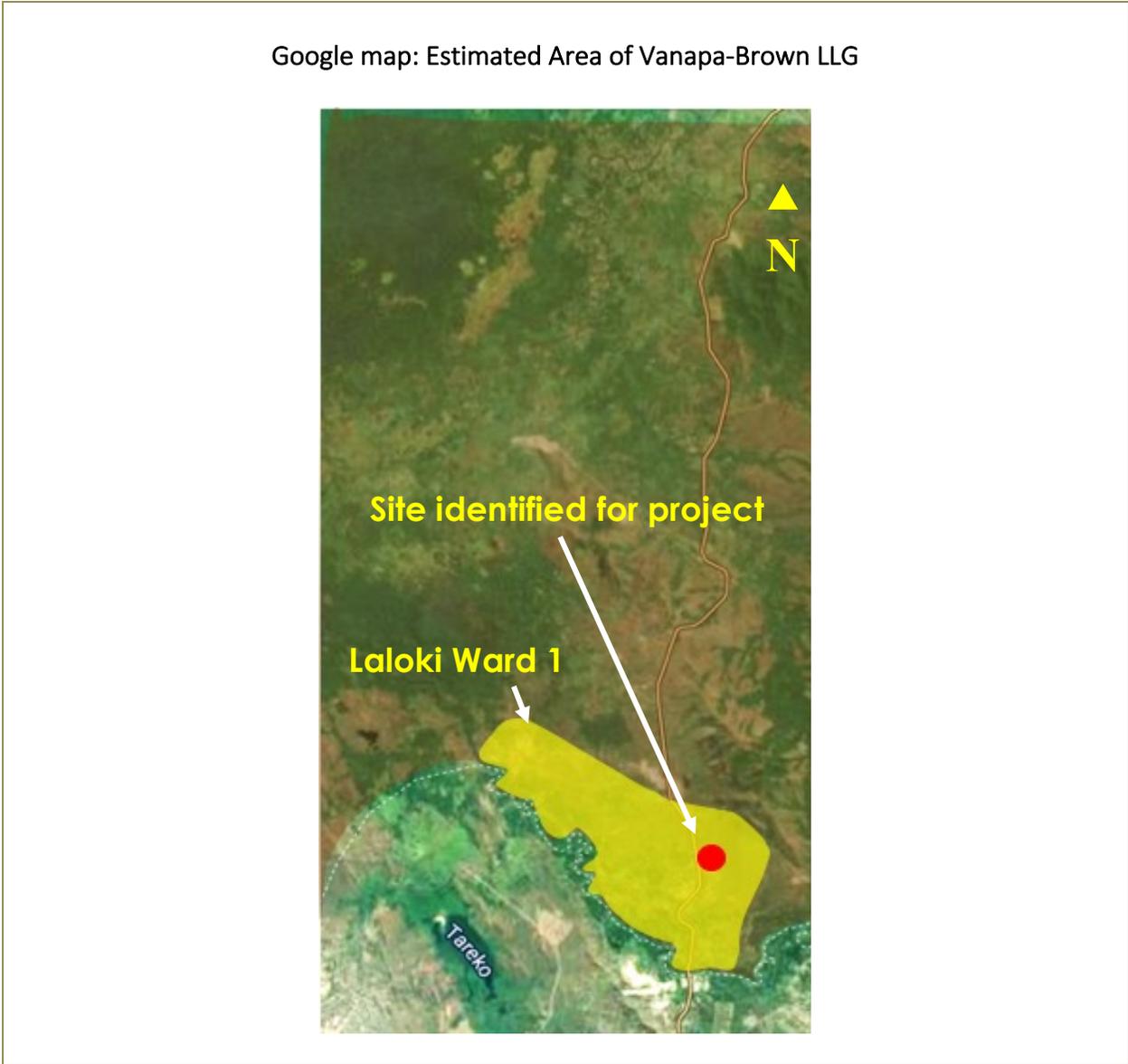
The **indirect beneficiaries** number an est. 3,000 – 5000 populace from potentially five neighbouring wards starting at 1 Mile (Laloki Ward 2, and 3) to the extent of Brown River. The wards identified form part of the Vanapa-Brown LLG in the Kairuku-Hiri District of Central Province.

