



United Nations
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Delivering as One

ANNUAL PROGRESS
REPORT *2017*



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Acronyms

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARoB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
BHoR	Bougainville House of Representatives
BPNG	Bank of Papua of New Guinea
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CEDAW	Committee on Ending all forms of Discrimination Against Women
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HIS	Health Information Systems
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
LOA	Letter of Agreement
NBC	National Broadcasting Corporation
NSO	National Statistics Office
PNG	Papua New Guinea
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLIP	School Learning and Implementation Plan
STOP	Stop Transmission of Polio
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework



Resident Coordinator's Message



I am pleased to present the Annual Progress Report for 2017 which highlights the progress and achievements that the United Nations in Papua New Guinea contributed to under the goals that were set out in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2017.

In 2017, the United Nations (UN) continued to work with the Government of Papua New Guinea and delivered programmes and projects to assist the country's social and economic development.

Papua New Guinea is a UN Delivering as One country and each year, we strive to not only increase efficiency, effectiveness and impact of our work, but to also better align our work with the country's development needs and priorities. This we do so in partnership with, and support of the government, donors, private sector, civil society, academia and communities.

On behalf of the UN Country Team, I would like to thank the Government of PNG for the support and partnership. I would also like to express my gratitude to all our development partners for joining hands in our endeavours especially the Government of Australia that continues to be the largest contributor to the PNG One Fund, the European Union that is becoming a strong partner to the UN in PNG, and the Peace Building Fund that provides critical resources to the work the UN carries out in Bougainville.

I am truly touched and inspired by the strength and the resilience of the people of Papua New Guinea and their resolve to contribute to their country's development. I reaffirm the UN's commitment to support the Government and People of Papua New Guinea.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be "G. Rampolla".

Mr. Gianluca Rampolla

United Nations Resident Coordinator

Papua New Guinea



Introduction

The United Nations in Papua New Guinea worked under four clusters outlined in UNDAF 2012-17. These four clusters comprise of ten outcomes that UN system worked to achieve.



Output Delivery Rate

Outputs are the positive changes that our work brings. They include enhancing skills, knowledge, and capacity of individuals and/or institutions, and access to new products and services. The output delivery rates are used to measure the progress of these results.

In 2017, the UN focused on 236 indicators to monitor results. An annual target for each indicator was set for monitoring. In 2017, 59 per cent indicators were achieved according to the annual target, while 34 per cent were delayed.

Financial Resources and Expenditures

In 2017, a total of USD 43.05 million was available to the United Nations (UN), of which USD 36.50 million was spent (85 per cent delivery rate on total resources). These figures are self-reported by agencies in-country and are uncertified. For certified figures channelled through the PNG UN Country Fund, please refer to the PNG UN Country Fund section of this report.

Year	Total Available Resource (USD)	Total Expenditure (USD)	Expenditure Rate
2017	43,047,005	36,501,388	85%

Each of the ten inter-agency outcomes benefits from varying available resources such as core, non-core and the PNG UN Country Fund. The following table illustrates the 2017 available resources per inter-agency outcome and the expenditure rates.

Inter-agency Outcome	2017 Total Available Resource (USD)	2017 Total Expenditure (USD)	2017 Expenditure Rate (%)
1. Governance	4,726,963	2,956,835	63%
2. SDGs, Population & Aid Effectiveness	2,638,279	2,593,845	98%
3. Peacebuilding (Bougainville)	4,395,640	3,295,901	75%
4. Human Rights	595,500	529,590	89%
5. Gender	3,726,835	2,960,751	79%
6. Child Protection	2,211,409	1,459,491	66%
7. HIV & AIDS	729,393	581,216	80%
8. Health	7,662,017	6,782,252	89%
9. Education	3,841,716	3,841,716	100%
10. Environment, Climate Change, & Disaster Risk Management	12,519,253	11,499,791	92%

Delivering as One UN in Papua New Guinea

Delivering as One is a UN initiative to bring together the in-country UN agencies to enhance efficiency and effectiveness. At the request of the Government of PNG, the UN in PNG became a Delivering as One country office in 2007.

