



# He Oranga Taurikura A Thriving Life

First Year Report: July 2021 – December 2022



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## ACRONYMS

CANZ- Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand	HAFOTI- Hamahon Feto Timor	PfID- Partnerships for International Development (earlier MFAT funding scheme)
CBCPNGSI- Catholic Bishops Conference of Papua New Guinea & Solomon Islands	ICDPA- In-Country Delivery Partner Agreement	PNG- Papua New Guinea
CLT- Community Land Titling	IHDA- Integral Human Development Approach	SEEP- Social Empowerment and Education Program (Fiji)
CPNG- Caritas Papua New Guinea	MEL- Monitoring Evaluation and Learning	RMT - Results Management Table
DPA- Development Partnership in Action	MERL- Monitoring Evaluation Research and Learning	SIVRTC- Solomon Islands Association of Vocational Rural Training Centres
DRPD- Disaster Response Partnership	MFAT- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand)	SIBC- Solomon Islands Broadcasting Cooperation
DRR- Disaster Risk Reduction	NRM- Natural Resource Management	VCO- virgin coconut oil

*This report has been prepared by Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand staff in association with the nine implementing partners for He Oranga Taurikura.*

*Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand is the New Zealand Catholic Bishops' agency for justice, peace and development. We are part of the Caritas Internationalis confederation of 160 Catholic aid, development and social justice agencies worldwide.*

*28 February 2023*



# 1. Executive Summary

He Oranga Taurikura – A Thriving Life is a 5-year partnership (July 2021 – June 2026) between Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand (CANZ) and the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (MFAT). It supports thriving lives through nine partnerships in seven countries. Underlying the Programme is the whakataukī:

*“Nā to rourou, nā taku rourou, ka ora ai te iwi –  
With your fruit basket and my fruit basket, our  
people shall thrive.”*

The overarching goal is: **“Through CANZ accompaniment of local partners, communities in the Pacific, Cambodia and Timor Leste will be more resilient and healthier, resulting in thriving lives.”**

Most of the development and design of He Oranga Taurikura, and the first year of implementation, happened under the COVID emergency. With resumption of international travel, CANZ visited all partners in-person in 2022.

Programme designs were approved for the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Cambodia, Timor-Leste in April 2021; and for Tonga, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea in June 2022. In-Country Delivery Partner Agreements (ICDPAs) have been signed with all partners except Caritas Fiji and Caritas Tonga. Social Empowerment and Education Program (SEEP) in Fiji completed its Programme in December 2021.

A defining feature of He Oranga Taurikura is the development of culturally appropriate and contextually relevant indicators. This process has been well received by partners and CANZ staff, and is informing our Results Management Tables. Workshops on Monitoring Evaluation Research and Learning (MERL) with CANZ staff present were held in Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste. Development Partnership in Action (DPA) has a new MERL officer under He Oranga Taurikura. In-country visits in the latter part of 2022 confirmed budgets and workplans for partners.

Partners proved highly adaptable during travel and activity restrictions as a result of the COVID crisis and other unforeseen events (such as the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha’apai (HTHH) eruption and tsunami in Tonga). Trainings in **Solomon Islands** have been adapted for attendance by a range of staff. The **Kiribati** project team is reviewing costs for outer islands training, following

higher than anticipated costs from the design phase. New Programme activities by DPA in Cambodia include innovations around mushroom farming, indigenous (non-food) forest products, and traditional music and dance. In **Timor-Leste**, increased Secretariat capacity is helping deal with the rapid growth of the organisation in recent years.

Progress towards **Outcome 1 – Improved Food and Water Security and Healthy Lifestyles** has been encouraging with all partners. In **Cambodia**, DPA field teams maintained activities according to workplans, engaging with 3,000-3,500 direct and 15,000 indirect participants for Outcomes 1 and 2. In **Fiji**, by June 2022, Tutu Rural Training Centre (RTC) was able to supply about 50,000 vegetable and fruit seedlings and cuttings extra to its usual output. Tutu has expanded its Women in Agriculture programme and provided an expanded women’s arts/crafts livelihoods centre for traditional arts and crafts. In **Kiribati**, a refresher course for 46 health champions was held and healthy eating and lifestyles presentations took place in schools. In **Papua New Guinea**, Caritas PNG is planning for sustainability of accessible water infrastructure and food security. Flooding, potential volcanic activity and safety risks are being considered prior to procurement or construction, through CPNG’s disaster management role.

**Outcome 2 – Strengthened Climate and Disaster-Prepared Households and Livelihoods** has seen significant progress towards workplans. In **Cambodia**, DPA conducted trainings in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), agriculture, leadership and financial literacy, and began investigating cacao production with target farmer associations. In **Fiji**, the Tutu RTC agreed for the Fiji i-Taukei Trust to form farmer associations among former Tutu students, enhancing graduates’ purchasing power and ability to negotiate produce sale pricing. In the **Solomon Islands**, a Supervisor briefing and four training courses were implemented, provided by local trainers. Hamahon Feto Timor (HAFOTI), in **Timor-Leste** obtained a vehicle for travel to workshop locations, delivery of products and equipment, and monitoring of HAFOTI groups and production centres in the provinces. HAFOTI also secured a Timorese government contract for supplying more than 14,000 jars of virgin coconut oil to supermarkets.

In regard to **Outcome 3 – Local Partners are more effective at implementing agreed programme objectives and scaling up**, DPA in Cambodia has repeatedly demonstrated high capability to changing contexts to progress agreed outcomes. It has robust systems and well-proven methods and approaches and considerable networks across Cambodia. The SIAVRTC Board in Solomon Islands, reviewed a contract for management and leadership training opted for local providers to reduce costs and increase the localisation of the programme. Local leadership in many of the seven districts where HAFOTI operates in Timor-Leste is of high capacity and capability with participation in local networks and opportunities for further professional development and training. HAFOTI centres in Oecusse and Bacau are increasing membership and introducing innovations to increase coconut oil production efficiency and enhance land usage for fresh produce and local food security.

Related to **Outcome 4 – Strong Community Voice and Influence in Decisions that Impact Their Lives**, DPA in **Cambodia** allowed withdrawal from Community Land Titling (CLT) activities for villages that do not wish to continue it. In **Timor-Leste**, HAFOTI developed the largest new member programme for many years in Viqueque District in March 2022: 180 new members across eight groups.

Regarding **Outcome 5 – Increased Public Engagement and Support**, two He Oranga Taurikura appeals were run in June 2021 and 2022, contributing towards this outcome. CANZ promoted the Programme and partners through our website, regular newsletters, educational material, parish visits, direct donor engagement events and social media updates. CANZ has provided support and input to implementing partners to develop their own ability to collect and share promotional material. Our experience of developing local indicators was shared with development practitioners and academics at the DevNet conference in Auckland.

Programme expenditure is on track, the difference between the budgeted amount and the actual expenditure is due to the budget being for a 12-month period and the actuals are for the full 18-month period. Some reasonable extra expenses have been incurred in the setting up phase. Necessary adjustments have been made in the reforecasts for the remaining years.

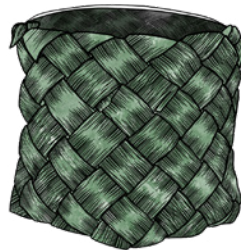
All partners have made good progress towards their work plans, with the exception of Caritas Tonga and Fiji who have agreed to delay implementation. Across all partners we have seen increases in capacity with many taking on more staff during this period and rapidly developing greater planning and reporting capability.



Figure 1 : Members of the Caritas Oceania network strategising for the future at the Caritas Oceania Forum in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, October 2022. Left to right: Dan Skehan (Caritas Australia), Tara McCaw (Catholic Relief Services (CRS)), Charlotte Vada (Caritas PNG), Malialosa Tapueluelu (Caritas Tonga), Cardinal Soane Patita Paini Mafi of Tonga (President of Caritas Oceania).

## 2. Introduction

‘He Oranga Taurikura – A Thriving Life’ is a 5-year partnership between Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand (CANZ) and the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (MFAT) to support thriving lives in seven countries in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. This partnership itself depends upon a web of relationships CANZ has with nine partners across these seven countries. He Oranga Taurikura (or ‘the Programme’) grew out of earlier programmes and cooperation with these partners in development, humanitarian relief, and advocacy. They have provided many valuable stories and insights for our education and communication materials. The programme was developed through intensive discussions with our in-country partners and with MFAT, as well as deep analysis and reflection, over a two-year period before the Negotiated Partnership was finalised. It continues to adapt and grow in the complex and changing circumstances of the world in 2023.



**“Na tō rourou, Na tāku rourou, ka ora ai te iwi.”**

**“With my fruit basket and your fruit basket, our people shall thrive.”**

*He Oranga Taurikura means ‘A Thriving Life’. ‘Oranga’ is the Māori word for life, but the word encapsulates more than just human life, including the life of a community, an environment or an individual. ‘Taurikura’ has multiple translations but thrive and flourish are the most commonly used.*

*The theme of the fruit basket heavily resonates with communities in the Pacific. The act of sharing ‘fruit’ with one another has become an unsaid expectation. When a foreign presence is making itself known, communities can be hesitant to share these fruits. For a community, environment or individual to thrive, a holistic and collective effort is needed. Simply giving communities the means to ‘survive’ is not enough. The goal should be to work with a community until they are able to be resilient and self-sufficient, and therefore truly thrive.*

*The fruit within the basket is often referred to most when using this whakataukī, while the element of the basket is left out. Weaving has been an integral part of culture in the Pacific, it is a practice that has been preserved for many generations. In this whakataukī, the basket represents the underlying values that make us, the individual, family, community, charity, or organisation. Everyone has played a part in weaving their own baskets, so have their ancestors, whanau, friends, colleagues, managers, directors, and board members. The next phase of the relationship is to learn how others weaved their own baskets, and what makes their basket unique. When all parties can learn that, with the blessings of both sides, they are able to implement each other’s methods to reshape their own foundational values. That is the most important ‘fruit’ of any relationship, reshaping yourself with what you have learnt from others.*

**Te Po Hohua**

**Ngāi Tūhoe**



### 3. Introducing our Implementing Partners

He Oranga Taurikura **Cambodia** prioritises the wellbeing, productive livelihoods and climate-resilient, sustainable land use of rural indigenous Khmer Loeu people living in communes bordering Vietnam Laos and Thailand. In partnership with Phnom Penh-based, Buddhist NGO **Development and Partnership in Action** (DPA), the Programme approaches and activities, reflect shared core values of Catholic social teaching (CST). Key outcomes of the Programme in Cambodia are for indigenous communities to gain uninhibited use of their customary lands, become debt free (from high interest micro-finance institutions) and to be food secure through natural resource management (NRM) and climate resilient agriculture.