Proposed Benefits: The concept of ICWDI was conceived from first-hand experience of living in Laloki Ward 1. ICWDI can potentially mitigate societal problems described in challenges #1 and #2 in *Section B 1.0*. To address *Challenge #1*, out-of-school children and youths will be engaged in ICT learning opportunities while unemployed parents and adults will be trained in income generating activities using ICT tools. Skills development for the workforce of the future described in NEP 2015-2019 and the STEM Policy 2020 for the Vanapa-Brown LLG will be pioneered at the ward level in Laloki Ward 1. To address *Challenge #2*, the CLOs will have a database of their 5,000 hectares of customary land for land mobilisation purposes so they participate fully in ward development plans. Laloki Ward 1 will also have an integrated database of the socio-economic make up of its community for effective ward planning and service delivery.

By design the benefits of ICWDI is anticipated to be multi-faceted within the socio-economic spectrum ranging from *education and literacy* - specifically accessible and equitable learning opportunities in functional literacy, digital literacy, vocational and STEM skills; *health and wellbeing* for families; awareness campaigns on *safety and respect for life* which encompasses violence prevention programs, mental illness, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, and communicable diseases among others; *economic and food security* such as income generation and job creation in a community owned business Co-op; *civic engagement and governance* which include community voice and leadership development in service of the people; *cultural vitality* that support and cultivate the creative space for culture, local artists and artisans; and importantly *infrastructure and connectivity*.

Programs will be coordinated from a central multipurpose ICT facility within Laloki Ward 1. This facility forms the core of the high-level budget outlined in *Section 4.0 Costs* on Page 8. To begin with ICWDI will service Laloki Ward 1 and eventually receive target groups from surrounding wards as the project becomes fully operational.

Map of ICWDI Anticipated Reach: The map below shows two shades. The darker yellow shade identifies a draft outline of Laloki Ward 1 and some portions of Laloki Ward 2 and Laloki Ward 3 that will have direct access to ICWDI. The paler shade show the extent of the population in sourrounding Wards that the ICWDI pilot project will potentially service. A suitable for the proposed ICWDI pilot project is indicated with the red dot below. This site is subject to the CLO’s consideration after mapping is complete. Refer to *Section 3.0 Technical Aspects* on Page 7 for a description of the proposed mapping activities.



The 5,000 hectares anticipated for aerial and social mapping identified in *Challenge #1* and *#2* on Page 3 and 4 covers Laloki Ward 1 and extends outside of Laloki Ward 1 boundaries in the north direction.

3.0 Technical Aspects

If the proposals include setting up of networks, technical specifications and schematic of the network must be provided. Any technical issues should also be highlighted.

It is worth noting that at this time in the development of the ICWDI pilot project proposal, any technical specifications and schematics of networks, internet connectivity and database development requires further deliberations. The ICWDI project team will consult the NICTA UAS Secretariat for technical guidance on certain outputs and or engage necessary technical specialists to complete this requirement upon a successful outcome and subsequent release of funding to this project submission. Budgetary line items for the CIC ICT equipment installation and wireless broadband connectivity are estimates derived from publicly available information similar in application.

Project Delivery: ICWDI is a three-year project with 5 outputs or results categorised into 5 phases as such:

- Phase 1: (a) Aerial Mapping of ILG Boundaries for land apportioning toward Laloki Ward 1 development plans and (b) social mapping;
- Phase 2: Development of a Multipurpose Community Information and ICT Learning Center (CIC) from apportioned ILG land;
- Phase 3: Implementation of a Wireless Broadband Internet Service for the CIC;
- Phase 4: Delivery of a 12-Month ICT Skills Training program using the CIC facility; and
- Phase 5: Establishment and Operation of a Community Cooperative Business

The *Timeline of Scheduled Outputs* presented on Page 8 guides the implementation the outputs.