In PNG, all UN agencies operate under five pillars:

1. *One Programme*
2. *One Fund*
3. *Communicating as One*
4. *Operating as One*
5. *One UN House*

This initiative enables the UN, the Government and our partners to effectively coordinate on development work. The approach has led to increased national ownership and better alignment of development work with national priorities.

UN AGENCIES, FUNDS & PROGRAMMES WORKING IN PNG IN 2017

- + Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- + International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- + International Labour Organization (ILO)
- + International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- + Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS)
- + Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- + United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
- + United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- + United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)
- + United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- + United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- + United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)
- + United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- + United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- + United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT)
- + United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- + World Food Programme (WFP)
- + World Health Organization (WHO)

1. ONE PROGRAMME

The UNDAF 2012-2017 is the second joint programme in which the UN in PNG coordinates human and financial resources under the Delivering as One framework. The UNDAF was developed following extensive consultations with key ministries, civil society and development partners.

The UNDAF is supported by a single Action Plan and Results Matrix that integrates gender equality and human rights-based approach as core programming principles. Inter-agency task teams were formed to jointly plan, coordinate and implement. This joint annual work planning is inclusive and reduces redundancy.

In 2015, at the request of the Government of PNG, the UN extended the existing UNDAF for an additional two years through 2017. This aligned the UN Programme with the Government Medium Term Development Plan II 2015-2017 and the political cycle in PNG.

2. ONE FUND

The One Fund supports the UN's integrated policy approaches and enables joint resource mobilization. The One Fund also contributes to the alignment of UN's operational and programme activities with national plans and priorities.

In 2017, the PNG UN Country Fund continued to be the vehicle for joint resource mobilization for the joint annual work plans. Australia, the largest bilateral donor to PNG, channelled all financial contributions to UN Programmes through the PNG UN Country Fund.

3. COMMUNICATING AS ONE

The UN's joint communications efforts in PNG are coordinated by the UN Communications Group which comprises of communications staff of all agencies. In 2017, the group focused on promoting SDGs through use of mainstream and social media, outreach programmes and media engagement. Key partners for these initiatives were National Broadcasting Corporation, the Media Council, the National Parliament, the Papua New Guinea Olympic Committee, the European Union.

A Reuters Foundation training for national journalists was organized, quarterly media talks were held. To promote awareness on SDGs, media programmes were produced and broadcasted and articles were published.

Young influencers and champions to promote SDGs messages among youth were engaged through PNG Olympic Committee and Youth4SDGs initiative.

4. OPERATING AS ONE

The Operations Management Team directs the UN operations at the country level and implements cost-saving measures. The team is comprised of all UN Operations Managers. To harmonize operations, the Team improved procurement practices system-wide. New Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) were made for procurement of vehicles, mobile services, accommodation, conference facilities for all UN agencies saving time and creating efficiencies of scale. A performance review for Travel LTA vendor was conducted to ensure that UN Agencies continue to avail cost efficient quality services and benefits.

The Operations Management Team networks with relevant government counterparts such as Protocol, Privileges & Immunities (Foreign Affairs), customs, immigration, and transport etc. to improve operations efficiency.

A Common Services Satisfaction Survey and a Building Premises Tenant Satisfaction Survey was conducted to seek improvements where warranted.

5. ONE UN HOUSE

Government of PNG formally handed over the land allocated for the one 'UN Haus' for all agencies at a ceremony attended by the government and UN representatives.

A UN Haus Roadmap has been drafted after consultations with key stakeholders including government officials, local builders and investors.





THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

5 GENDER EQUALITY

2 ZERO HUNGER

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

1 NO POVERTY

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

15 LIFE ON LAND

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

1. Governance



UNDAF Outcome Cluster:

Governance for Equitable Developmen



Implementing Partner:

The Department of the Prime Minister and the National Executive Council



Responsible Parties
and Other Partners:

*The Prime Minister's Department, the Department of Finance,
the Department of Justice and Attorney General, Parliament,
the Auditor General's Office, and the Bank of Papua New Guinea*



Participating Agencies:

UNDP, UNCDF

Inter-Agency Outcome 1

By 2017, elected representatives and key Government of PNG bodies implement good governance practices grounded in accountability, transparency, inclusive participation and equity.