He Oranga Taurikura **Fiji** is providing enhanced health and wellbeing, and stronger, more diverse and climate-resilient livelihoods through three complementary CANZ partners in Fiji: the **Tutu Rural Training Centre** (Tutu) on Taveuni Island, the **Social Empowerment and Education Programme** (SEEP) and **Caritas Fiji**, both based in Suva.

CANZ support SEEP in their distinctive approach to blending advocacy, activism, media and messaging to support the enhanced well-being of marginalised communities. Support for Caritas Fiji will focus-on enhancing DRR programmes (Figure 2). With Tutu RTC, the Programme builds on Tutu's track record as a passionate provider of holistic, agriculture-based non-formal education.

He Oranga Taurikura **Kiribati**, through implementing partner **Teitoiningaina** (the Diocese of Tarawa and Nauru's Catholic Women's Association), is improving food security and healthy lifestyles, strengthening households for climate change and disaster preparedness, and increasing civil society capability and effectiveness. Teitoiningaina has provided training and support to Catholic women across Kiribati for over 40 years, and has partnered with CANZ for over 10 years. They are a trusted health communicator for Kiribati's Public Health Department, with which Teitoiningaina works closely through He Oranga Taurikura.



Figure 2: Caritas Fiji assessment team and food relief efforts after Cyclone Yasa in December 2020. Caritas Fiji is focusing on disaster risk reduction through He Oranga Taurikura. Photos: Caritas Fiji.



He Oranga Taurikura **Papua New Guinea** (PNG), led by our partner **Caritas Papua New Guinea** (CPNG), will implement local-level training focused on increasing knowledge and awareness in DRR preparedness, and food and water security. This will enable households and communities to respond more strongly with more resilience, and adapt more effectively, to unexpected or extreme future events. CANZ has worked in PNG for more than 20 years through CPNG and wider Catholic Church network – in a country where over 90% of the population is Christian and 26% Catholic. Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand (CANZ) works with its local partner at national level who work with the Diocese Caritas Coordinators (DCC) at provincial level to assist vulnerable rural communities to improve their quality of life, regardless of their religious affiliation.

He Oranga Taurikura **Solomon Islands**, through implementing partner the **Solomon Islands Association of Vocational and Rural Training Centres** (SIAVRTC), will improve learning outcomes for students by strengthening rural training centre (RTC) performance and quality of education. Leadership and skills improvement, and modernised course coverage and content (especially for female students) will improve student employment and engagement, providing youth and community benefits. SIAVRTC is the umbrella organisation for 68 RTCs across the Solomon Islands, often in remote locations where they are the only focal point for youth and potential development activity.

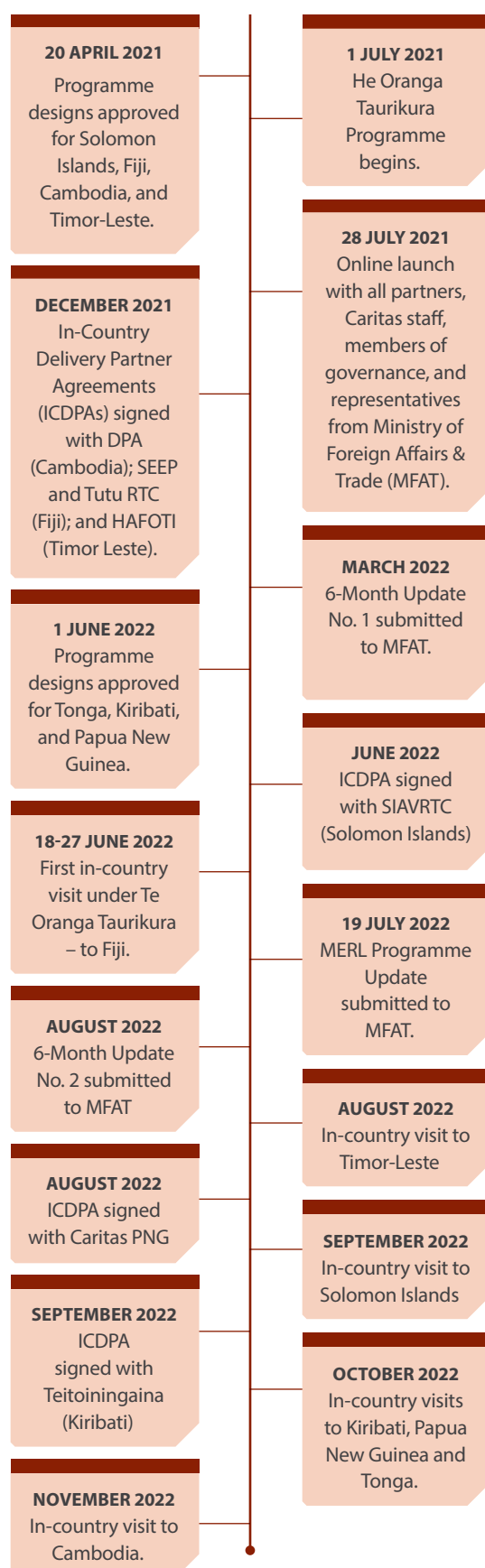
In **Timor Leste**, **Hamahon Feto Timor** (HAFOTI) has enhanced the lives of rural Timorese women since this country gained full independence in 2002. Based in Dili with a staff of six Timorese, HAFOTI works with over 600 members across eight remote provinces providing training, mentoring and access to capital to support women as household decision-makers, productive small business owners and community leaders. He Oranga Taurikura Timor Leste will support HAFOTI to respond to increasing food security challenges and economic downturn by enhancing the localisation of core activities and building the capacity and capability of HAFOTI members at their local, provincial level.

He Oranga Taurikura **Tonga**, through implementing partner **Caritas Tonga**, will focus on strengthening wellbeing and resilience through trainings in water security (infrastructure maintenance), disaster risk reduction, and financial capability through an existing microfinance scheme. CANZ has partnered with Caritas Tonga for over 20 years in both development and humanitarian activities, and Caritas Tonga has a strong reputation in Tonga for their expertise in disaster preparedness and response, including programming for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).





## 4. Design and Initial Implementation



The development and design of He Oranga Taurikura was done during the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions. This eliminated face-to-face meetings with overseas partners, but built confidence and expertise in using a range of electronic communications, and strengthened localisation, already strong in many places such as Papua New Guinea and Cambodia.

International travel to visit and support partners in-person resumed in the second half of 2022. This is being used where considered an effective use of time and resources, as well as ensuring localisation and no diminishment of the mana, expertise and leadership of on-the-ground partners.

In **Timor-Leste**, prior to He Oranga Taurikura funding being made available in December 2021, our partner HAFOTI took the opportunity to review its internal systems and processes and in-house production of training material, including a review and audit of its products and market chains. These internal reviews helped HAFOTI leadership and governance to develop a clearer strategy for expanding its support to rural Timorese women.

In **Fiji**, the Social Empowerment and Education Program (SEEP) completed its organics/slow foods awareness and promotion programme for communities (primarily on Viti Levu), within the first six months of the programme starting. This was despite multiple challenging COVID-19 lockdowns, curfews and consequent difficulties accessing communities.

Programme designs for **Kiribati**, **Papua New Guinea** and **Tonga** partners were completed by 1 June 2022, and these three partners are committed to implementing their initial five-year plans in four years, to align with the rest of the Programme.

**Caritas Fiji** remains the only partner not to have an In-Country Delivery Partner Agreement (ICDPA), due to not yet having appropriate staff and internal processes. CANZ has been working with Caritas Australia and the Caritas Fiji Director to assist with strategic planning. Caritas Fiji will join the Programme once relevant policy, procedures and processes are in place.

## Monitoring Evaluation Research and Learning (MERL)

***A defining feature of the MERL Framework for He Oranga Taurikura is the development of culturally appropriate and contextually relevant indicators with in-country implementing partners and their communities.***

—MERL Programme Update, 19 July 2022

Monitoring, evaluation, research and learning within He Oranga Taurikura includes measuring progress and success using familiar indicators that measure numbers and percentages of people engaged in, or affected by Programme activities. Many of these are related to internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

An evolving aspect of He Oranga Taurikura is the development, through our partners, of local indicators that are culturally and contextually appropriate. Such indicators align with the values and knowledge systems of local communities and reflect what is important to them and what is meaningful to them to measure development. The process to develop these indicators is an important part of the kaupapa of He Oranga Taurikura.

Conversations about including locally-derived indicators in our MERL framework began within CANZ and continued with MFAT early in the design of the Negotiated Partnership, and have been well-supported across both organisations. The response from partners has led to rich and enriching conversations. These indicators vary with each local context and each country has a different focus across the various Programme themes. By working closely with our partners, all parties gain a deeper understanding of the local context and challenges and how we will measure 'effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained' development.

The deep conversations about local measures of success have only been possible because of our shared learnings and experiences, built up over years of cooperation on development, humanitarian relief, advocacy and solidarity work.

Through shared values of respect, building and upholding the dignity of each and every person, and subsidiarity, CANZ recognises the respective gifts we and our partners have to give and share with each other – as individuals and communities of different lands, cultures, backgrounds and experiences. We give priority to strengthening relationships that facilitate genuine partnerships, through the mutual trust that has been built over many years and in several cases spanning decades. Recently, CANZ endeavoured to reflect critically on measuring the quality of our relationships with partners and this has been published in a peer-reviewed journal on programme evaluation. Building on these relationships, we can begin to measure outcomes in ways that are particularly meaningful to local partners and communities.



Figure 3: SEEP staff in COVID response and prevention mode. Photo: SEEP

1. MFAT (2019). *New Zealand's International Development Principles*. <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/New-Zealands-International-Development-Principles.pdf>

2. Leuthart, G., & Prinsen, G. (2022). Making Relationships Count: Measuring Trust in Relationships Between a Catholic Development Agency and Māori Communities. *Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation*, 37(2), 186-205. <https://journalhosting.ualgary.ca/index.php/cjpe/article/view/69908/56467>

In the last quarter of 2021, an Advisor on research and knowledges joined the Programmes Team. A series of individual interviews with staff, cross-referenced with He Oranga Taurikura's MERL Programme for each partner, established a base line of MERL capability and identified opportunities to upgrade staff's technical skills and identified areas where staff could assist partners in their MERL activities. A training programme of eight units was carried out in 2022, covering quality criteria for indicators, time series and cross-section analyses, dashboard design, data source identification and management, baselines, and local data analysis. Discussion on identifying localised indicators and integrating these in existing MERL systems began in earnest with all partners in the second half of 2022, particularly facilitated by in-country visits to all Programme countries.

Caritas Papua New Guinea (CPNG) identified during early implementation that MERL knowledge and skills were key to the success of He Oranga Taurikura, resulting in a dedicated Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) coordinator being recruited as part of its Programme team.