Description of the Phases: **Phase 1:** Drones will be utilised to carry out aerial mapping of the ILG land while social mapping will utilise local youths and unemployed adults. Social mapping will include a baseline survey of the training needs of the ward community. This phase will take 3 months; **Phase 2** will see the construction of a multipurpose CIC facility for lifelong learning in functional literacy, vocational skills, and 21st century work-related skills for the community with emphasis on marginalised groups. The CIC facility will have an ICT learning Lab and internet café, a library and information hub, a print shop, a culture space, a training and conference room, a gym and recreational space, a ward office, a cooperative office, CIC support office, a cafeteria space, and bathroom facilities. CIC will be powered by renewable solar energy and waste management best practices. A wireless broadband network will be implemented in **Phase 3** to provide internet connectivity at the CIC and surrounding communities learn to access emails, online learning, market opportunities, and general research. This phase may involve securing a full ISP from NICTA that is customised to local demand; **Phase 4** sees the first community ICT skills training program launched. Courses will range from children's STEM learning which include learning code and program robots, computer literacy for out-of-school youths and unemployed adults, financial literacy and bookkeeping for youths and mama-papa market stalls, small business management and agricultural extension programs. An important component of the ICT skills training program is to prepare the community, Ward leadership, and local natives to start a community Co-op business together. This is implemented in **Phase 5**.

Each phase will see procurement, configuration, and installation of relevant ICT equipment and development of database modules per output. A website will be developed to promote CIC and Co-op activities, local content and local events. There will be an integrated ID system setup to access the CIC including the facility's online website portal. Capacity development of local personnel to administrator the entire ICT system is a priority. Personnel is needed to provide administrative oversight and technical support for the CIC and the Co-op users. The ICWD pilot project will provide employment for 5 dedicated

locals over 3 years. Employment is expected to continue beyond 3 years and increase as the Co-op becomes fully operational.

Timeline of Scheduled Outputs

| Months | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Phase 1 | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 2 | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 3 | | | | | | | | | | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | | | |
| M&E | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Key | █ | Mapping, construction, equipment, installation | | | | | | | | | | | █ | Training programs, Co-op development, ops and management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | █ | Monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | █ | Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | █ | Evaluation and Audit | | | | | | | | | | |

Phases 1, 2, and 3 are implemented successively one after another in the first 12 months of ICWDI while phases 4 and 5 are implemented in concurrence in the second 12 months. The *Timeline of Scheduled Outputs* shows intervals for monitoring and evaluation at various stages of the project. Importantly, it is envisioned that Phases 4 and 5 will continue to be delivered beyond the second year and gradually become self-sustaining by the end of the third year. Some cushion in funding is allocated to subsidies startup costs of the CIC and the community Co-op. Capital and operational expenses are categorised in the next section.

4.0 Cost

All proposals must include a project costing and high-level breakdown of the costs.

The proposed costs presented in the budgets are derived from publicly available information and attempts have been made to keep it as low as possible. However, as it is a first a project of this magnitude at a ward level in the Kairuku-Hiri District, some of the costs may be overstated or understated. A true figure of the project can only be ascertained after three years of the implementation of the pilot project.

The budget for the ICWDI provides for a 3-year pilot project. It is estimated at K3,290,335. The *Estimated Budget for Outputs for Year 1, 2, and 3* tabled on Page 9 presents the total of each output including a breakdown of their corresponding costs per year. Year 1 constitutes 57% of the total budget. Major costs are CIC construction and equipment sourcing followed by land and social mapping then establishment of a community Co-op. Internet connectivity and community skills training make up the remaining costs. Marketing activities make up 1% of the costs. It is a necessary cost to increase ICWDI revenue and help to ensure sustainability. Project management costs (12%) and incidental costs (4%) are factored into each project phase. Capital and operating expenses are classified and presented separately to give a sense of forecasted annual operating costs which may either be over or under stated here. Refer to capital and operating expenses in the *Estimated Budget for Activities for Year 1, 2, and 3* table on Page 9. Activities for outputs factored include: mapping, construction of CIC and Co-op; ICT equipment and wireless broadband, systems development; personnel development; community skills training; personnel remuneration; operations and maintenance; and monitoring and evaluations. It is envisioned that by year 4, the Co-op will

have been fully operational and with income derived from its business activities, it will be in a position to start covering its own operating expenses.