Strengthened Capacity

Under this outcome in 2017 the UN supported key institutions and bodies to strengthen the democratic process for development in an equitable, inclusive, and participatory manner.

First ever Parliamentary Committee on SDGs was established. Parliamentary strengthening initiatives including regional forums and exchanges were held for the elected representatives and parliamentary staff of the PNG National Parliament and Bougainville House of Representatives to enhance their understanding and knowledge of SDGs, gender equality and human rights principles through regional forums and exchanges with their peers from the Pacific region. First Hansard training and system support was delivered to improve recording and reporting of parliamentary sessions.

Upon the request of PNG Government, UN supported coordination of more than 100 international observers through the PNG Electoral Commission¹. The support included improving coordination system, observer accreditation, observer reporting forms for polling with input from PNG Electoral Commission Training. A comprehensive observer coordination task list was also provided to PNG Electoral Commission for future.

Financial Management Capacity

The UN continued its support to the PNG Department of Finance to support timely reporting and accounting of the Government's budget expenditure through peer support, exchanges, training provided to its subnational advisers, and a Monitoring & Evaluation management project supporting the government's expenditure.

The Provincial Capacity Building and Enhancement Programme helped the Department of Finance in monitoring the non-tax revenue collections and variances from budgets. The Monitoring & Evaluation tool also helped timely report submission. 90 timely submissions of bank reconciliations and annual financial statements from provinces were received with the support of Provincial Capacity Building and Enhancement Programme. The programme also provided a full-time resource to monitor the Public Expenditure and Finance Assessment roadmap and compile reports.

To track and report corruption with public funds UNDP's anti-corruption project called Phones Against Corruption, was selected to expand to 43 national departments of state, thus increasing its outreach. The initiative won a national award from Transparency International PNG for its work on providing a facility to report on corruption.

¹ <http://www.pngec.gov.pg/observers2>

Financial Inclusion

The UNCDF/Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme worked with multiple private sector partners including Westpac, BIMA and MiBank to provide better financial services to low-income populations, women and youth in PNG.

UN supported the implementation of National Financial Inclusion Strategy (2016-20) led by BPNG's Centre for Excellence in Financial Inclusion.

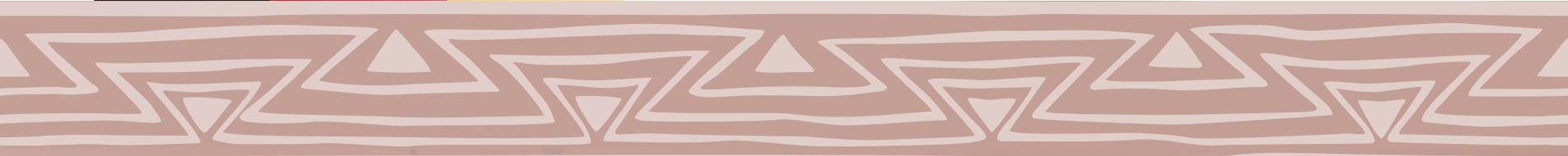
A platform to facilitate small, periodic payments using the MiCash wallet of MiBank was created to support citizens in acquiring solar power kits on a pay-as-you-go model.

UN supported BIMA's life and hospitalization cash insurance products to bring affordable life and health insurance to low income households in the country. The insurance was delivered exclusively through mobile phones to over 350,000 new people.

The Financial Education pilot project embedded financial education in the curriculum of Kamaliki Technical and Vocational Education and Training Institute in Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province.

The UN supported setting up of an innovation hub in the Mount Hagen branch of Westpac bank to develop customer centric products and services to deepen value proposition driving usage of financial services.





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

The SDGs are a universal set of 17 goals, with their own targets and indicators that 193 UN member states, including Papua New Guinea, adopted as a framework to address extreme poverty, inequality and climate change by 2030. The Goals strive for a world that is just, rights-based, equitable, and inclusive; they commit stakeholders to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and to benefit all, especially women, children, youth and future generations.

How were the Goals chosen?

