

This module provides scenarios to demonstrate the practical application of progress payment policy with the aim of helping provider staff know when they can and cannot claim progress payments.

- Welcome
- Overview
- Deciding whether to claim a progress payment
- Progress payment scenarios
- Summary
- ? Final quiz

Welcome



For many participants on the Workforce Australia Services caseload, finding a job will be a journey with challenges along the way.

As a provider, you'll play a key role in delivering personalised support to help participants overcome their barriers. Progress payments recognise the investments you'll need to make to help participants become job ready and secure employment based on their strengths, skills and experience.

In this module, you'll learn what a progress payment is and how to assess a participant's circumstances to determine if a progress payment can be claimed.

This module, along with the Outcome Payments module, comprises the Claims Process Training referred to in clause 56.3 of the Workforce Australia Services Deed of Standing Offer 2022-2028 and chapter 5 of the Workforce Australia Services Guideline. This module must be completed prior to making a claim for a progress payment.

Learning outcomes

As a result of doing this training, you will be able to:

- define what a progress payment is and describe its purpose
- describe your role in assessing whether a participant has achieved progress towards employment and if a progress payment can be claimed
- accurately evaluate a participant's circumstances and determine if a progress payment is eligible to be claimed
- understand the range and nature of required documentary evidence.

This module assumes you have read the Progress Payments section of the Workforce Australia Services Guideline. It is not designed to replicate that information or to teach you how to use the department's IT system.

The module has been designed using research-based training methods. It presents you with new information, and supports you to practise using it. It gives you the opportunity to check your understanding and to apply your new knowledge.

Each lesson follows a similar format and includes:

- definitions
- descriptions of your role and responsibilities
- process diagrams
- scenarios
- activities
- feedback
- quiz questions
- links to cheat sheets and other resources.

This training module (the Module) is provided to assist Workforce Australia Services Providers (Providers) realise the objectives of Workforce Australia Services in providing employment services under the Workforce Australia Services Deed of Standing Offer 2022 – 2028 (the Deed). The Module is made available to Providers solely for the purpose of receiving training from the Commonwealth to assist in their performance of their obligations under the Deed. Providers may not use the Module for any other purpose than receiving training from the Commonwealth.

The Module does not in any way vary the Deed or the obligations of Providers under the Deed (including without limitation any Guidelines). Any general statements in the Module do not diminish specific obligations applicable to Providers under the Deed or the Guidelines. The Module is not incorporated into the Deed.

The Module may contain videos representing working environments. These videos should be taken as illustrative only and may not necessarily represent what is a safe system of work as required by the Deed or by work health and safety laws in Australian jurisdictions in which Providers operate.

GET STARTED

Overview



In this lesson you will discover what a progress payment is, the types of activities and interventions that can be claimed, and your role in deciding if a progress payment can be claimed.

What is a progress payment?

Progress payments are payments made to a provider for demonstrable improvement in a participant's employment prospects through the provision of intensive, tailored services. The payments recognise the investments made to get participants job-ready, including efforts to reduce or remove vocational or non-vocational barriers.

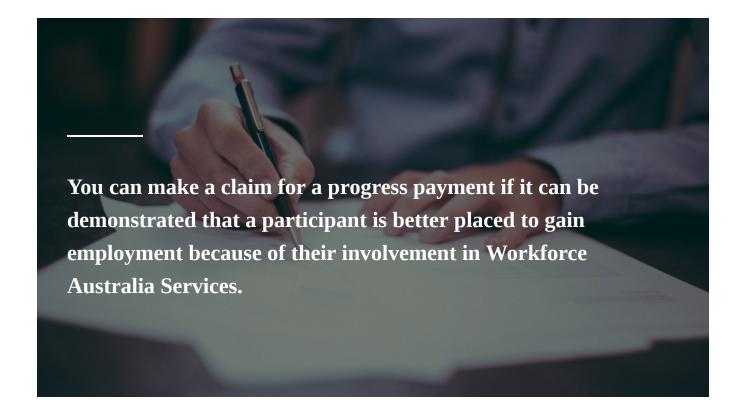
Flip the cards to learn the more about vocational and non-vocational barriers to employment.

Vocational barriers

Lack of appropriate training, skills and qualifications needed for work.

Non-vocational barriers

Things preventing a person from obtaining and sustaining employment, education or training (e.g. mental health, substance abuse issues, caring duties).



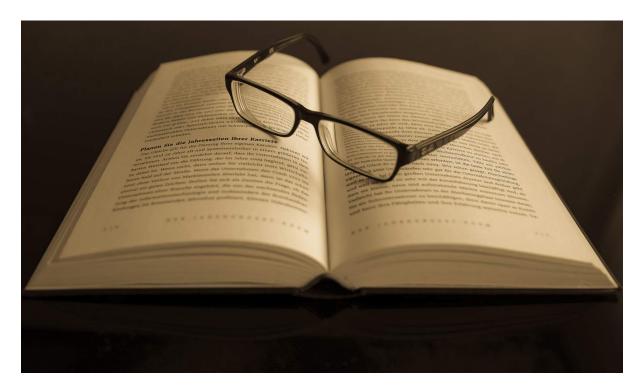
Types of activities and interventions

Progress towards employment can be demonstrated in one of the following ways:

- Undertaking education
- Undertaking activities or interventions
- Completing a pathway to employment
- Using a progress payment review

Scroll through the interaction below to learn more about each.

Undertaking education



The progress payment for undertaking education recognises the importance of education in improving the job readiness and employability of participants.

Providers may claim a progress payment where a participant:

- attains a Certificate III or higher qualification (or participates full-time for 26 consecutive weeks)
- makes progress in the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) and/or Skills for Education and Employment (SEE) as defined in Table 5-A of the Workforce Australia Services Guideline.

Undertaking activities or interventions



The progress payment for completion of activities or interventions recognises the importance of addressing barriers to employment and must be appropriate to a participant's individual needs.

Providers can claim a progress payment when a participant completes 2 approved activities or interventions across 3 categories:

- work placements
- vocational interventions (e.g. Career Transition Assistance and Employability Skills Training)
- non-vocational interventions (e.g. Drug and alcohol program, obtaining stable housing)

Only one vocational intervention can be used for this purpose.

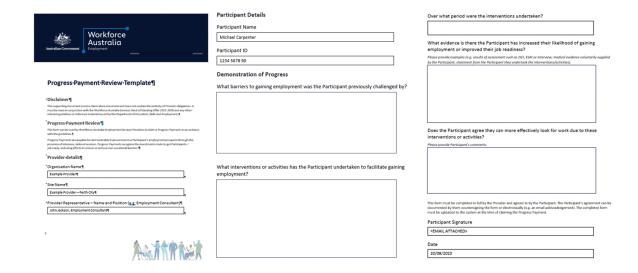
Completing a pathway to employment



Some activities combine several interventions and are specifically designed to provide a participant with a full pathway to employment (for example, by combining training and work experience targeted to a particular industry such as through a Launch into Work project or Workforce Specialist project).

Activities that provide a full pathway towards employment can be used to claim the progress payment.

Using a progress payment review



For some participants with non-vocational barriers, it may not be possible to demonstrate progress towards employment through completion of interventions.

Some barriers may not ever be fully resolved but can be addressed and improved to help the participant prepare for employment.

For participants in this circumstance, the provider can undertake a progress payment review. A template must be completed and agreed to by the participant.

For more information about activities and interventions and their requirements, refer to section 5.3 of the Workforce Australia Services Guideline.

Got it

Role of providers

Whether a progress payment can be claimed depends on a participant's circumstances, including their qualifications, work experience and barriers.

As such, you will need to determine whether the interventions a participant has undertaken have made a meaningful difference to their ability to gain and maintain employment. The department's IT systems can't make this assessment. It is your responsibility to assess and determine whether the requirements of the progress payment have been met and the payment can be claimed.

Check your understanding

Now that you've learnt the basics, let's check your skills. Try the questions below to see how much you know.

On the left is a participant with the activities and/or interventions they have undertaken listed. Based on what you know, match the appropriate scenario on the left with the type of intervention and activity on the right.

Damien's alcohol treatment is ongoing but he is now more able to work

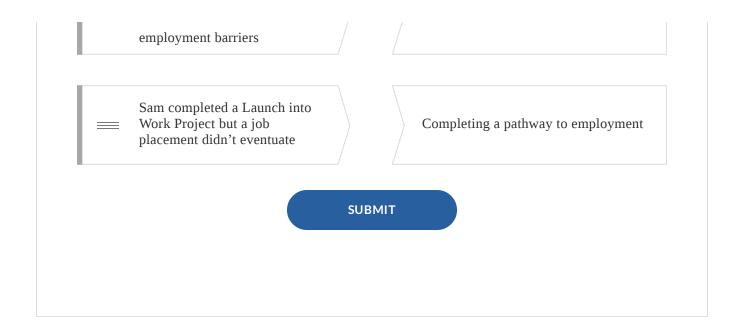
Progress Payment Review

Imran has made progress in the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP)

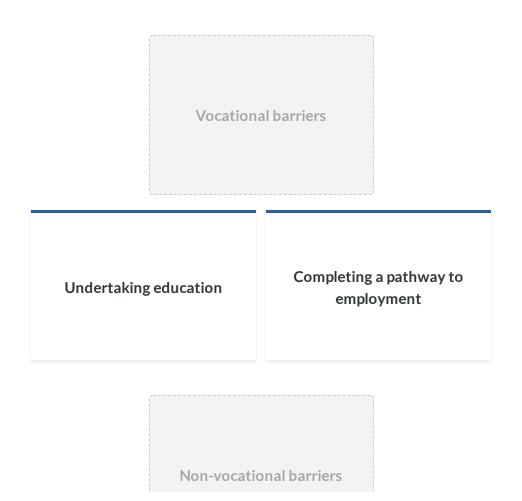
Undertaking education

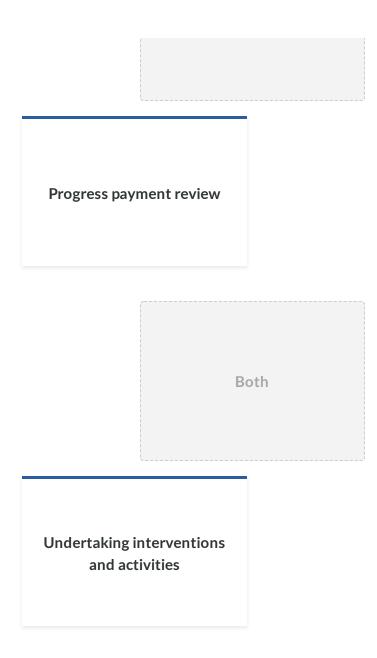
Jo finished a work placement and counselling to address her

Undertaking activities or interventions



The following activities and interventions address vocational barriers to employment, others address non-vocational barriers, and one addresses both. Sort the intervention or activity into the correct category.