Internal reviews within CANZ for each country began in November 2022. The first review identified the strengths and achievements, obstacles and risks, and next steps for He Oranga Taurikura in Papua New Guinea (see box below). The remaining internal CANZ reviews for each country will take place in January-March 2023.

The Theory of Change (TOC) that guides the integrated Programme was updated through a review of the MERL framework in July 2022. The revised TOC is at Table 7, on page 39.

### Internal Review of Papua New Guinea

Strengths identified in the PNG Programme include:

- Local connection is embedded in the Catholic Church structure, providing access to parishes and rural areas, supporting local ownership and decision-making.
- Ability to scale up from the three selected dioceses, through the Caritas and Church network across 19 PNG Dioceses and pre-existing systems.
- Disaster Risk Recovery component of the Programme supported by other programmes in CPNG.
- Organisational strength through CPNG and the wider PNG Church structure which supports strong governance with accountability and transparency.
- Longevity and experience e.g. 20 years plus relationship between CPNG and CANZ
- Women in leadership in key roles, e.g. CPNG Director, CPNG Programme Manager, two of the Diocesan Caritas Coordinators.
- CANZ is supporting and enabling local partners to develop and take ownership of local indicators for MERL.

Opportunities identified which apply across all countries include:

- CANZ programme management improvements: creating a Programme wide schedule with trigger points, standardisation using MS Teams as a tool.
- Continue CANZ programmatic approach with shared learning from triggers and coordinating learning across the Programme.
- Reporting to be lined up with information requests.
- Regular reviews of risk register and work plans.

The internal review helped identify a structure and process for future reviews, and improved our programmatic approach to all partners and activities. and process for future reviews, and improved our programmatic approach to all partners and activities.



## 5. Programme Performance Review

### SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN OPERATING ENVIRONMENT OR CONTEXT

While COVID-19 impacts continued to influence Programme activities in a number of contexts, in the latter part of 2022, these were beginning to wane. However, longer term economic and social impacts are yet to be fully determined. Partners' activities frequently adapted to changes in respective local and national contexts, with the focus on outcomes under the Programme promoting the opportunity to reflect, learn and adapt as required. These and other learnings were captured regularly by CANZ team members as part of the overall Programme MERL approach and strategy.

In **Cambodia**, COVID-19 restrictions early in 2022 required Programme activities to adapt from large-scale construction and infrastructure activities, such as rice-mill upgrades and dam/canal remediation, to smaller-scale projects such as chicken cages, cattle pens and toilet construction. A CANZ in-country visit in November 2022 confirmed that the majority of planned activities were fully active again. With the resumption of activities for the 18-month workplan, alongside recent innovations to manage adaptively, He Oranga Taurikura Cambodia is on-target with expenditure and anticipated short-term outcomes. (see Case Study, page 23).

Our **Fiji** partner, Tutu Rural Training Centre (RTC) on Taveuni Island, faced COVID-19 disruptions which prevented normal teaching programmes in 2021 and early 2022. Tutu staff and volunteers who live on-site made the most of the time without students to undertake building and road maintenance and upgrades, machine and equipment servicing, and development of new growing areas that in some cases, were not scheduled for development until 2023/24.

When all student programmes resumed by mid-2022, the property and staff were more able to accommodate the growing number of students with improved accommodation and increased access to food grown on-site to minimise need for purchasing external food items. As a result of these brought-forward activities, by the conclusion of the reporting period Tutu RTC has expended the full budget allocation and has accessed further funds from their own reserves to complete some infrastructure works over and above available He Oranga Taurikura funding availability. It is envisaged programme activities for 2023 will follow costed workplans closely in the expectation that further very large-scale disruptions are unlikely to occur to the same level as did in 2021/22.

In **Solomon Islands**, SIAVRTC faced Programme delays from closure of schools and transportation during COVID-19 lockdowns, up to January 2022. SIAVRTC communicated with key stakeholders using a series of radio programmes updating them on logistics for future events. This proved successful.

Programme implementation in **Papua New Guinea** was delayed one month to August 2022 as Caritas PNG was running a Voter Election Programme for the July 2022 general elections.

**Caritas Tonga** faced a unique challenge with the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai volcanic eruption of January 2022, which delayed implementation of their planned Programme activities (see box).

## Caritas Tonga Meeting Partners Where They're At

The Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai (HTHH) eruption and tsunami of January 2022 delayed He Oranga Taurikura Tonga. However, through the HTHH response, Caritas Tonga hired a full project team which will also implement He Oranga Taurikura. Implementation will begin in February 2023, once ongoing recovery plans from the HTHH eruption are clearer, and the new expanded team has settled.

A new financial system implemented for the HTHH response will benefit He Oranga Taurikura and allow closer oversight of the Programme and financial monitoring, such innovation included an online accounting system which

provides both CANZ and Caritas Australia the ability to view current financial information. Caritas Tonga has also updated its governance structure. The existing Executive consists of Caritas Tonga President, Caritas Tonga secretariat members (including National Director and Programme Manager) and representatives from the 14 Caritas Parish Committees across Tonga's island groups. This has been supplemented by a Steering Committee of members from Caritas Tonga, Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand, and Caritas Australia; and a Working Committee of Caritas Tonga staff and local advisors.

*Figure 4: Caritas Tonga Director Suliana Falemaka with pre-positioned supplies in Nuku'alofa. Caritas Tonga is in integral part of Tonga's emergency response network. It has been part of the Caritas Oceania family since 2002 and CANZ has worked with them on microfinance, livelihood development, disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, climate change resilience and advocacy.*



## VERIFYING PROGRAMME PROGRESS – MONITORING, EVALUATION, RESEARCH AND LEARNING

An overview and introduction to Caritas' MERL approach is on pages 8-9 of this report. Commentary below shares how that it is being carried out in each country. A full programme-wide Results Management Table showing progress to date and planned indicators is at Appendix 1.

**Solomon Islands:** Following a September 2022 visit, CANZ staff had greater clarity on the budget and workplan for the SIAVRTC programme. Trainings are progressing very well and according to plan. Work continues on curriculum improvement and assessing financial capacity to train additional RTCs after the present 10 finish their trainings in early 2024. As the initial 10 are generally the more remote and isolated ones, there is a heavy financial burden in terms of travel costs, shipping costs of materials for infrastructure projects, and inflation impacts which are being closely monitored.



There is evidence of new agricultural techniques learnt being put into practice in communities, such as grafting of certain plants with local fast growing plants to help them grow better. (Tomato grafted onto local eggplant is pictured).

There is limited data linked to the indicators until a SIAVRTC review is done, but the Solomon Islands team is ensuring short-term outcomes make sense and accurately reflect the Programme.

**Kiribati:** Caritas staff are clearer on the budget and workplan for the Programme, including timelines for trainings, after a CANZ country visit in October 2022. The project team is reviewing costs for outer islands training, following higher than anticipated travel costs during the design phase. There is an additional staff member for He Oranga Taurikura than there was under the Partnerships for International Development (PfID) programme. Programme activities started strongly towards the end of 2022 (see under Outcomes Performance Review).

We welcome the high level of interest and investment shown by the New Zealand High Commission in Kiribati. A quarterly catch up takes place between the Teitoiningaina team, a High Commission representative, and CANZ (by Zoom).

**Timor-Leste:** An August 2022 visit by CANZ confirmed workplans and budget for 2023, including outcome mapping in budget documents and recording of actual expenditure. In the context of significant economic and food security impacts from COVID-19 restrictions and border closures, longer-term aims and vision were agreed between HAFOTI and CANZ. A MERL workshop on 19 August, with specialist contractor Curo Aotearoa, initiated a major review of Results Management Table (RMT) priorities, relevant indicators and reporting processes. Outcomes of this review included:



- An immediate, locally-derived and led revision of an annual survey conducted across all HAFOTI members (previously, this survey was based on the standard Poverty Probability Index);
- A pivoting of Programme priorities towards local food security in the form of community and household garden development; and
- A re-prioritising of district-level HAFOTI centre management and reporting approaches and practice.

In **Fiji**, the original RMT for Tutu RTC was reviewed by CANZ and Tutu senior staff in June 2022. This review focussed on identifying similarities and differences in understanding terms common to typical RMT tables such as wealth, success, failure, progress, future, education and (important to rural Fiji) vanua. From this workshop, a revised set of indicators, prioritising local understandings of these terms and how to measure them in a meaningful way for local households and communities, was started and continues to be developed alongside planned Programme implementation activities.

For **Cambodia**, MERL practices have been embedded at the local, indigenous community and village level for many years, underpinned primarily in results-based, continuous evaluation of soil and market conditions, weather, and access to capital and equipment for agricultural and livelihoods inputs. Our Cambodia partner Development Partnership in Action (DPA), merges these known localised MERL practices with donor-based reporting expectations and approaches. Monitoring and evaluation is managed by trained DPA MERL officers based in Phnom Penh. In December 2022 a new MERL officer was recruited and will be working with CANZ to review current DPA MERL and RMT approaches relating to He Oranga Taurikura. DPA reports to multiple international donors, they decide what MERL approaches and practice they value at organisational and community levels and if they want to implement any changes to these.

Caritas **Papua New Guinea** (CPNG) has revised its baseline survey to align better with the data requirements of He Oranga Taurikura. Baseline collection will begin in February 2023 for all locations and be completed at the end of March 2023. A regional workshop involving all three focus Dioceses/locations was held in October 2022 (see Case Study below). Since then, CPNG has further developed their local indicators, and these are reflected in [a revised RMT](#) (as of 25 January 2023). Table 1 illustrates thinking towards one long term outcome as an example – this will be reviewed through further discussions between CANZ and CPNG.



*Figure 5: Parish priest Fr Francis Hungan (height 163cm) points to the water mark from regular flooding from the Sepik river at Timbunke, where one of the proposed climate resilience measures is number of houses raised on stilts.*

## Planning for Change in Papua New Guinea

On 10-11 October 2022, Caritas Papua New Guinea (CPNG) ran a planning workshop for national and diocesan staff implementing He Oranga Taurikura. The workshop focused on the Theory of Change, workplans, budgets, Risk Management Plans, and preparation for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting - including development of local indicators.

Led by CPNG Program Manager Charlotte Vada and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Coordinator Campbell Asuak, the workshop was targeted at the Diocesan Caritas Coordinators and Finance Officers for the three locations implementing the Programme (Kundiawa, Kerema and Wewak). Also present and participating were the Caritas PNG Director, National DRR Coordinator and two representatives from Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand.

