

PRESENTATION OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

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*District Services
Improvement Program
(DSIP)*

Overview of presentation

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Introduction

- ***Topic:***

Implementation of the District Services Improvement Program (DSIP) in the Salt Nomane Karimui District of the Simbu Province.

- ***Research problem:***

The problem investigated in this research was: The implementation, coordination, monitoring, and accountability of DSIP funds, and the impact of its results on people of the Salt Nomane Karimui District in the Simbu Province.

Brief overview of the design

- **Methodology** > **Evaluation research**
- **Research approach** > **Mixed methods**
- **Epistemology** > **Social constructivism**
- **Theoretical lens** > **Theory of coordination failure**
- **Data gathering strategies** > **Questionnaires & Semi-structured interview protocol**

Theory of coordination failure

- The theory of coordination failure serves as a theoretical basis for connecting growth, trade and infrastructure construction. ([Pheng, 2015](#))
- Equilibrium describes theory of coordination failure in terms of supply and demand of implementations. Eg. Implementers Win and beneficiaries win. Balanced situation.

Data interpretation & analysis

- ❑ Quantitative – collected numeric data from sample for statistical analysis – using random sampling.
- ❑ Qualitative – collected non-numeric data (words) which were coded through thematic analysis, then translated into themes – using purposive sampling.

Result from survey findings

Part C

Question two

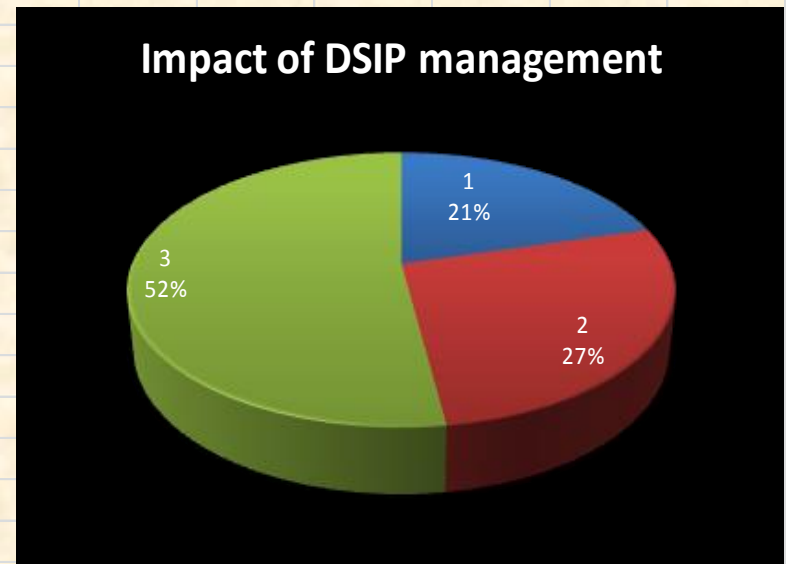
To what extent do you agree with the following statements that describe impact of DSIP on the community?

Interpretation of summary notes on impact of DSIP management on the community:

Summary		Opinion	
TRUE	Not sure	FALSE	
1509	1989	3817	
21%	27%	52%	

More than half of the responses from the beneficiaries stated false on the management of DSIP, meaning that the service has been provided but not consistent.

That is so because the figures for true and not sure are almost the same; 21% and 27% respectively.