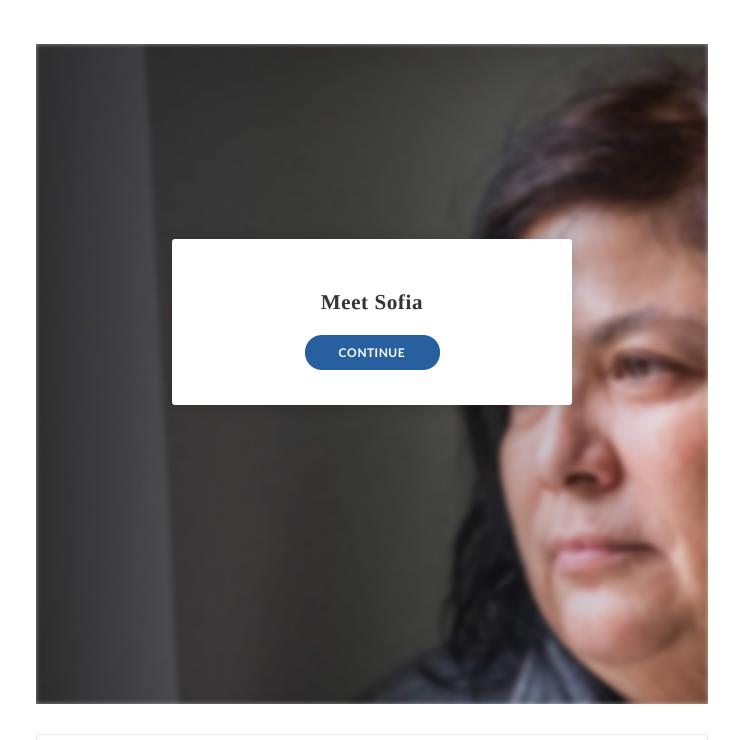


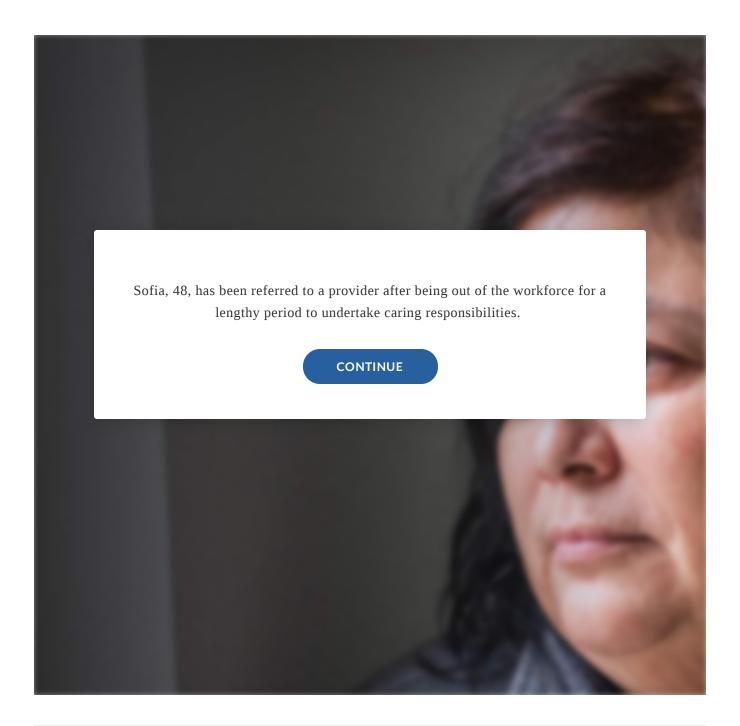


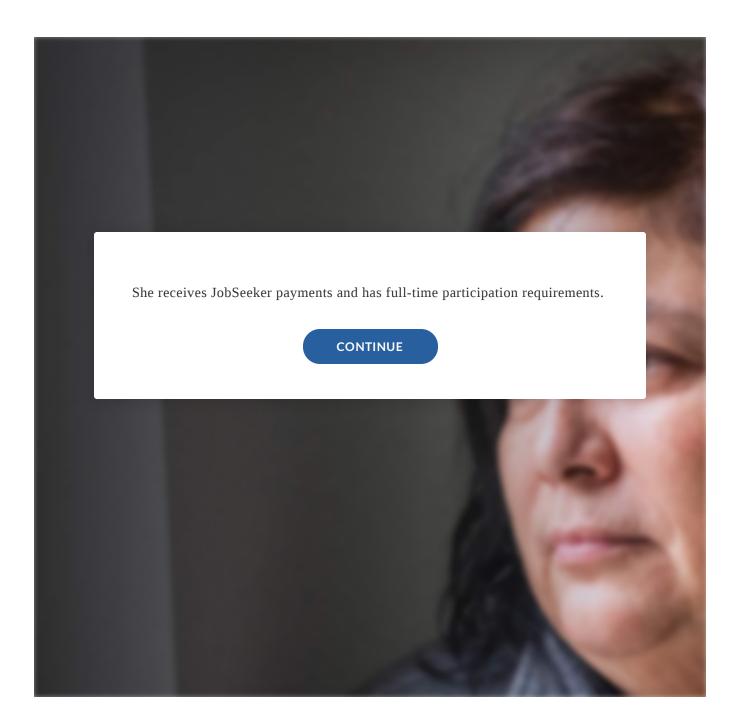
Move ahead to learn about how to decide if you can claim a progress payment.

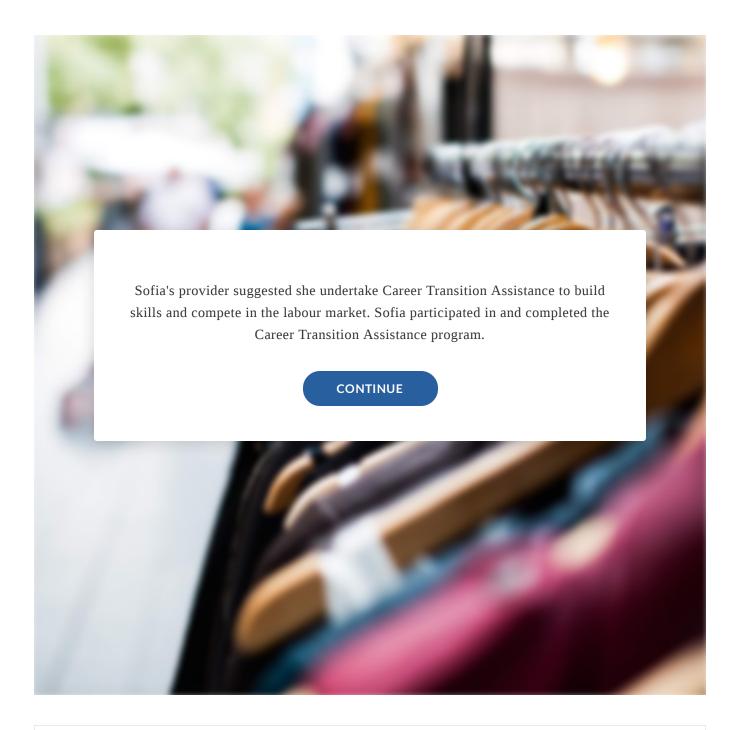
Deciding whether to claim a progress payment

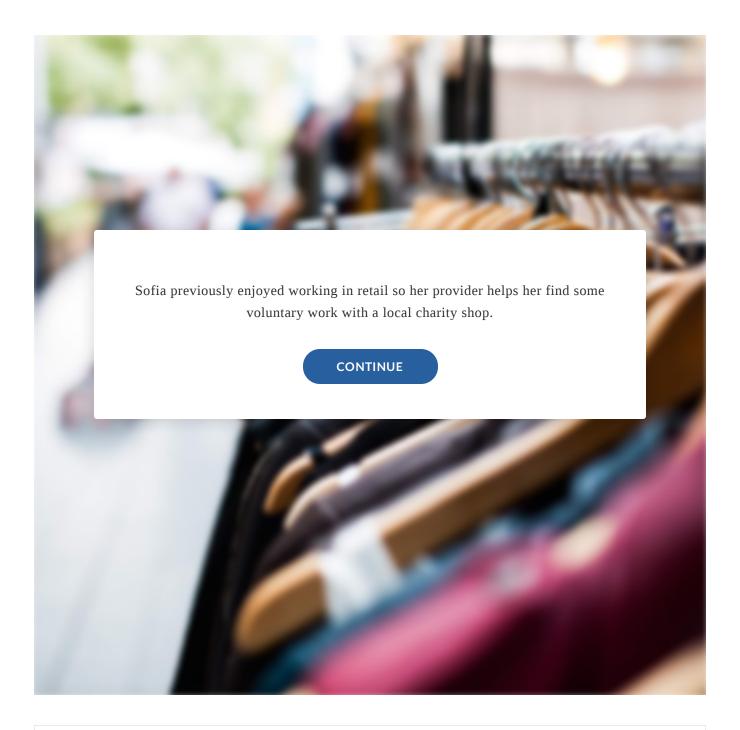
In this lesson you will learn how to decide whether a progress payment can be claimed using the example of Sofia.

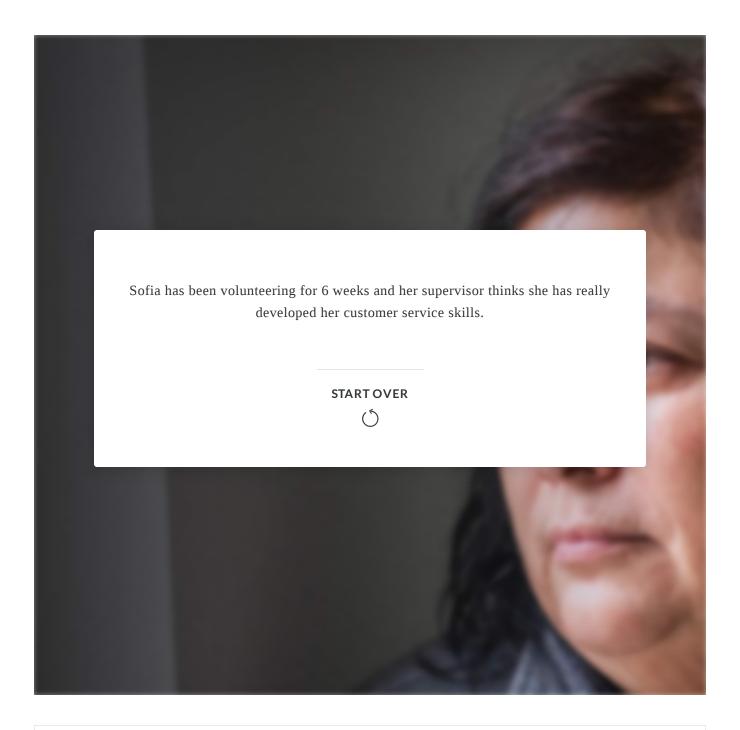












Continue \rightarrow End of Scenario

Do you think the provider can claim a progress payment for Sofia? Let's learn what steps the provider has to take and questions they need to answer in order to decide.



(i) At the end of each section, you'll be asked to answer a question in relation to Sofia, so keep her circumstances in mind.

Steps to deciding if a progress payment can be claimed

Before claiming a progress payment, there are several questions you need to answer. Click on the hotspots in the diagram below for a summary.





Is the provider eligible to claim a progress payment?