Baseline data will be gathered from February to March 2023 through household surveys and community mapping to provide data on matters such as: water, sanitation, and hygiene; health facilities; food security; disaster risk reduction and climate change; good governance; women in leadership; and gender and social inclusion. Baseline surveys have been reviewed by CPNG

and CANZ to minimise surplus data. CPNG's report on the workshop summarised discussion on Indigenous indicators as follows:

*The session discussed the need of setting of Indigenous values to underpin the evaluative process. The participants were put into regional groups to discuss local or national values that are unique to their location or PNG, particularly in contrast to Western values. The participants presented these to the wider group for question and comment on, thus providing the basis for developing the Indigenous indicators.*

*One of the key values that stood out during the discussion among all dioceses was about PNG societies are seen as having a [communitarian] philosophy that emphasizes the connection between the individual and the community. It is based upon the belief that a person's social identity and personality are largely [moulded] by community relationships, with less development being placed on individualism.*

Figure 6: Caritas PNG Program Manager Charlotte Vada (left) with Diocesan Finance Officer Terry Lahi and CPNG Diocesan Coordinator Justine Makeu (right) of Kerema Diocese.



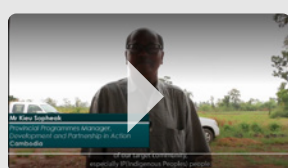
Table 1

Sample of Cultural and Contextual Indicators for Long Term Outcomes under He Oranga Taurikura – Papua New Guinea

PNG COUNTRY PROGRAMME LONG-TERM OUTCOME	ORIGINAL INDICATOR	CULTURAL AND CONTEXTUAL VARIABLES
Improved health and wellbeing	<p># and % of targeted vulnerable and marginalised people that report improved health &amp; wellbeing by accessing increased food and water security over the period of the programme</p> <p>General Sepik Values for Kunjingini and Timbunke.</p>	<p># of households having more pigs, ducks, chickens, and variety of food (<b>Surplus of food</b>)</p> <p># of households having surplus of sago stored for dry seasons. (<b>Example: This traditional practice is common along Sepik River, East Sepik Province</b>). Sago is the tree of life. Everything is used.</p> <p># of people have more traditional money. It can represent the level of good health and wellbeing of a person/household/ community. (<b>Example: Most often this can be displayed during cultural ceremonies during time of exchange</b>).</p>
		<p># of people having access to bush medicines. (<b>The level of skills and knowledge people have, to access bush medicines</b>)</p> <p># of households having and sharing local food varieties with other households.</p> <p># of households supporting each other in the community. (<b>In PNG, WANTOK System and relationship is key to community wellbeing. WANTOK is like social and family support system.</b>)</p>

## Sharing the Journey

### Our Experience with Local Indicators



In December 2022, we shared our and our partners' experience of developing local indicators with development practitioners and academics at the DevNet conference in Auckland. The presentation sparked lively discussion on the difficulties and challenges of developing local indicators, and cross-cultural considerations. Click on the video link to hear how partners in Cambodia and Papua New Guinea describe indicators of success for community wellbeing and health, and community resilience (5-minute video)



## LESSONS LEARNT AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Activities have needed to frequently adapt to changes in respective local and national contexts, especially with constantly changing and country-specific COVID-19 restrictions. The focus on outcomes under the negotiated partnership mechanism promoted the opportunity to reflect, learn and adapt as required.

In the **Solomon Islands** some trainings were adapted to allow attendance by a range of different staff across the rural training centres. Accommodation has been made for RTCs where the relevant Bishop is automatically the Board Chair. Bishops are normally not available for two weeks of training in Honiara, so flexibility was provided for someone to attend Leadership and Management training on their behalf (attendees are normally the Board Chair, Principal and Deputy Principal).

In **Papua New Guinea**, Kundiawa implementation activities will take slightly longer compared to the other two locations due to its geographical isolation and rugged terrain, but will remain within the Programme's overall timeframe. This difficulty was identified during the design phase, but has been reinforced during early implementation (e.g. planned completion dates for baseline data are longer to allow for the limited access to Kundiawa).

In **Kiribati**, while awaiting design approval, Teitoiningaina addressed the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic by organising COVID-19 awareness trainings through the Kiribati Health Champions in May-June 2022 (see Table 2).

Table 2: Kiribati COVID-19 awareness participants by type.

	Students		Teachers		Parents		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Totals	909	1190	32	31	34	34	2230

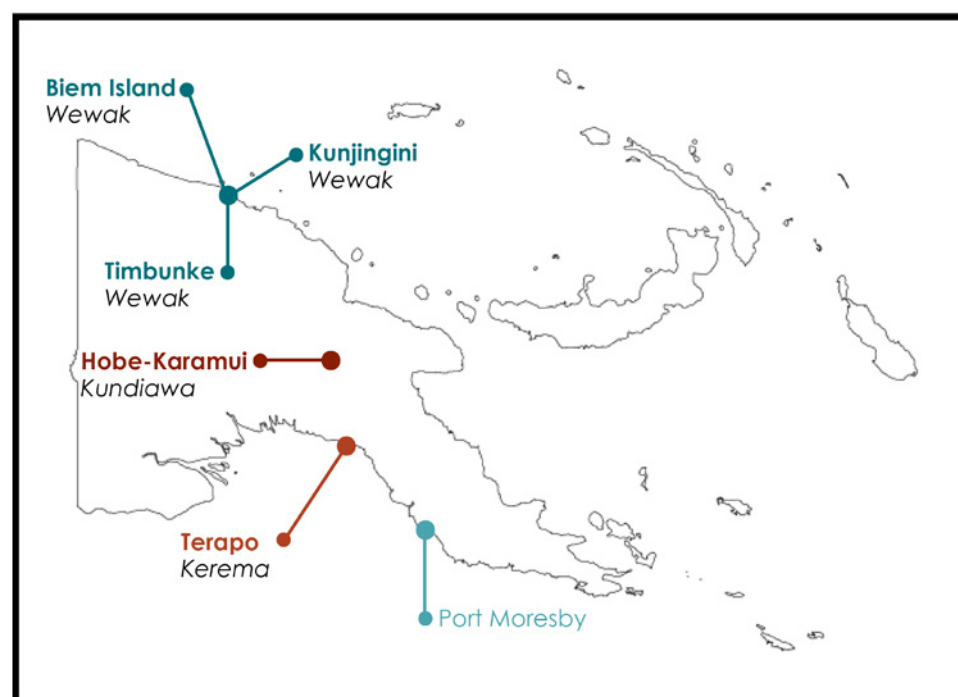


Figure 7: Map of national and diocesan locations for He Oranga Taurikura Papua New Guinea.

## Adaptive Management in Cambodia

DPA, our partner in Cambodia, have embraced adaptive management practices and practical MERL approaches both during and post-COVID resulting in new Programme activities. In most cases, these innovations occurred through a process of open dialogue with target indigenous farmers and communities. Some of these innovations included:

- Development of medium-scale mushroom farming and marketing.
- Support for the development of indigenous (non-food) forest products on Kouy peoples customary forest land in Preah Vihear province.
- Development of traditional music and dance to retain and grow awareness of and interest in Indigenous/Khmer-Loeu culture both within Indigenous communities themselves and to the wider Khmer majority in Cambodia.



**Figure 8: Mondul Kiri Province, Cambodia** – a farming couple explains mushroom propagation through a system developed with specialist training, mentoring and assistance with inputs from He Oranga Taurikura Cambodia



**Figure 10: Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia** - A small-holding farmer demonstrates use of equipment used in chicken-raising for He Oranga Taurikura DPA Integrated Community Development (ICD) programme manager, Lay Sophea.



**Figure 9: Ratanakiri, Cambodia** - Supporting Indigenous Khmer-Loeu performing arts. This group, attached to a recently developed cashew-nut processing activity, demonstrates traditional music and dance. This group has been invited to travel and share aspects of their Bunong culture across other provinces in Cambodia.



## HAFOTI Betano Improvements for One Lead to Better Systems for All

The fragility of life in Timor-Leste, and the value of good leadership and systems, is highlighted by the experience of HAFOTI Betano in the Manufahi district, where a series of compounding issues impacted food security, HAFOTI production and community wellbeing. It also shows the partnership role of CANZ as a catalyst for change.

A water well serving productive, lush vegetable gardens collapsed, and the gardens subsequently failed. Compounding the situation, some HAFOTI equipment had not been maintained, and women were doing a lot of work by hand – it was very slow, labour intensive and hampered production.

*Figure 11: A reliable water supply is critical for the gardens associated with many HAFOTI district centres. These lush gardens (below) at the HAFOTI centre in Oecusse are supplied by water from a well in the HAFOTI group leader's home next door.*

Members were uncertain about how to get repairs and the related cost, and support from the HAFOTI Secretariat was limited by a mix of COVID-19 restrictions, travel distances, and a desire to sort out issues independently. The issue was discussed with the HAFOTI Director during a country visit by CANZ, leading to the well being repaired to a better standard and at a reasonable cost. More significantly, measures to address monitoring and leadership at Betano have been applied across all seven HAFOTI centres (Note: each HAFOTI centre is encouraged to be managed independently, after appropriate training and mentoring of local staff and volunteers). Each centre now has a part-time District Field Officer, responsible for monitoring equipment and reporting monthly to the Secretariat.





## CHALLENGES, RISKS & MITIGATION

In **Cambodia**, key risks to the Programme and many target participant communities are provincial political issues and activities, resulting in a slow-down or complete cessation of activities near local and national election times. DPA builds in possible election disruptions to all their annual plans and workflows. Illegal logging and land-grabbing also continues, including from people and industries operating from across the Vietnamese border. DPA staff and target village leadership are better able to mitigate these incursions and, where appropriate, initiate legal proceedings to decrease their frequency and negative impact.

For **Fiji**, adverse weather events and climate change remain the key Programme risk to island-based rural agriculture and livelihoods. Tutu Rural Training Centre is continually reviewing and evolving its teaching methods and practices to limit crop damage due to storms and other weather-related events. These practices better equip young farmers with the necessary skills to rapidly replace lost and damaged produce, seeds and seedlings following adverse weather. As a leading provider of climate-resilient agricultural training in Fiji, Tutu trains farmers in climate-adaptive water and soil management, resilient seed and seedling propagation, land and crop stability, and use of locally-produced organic pest control and fertilisers. Tutu also teaches on best-practice, storm-resilient building and construction. Many students are now building their own homes, storage facilities and farm-buildings to at least Category 4 cyclone standard.

In the **Solomon Islands**, CANZ has provided more support and capacity building to the Solomon Islands Association for Rural and Vocational Training Centres (SIARVTC) around financial planning and forecasting, following repeated patterns of shortfalls in funding payments. Mitigation strategies include building a stronger relationship with the finance officer directly, with the oversight of the Director.