The largest global consultations across the world were led by governments with support from the United Nations to gauge the future we want by 2030. Both at national and international levels, these open and transparent consultations included individual citizens, community organisations, businesses, scientists, academics, parliamentarians, and various levels of government. Consultations in Papua New Guinea are summarised in the report "The Future We Want" available for downloading from the UN in this website: www.un.org/sgsm

Attainment of gender equality and human rights is critical and are everyone's responsibility. As cross-cutting issues, they pertain to every policy area. Notices of gender equality and human rights are therefore incorporated into the core principles of the SDGs: "leaving no one behind", and aligned to targets and indicators of the 17 Goals.

United Nations
Sustainable Development Goals

2. SDGs, Population & Aid Effectiveness



UNDAF Outcome Cluster:

Governance for Equitable Development



Implementing Partner:

Department of National Planning and Monitoring



Responsible Parties
and Other Partners:

*National Statistics Office, National Research Institute
and National Youth Commission*



Participating Agencies:

UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UN Women, and WHO

Inter-Agency Outcome 2

By 2017, relevant Government of PNG bodies undertake data and evidence-based participatory policy-making, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and manage aid effectively to achieve national priorities with equity.

Aid Effectiveness

The UN worked with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring and its associated agencies, such as the National Statistical Office providing technical and financial resources for the development of the Implementation Framework for the Population Policy in 2015. The UN worked to ensure that the Population Policy is mainstreamed into the national policies including health, education and environment. The UN also supported the provinces in the development of their own population strategies.

The UN contributed to the development of the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS) and Medium-Term Development Plan 2018-2022 to localize the SDGs.

The UN did advocacy and awareness raising on the SDGs using various mediums and media platforms. Forty discussions and lectures were held for television, radio, national and local workshops, the University of PNG and the Pacific Adventist University. These initiatives were aimed at greater public awareness about the SDGs (according to the 2017 UN Perception survey, 30 per cent of the people reached are aware of the SDGs).

The UN also supported the Government in mining the SDGs' baseline data for the Medium-Term Development Plan 2018-2022. To further support localization of the SDGs, the UN helped Rigo district to develop its district plan as a model.

In addition, during 2017 the UN brought together different actors from the private sector, civil society, academia as well as youths, to champion the SDGs. Together with the PNG Business Council, the UN developed a web platform for private sector operators in PNG to show and share their contributions to the SDGs.

The UN continues to work with government and private sector partners to showcase their contributions to the SDGs during the upcoming Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting. The UN also supported the Autonomous Bougainville Government in preparing and commissioning their Special Parliamentary Committee on the SDGs.

On aid effectiveness, the UN provided technical support and resources for the development of the Government's Development Cooperation Policy which was finalized in 2017. The UN collaborated and supported the Government in areas such as the South-South Cooperation, sending government officials to international trainings and conferences, which resulted in them acquiring new knowledge and skills for improved performance.

The UN supported the Government in strengthening their partnership and coordination with other development partners through joint Development Partnership efforts.

Demographic Data

The UN supported the GoPNG in completing the fertility and mortality monographs for all 22 provinces to be used for provincial planning and budgeting.

The UN continues to play a key role in delivery of the Demographic Health Survey. At the end of 2017, 73% of data enumeration was complete.

The UN provided technical assistance for PNG Strategy for Development Statistics approved by the Cabinet which is an attempt to reform the business of mining development data and access.

The UN, along with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring, the National Statistics Office (NSO), the University of Papua New Guinea/Australian National University, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, convened the first national multi-sectoral data workshop for over 120 data practitioners. This resulted in formation of a network of data specialists. Through these discussion new possibilities for collaboration, innovation and improved coordination of development data in Papua New Guinea were identified.²