A progress payment is available for all participants where requirements are met, but only once every 24 months.



Does the intervention qualify?

Only certain activities or interventions can be counted towards the progress payment, and there are different requirements depending on which interventions have been undertaken.



Is the intervention relevant to the participant?

The purpose of the progress payment is to help participants move closer to employment. Activities and interventions that are not relevant to the participant's circumstances cannot be claimed.



Did the participant achieve it?

As well as being an appropriate and relevant intervention, the participant also needs to successfully complete it.

Is the provider eligible to claim a progress payment?

Progress payments are available for all participants in Workforce Australia Services.

The progress payment is available to claim once in each 24 month progress payment period the participant is in Workforce Australia Services. The availability of the progress payment resets after each 24 months period of service, not 24 months after the previous progress payment was claimed.

To determine whether a participant is eligible for a progress payment, you need to consider the following questions:

- Has a progress payment previously been paid?
- If a progress payment has been paid, is a new one now available?
- Which progress payment period did the participant's interventions fall into?

Milestone date

Determining the progress payment period an intervention falls into depends on the intervention's milestone date. This is the date the requirements for a progress payment have been met. The milestone date will vary based on the type of intervention.

Here's an overview of the difference.

Intervention completed

The milestone date is the date the participant successfully completes the intervention, such as a course or a certificate.

Intervention ongoing

The milestone date is the date the intervention is judged to have increased the participant's job readiness.

Examples include ongoing activities such as voluntary work.



information on determining when an intervention is complete is available in the tables in section 5.3 of the Workforce Australia Services Guideline.

Back to Sofia...

Remember, Sofia has only recently been receiving JobSeeker payments and has full-time participation requirements.

Is Sofia's provider eligible to claim the progress payment?

I'm ready to see the answer

Yes. Sofia has been newly referred to employment services. The progress payment is available to all participants and in Sofia's case, a progress payment has not been paid before and the intervention milestone date falls within the current 24-month progress payment period.

Does the intervention qualify?

There are different requirements depending on which activities and interventions have been undertaken. Key points to determine if an intervention qualifies for a progress payment, are outlined below. You need to consider whether the participant has completed or undertaken:

An education placement

Completing a Certificate III or higher course or participating in the Skills for Education and Employment or Adult Migrant English Program may be sufficient to claim a progress payment for education and only require one activity to be undertaken.

Two activities or interventions

Most activities require the participant to undertake 2 activities across the categories of work placements, vocational interventions and non-vocational interventions, however only one vocational intervention can be counted. Paid work placements that attract an <i>outcome payment</i> cannot be claimed.
Work for the Dole as part of their mandatory activity requirement
If so, the Work for the Dole activity can't be counted towards the progress payment.
A pathway to employment
If so, only one activity is required.
Interventions to address non-vocational barriers that are ongoing
If the participant is now more work-ready but is still undergoing treatment or other interventions, demonstrating their progress using a progress payment review may be appropriate to claim a progress payment.

(i) The activities and interventions that can be counted towards a progress payment are listed in

section 5.3 of the Workforce Australia Services Guideline.

Back to Sofia...

Remember, Sofia has completed the Career Transition Assistance program and is currently engaged in a voluntary work placement.

Do the interventions Sofia is undertaking qualify for a progress payment?

I'm ready to see the answer

Yes. Sofia has undertaken 2 activities, Career Transition Assistance and Voluntary Work. Both qualify as activities that can be counted towards a progress payment.

Career Transition Assistance is classified as a vocational intervention and voluntary work is classified as a work placement that does not attract an outcome payment.

Is the intervention relevant to the participant?

The progress payment is intended to encourage you to consider the individual circumstances of each participant and what steps might assist them on their journey towards employment. As such, a key consideration in claiming a progress payment is not just whether an intervention was undertaken, but that it was relevant to the participant. Key questions to ask are listed below.

Does the intervention:

- address (or partially address) a barrier the participant faces?
- provide additional qualifications or certifications relevant to their job search and goals?
- develop skills that will assist them to gain and retain employment?
- provide work experience relevant to their circumstances, or the labour needs of local employers?



The intervention must assist a participant on their journey towards employment. For example, a participant who already has a current driver's licence would not be more likely to find employment by doing standard driving lessons. However, lessons that helped them gain a higher class of licence

(e.g. allowing them to drive a bus or truck) may have an impact and be relevant to their circumstances if they are otherwise capable of that type of work.

Back to Sofia...

Remember, Sofia is 48 years old and has been out of work for a lengthy period. She has experience and an interest in the retail industry.

Is the intervention relevant to Sofia?

I'm ready to see the answer

Yes. Sofia has been out of the workforce for a long period of time and is mature aged, so undertaking Career Transition Assistance is relevant to her circumstances. It has helped Sofia to understand how to identify her existing skills and how they could be used in the workplace.

Sofia is also undertaking voluntary work in an industry that she is interested in and has prior experience in, which will help address her shortage of recent work experience and build her confidence.

Did the participant meet the requirements?

A successful intervention is one that helps a participant move closer to employment.

What counts as successful will depend on the nature of the intervention. It's your role to consider whether the intervention will help the participant move towards employment. You also need to consider the documentary evidence required to be uploaded to the department's IT system to validate the claim. Check the Workforce Australia Services Guideline (Section 5.3) for the minimum requirements for each different activity or intervention type and the documentary evidence required.

Where a participant is undertaking an intervention that is ongoing, but has already made them more job ready, a progress payment review can be completed. For example, drug and alcohol treatment may improve a participant's circumstances in the short term making them more able to work, but the treatment may continue indefinitely.

Key questions to consider include:

- Did the participant successfully meet the requirements of the education placement, activity or intervention as specified in the tables in section 5.3 of the Workforce Australia Services Guideline?
- What documentary evidence is required to be uploaded to the department's IT system?
- Is a progress payment review required?

An intervention must be of value to the participant. For example, participating in training to achieve a certificate (such as a Responsible Service of Alcohol certificate) is of no value if the participant does not pass the course and achieve the certification. It is also of no value if the participant is not looking at undertaking work that would use the certificate.

Back to Sofia...

Remember, Sofia completed the Career Transition Assistance program and her provider has assessed that her participation in Voluntary Work has refreshed her skills and built her confidence.

Did Sofia meet the requirements of the intervention? If so, what evidence needs to be uploaded to the department's IT system?

I'm ready to see the answer

Yes. Sofia successfully participated in and completed the Career Transition Assistance program. Sofia's provider has also assessed that her 6-week participation in Voluntary Work has been sufficient to refresh her skills and build her confidence, so she now feels more prepared to re-enter the workforce.

The guideline states the following documentary evidence needs to be uploaded into the department's IT system:

Career Transition Assistance – Activity ID

Voluntary Work – Written confirmation from the host organisation that the participant took part in the placement for the required duration. Confirmation must include:

- details uniquely identifying the specific placement (such as the activity ID, or details of the participant and placement dates), and
- the host organisation's business name and ABN.

Now you know the basics, move to the next lesson to see if you can apply your knowledge!

CONTINUE

Progress payment scenarios

Summary of guiding questions

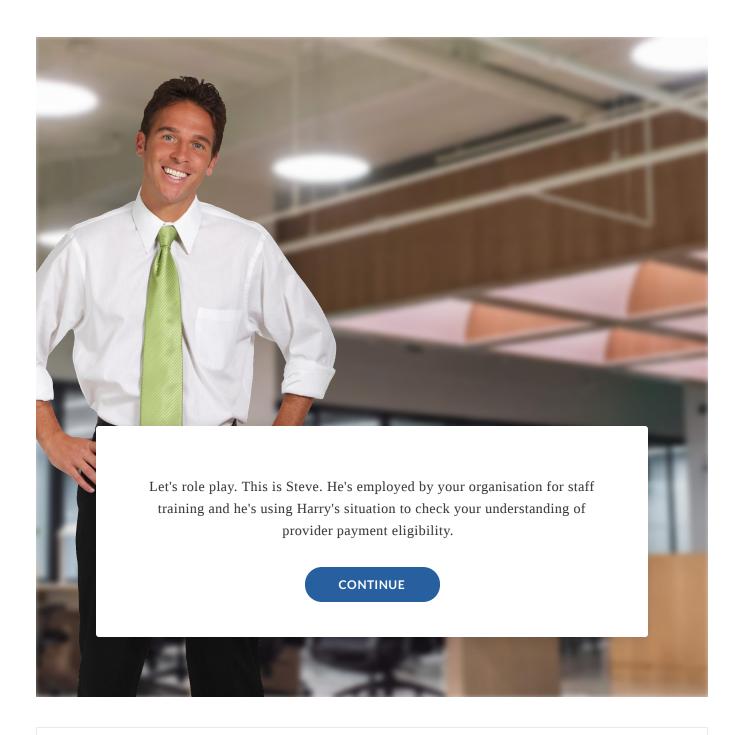
In the last lesson we worked through the guiding questions summarised in the table below to decide if Sofia's provider could claim a progress payment. You are now going to use these guiding questions to decide if a progress payment can be claimed in other scenarios.

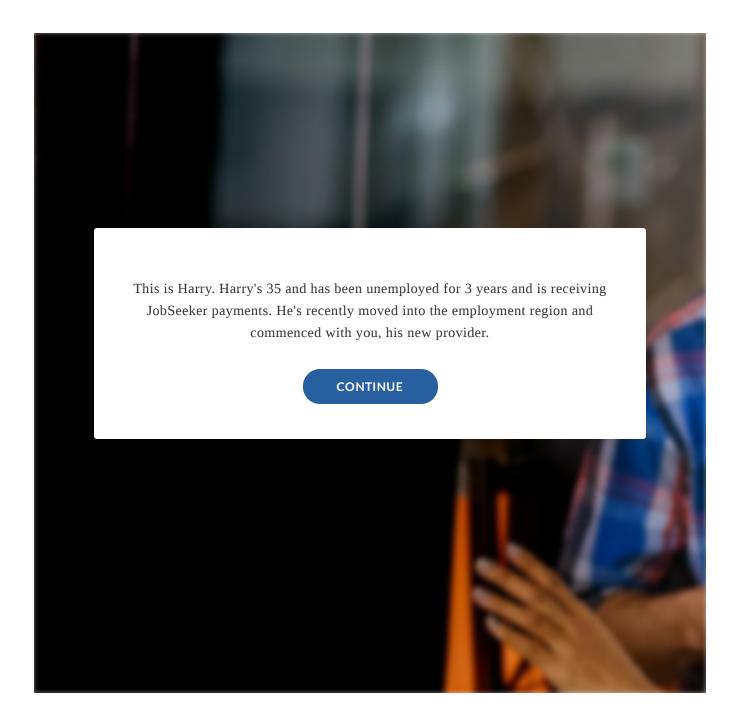
Guiding question	Detailed questions
Is the provider eligible to claim a progress payment?	 Has a progress payment previously been paid? If it has been, is a new progress payment now available? Which progress payment period did the interventions that the participant has undertaken fall into?
Does the intervention qualify?	 Has the participant completed an education placement? Has the participant completed 2 activities or interventions in accordance with the guideline? Are they both vocational interventions? Has the participant undertaken Work for the Dole as part of their mandatory activity requirement? Has the participant completed a pathway to employment? Has the participant undertaken interventions to address non-vocational barriers that are ongoing?