For **Timor-Leste**, key risks include increased youth gangs and violence in and around Dili, typically a result of underemployment and national economic downturn. For the provinces, the rainy season (November-March) limits access to markets and agricultural inputs, leading to multiple challenges for remote HAFOTI women's groups. These challenges are continually managed and

mitigated by enhancing local markets' opportunities, the development of community and household gardens, and training on seed storage and propagation.

Recruitment of a National Finance Officer for the Programme in **Papua New Guinea** has proved difficult, despite going to market twice and interviews with prospective applicants. CPNG is planning to fill the gap with an experienced volunteer (business owner) and junior finance and administration officer. The following have also been identified as risks for Papua New Guinea:

- **Kerema:** Potential for conflict between different communities. Mitigation will take place through community workshops.
- **Kundiawa:** Risk of hostilities. Mitigation is through awareness and educational programmes about the Programme.
- **Wewak and Kerema:** Regular and potential flooding. This will be mitigated by factoring risks into the design of infrastructure and activities.
- **Wewak – Biem Island:** Volcanic eruption and disturbance. Mitigation will be done through disaster preparedness training and relevant supplies.

## PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH (SYSTEMS, PROCESSES & CAPABILITIES)

CANZ has reviewed and streamlined its internal delegation authority and governance approvals processes. It has also developed and delivered concise and transparent budget and expenditure summaries, based on outcomes for each partner. As much as practical, and to promote capacity building and a programmatic approach, these internal enhancements have been in conjunction, and by shared agreement, with relevant in-country partner staff and processes.

Programme capability has increased in this reporting period with a new position of Storyteller created. The Storyteller role supports the Programme to achieve its outcomes related to increasing public awareness and understanding, and hence engagement and support for the work of CANZ and MFAT. The team has a new Head of Programmes and a Programmes Assistant, both roles which are critical to supporting the systems and processes that are needed to support a programmatic approach.

## SAFEGUARDING

CANZ ensures that safeguarding policy and procedures is discussed on every in-country visit. The following indicates status of safeguarding improvements in each location.

In **Cambodia**, our partner DPA has a comprehensive suite of policies including ones relating to safeguarding and protection. While background police checking of new staff is not viable in Cambodia, senior DPA management put significant emphasis on reports and dialogue with previous employers as part of their due diligence processes, alongside safeguarding training as part of staff induction and annual professional development. External evaluation and review of safeguarding practice is also conducted on a regular basis.

In **Fiji**, safeguarding policy and practice was discussed with **Caritas Fiji** and Tutu RTC during the June 2022 visit. Caritas Fiji developed initial policies around safeguarding and protection in 2017/18 as part of requirements to join the Caritas Internationalis confederation. A review of safeguarding began with Caritas Australia in 2022, employing a local Fijian consultant. Tutu RTC comes under the policy framework of the Marist Society's Province of Fiji and has not reviewed/update safeguarding policy for some years. Consequently, Caritas Australia is currently funding a separate review of Tutu safeguarding policy and practice with another independent, Fiji-based consultant. Results from both reviews will be shared with Caritas Australia and Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand, each of which are willing to help fund and resource recommendations put forward by the reviews. The Tutu RTC management and board are now committed to upgrading and re-activating their safeguarding code and practice, and to maintain them in accordance with best-practice and current thinking.

**Papua New Guinea:** Caritas Papua New Guinea is an agency of the Catholic Bishops Conference of Papua New Guinea & Solomon Islands (CBCPNGSI). One of the CBCPNGSI agencies is the Commission for Right Relationships in Ministry, which develops and monitors the child protection policy for the Church in PNG and SI. The policy's guiding principles urge dioceses, religious congregations, parishes and Church institutions to

develop and implement child protection policies and procedures relevant to their own area of operation. Awareness and implementation of safeguarding practices is ongoing for Caritas PNG, which supports the 19 PNG Dioceses in and three Solomon Islands Dioceses with compliance and capacity building as part of their ongoing work.

A review of HAFOTI safeguarding policy and practice in **Timor-Leste** was conducted by an external consultant in October 2022. This review identified gaps in policy and comprehension of safeguarding and protection best-practice. Workshops are being held by Caritas Australia in Dili early in 2023 and will be followed up to ensure policy and practice enhancements are implemented with HAFOTI during 2023.

**Caritas Tonga** is strengthening its safeguarding policies as part of its HTHH response programme, in a process led by Caritas Australia and supported by CANZ. More work is needed with **Kiribati** and **Solomon Islands** to greater incorporate appropriate safeguarding policy and practice in our partners' activities.

## QUALITY OF RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL PARTNER

The relationships with our partners have been built over many years, through cooperative development, humanitarian, advocacy and solidarity work. There is a high degree of trust, as shown by the strength of the relationship through COVID-19 uncertainty and inability to meet face-to-face. The quality of our relationship through design of the Programme and selection of locations has been evident in a number of ways.

Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand's work in the Pacific is also strengthened and supported through its participation in the Caritas Oceania network of seven Caritas members serving the Oceania region. These organisations have cooperated for decades and three of our sister agencies are implementing He Oranga Taurikura in Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Fiji. Collaboration with Caritas Australia has also assisted with organisational development and capacity building of our partners.

A relationship between CANZ and DPA in **Cambodia** has been active since 2012. With significant local-context capability, DPA is a valuable resource to the aid and

development sector in Cambodia. CANZ has participated in annual DPA partners meetings in Phnom Penh since 2012 (aside from when travel restrictions prevented attendance) and CANZ staff have regularly travelled with field staff to visit the most remote target communities. A feature of these field visits has been intentional feedback sessions between CANZ and DPA staff on programme progress and challenges, and reflections on aspects of our relationship that may be enhanced to the mutual benefit of ourselves, DPA and the communities we serve. CANZ staff assisted in a recent review of DPA's 5-year strategic goals and mission statement. Images, video and case-studies from DPA staff and target communities frequently feature in CANZ donor and student engagement activities and events held across NZ.

CANZ has had good working relationships with several partners in **Fiji** over the years. These include over eight years of development and disaster response partnerships with Tutu RTC on Taveuni Island, collaboration and advocacy on extractive industries, climate change and nutritional food security with SEEP, and journeying with Caritas Fiji since before being formally established in 2018 and gradually becoming independent from the Archdiocese of Fiji.

CANZ's relationship with Teitoiningaina in **Kiribati** has gone from strength to strength. When Teitoiningaina was approached almost 10 years ago to be part of CANZ's PfID programme in Kiribati, the two organisations were essentially unknown entities to each other. Now, however, the working relationship is open and trusting, with both parties able to be honest and communicate well about both successes and challenges within programming. Mutual commitment to improving the health and wellbeing of Kiribati communities continues to lay the strong foundation for this relationship. The Teitoiningaina team themselves, alongside their governance mechanisms, are now a very strong and extremely capable partner organisation for CANZ.

In **Papua New Guinea**, the selection of locations and timing for implementation was determined by our national and diocesan partners. During design, CPNG identified four locations and then this was later changed to three. Implementation was originally to be staggered, and then with CPNG's further input it was decided

that all locations would begin at the same time. CANZ supported these local decisions recognising our partner as the implementing agency.

Despite staff turnover in CANZ, and a new team in the **Solomon Islands**, the close working relationship with SIAVRTC continues. The degree of trust means that SIAVRTC are honest and open with CANZ about successes and challenges, both programme- and office-related, as well as on personal matters. CANZ has worked alongside SIAVRTC for seven years to successfully deliver four programmes prior to the Negotiated Partnerships (ranging in value from NZ\$100,000 to NZ\$3,000,000).

Our relationship with HAFOTI in **Timor Leste** stretches back to the early inception phase of this Timorese NGO, formed to support vulnerable rural women impacted by the violence and upheaval surrounding Timor-Leste independence in 2002. Annual in-country visits by CANZ staff occurred alongside regular support with specialist input including with skilled VSA volunteers, product marketing specialists and food and agriculture technologists. HAFOTI staff and participant members and communities frequently support CANZ initiatives such as our New Zealand education programme with images, video and narrative of rural life in Timor and the challenges of growing a nation following independence. Importantly, this long-term, two-way relationship has not always been accompanied by programme or activity funding, however this relationship has been sustained based on shared values and mutual commitment to supporting communities in Timor Leste.

Having worked together very closely for over 20 years, the relationship between CANZ and Caritas **Tonga** continues to be very strong, despite relatively recent staff turnover in both organisations. As sister Caritas agencies, there is a trusting and equal relationship between our organisations. The start of He Oranga Taurikura Tonga was delayed due to the joint Caritas response to the Hunga Tonga – Hunga Ha'apai eruption and tsunami in January 2022. This has demonstrated both the accompaniment that CANZ can provide, particularly in times of need, as well as the strong technical expertise of Caritas Tonga on the ground.



## INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

All seven country Programmes focus on remote or disadvantaged communities or groups. Gender, inclusion, protection, human rights, and environmental perspectives continue to be identified and increasingly integrated into He Oranga Taurikura activities.

Two of our partners are specifically for women: HAFOTI in Timor Leste and Teitoiningaina in Kiribati, three others are headed by women and have women in other leadership positions (SEEP, Caritas Tonga, CPNG), while others have women in key roles. Partners also have specific programmes strengthening livelihood opportunities and the status of women in their communities, e.g. Tutu's Women in Agriculture programme and expanded women's livelihoods centre (page 23), Life Skills training for women through SIAVRTC (page 27).

Caritas PNG has a significant representation of women across core staff and volunteers. The water, sanitation and health (WASH) facilities being provided through

He Oranga Taurikura **Papua New Guinea** will further develop local women's leadership. In each of the three locations, 50 percent of the Water & Sanitation committee will be women and the chairperson chosen from amongst the members must be a woman. The Kundiawa location includes provision of washrooms for women. Access to safe WASH facilities in safe locations is crucial to achieving gender equality and reducing violence against women.

Teitoiningaina in Kiribati are including other women's groups in their trainings for the Certificate of Proficiency in Pacific Nutrition (CPPN). Gender training and awareness was also included in a CPPN refresher course in October 2022. Caritas Tonga will have a strong focus on disability inclusion in all their programming (WASH, DRR training and microfinance). Disability inclusion is being discussed with SIAVRTC for its infrastructure projects.



Figure 12: Caritas Papua New Guinea national and diocesan staff implementing He Oranga Taurikura in Papua New Guinea.



Figure 13: Diocesan Finance Officer Maureen Bomai (left) and Caritas Diocesan Coordinator Judy Gelua from Kundiawa Diocese with one of the water tanks to be installed in all three Dioceses in the Programme.