Estimated Budget for Outputs for Year 1, 2, and 3

Costs are in Kina

| Output | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Total | % |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| Phase 1. Land & Community Mapping | 291,161 | 99,171 | 84,282 | 474,614 | 14% |
| Phase 2. CIC Construction, Equipment | 1,382,280 | 239,780 | 239,780 | 1,861,840 | 57% |
| Phase 3. Internet Connectivity | 187,915 | 47,915 | 47,915 | 283,745 | 9% |
| Phase 4. Community Skills Training | - | 141,610 | 90,610 | 232,220 | 7% |
| Phase 5. Community Co-op | - | 322,458 | 115,458 | 437,916 | 13% |
| Total | 1,861,365 | 850,934 | 578,045 | 3,290,335 | 100% |

Estimated Budget for Activities for Year 1, 2, and 3

Costs are in Kina

| Activities | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Total | CAPEX | OPEX |
|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Conduct aerial and community Mapping | 291,161 | 99,171 | 84,282 | 474,614 | 291,161 | 183,453 |
| Construct CIC & CO-OP facilities (incl. Furniture & Fittings) | 862,405 | 172,481 | - | 1,034,885 | 1,034,885 | - |
| Configure and install ICT equipment and wireless broadband | 244,408 | 39,337 | - | 283,745 | 283,745 | - |
| Systems development (network, database, website ID System) | 66,942 | 53,619 | 7,437 | 127,997 | 127,997 | - |
| Build capacity of CIC personnel | 26,795 | 26,795 | 26,795 | 80,385 | - | 80,385 |
| Coordinate and conduct skills training programs for the community | - | 41,443 | 41,443 | 82,885 | - | 82,885 |
| Establish the Community Co-op | - | 48,443 | 48,443 | 96,885 | - | 96,885 |
| Employ and remunerate personnel | 159,128 | 159,128 | 159,128 | 477,385 | - | 477,385 |
| Operate, maintain ICT equip, facilities; provide admin support to ICT & Co-op | 183,808 | 183,808 | 183,808 | 551,423 | - | 551,423 |
| Conduct M&E and audits | 26,709 | 26,709 | 26,709 | 80,128 | - | 80,128 |
| Total | 1,861,356 | 850,934 | 578,045 | 3,290,335 | 1,737,789 | 1,552,546 |

The total forecasted costs for personnel and operation is estimated at K342,396 per year. For CIC and the Co-op to be profitable and to maintain staff and operations, any anticipated revenue or funding must be at least one and a half times greater than these two operating expenses. Therefore, marketing is earmarked as a major activity to promote the CIC and Co-op throughout the duration of the project.

5.0 Sustainability

Proposals must identify suitable ways in which the project can be sustained financially beyond the life of the project and whether or not it can be scaled up nationally.

The tables below lists activities that can generate funds to sustain ICWDI. This list is not exhaustive and opportunities can be explored as the project progresses. There are two potential funding streams to the ICWDI – internal and external. The CIC and the Co-op are two internal funding streams while the government, financial institutions and international development partners are categorised as external funding streams. It is anticipated that co-funding arrangements will be secured to cover operational costs under the ICWDI in the first five years of operations. Anticipated revenue figures require more time to process and so cannot be presented at this point in time. Only a projected percentage share of revenue by streams is indicated. But this needs to be reviewed further for verification and or have adjustments made.