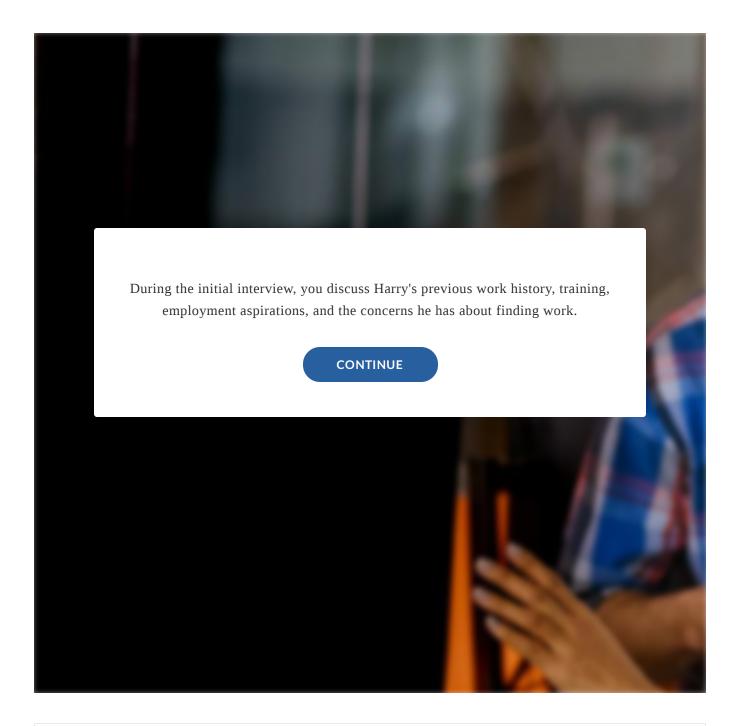
Guiding question	Detailed questions
Is the intervention relevant to the participant?	 Considering the participant's circumstances, does the intervention: address (or partially address) a barrier the participant faces? provide additional qualifications or certifications relevant to their job search? develop skills that will assist them to gain and retain employment? provide work experience relevant to their circumstances, or the labour needs of local employers?
Did the participant achieve it?	 Did the participant successfully meet the requirements of the education placement, activity or intervention as specified in the Tables in section 5.3 of the Workforce Australia Guideline? What documentary evidence is required to be uploaded to the department's IT system or kept on file? Is a progress payment review required?

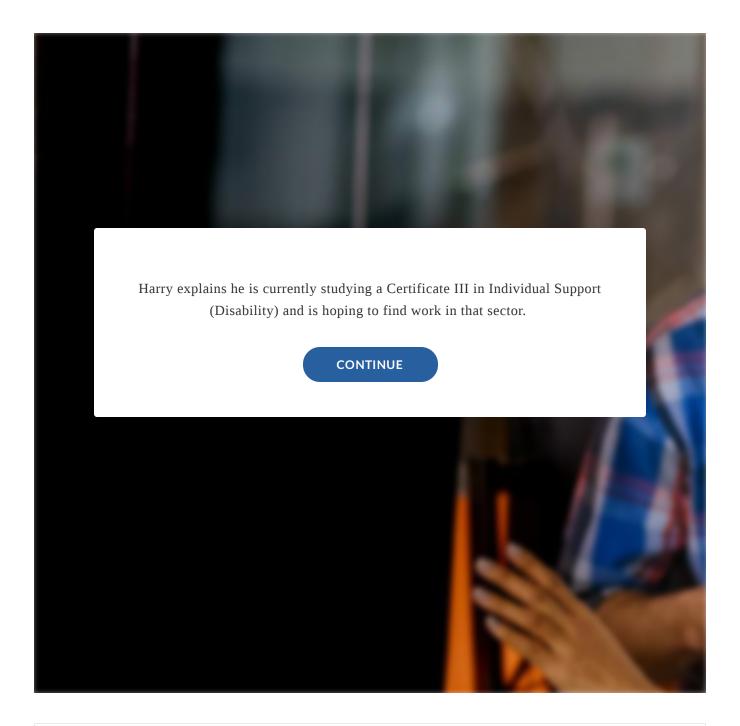
Meet Harry

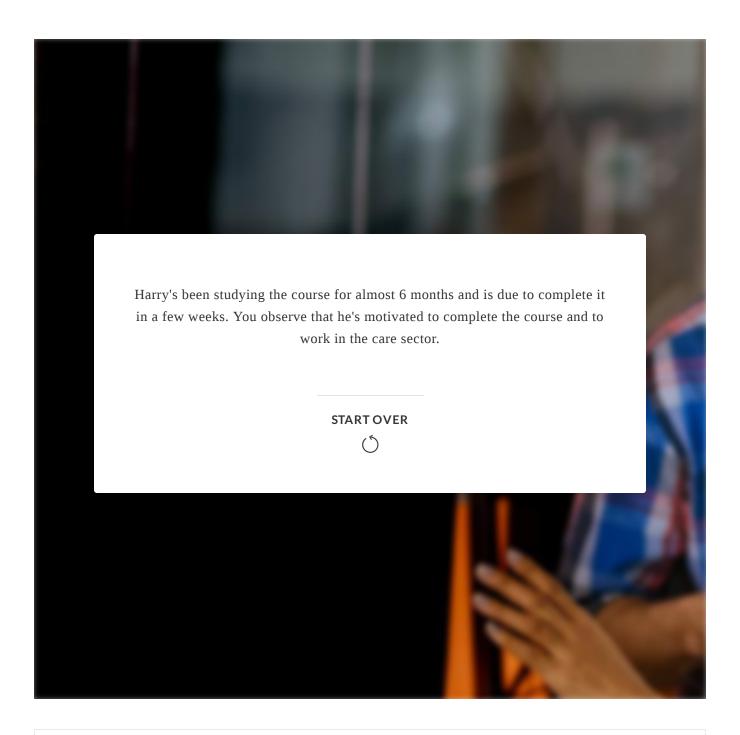
Let's see if you can decide whether Harry's provider is able to claim a progress payment. Read about Harry then answer the questions that follow.











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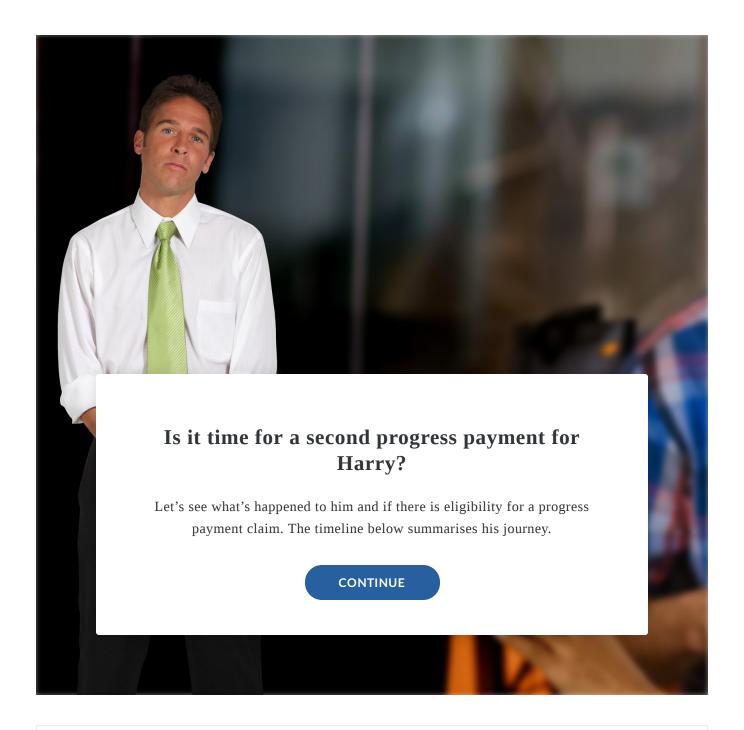
Have a go at these multiple choice questions about Harry. When Harry completes the course, is a progress payment claimable? Yes, completing a Certificate III is enough to claim a progress payment. Not yet, Harry must still complete a second activity or intervention before a progress payment can be claimed. No, because Harry transferred providers halfway through the course he hasn't completed the entire course while on the new provider's caseload. No, a Certificate III can't be counted towards the progress payment. SUBMIT

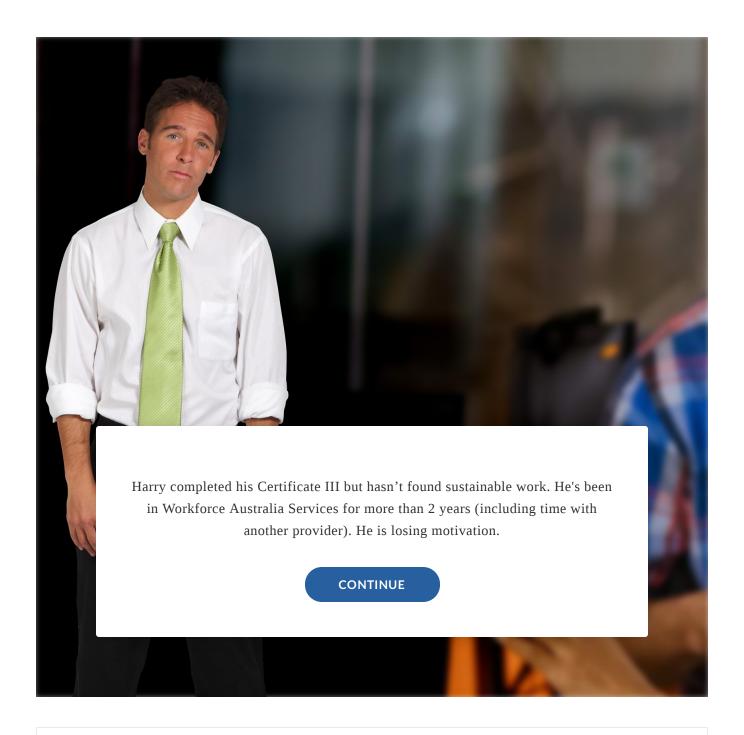
I'm ready for the next question

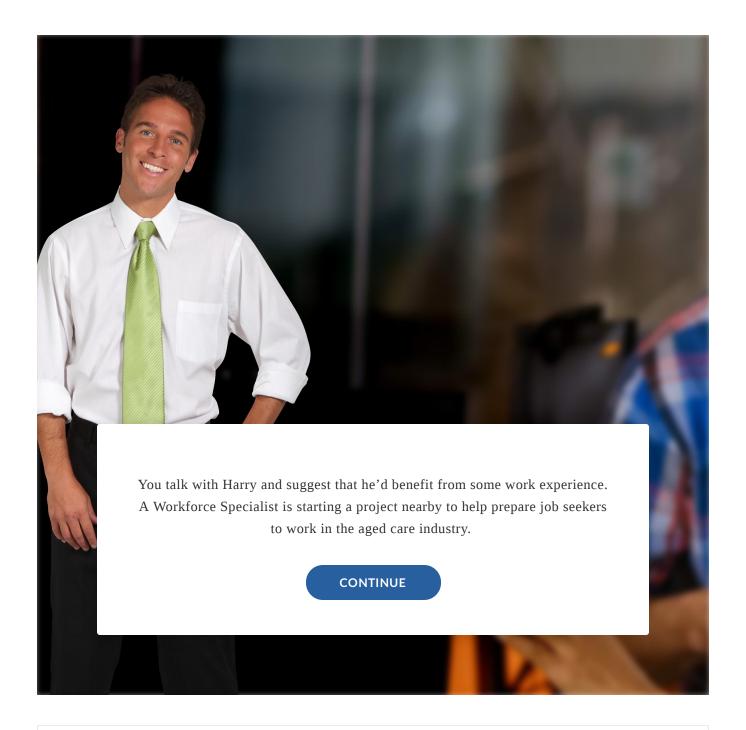
\bigcirc	Harry's previous provider, as he was on their caseload when he started the course.
\bigcirc	Harry's current provider, as he was on their caseload when he finished the course.
\bigcirc	A pro-rata payment is made to each provider that provided a service to Harry while he was studying