## Saroeurn Rachna of DPA The More I Stand Higher, The More I Can Help Others

Saroeurn Rachna started working for DPA in August 2016 as a Community Development Facilitator, and became Assistant Provincial Project Manager in Mondulkiri province in April 2020. Her role includes overseeing the work of Community Development Facilitators and support staff, leading planning and staff development activities, helping develop budgets and monitor expenditure, assist in collecting data or information and writing monthly updates, six-month and annual reports. She also provides coaching to staff and counterparts, communicates with individual Programme participants to ensure supplies and materials are properly delivered to communities and used efficiently and effectively, helps with village development plans, and works with the Provincial Project Manager on advocacy with other NGOs in the provinces.

Says Rachna, “DPA is a non-profit local organization with a good reputation and good policies. And what I like most about DPA is working for the poor especially vulnerable people ... I love working to help the poor to improve their livelihood through access their products to market. When they get money from selling their products, they smile from their heart and on behalf of community development worker, I am also excited and feeling

proud of myself and my powerful team for working from heart to make changes.”

Rachna’s dream was to be a doctor, but her family did not have sufficient finances so she went for her second choice of career: agriculture. While on field visits during her study in Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, she realised she’d made the right choice. After she graduated with a bachelors degree, she found a job in community development in a remote rural area, and then moved to being a Community Development Facilitator for DPA in Mondulkiri province.

“Although, now I become an Assistant Provincial Project Manager but I still dream bigger than this because I think the more I stand higher the more I can help others. ... I want to become a part of policy maker for the poor and vulnerable to help them from hunger, living with good standard and well-being.

“As I am a young female working in my role and with communities at remote area, the others said, ‘It is a hard work, more responsibilities, less time for yourself, you will easy to meet danger when you travel alone to meet communities....’

But for me, I live to move forward and help others as much as I can. So, when I faced one problem I solve one problem. And when the others said I am young female at my role, I show them my maturity through working result.”



Figure 14: Saroeurn Rachna (left) visits Srov Sophea, a female head of household from a rice producer group and member of the Communal Land Titling (CLT) committee at Pu Traeng village, Mondulkiri province. The purpose of visit was to discuss the challenges of her role on a CLT committee.



## 6. Outcomes Performance Review

### OUTCOME 1 – IMPROVED FOOD AND WATER SECURITY AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

In **Cambodia**, COVID-19 restrictions forced DPA to focus on smaller-scale projects, with large-scale activities returning later in 2022. Agricultural training and mentoring in 2022 prioritised soil health and regeneration using locally-sourced organic inputs and sustainable farming practices. In the 2022 calendar year the activities engaged with almost 40 indigenous communities across the three target provinces. In the first six months of the Programme to December 2021, DPA field teams maintained activities according to agreed workplan that prioritised provision of productive water storage and irrigation, developing locally-sourced compost and organic pest control inputs, and enhancing harvest yields and soil health. These activities engaged with 3,000-3,500 direct and 15,000 indirect participants for Outcomes 1 and 2 and were adapted by DPA around constraints of COVID19 restrictions and freedom of association and movement.

In **Fiji**, commencement of most curricular activities at Tutu RTC in late 2021 was significantly enhanced by the introduction of large, raised organic seedling gardens and under-cover Yagona nurseries on land levelled in February 2021. Heavy machinery on-site improved internal roading. By June 2022 about 50,000 vegetable and fruit seedlings and cuttings extra to Tutu's usual output were available for distribution across the district. In late 2021, Tutu's Women in Agriculture programme expanded to include a new two-week live-in, two-week home-based farming programme. The Tutu village extension staff mentored women participants in the home-based phase to identify the best crop varieties and soil conditions, and assist in market-chain development. An expanded women's arts/crafts livelihood centre is now training and promoting traditional arts and crafts through the intergenerational transfer of traditional skills, helping young Fijians explore different livelihood options.



Figure 15: Graduates of the Tutu RTC single women's livelihoods programme produce a range of clothing and craft items.

CAPABILITY  
DEVELOPMENT



CLIMATE & DISASTER  
RESILIENCE



FINANCIAL SECURITY



FOOD SECURITY



HEALTHY LIFESTYLES



PRODUCTIVE  
EMPLOYMENT



WATER SECURITY





Figure 16: Growing seedlings undercover at Tutu RTC. The containers are used to store seedlings safely in case of cyclones.

In **Kiribati**, main Programme activities began in earnest near the end of 2022. In October 2022, a two-day refresher course on nutrition and healthy living was provided to 46 health champions. These were graduates of the Certificate of Proficiency in Pacific Nutrition (CPPN) course under the Partnerships for International Development (PfID) scheme. The refresher included a component on gender, gender equality and gender equity, and recognition of tailored programmes and policies to address inequalities. In a course report, Teitoiningaina says, “Training was well received by participants as most of them stated that it was a good coverage and it refreshed them a lot on the course contents.”

In November 2022, 46 Kiribati Health Champions worked with six staff from the Ministry of Health to present on healthy eating and lifestyles to school vendors, parents and grandparents across South Tarawa. A total of 32 pre-schools, 12 primary schools, three junior secondary schools and five secondary schools were visited over a six-day period. Teitoiningaina says the awareness raising was successful: “We received positive feedback from the parents, grandparents and school vendors. It was very helpful for them.” Four more South Tarawa schools will be visited in early 2023, and Teitoiningaina plans to provide awareness to the outer islands if funding is available.



Table 3: Health awareness through Kiribati schools: number of participants by type.

School Type (number)	Vendors/ Caretakers	Student Participants		
		Female	Male	Total
<b>Pre-schools (32)</b>	627	685	784	1469
<b>Primary Schools (12)</b>	96	2,760	3,305	5,795
<b>Junior High Schools (3)</b>	18	971	1,142	2,113
<b>Secondary (5)</b>	38	562	635	1,197



Figure 17: Participants at an awareness session.  
Source: Teitoiningaina.

The Teitoiningaina Project team visited two outer islands to set up nutrition training for 40 participants on Maiana and 37 on Makin to take place in January 2023. Participants will include representatives from the Kiribati Protestant and Uniting Churches and the Irenk Rao Women's Group (on Makin), as well as the local Teitoiningaina Executives and chaplain in order to monitor awareness and impact after the training. Planning involved the local Teitoiningaina leaders, parish leaders including priests, and Island Council leaders.

In **Papua New Guinea**, CPNG's integrated approach to DRR awareness, water security and livelihoods resilience, directly support localised community ownership, shared responsibility and inclusion. CPNG has experience in risk management, assessment and providing DRR training, in partnership with the National Disaster Centre (NDC). The CPNG national office team and coordinators on the ground are trained in DRM procedures and

standards of operation which are aligned to the Sphere Humanitarian Standards and linked to local multi-organisational Disaster Management Clusters, as well as an international response framework called the Caritas Oceania Regional Disaster Response Arrangement (CORDMA). Community resilience will be built through Disaster Management Plans and Disaster resilience activities e.g. DRR and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) planning and training at community-level targeted across the three locations. CPNG is planning carefully to ensure sustainability of accessible water infrastructure and food security. Flooding, potential volcanic activity and safety risks are being considered prior to procurement or construction. The Disaster Management Coordinator (part of the CPNG national team) will visit and liaise with the Diocesan Caritas Coordinators and communities in the three regions to consult them about risks.

3. [CPNG refresher course - October 2022.docx](#)

4. [Report on school outreach programme 2022.docx](#)

5. [Maiana Preparation Visit.docx](#) and [Makin Preparation Visit.docx](#)



## OUTCOME 2 – STRENGTHENED CLIMATE AND DISASTER- PREPARED HOUSEHOLDS AND LIVELIHOODS

In **Cambodia**, DPA in the first half of 2022 conducted village and commune-wide Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), agricultural, leadership and financial literacy training in over 30 locations particularly among new groups and associations in Preah Vehear province. These training workshops involved over 2,500 indigenous farmers and their families with 48 percent of participants being female. DPA field teams supported target farmers to negotiate produce sale contracts and pricing.

DPA also began investigating cacao production with target farmer associations. Progress towards this outcome was also made by including provincial actors such as Ministry of Agriculture extension officers, scaling-up of inter-province farmer-to-farmer exchanges, and facilitated negotiations between farmer-groups' leaders, their suppliers and market leaders. Village level disaster-resilience activities involved collaboration between village teams and local police, Red Cross representatives, health providers and offices of Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development and Women's Affairs.

**Fiji:** In June 2022, Tutu RTC signed a long-negotiated contract with the Fiji i-Taukei Trust enabling the trust to form farmer associations among former Tutu students in six locations across the Northern Division with each location hosting around 60 farmers. This will enhance Tutu graduates' collective purchasing power and ability to negotiate produce sale pricing with market buyers. Remediation and storm-strengthening of all on-site buildings for the single-women's livelihoods programmes was completed in August 2022. This programme, currently in its third iteration, aims to provide single rural Fijian women with the options, skills and tools to be small-business owners and operators, using products and markets available to them in their respective local settings.

In the **Solomon Islands**, four training courses have been run: two in skills (for mechanics, carpentry and agriculture; one in financial literacy and textiles (for women participants), and one in leadership and management. All have been provided by local trainers, to increase the skillset of RTC teachers and leaders (see Table 4). A supervisor briefing was also held attended by a representative from each of the six RTCs doing infrastructure projects. These people will be the main liaison with SIAVRTC for their infrastructure projects. This briefing covered planning for the infrastructure projects and building design, etc.

Table 4: Trainings provided by DPA July 2021 - June 2022: Number of participants.

	2021	2022
Natural resource management and best-practice agricultural methods	912	535
Self-employment and financial strategies	1206	84
Disaster preparedness	624	334



Figure 18: Trainees working on a new building for Luesalo RTC, Solomon Islands



Table 5: Progress to date on trainings and construction projects in Solomon Islands. Initial data collected to date disaggregated by gender. The TOC and RMT are still being reviewed following a monitoring visit.

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED ATTENDEES	ACTUAL ATTENDEES
<b>BLOCK 1</b>					
<b>Infrastructure Supervisor Briefing</b>	Honiara	2022	25-26 May 2022	6	6 100% Male
<b>Up skills Training (Carpentry/ Mechanics/ Agriculture)</b>	Honiara	2022	1-14th June 2022	30(10 RTC)	27(10 RTC) 24 Male: 89% 3 Female: 11%
<b>Life Skills Teachers Training (Basic Financial Literacy Training/ Sewing Training)</b>	Honiara	2022	18-29th July 2022	20(10 RTC)	20 100% Female
<b>Leadership &amp; Management Training</b>	Honiara	2022	12-23 September 2022	36(10 RTC)	27(10 RTC) 23 Male: 85% 4 Female: 15%
<b>BLOCK 2</b>					
<b>Upskills Training</b>	Honiara	2022	7-18th November 2022	30(10 RTC)	27(10 RTC) 22 Male: 81.5% 5 Female: 18.5%
<b>BLOCK 3</b>					
<b>New Classroom</b>	Garanga RTC in Isabel Province	2022 - 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foundation completed</li> <li>Two layers of brick work surrounding all foundation completed</li> <li>Backfill is in progress, before floor slab</li> </ul>		
<b>New Classroom and Staff Office</b>	Luesalo RTC in Temotu Province	2022 - 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foundation work is in progress</li> <li>All timbers are on site</li> </ul>		

## Finance and Sewing Skills for Women in the Solomon Islands

Twenty women attended a combined financial literacy/sewing course held in Honiara in July 2022. Training was provided for 10 life skills teachers or instructors from the 10 targeted remote Rural Training Centres along with 10 women from the community near each school.