Potential Internal Revenue Streams within ICWDI

% = Portion of forecasted revenue

| Laloki Community Co-op | CIC <i>(Community ICT Learning Center)</i> | Others |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated expenditure budget from the Community Co-op income activities such as mini mart, farmers market, craft market, poultry freezer products. Rental of Co-op facility for selling or hosting of events. Co-op membership fees and crowd funding. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental of CIC facilities for skills trainings, events, festivals, fundraisings. Course fees from CIC skills training programs Revenue from cafeteria. Revenue from Print Shop for services such as printing, photocopying, binding, typing Pay-as-you-go online access at Internet Café Wifi-hotspot billing system. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support services to the community such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bore water drilling - Waste management |
| 30% | 30% | 5% |

Potential External Funding Streams

% = Portion of forecasted revenue

| Government of PNG | | Financial Institutions | International Development Partners |
|--|--|---|--|
| Ward Administrative Stream | Government Departments and Authorities | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanapa-Brown LLG's Services Improvement Program (LLGS1342P) allocation (K500K/Year/LLG). Kairuku-Hiri District Development Authority's District Services Improvement Program prioritise projects through LLG (K10M/Year/District). Central Province's Provincial Services Improvement Program (K5M/Year/District). | Project specific funding opportunities can be sourced from various government departments for working capital only but not operational. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of National Planning and Monitoring Department of Commerce and Trade. Department of Agriculture Understanding the specific office to reach out to is a first step are three of the promising options. | National Development Bank for small and large rural loans for livelihood and income generating activities and working capital (<K10K – >K10K) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFAT, UNDP, World Bank, IMF are some of the donor organisations that have country programs that can be accessed via in-country government agency. NGOs such as Transparency International and Care International build local capacity of Ward |
| 2.5% | 12.5% | 10% | 10% |

6.0 Cross-cutting Issues

If necessary, proposals should also include issues relating to addressing environmental aspects or issues on addressing the needs of minority groups such as gender equity, people with disabilities.

CIC will be a hub to raise awareness surrounding societal issues. Gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS, mental health issues, people living with disability, women empowerment, and men and boys violence prevention programs are few of the many topics that will be conducted.

In the wake of increased violence against women in the country, one specific program that has been considered and will be a formative advocacy program is the **Girl Shine** Program. *Girls Shine* raises awareness among adolescent girls on violence against women and girls. Adolescent girls are among the most marginalised within vulnerable populations and communities. In the *Girl Shine* program adolescence girls between the ages of 10 and 19 are educated on sexual and gender-based violence and how and where they can seek help or help another victim. It is a 14-week program developed by International Rescue Committee. Girl Shine can be delivered twice in the course of the year at the CIC.

Another important component often overlooked is the access to ICT for persons living with disability. Part of ICWDI is to make the internet easily accessible to these group of *special needs* in the community. The CIC facility will be designed to accommodate people with special needs so they can participate fully in their personal development.

7.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

Proposals should clearly show how the project can be monitored and evaluated over a 12 -month period. The proposals should clearly provide measurable indicators to assess the impact of the project.

Monitoring and evaluation(M&E) is to be conducted at regular designated intervals as indicated in the table *Timeline of Scheduled Outputs* on Page 9. Monitoring and evaluation spans 3 years which includes the desired 12-month assessment required by NICTA UAS Secretariat. It further shows months 4, 10, 13, 25, and 37 as designated evaluation months. Auditing of books and project will be conducted annually. Project evaluation and auditing services will be sourced externally to maintain transparency of the project and ensure ICWDI funds are spent appropriately to achieve an improved socio-economic development of Laloki Ward 1 and the land owners.

Sources of information for evaluation and audit purposes include procurements records, receipts, asset listing, printed maps, business registration and tax certificates, meeting minutes, employment records, student employment registers, progressive reports, database application, ID cards, record of internal and external training providers, photos of facilities. Refer to *Schedule of Reports* on Pages 13 and 14 for more information.

Challenges and best practices adopted to execute ICWDI as well as those learned throughout the project will be documented and shared with the Vanapa-Brown LLG and the Kairuku-Hiri District Development Authority. The *Schedule of Reports* that shows the anticipated results and indicators to be measured. The indicators are not conclusive and may be improved in the event that aspects of ICWDP pilot project gets modified during the life its execution.