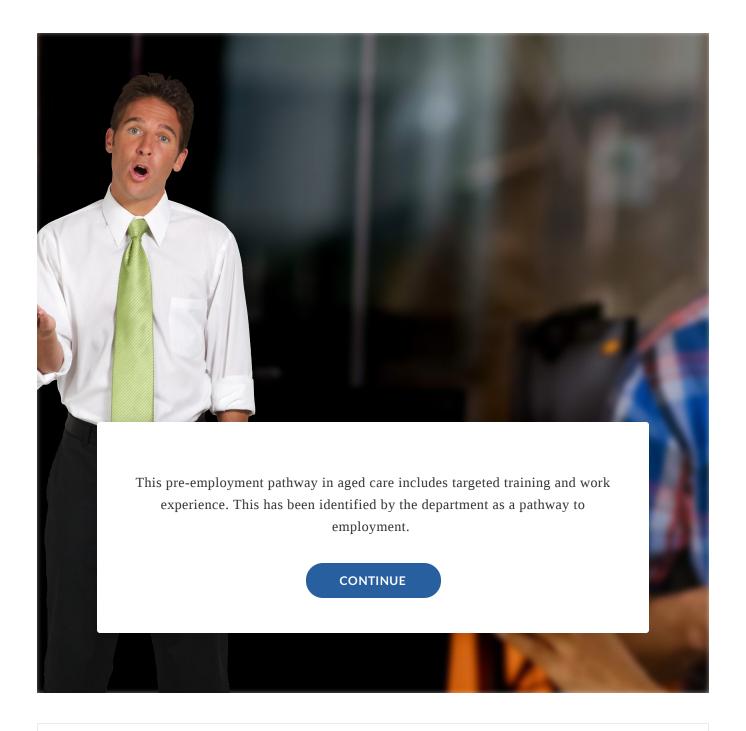
Apply your knowledge

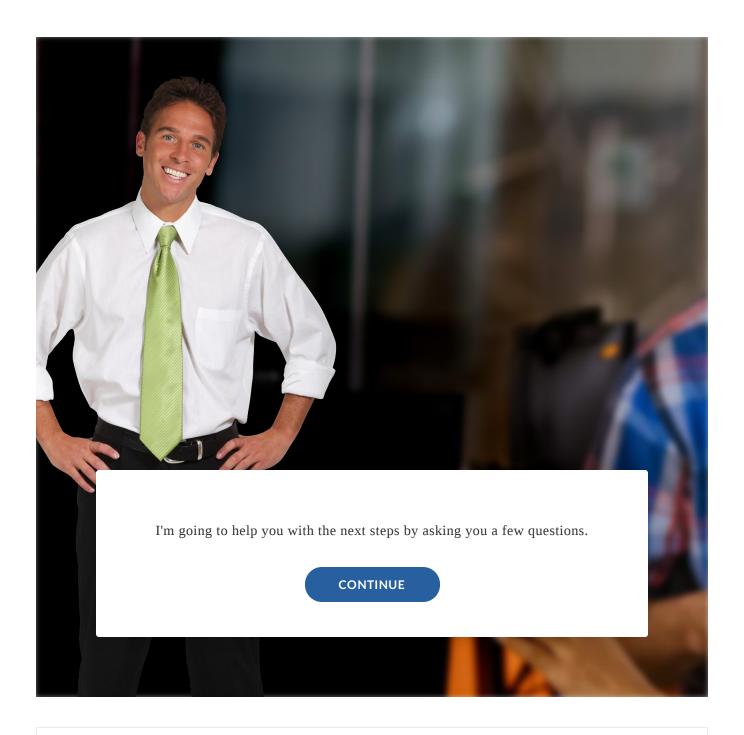
Harry's been through a lot since you last met him. Let's read more about his journey and apply your knowledge to decide if his provider can claim a progress payment. As you do, refer to the summary of key questions provided in the table above.