Guests attending the opening ceremony included the Honiara Catholic Archbishop Chris Cardon, and Berris Olitisa from the New Zealand High Commission, who declared the training open.

Training was provided through the Solomon Islands National University's Centre for National Productivity which specialises in short term trainings.

In the first week, the women learnt basic financial knowledge and skills to manage their

own finances and those of the organisation they represent. The second week was devoted to elevating their knowledge and skills in sewing, such as learning about pattern making, measurement and making complete products such as dresses and shirts. SIAVRTC's report on the training said:

*"Caritas and SIAVRTC have given these twenty women the skills for their lifetime. This is because they learn how to spend money and create opportunities to get money. Furthermore, the second week made them very active by making things possible for them to learn skills in sewing that they require to share with students and the community they represent."*



Figure 19: Women community members learn to sew shirts at the Ngaligaragara RTC. They are learning from two trainers who attended training in Honiara in July 2022.

**Timor-Leste:** Since May 2022, HAFOTI has had an updated vehicle to facilitate workshops, deliver products and equipment between centres and Dili, and monitor HAFOTI groups and production centres in the provinces. The improved transport has helped secure much-needed product sales and supported increases in group membership and the subsequent trainings required. HAFOTI secured a second Timorese government contract in August 2022 to supply more than 14,000 jars of virgin coconut oil, bottled and delivered from HAFOTI headquarters in Dili to supermarkets. Staff from the New Zealand Embassy in Dili also visited HAFOTI Viqueque in June 2022 to see how HAFOTI activities have been implemented.

Early in Programme implementation, HAFOTI ran small-scale agriculture training and mentoring activities for members with reliable access to land, working in collaboration with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Dili, rural agricultural extension officers and Chefe de Suco (village leaders). Focusing on producing organic fertiliser and creating 'living pharmacies', these training and mentoring activities enabled a reliable local supply of nutritious fruit and vegetables, and produced a supply for value-adding and sale for use by HAFOTI members.

**Papua New Guinea:** CPNG is planning to ensure sustainability of water infrastructure and food security, in light of disaster risks. Disaster risk reduction for He Oranga Taurikura in PNG benefits from overall Disaster Risk Reduction programme and planning within the Caritas PNG network. Flooding and potential volcanic activity risks are being considered prior to procurement or construction.



*Figure 20: Baucau HAFOTI group leader Mana Maria Joana da Silva demonstrates her own innovation of a five-tiered system for filtering virgin coconut oil. This system is being implemented across all centres producing coconut oil.*

### **OUTCOME 3 – LOCAL PARTNERS ARE MORE EFFECTIVE AT IMPLEMENTING AGREED PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES AND SCALING UP**

In **Cambodia**, DPA has repeatedly demonstrated high capability to adapt Programme activities according to changing context with the goal of progressing agreed outcomes in-line with the flexibility afforded under the Negotiated Partnership mechanism. This partner has robust systems and well-proven methods and approaches and has developed considerable networks across Cambodia at many social and organisational levels including with provincial and national government. With greater access to financial resources, many programme activities would successfully scale-up. CANZ supports DPA with their efforts to access more development funding from other sources and to increase their community impact.

In the **Solomon Islands**, the SIAVRTC Board independently reviewed a contract for management and leadership training by Breadfruit Consulting Ltd (external consultants who delivered the trainings in the Partnerships for International Development (PfID) programme), however local providers were chosen instead to reduce costs and increase the localisation of the programme.

**Timor-Leste:** HAFOTI centres in Oecusse and Bacau are showing ever-increasing membership alongside new innovations to increase Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) production efficiency and enhance land usage for fresh produce and local food security. Across the seven districts where HAFOTI operates, local leadership is frequently of high capacity and capability with consistent participation in local networks and opportunities for further professional development and training.

At HAFOTI headquarters, while overall sales are low (due primarily to very little cash in circulation across the country), morale is good and significant government-paid VCO contracts are keeping everyone busy. Staffing changes have improved HAFOTI's ability to document and report on activities and progress, utilising images, video and other electronic media. While strengthening the internal capability of the HAFOTI secretariat, the potential is limited by extremely poor internet connectivity in and around Dili, which can only be resolved by appropriate national infrastructure investment.



## Fijian Farmers Adapting to Face Challenges



An evening meeting (pictured) was held with a group of 23 young farmers at Tutu RTC in May 2022 to discuss how to respond to challenges such as the economic and social impacts of COVID-19.

With lockdowns, it became much harder to source dalo and yaqona planting material, so Tutu student **Apakuki** formed a group of six young farmers from his home village. Most of these had returned from urban and tourism areas. Each of these young farmers initiated a yaqona and dalo planting programme based on what Apakuki had learned at Tutu. He notes that whole families are moving back to the village from urban areas: typically one person from the family was working (say, in the tourism industry) and had lost their job, so the whole family would return. People in the village are very happy to see their relatives again: “just like when they return for Christmas, there have been big celebrations. Before food and other items used to come from the urban areas, now it’s going back the other way, with the village sending food to relatives in the urban areas,” says Apakuki.

For **Pate** from Korotasere in Vanua Levu, both of his parents were living and working in Suva and have come back to the village. His mother was a sports journalist who lost her job. With the opening of schools, his parents have returned to Suva with their younger children. While in the village they were able to plant 1,000 cassava plants, with the harvested cassava expected to be sent to the family in Suva. Pate felt that it is good that the current Tutu Young Farmers are able to act as “coaches” for these young returnees from the urban areas

who are interested in farming. “They are teaching them and following the Tutu plan with the new farmers and including children during the school closures, teaching about farming and their response has been good”.

**John** from Naweni in Vanua Levu found that a lot of people in the village lost their jobs – particularly in tourism. Many village returnees are focusing on short-term crops to get much-needed cash. He thinks the skills he learned at Tutu have helped in useful ways, and now wants to teach the new farmers things he has learned at Tutu including time-management, crop calendars, and budgeting. Some of the newly established farms are being well looked after, while others are not. “We got together as a group to help clean them up these blocks together – so that everyone starts together.” He says it is good that people are working together and sharing knowledge. But he suggested that a lot of the “big companies” are acquiring land to plant yaqona, but not practicing good sustainable farming: they are clearing trees and using lots of chemicals. So he has been planting coconuts and breadfruit as well as yaqona and dalo. Some of the young new arrivals are doing the same.

All three agreed that a lot of people are falling into the trap of just thinking about quick money, which they do not think is a positive. This crisis has taught them that we need to “have many baskets” and not just rely on one thing such as tourism. Notably, they felt that “people before used to look down on us as farmers, now we are the ones who the people from the urban areas look up to”.

## OUTCOME 4 – STRONG COMMUNITY VOICE AND INFLUENCE IN DECISIONS THAT IMPACT THEIR LIVES

In **Cambodia**, DPA field teams met multiple times with several village land-titling groups that are gradually pulling-away from Community Land Titling (CLT) activities, citing the length of time this process takes and the opportunities to sell customary land to third parties. Despite efforts to keep this process alive and help secure land for vulnerable Indigenous groups, DPA respects the right of self-determination and is following a process for withdrawal of CLT activities for these villages and applying lessons learned to villages still pursuing the CLT process. Land titling remains a significant and important part of DPA's work. Even in cases where full title is NOT achieved, the capability-building and steps taken have done much to enhance indigenous land rights in Cambodia.

Early in the Programme (2021), successful village-led interventions took place for seven illegal land grabbing and three illegal logging activities on Indigenous land. Community-led work-plans and priority-implementation schedules for the January-June 2022 period of He Oranga Taurikura were also developed. Representatives from six Indigenous communities successfully completed a two-day stakeholder seminar on managing the misuse of customary land, enhancing their knowledge, confidence and engagement with local authorities to resolve customary land disputes.

In **Timor-Leste**, HAFOTI mentored district leaders for new groups and group sizes continued to expand. This supported the development of new leaders (in-particular younger women with some HAFOTI experience), and signals progress in community ownership, fresh ideas and a lessening in dependence on Dili-based decision-making.

In March 2022, HAFOTI developed the largest new member programme for many years in Timor-Leste's Viqueque District, resulting in 180 new members across eight groups. This development grew from partnership with community leaders, the District's Minister of Agriculture, and the regional heads of eight villages.

During the first six months of the Programme, HAFOTI re-oriented its community-led savings and loan programmes for women by assisting HAFOTI-member families with access to small-business capital –

unavailable from traditional banks. Over 40 new small-business loans were made available to members during this 18-month reporting period with close engagement and mentoring between the savings-group members and the borrower (also a member).

In **Papua New Guinea**, CPNG staff regularly consulted regional staff who work with rural and isolated communities throughout the country. They held workshops for regional coordinators and finance staff on project planning, including: processes, policies and MERL. This ensured that there was uniformity and standardisation for CPNG across the country, in particular for He Oranga Taurikura locations.

In the **Solomon Islands**, SIAVRTC is working closely with the RTCs to ensure that their training is continually meeting the changing needs of their target audiences. Training materials are reviewed and updated so they are current.

In **Kiribati**, Teitoiningaina members, as well as other local stakeholders (including government, other women's organisations, youth), are trained in the Certificate of Proficiency in Pacific Nutrition (CPPN), localised to the Kiribati context. These CPPN graduates are then the voices which go out to deliver training to others, particularly in the outer islands. This ensures that improving the health and wellbeing of communities sits within the community itself, with the CPPN graduates working closely with Teitoiningaina to advocate for, and be part of the decision-making process, around these trainings.



Figure 21: Indigenous rice farmers supported through DPA in Cambodia marking the beginning of the rice harvest. The pottery urn contains fermented rice to be mixed with water and sipped by local leaders and dignitaries. The gong in the foreground was supplied to support the re-activating of traditional song and dance as part of Caritas' previous Partnerships for International Development (PID) programme with MFAT.

## OUTCOME 5 – INCREASED PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

CANZ profiles the work of He Oranga Taurikura partners through our website front-page slide banner. (See <https://www.caritas.org.nz/he-oranga-taurikura>). Our first face-to-face reconnection with partners (after travel restrictions were lifted) featured in an [online interview](#) following our visit to our three Fiji partners in June 2022.