Population

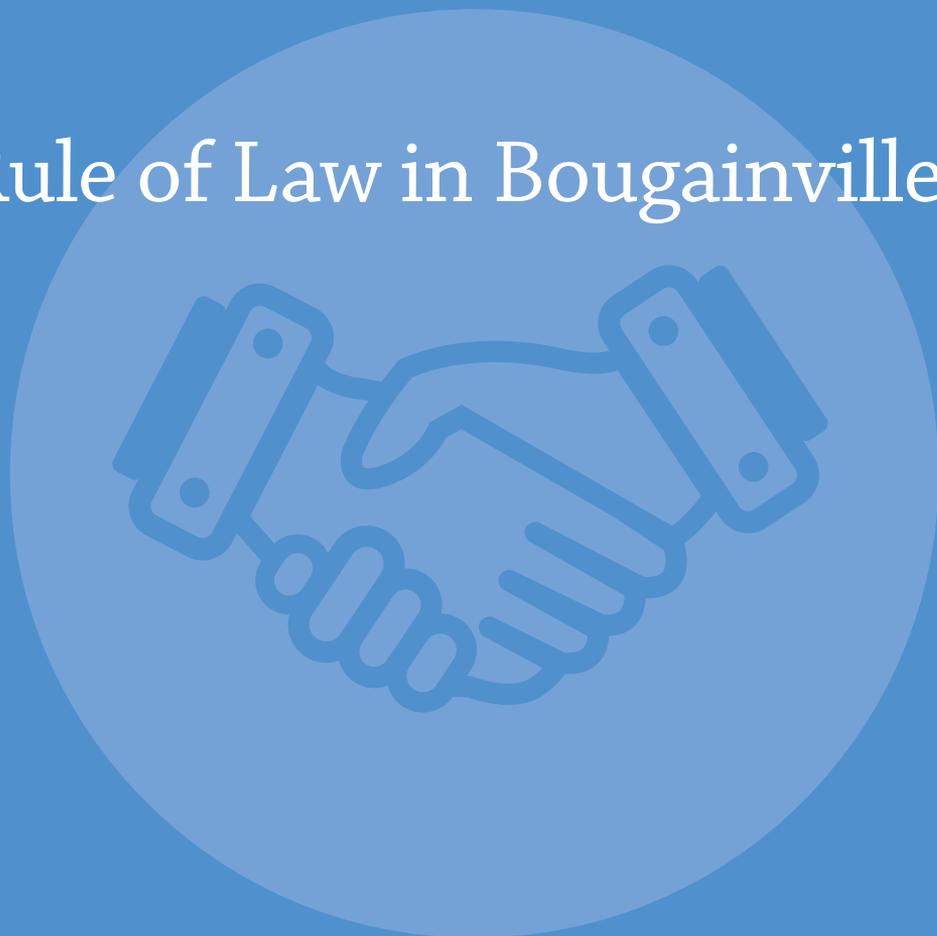
To support youth organizations in advocating and lobbying for young people's needs and rights, a youth parliament was organized in Bougainville. In addition, a number of youths were trained on sexual reproductive health and leadership.

Under the UN Youth Ambassador Programme, the UN reached approximately 1000 youths in 2017 through trainings and other activities to help them become peace and SDG ambassadors. The PNG Olympic Committee was also engaged.

²<http://www.pngdata4development.org.pg/>



3. Peacebuilding & Rule of Law in Bougainville



UNDAF Outcome Cluster:

Governance for Equitable Development



Implementing Partner:

Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG).



Responsible Parties
and Other Partners:

*Department of the Prime Minister and National Executive
Council and National Coordination Office for Bougainville
Affairs (NCOBA).*



Participating Agencies:

*UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, IOM,
WHO, UNHCR, and UNESCO*

Inter-Agency Outcome 3

By 2017, the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) leads post-conflict recovery and development planning and budgeting, and provides a safe, secure, stable and sustainable environment in which girls, boys, women and men enjoy their rights to equitable access and utilization of basic services, as well as protection from violence, discrimination, exploitation, injustice and inequality.

Bougainville Peace Agreement

There was significant progress in 2017 in relation to joint decisions and actions of the two governments on the key provisions of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. These included autonomy arrangements, referendum preparations and weapons disposal, establishment of the Bougainville Referendum Commission, the deployment of the Weapons Disposal Expert, the Letter of Agreement (LOA) between the UN and the Bougainville House of Representatives, and the endorsement of six significant resolutions by the Joint Supervisory Body (JSB) of 14 December 2017.³

The UN provided technical support to the development of a joint Weapons Disposal Strategy. A Joint Supervisory Body of 14 December 2017 was formed as a platform for the two governments reaching consensus on operationalization of the Bougainville Referendum Commission.

The UN signed a Letter of Agreement with the Bougainville House of Representatives (BHoR) in June 2017 after which two constituencies were declared weapons-free and referendum-ready in traditional unification ceremonies.