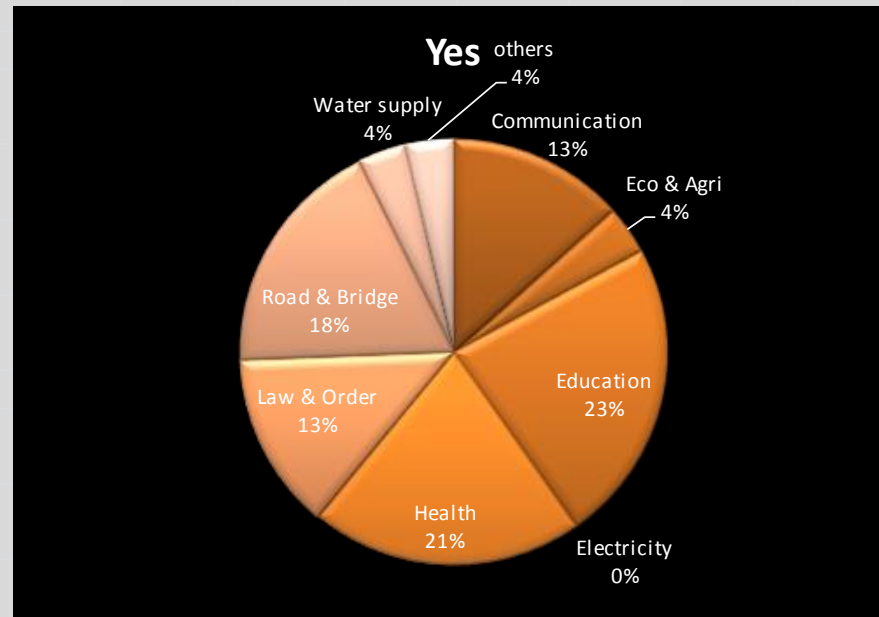
Result from interview findings

Part C

Question one

Which areas in DSIP has been successfully implemented?

Services	Yes	No
Communication	11	8
Eco & Agri	3	16
Education	19	0
Electricity	0	19
Health	17	2
Law & Order	11	8
Road & Bridge	15	4
Water supply	3	16
others	3	16



Narration of summary notes

The sectors are divided into three (3) levels as follows;

- 1 High success - Education, Health, and road & bridges
- 2 Medium success - Communication and Law & Order
- 3 Low success - Economic & Agriculture, water supply, Electricity, and others.

Beneficiaries priority infrastructures

No	Column 1 (high priority)	Column 2 (medium priority)	Column 3 (low priority)
01	Road & Bridge infrastructures	Communication services	Electricity services
02	Education infrastructures	Water supply & Sanitation	Other services
03	Health infrastructures	Law & Order	
04	Agriculture & Economic		

Implementers priority infrastructures

No	Column 1 (high priority)	Column 2 (medium priority)	Column 3 (low priority)
01	Road & Bridge infrastructures	Agriculture & Economic	Electricity services
02	Education infrastructures	Water supply & Sanitation	Other services
03	Health infrastructures	Law & Order	
04	Communication services		

Conclusion

BQ: How successful is the DSIP being implemented in the Salt Nomane Karimui District of the Simbu Province?

The study found that the current DSIP system in Salt Nomane Karimui and PNG lacks:

*** Strategic planning, * proper management, * positive mechanisms, * change of characteristics, and * cooperative evaluation of the DSIP to achieve its target in years to come.**

Recommendation

Proposed Model

- ❑ *This proposed model will be called “DSIP target system” and will seriously look at the following areas of service delivery, through application of:*
 - Logical Planning;
 - Effective Management;
 - Mechanism factors;
 - Behavioral Characteristics; and
 - Cooperative evaluation as the proposed model.

References

The main literatures adapted for this study on the “theory of coordination failure” are;

- - *Creswell, 2008 & 2014 – theory & methods*
- - *Anderson, 2015 – Economic Agriculture*
- - *Ibanez, 2007 – democratic eco./ governance*
- - *Pheng, 2015 – Classical theory*
- - *Howitt, 2001 – Theory of coordination failure*
- - *Wiltshire, 2014 – DSIP*
- - *Institute of National Affairs (INA), 2015*
- *Among others....*

Finale

- I thank you all for coming , special one to:
 - ❖ Powerful hardworking organizers of; - ANU, The Development Policy Center, Crawford School of Public Policy
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 - ❖ Sponsors, colleague presenters, participants/observers and
 - ❖ Others

“All the best in your endeavors”
Moses Miapa