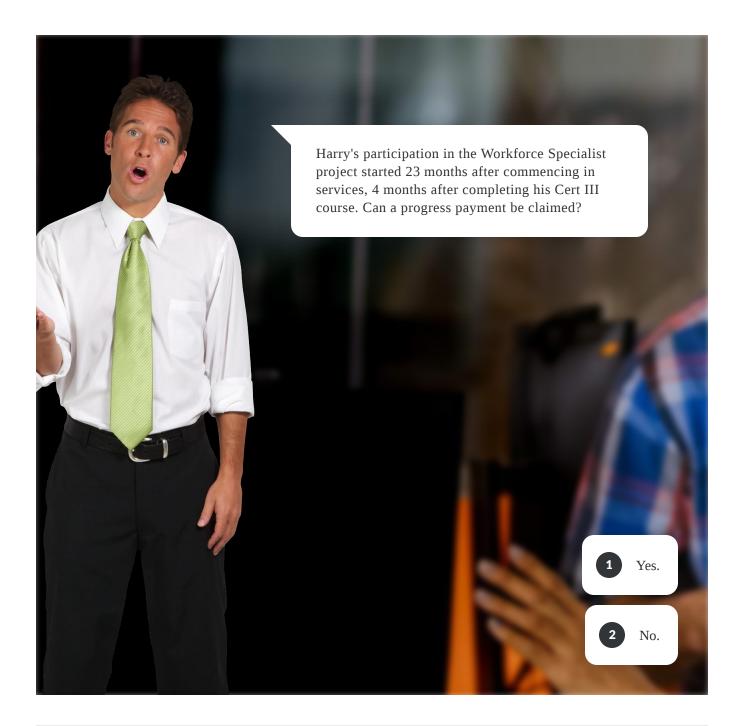




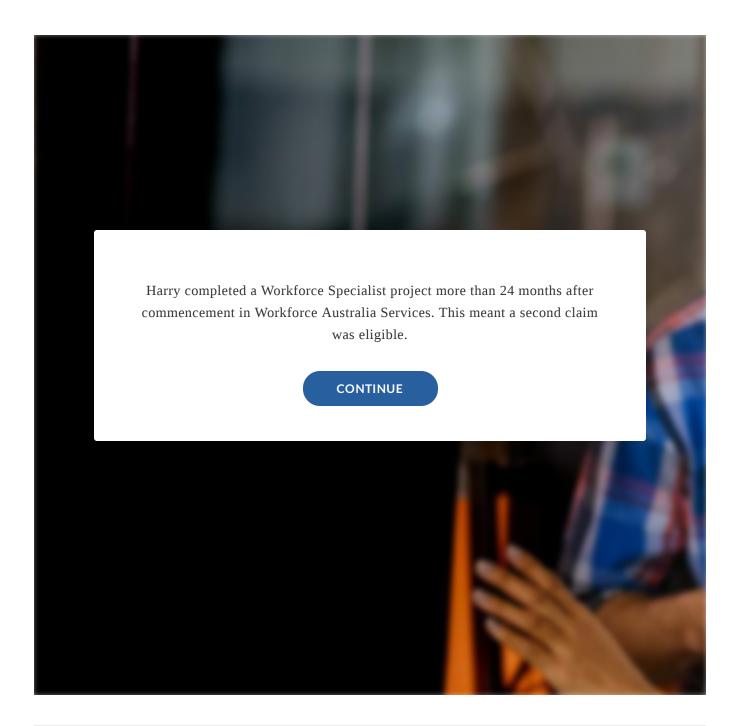


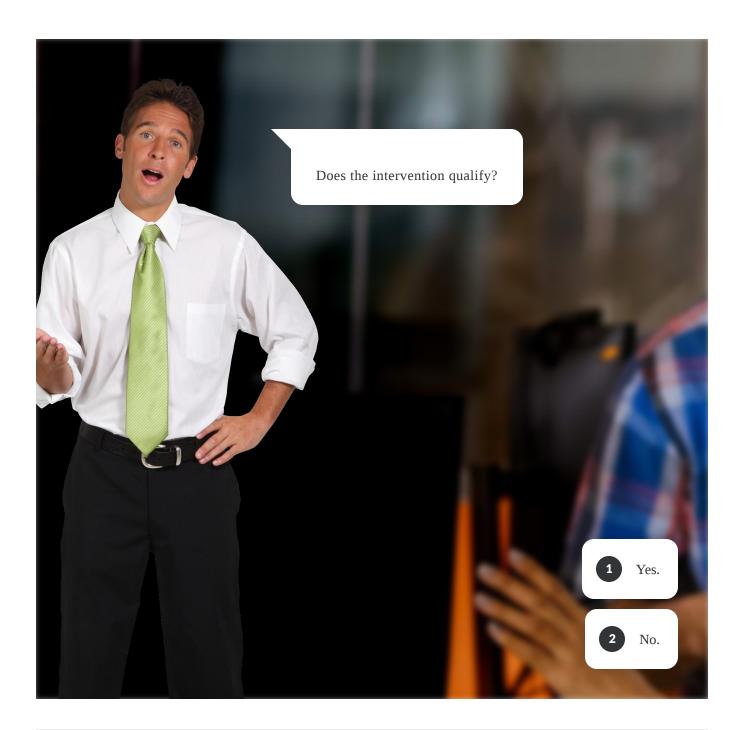




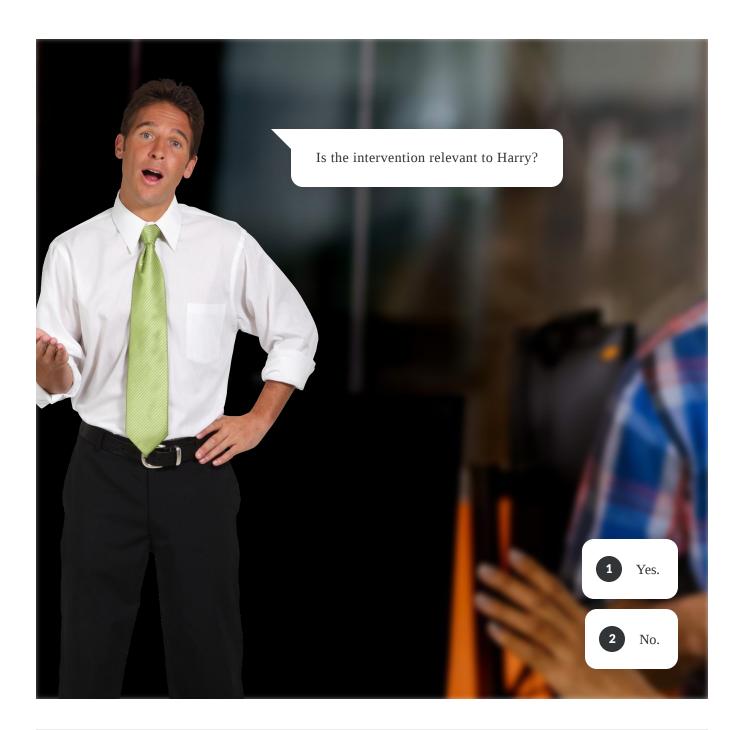


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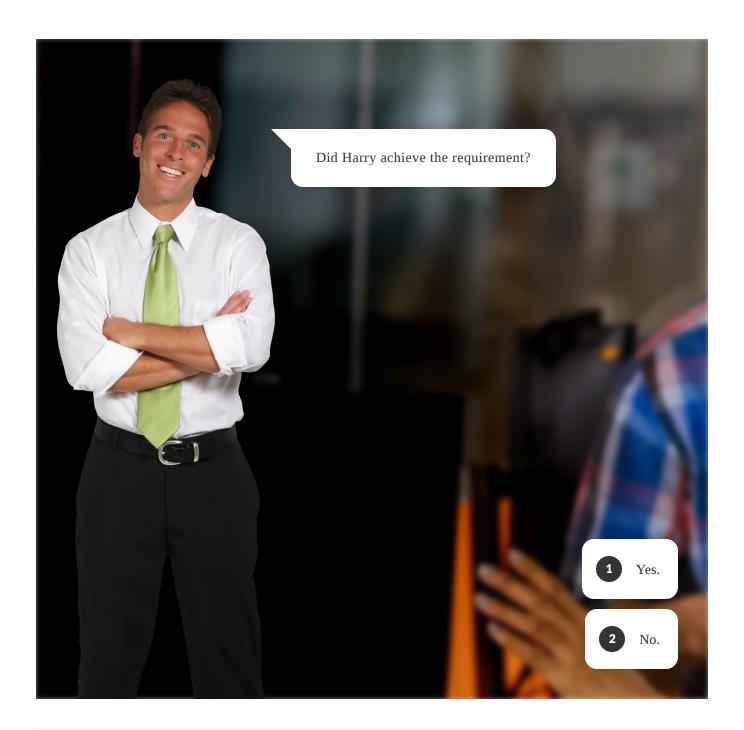




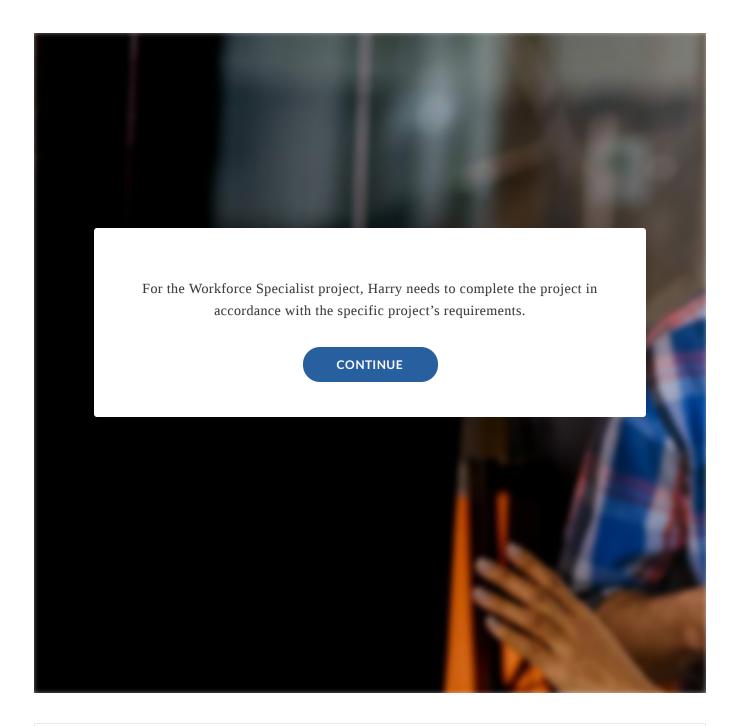
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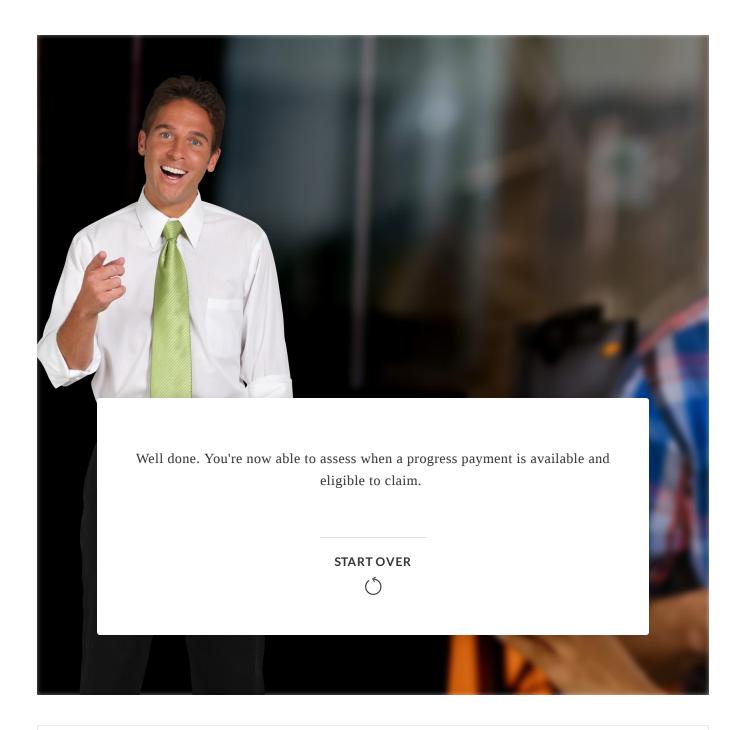


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Continue \rightarrow End of Scenario



Key dates during Harry's Workforce Australia Services journey.

Documentary evidence requirements

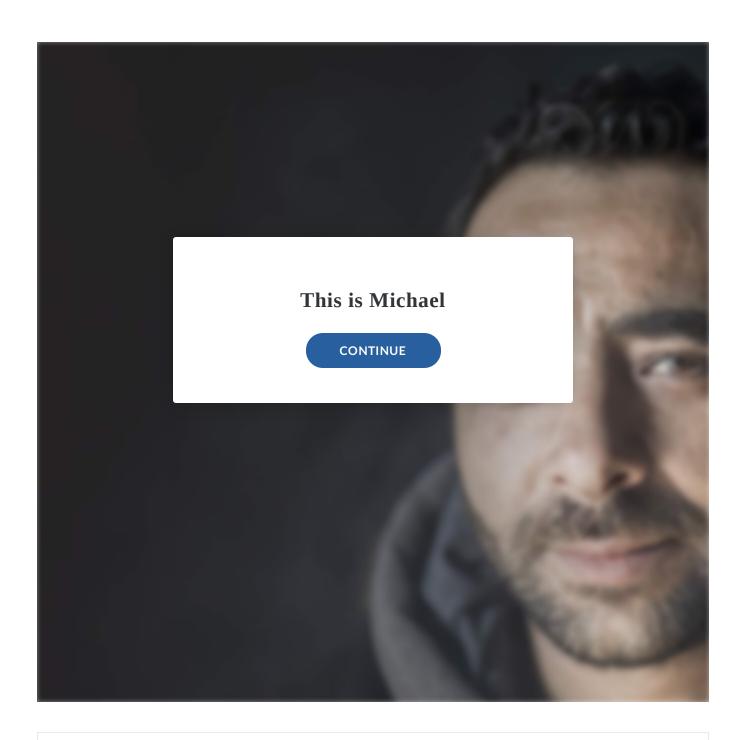
Harry's provider will have to upload documentary evidence to the department's IT system to claim the progress payment. The guideline states that the activity ID for the Workforce Specialist project must be entered in to the department's IT system.

i Refer to the guideline to find out more about the documentary evidence required for different activities and interventions.

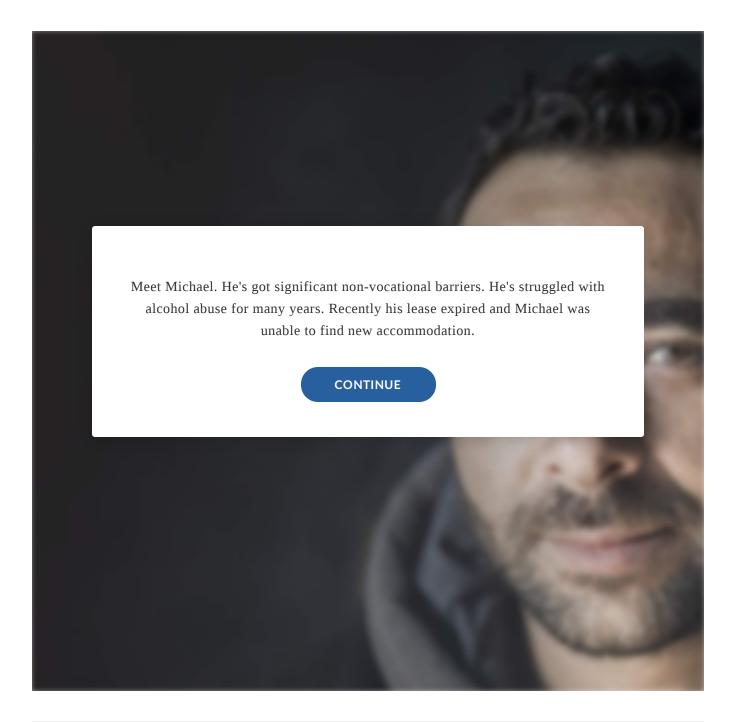
I'm ready to try another scenario

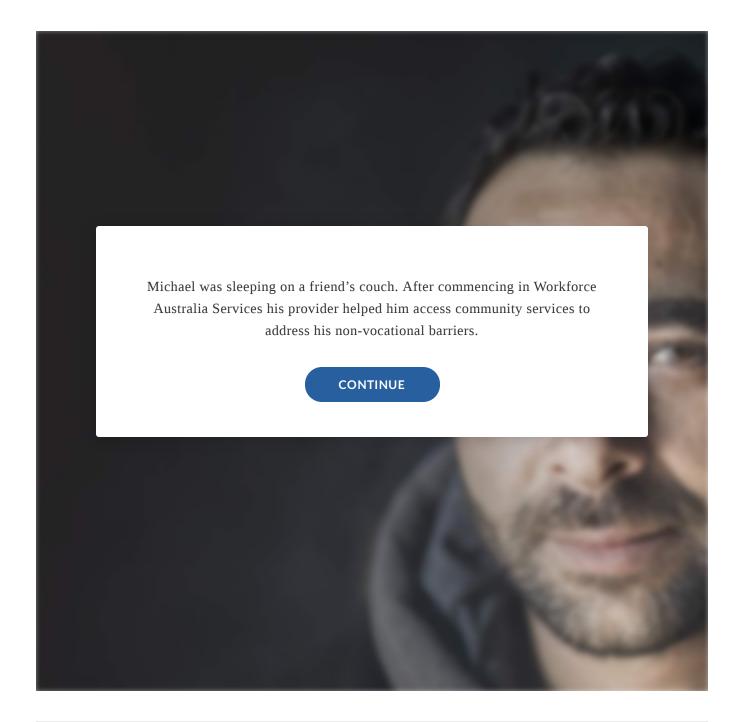
Meet Michael

There is a wide variety of circumstances you may need to consider when assessing whether a progress payment can be claimed. Let's look at Michael as an example.