Schedule of Reports

| Result | | Indicator | Sources of Information | Assessment |
|-----------------|--|---|---|-------------------|
| Outcome: | Enabled by the power of ICT, the community of Laloki Ward 1 and CLO people together have improved livelihoods due to reliable, accessible and affordable education and income generating opportunities in a shared community prosperity. | Participation of out-of-school children gain livelihood skills in ICT, income generating activities, and participate in local employment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment and support of CLO ILG Chairman, Clan Chief and the Ward Councilor in an MOU with the ICWDI pilot project implementer including participation of Laloki Ward 1 community and neighbouring wards in ICWDI. • Student enrollment register. • Annual progressive M&E reports. | Months 13, 25, 37 |
| Output 1 | Aerial Mapping of ILG Boundaries for land mobilisation toward Laloki Ward 1 development plans and community needs assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerial mapping completed, images captured processed. • Social mapping for community needs assessment survey completed and data analysed and a report is presented to key stakeholders. • ILG Customary land administration database and a social mapping database completed and successfully implemented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps for the CLO and Laloki Ward 1 produced. • Survey forms of social mapping. • ILG Database. • Phase 1 progressive M&E report. | Month 4 |
| Output 2 | Development of a Multipurpose Community Information and ICT Learning Center (CIC) from apportioned ILG land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction is completed for a multipurpose CIC facility. • CIC is fully furnished, and all ICT equipment configured and successfully installed. • CIC Facility and Asset Management database module is completed and successfully implemented. • Number of support staff recruited, inducted and commenced employment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Images of completed CIC facility • Procurement records, receipts, books. • List of furniture and fixtures, equipment. • Asset Management database. • Employment & payroll record of staff. • Phase 2 progressive M&E reports. | Month 10 |
| Output 3 | Implementation of a Wireless Broadband Internet Service for CIC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction completed for a wireless broadband internet service specification. • Wireless broadband equipment successfully configured and implanted in the CIC. • CIC Billing database module, website and ID system is completed and successfully implemented. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Images of completed broadband and server room. • Procurement records, receipts, books. • Asset Management database. • Employment record of staff. • Phase 3 progressive M&E report. | Month 13 |

| Result | | Indicator | Sources of Information | Assessment |
|-----------------|---|--|--|-------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of support staff recruited, inducted and commenced employment and trained on administering the network. | | |
| Output 4 | Delivery of a 12-Month ICT Skills Training program using CIC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIC Training and Scheduling database module is completed and successfully implemented; and ID system working. Number members registered and paid membership fees. Number of children, out-of-school youths, unemployed adults, special needs, women and girls from Laloki Ward 1; and neighbouring wards completed one skills training. Number of users accessing Internet Café, Print Shop; and number rentals of CIC facilities. Number of users accessing CIC on daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly basis. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-house training curriculum. Facility membership register Student enrollment register. List of external training providers. List of students awarded completion certificate. List of internet café, print shop, and rental users. Monthly, quarterly and annual reports. Sign-in record book of facility users. Training and schedule database Employment record of staff. Phase 4 progressive M&E reports. | Months 19, 25, 37 |
| Output 5 | Establish and Operate a Community Co-op Business having CIC as an income stream | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-op database module is completed and successfully implemented; and ID system working. Number of Ward community leaders including ILG clan leaders participated in Co-op capacity building training. Number of Co-op members registered and paid membership fees. Laloki Community Co-op is registered and operational. The Co-op generated adequate revenue to cover support staff and operational expenses in the first year of business. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement records, receipts, books. List of furniture and fixtures, equipment. Image of Co-op facility. Co-op database. List of ID Cards issued. List of Co-op shareholders. List of Co-op memberships particulars. Student enrollment register. IPA & IRC certificates. Bank account statement list of signatories Meeting minutes of Co-op. Sales records. Employment record of staff. Phase 5 progressive M&E reports. | Months 19, 25, 37 |

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