Two He Oranga Taurikura appeals were run in June 2021 and 2022, where newsletters and Programme information were sent to all our donors and promoted through CANZ social media platforms and Catholic media. In the first 2021 appeal, almost 9000 supporters were approached, and 727 chose to donate (to August 2021). The number of donors in 2022 increased to 1022, with an average donation of more than \$500.



He Oranga Taurikura Newsletter- June 2022 (4-page PDF);



He Oranga Taurikura Appeal Flyer - May 2021 (1-page PDF)

Direct donor engagement events were held in Auckland and Wellington and a comprehensive donor-survey took place in August and September 2022. These activities promoted Programme awareness and gave an opportunity for our supporters to engage with He Oranga Taurikura and ask questions.

He Oranga Taurikura promotional material such as t-shirts, hats and pens have been distributed widely to partners and CANZ staff for use in public engagements. CANZ supporters have also been kept up-to-date and involved in He Oranga Taurikura through website updates, our regular newsletters, educational materials, parish visits and social media updates. He Oranga Taurikura in Fiji is a feature of the Lent 2023 school resources; Lent is one of our main fundraising and awareness raising platforms.

We are also providing additional support and input to implementing partners to develop their own capability to collect, distribute and share images and videos, case-studies and stories. For example, a young Dili university graduate with media and marketing skills was recruited in mid-2022 by HAFOTI in **Timor-Leste** to gather and manage the majority of their public engagement material. In Papua New Guinea, the project team has a communications officer who works closely with the media and communications commission in the CBCPGSI.





## 7. Financials

Table 6 shows the actual expenditure for the 18-month period that this report covers. Tonga is yet to start implementation of their programme and Papua New Guinea has only had a few months; this is why their indirect management costs are not yet reflected in their expenditure, and direct expenditure for Outcomes 1 and 2 are not evident. Programme expenditure is basically on track; the difference between the budgeted amount and the actual expenditure is due to the budget being

for a 12-month period and the actuals are for the full 18-month period. The necessary adjustments have been made in the reforecasts for the remaining years (see Appendix 2). All partners have robust financial management systems in place and are able to provide the necessary financial reporting. Continued inflation in all partner countries will affect the implementation and scope of the Programme in later years as this impact continues to be felt and closely monitored.

Figure 22: Programme activities in the seven target countries.



Table 6: He Oranga Taurikura Country Level 18-month Expenditure (amounts in NZD)

	Fiji	Timor-Leste	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Kiribati	Cambodia	Papua New Guinea
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved food & water security and healthy lifestyles	156,825	37,223	0	0	769	133,578	0
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Strengthened climate and disaster prepared households and livelihoods	198,159	97,935	243,440	0	2,401	139,106	0
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Local partners are more effective at implementing agreed Programme objectives & scaling up	10,903	4,539	15,217	3,110	6,316	4,961	24,667
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Strong community voice and influence in decisions that impact their lives	17,887	26,126	6,321	2,877	7,722	18,268	11,842
<b>Outcome 5:</b> Increased public engagement and support for work of CANZ & MFAT	15,135	7,016	11,556	4,050	7,970	19,217	10,872
<b>Direct support costs</b>	76,969	110,975	111,650	0	4,985	173,620	116,903
<b>MERL Costs</b>	71,269	107,378	37,926	20,641	44,350	45,151	58,039
<b>Indirect management costs (In-country)</b>	23,102	62,161	42,866	0	18,149	57,142	0
<b>Indirect management costs (NZ-based)</b>	40,614	31,588	60,716	12,390	29,215	38,292	41,735
<b>Total</b>	610,863	484,940	529,693	43,068	121,877	629,336	264,059

## 8. Looking Ahead: Goals and Expectations

CANZ is planning to bring together all partners for Programme-wide Zoom sessions in 2023, and potentially an in-person gathering in 2024 to facilitate peer-to-peer learning and collaboration.

**Cambodia:** DPA field teams will provide training and support for household-level livelihood innovations as both an ideas ‘incubator’ and facilitator for access to skills and new market networks for indigenous farmers. Greater priority will be given to animal husbandry and supporting non-food item market opportunities in communities with sustainable access to their customary forests. Less resource and priority will be given to Community Land Titling (CLT) processors in favour of solidifying gains made in official recognising of village and commune borders and community actions around illegal land incursions and logging.

**Fiji:** Tutu RTC is preparing for larger student intakes and a wider variety of educational programmes being offered on-site, complementing scaled-up village-based weekend workshops and increased leadership mentoring of past-students. The rural single women’s livelihoods programme will make use of the recently renovated fit-for-purpose building and workshops to enhance the outcomes of this programme for participants.

**Kiribati:** With the beginning of activities, a specific Project Coordinator begins in early January 2023 to coordinate implementation, provide oversight, reporting, administration, and coordination of preparation visits to islands before official training sessions.

**Papua New Guinea:** CPNG have a three-year MERL plan for 2023-2025 which includes a data collection schedule. They will be having quarterly updates, six-month progress reports, annual progress report and a planning and reflection event in the last quarter of each year.

Baseline surveys are planned February-March 2023 for five communities in three locations. The baseline survey is within the first eight months of the Programme’s official starting date of 1 August 2022. CPNG have worked quickly to produce a robust monitoring and evaluation plan and schedule. In addition significant progress has been made on MERL local indicators. CPNG will reduce the number of local indicators to a minimum of two per location and improve the measurability of the indicators.

**Solomon Islands:** A curriculum workshop is planned for June 2023. This is a starting point to review the curriculum so that it meets the needs of the RTCs that SIAVRTC works with. There is currently no standardised curriculum across RTCs, despite the Government creation of new standards for the technical and vocational sector through the recently formed Solomon Islands Tertiary Education and Skills Authority. Several RTCs will be part of this workshop, and work will ensure that any curriculum will assist RTCs to meet the new Government standards.

**Timor-Leste:** Along with growth in HAFOTI membership, priority is being given to local small-scale agriculture and developing the next generation of provincial HAOFTI group leadership, while new HAFOTI centres are planned for Viqueque and Atauro Island. Progress towards the development of these centres is being managed by Director Mana Dortia and the HAFOTI secretariat staff and board, working with local officials.

**Tonga:** Due to start He Oranga Taurikura in February 2023, Caritas Tonga plans to focus immediate attention on strengthening their existing microfinance scheme with financial literacy trainings and savings options for members. As the HTHH response is ongoing, this work will continue alongside the response, with DRR and water security trainings scheduled to start later in 2023.

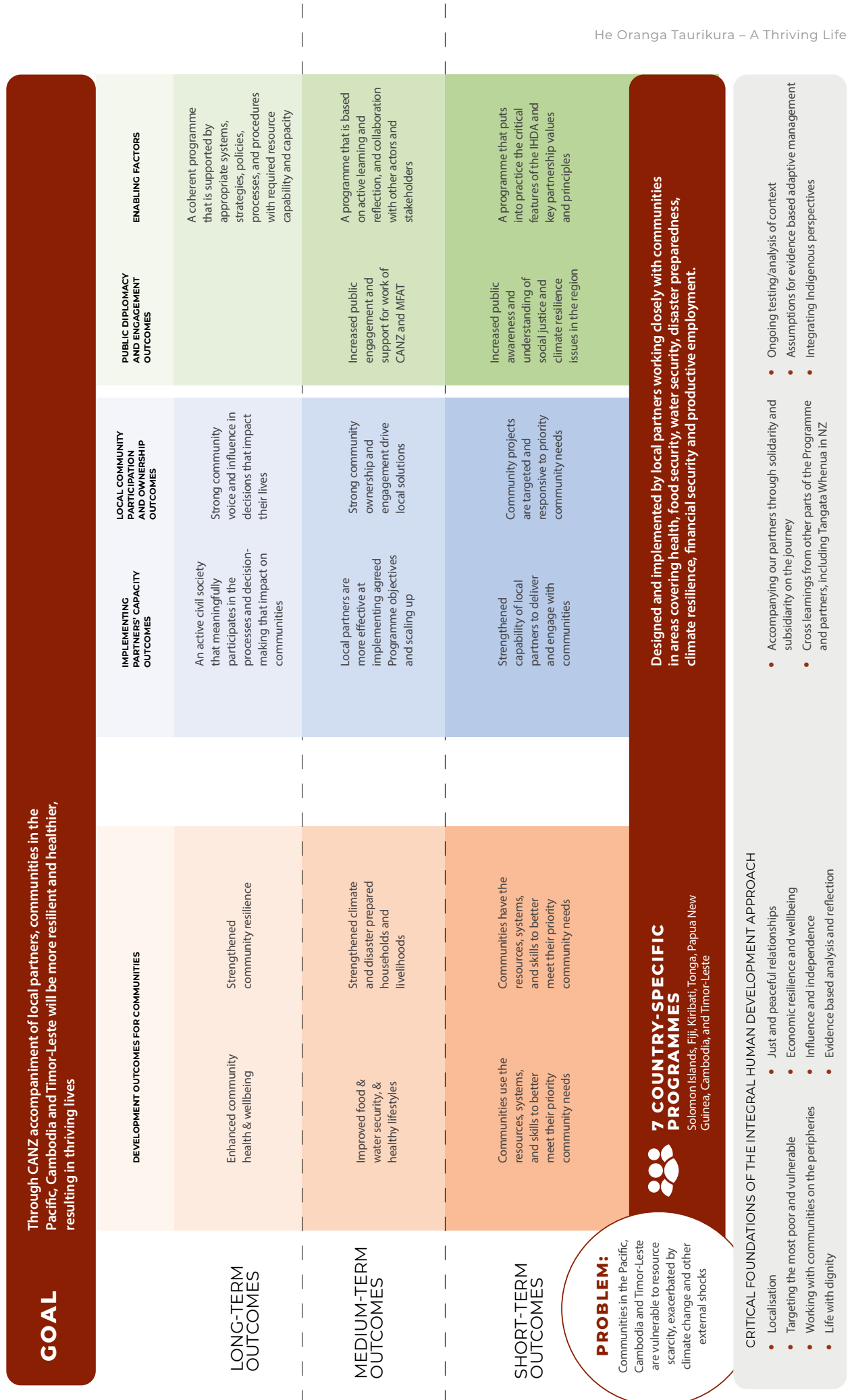
## Appendices

The following appendices are provided as links to external tables.

Appendix 1: [Programme-Wide Results Management Table](#)



Table 7  
Theory of Change for He Oranga Taurikura





*Children of HAFOTI group members in Baucau district. Photo: HAFOTI*



The Catholic Agency for Justice,  
Peace & Development