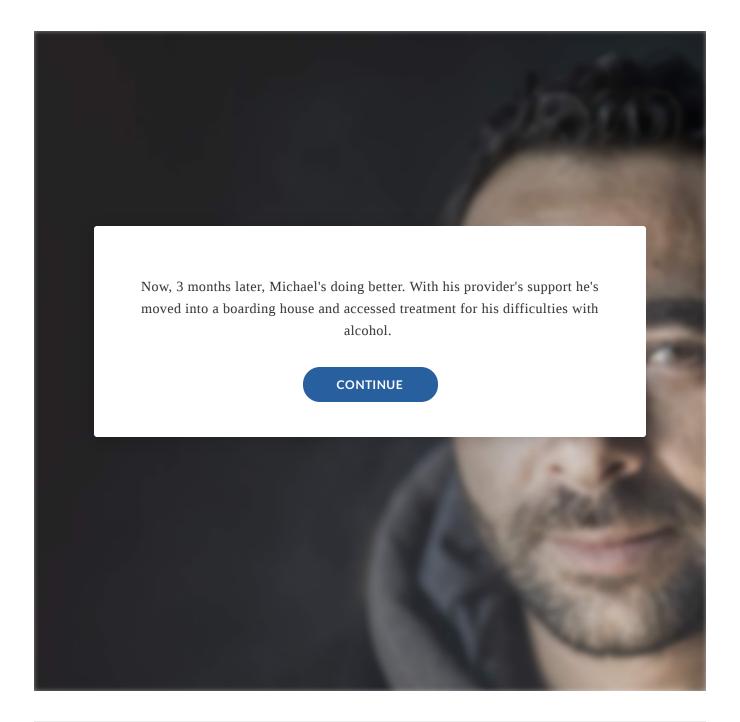


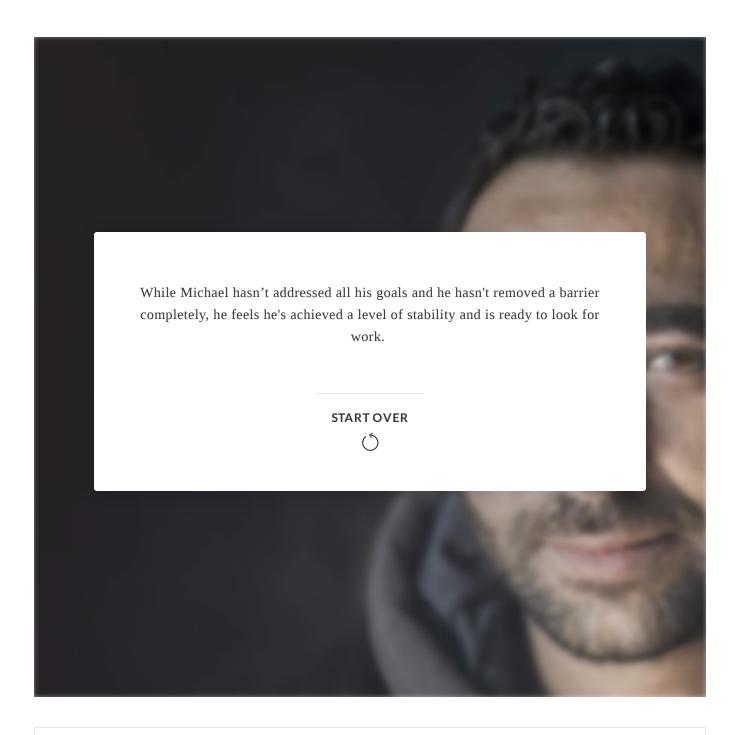
Continue \rightarrow Scene 1 Slide 2





Continue \rightarrow Scene 2 Slide 1





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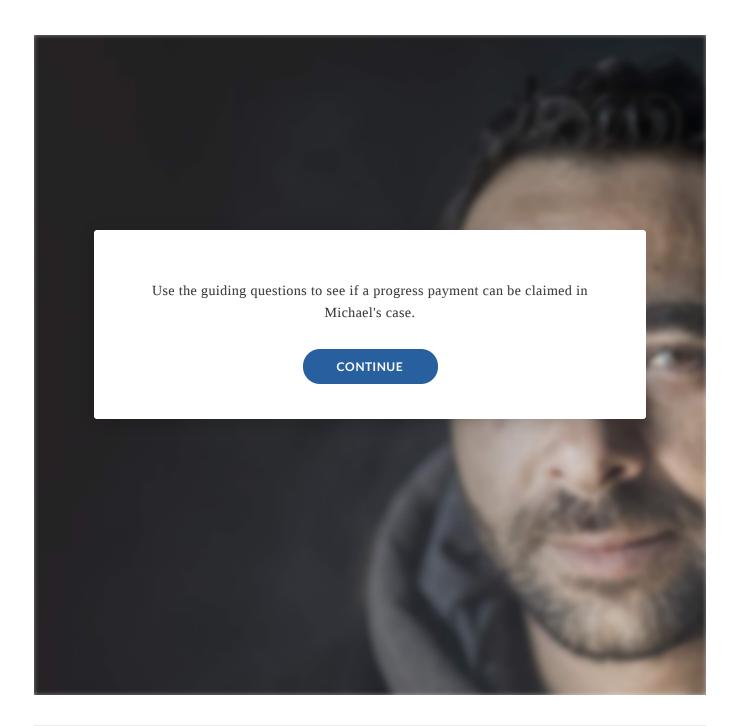
The option of a progress payment review

For many people with non-vocational barriers, an intervention will not fully address that barrier. For example, Michael struggles with alcohol addiction and he may continue to attend treatment for many years – perhaps the rest of his life. However, for the purpose of the progress payment, it is not necessary for a barrier to be completely removed. In Michael's case, he has stabilised his situation and is now in a position where he can look for work.

Where an intervention is undertaken but completion isn't a good measure of progress towards employment, a progress payment review is an option. You can consider a participant's previous circumstances and how they have improved, and still claim the progress payment.

Apply your knowledge

If you need to, refer to the guiding questions as you interact with Michael's situation.





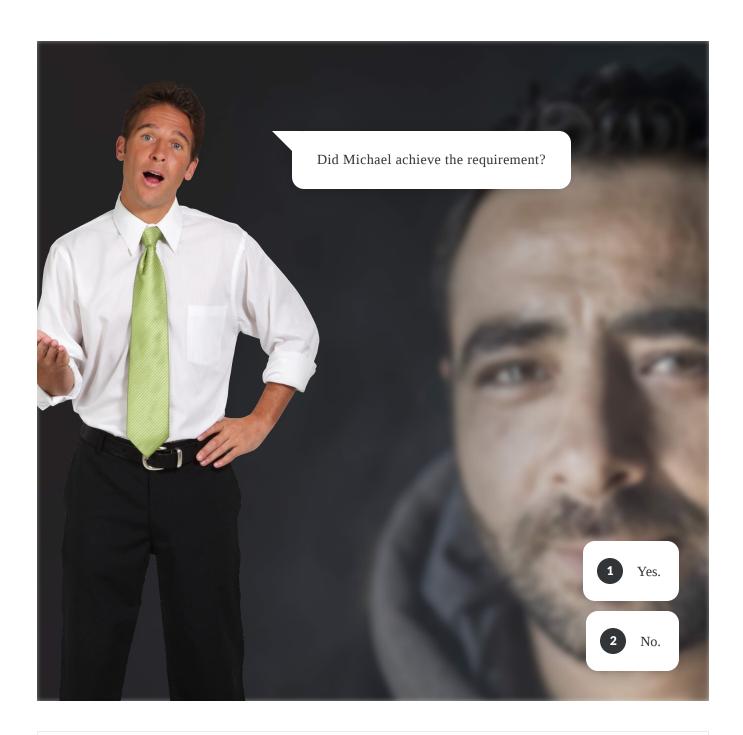
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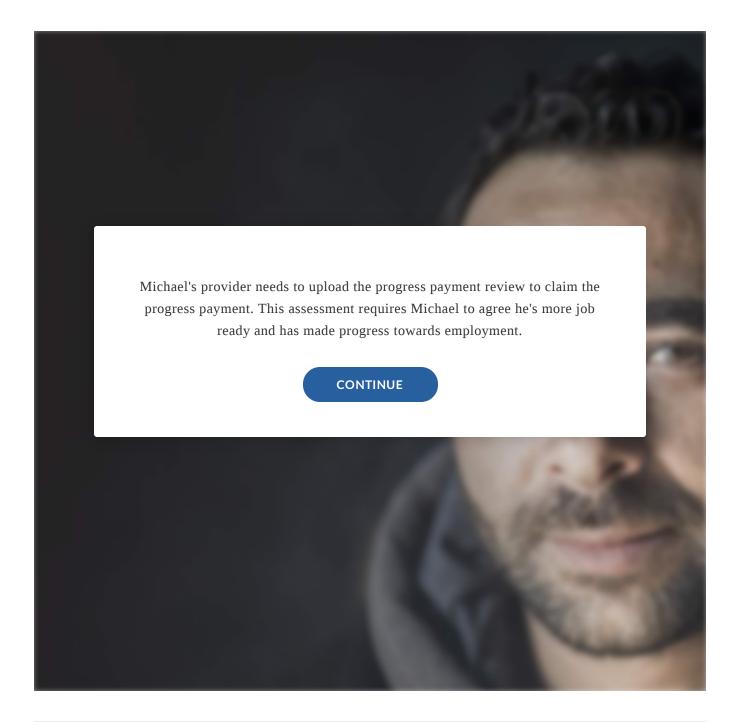
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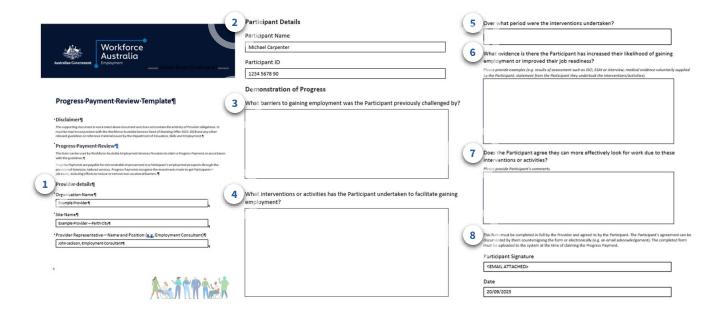


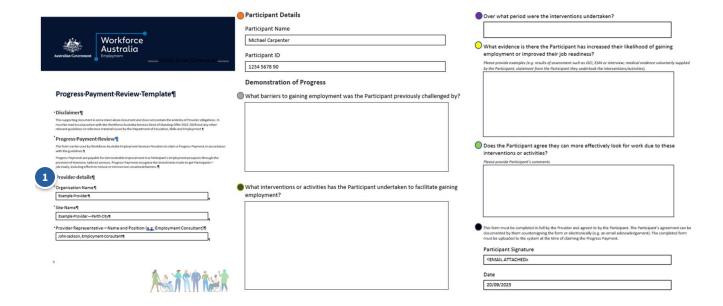
Continue \rightarrow End of Scenario

A progress payment review must be done in consultation and agreement with the participant.

Michael's progress payment review

Here's an example of a progress payment review that was completed by Michael's provider and agreed to by Michael. It shows you how to complete the Progress Payment Review Template. Click on the hotspots to view what was entered in the template.

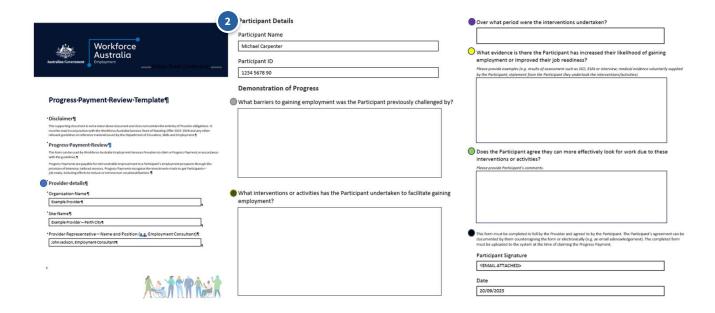




Provider details

In this section you must complete the following details about the provider:

- Organisation name
- Site name
- Provider representative Name and position (e.g. Employment Consultant)



Participant details

In this section you must complete the following details about the participant, in this case, Michael:

• Participant name: Michael Carpenter

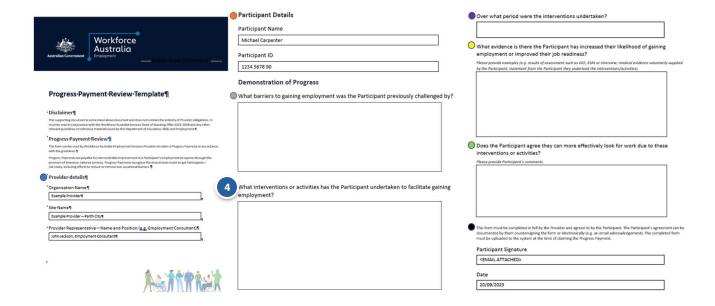
• Participant ID: 1234 5678 90



Barriers

What barriers to gaining employment was the participant previously challenged by?

- When Michael commenced on our caseload, he had significant non-vocational barriers.
- Michael has noted he struggles with alcohol abuse, that it is extremely rare that he goes a day without having a drink, and when he does drink it will be an excessive amount. He thinks this is the reason he hasn't been able to maintain employment during the last two years.
- Michael was also living in unstable accommodation. As he wasn't able to maintain employment he regularly found
 himself in arrears in his rental accommodation. At the end of his lease was asked to move out and was unable to source
 new accommodation. He was sleeping on the couch at a friend's house which was not a long-term solution.



Interventions and activities

What interventions or activities has the participant undertaken to facilitate gaining employment?

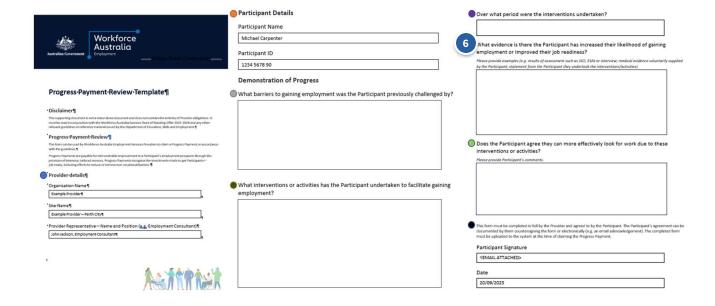
- Michael was referred to an alcohol treatment course, and has diligently worked to limit his alcohol intake. In Michael's
 own words he hasn't 'beaten it' and thinks about drinking regularly, but he now feels he has control of his alcohol
 consumption and is ready to look for work.
- Contact was made with a boarding house, XYZ House, on Michael's behalf as they have helped a number of our clients in the past. We assisted Michael with the application process and helped him understand the boarding house's policies, in particular how rent was calculated and XYZ House's alcohol policy (and how important it was that Michael abided by these conditions).



Period

Over what period were the interventions undertaken?

- Michael began attending his alcohol treatment on 15 June 2023 and has now reached three months.
- We helped Michael apply for accommodation on 23 June 2023, and he moved into his new accommodation on 2 July 2023.

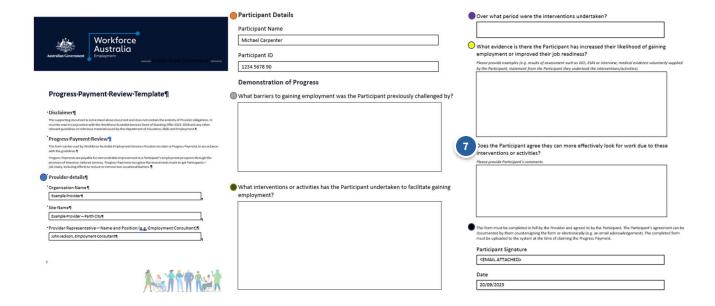


Evidence

What evidence is there the participant has increased their likelihood of gaining employment or improved their job readiness?

Prior to our interventions, Michael was barely able to look for work despite having a strong desire to gain employment as he was frequently under the influence of alcohol. Not having a place to live also impacted his ability to look for work, as he spent much of his time applying for rental accommodation and was extremely stressed about what he would do once he could no longer stay at his friend's house.

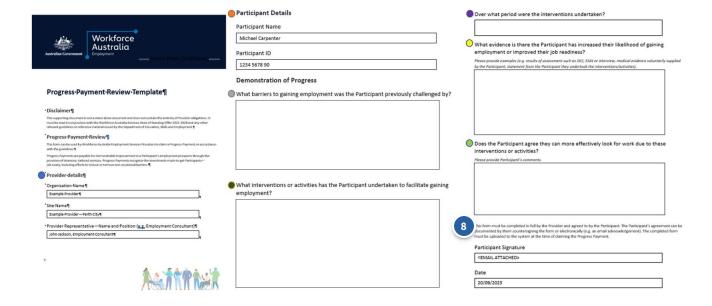
Michael now reports he has been looking for work most days and had an interview recently. He says the boarding house has really helped, as there are other residents who are also battling alcohol addiction and they are helping each other.



Participant agreeement

Does the participant agree they can more effectively look for work due to these interventions or activities?

- Michael reports he's feeling a lot better since he hasn't been drinking as much and has somewhere to live.
- He thinks he's ready to go back to work now, and for the first time in ages thinks that he might not stuff it up.



Signature

The template includes the following instructions:

This form must be completed in full by the Provider and agreed to by the Participant. The participant's agreement can be documented by them countersigning the form or electronically (e.g. an email acknowledgement). The completed form must be uploaded to the system at the time of claiming the Progress Payment.

If you want, you can also view and print the example of the completed template in full.



Now that you know a bit more about the progress payment review, you can work through the progress payment checklist and guiding questions to see how it works in practice.

Next, continue to the course summary.

CONTINUE

Summary



Let's recap

Progress payments are payable for demonstrable improvement in a participant's employment prospects through the provision of intensive, tailored services. Progress payments recognise the investments made to get participants job-ready, including efforts to reduce or remove vocational or non-vocational barriers.

Claims can be made for progress payments when a participant's circumstances and employment prospects have been improved during participation in Workforce Australia Services.

It's your responsibility to determine that a participant has made genuine progress towards employment prior to claiming the payment. Before claiming a progress payment, you should consider:



Steps for deciding if a progress payment can be claimed.

Resources

Workforce Australia Services Deed of Standing Offer 2022 - 2028

Workforce Australia Services Guideline – in particular chapter 5.3

Progress Payment Review Template

Congratulations! You're almost at the end of the Progress Payments module.

Just the final quiz to go.

I'm ready for the final quiz

Final quiz

This quiz is a compulsory element of the Progress Payments course. To successfully complete the course you must achieve 100%. You can have as many tries as you need to achieve this result.

What	is the	milestone	date	when	claiming	a	progress	pavi	nent?
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	10 414	IIIIICOCOIIC	auce	*****		-	Propress	P 4.7 -	

The date the participant commenced an activity.
The date the participant met the requirements of an activity or intervention as detailed in the guideline.
A date 24 months into the participant's period of service when the progress payment becomes available to claim again.

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\bigcirc	None. Non-vocational interventions cannot be counted towards a progress payment.
\bigcirc	Only one non-vocational intervention can be counted towards a progress payment.
\bigcirc	Up to 2 non-vocational interventions can be counted towards a progress payment.

Question

If a participant achieves an employment outcome, can that work be counted towards a progress				
payment?				
	Yes			
	No			

When can a progress payment review be undertaken?				
	A progress payment review must be undertaken before claiming any progress payment.			
	A progress payment review is recommended before claiming the progress payment but is not required.			
	A progress payment review is available for cases where a participant has undertaken interventions to address their non-vocational barriers, but these are ongoing.			

Question

How often can a progress payment be claimed for a participant?				
\circ	Only once.			
\bigcirc	Once by each provider that delivers Workforce Australia Services to the participant.			
\bigcirc	Once in each 24-month period of service.			

Can a prov	ider refer all their participants to a standard training course to claim a progress payment?
\bigcirc	Yes
\bigcirc	No

Can a Work for the Dole placement be counted towards a progress payment?	Can a Work for the Dole r	placement be counted	towards a progress	payment?
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Yes. All Work for the Dole placements can be counted towards a progress payment.

Sometimes. A Work for the Dole placement can be counted towards a progress payment unless it is undertaken to meet the mandatory activity requirement.

No. Work for the Dole placements cannot be counted towards a progress payment.

Question

If a participant completes a Certificate II course can it be used to claim a progress payment?				
	Yes. It counts as an education activity and is the only intervention required to receive a progress payment.			
\bigcirc	Yes. It counts as a vocational intervention and is one of two interventions required to pay a progress payment.			
	No. A Certificate II course cannot be counted towards a progress payment.			

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Can activities or interventions completed while the participant was on the caseload of another organisation be used for a progress payment?		
	Yes	
	No	

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How must documentary evidence be retained?		
	Held on file.	
	Uploaded to the department's IT system.	