The UN supported efforts to build trust in Bougainvilleans towards their own government leaders. For example, the UN supported inductions on the Bougainville Peace Agreement, referendum awareness and advocacy were organized for all 39 constituency members of the Bougainville House of Representatives parliament, including parliamentary staff. An independent research found that 65 per cent of the people surveyed had their views shared in public which they felt influenced their parliamentary leaders to influence political decision-making. The survey said that 38 per cent of the people had an increased level of confidence in the Bougainville House of Representatives to engage with civilians on key Bougainville Peace Agreement issues. The parliament website and radio stations are also regularly updated with useful information and news, providing a wider range of options to access useful, credible information from parliament about Bougainville Peace Agreement implementation and referendum preparations.

UN support to the Referendum Ready Concept of the Bougainville House of Representatives has assisted in improving the effective dissemination of credible referendum information to the public, as well as the discharge of parliamentary functions.

The UN provided aid coordination assistance to the Chief Secretary's office to establish a process to catalogue and assess investments against the Autonomous Bougainville Government's priorities.

³ BHOR Resolution on Referendum Readiness.pdf

Peacebuilding Dialogue

The UN has supported knowledge-building among citizens on the Bougainville Peace Agreement with support to the Department of Peace Agreement Implementation and the Bureau for Public Affairs, Media and Communication. 27% population in ABOR now has clear understanding of the Bougainville Peace Agreement provisions⁵. The campaign resulted in Roreinang Unification ceremony in which key factions came together to show solidarity in preparation for the upcoming referendum.⁶

The UN initiated the work to establish regional community information centres in the three regions of Bougainville to function as a one stop shop to inform regional communities.

The 2016 perception survey⁷ found 33 per cent of the people surveyed understood the Bougainville Peace Agreement, whilst in the 2017 perception survey⁸ showed 27 per cent of the population understood the Bougainville Peace Agreement. Under the Letter of Agreement, the collaboration across departments, as well as interparliamentary and constituency referendum committees has been ensured.

Community social cohesion and security

The UN and other development aid partners have strengthened the Autonomous Bougainville Government's coordination on trauma healing and unification. The Departments of Health and Community Development is now working on the roll out of a mental health service, including trauma healing and reconciliation services in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

At the top echelons of the Autonomous Bougainville Government, the Departments of Health and Community Development have stepped up in their roles as coordination bodies to coordinate and oversee implementation of the Trauma Healing services. The Department of Bougainville Peace Agreement Implementation (DBPAI) has done the same in the areas of reconciliation, unification, peace and security within Bougainville. The UN has also strengthened other service providers, such as the Nazareth Rehabilitation Centre, which leads to increased knowledge among the population (40 per cent) about service provision.⁹

⁵ Anglo-Pacific Research, UN PBF – ARB Interim Survey (2017)

⁶ Roreinang Coup Unification MOU 2017 fully signed.pdf

⁷ Anglo-Pacific Research, UN PBF – ARB Baseline Survey (2016)

⁸ UN ARB Baseline Survey Final Report 2016.pdf

⁹ Roreinang Coup Unification MOU 2017 fully signed.pdf

UN training of Constituency and Regional Referendum Committees, and District Peace and Security Committees provided platforms for information and dialogue on unification, reconciliation, peace and security for Bougainville.

To improve accessibility to information and services, the youth dialogue, “Youth Building Peace”, created a conduit for 500 youths to gain access to their political and government leaders. A mock youth parliament was convened, in which Bougainville’s youth was given access to the Bougainville House of Representative (BHoR).

Over 350 women from across the three regions came together for Bougainville’s women’s unification meeting held in Buka to mend fragmented relationships across clans and tribes.¹⁰ Women leaders of the new community governments also met at the Regional Unification in South Bougainville.

Priority Plan Monitoring

The Peace Building Fund Secretariat, established in 2015, has been providing effective coordination, monitoring and reporting on the results of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) and its Peace Building Fund projects. This has been done to the two governments through the Joint Steering Committee (JSC), to the UNDAF through the Bougainville Task Team (BTT), and to the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) through the mid and annual reports.

Delivery of Basic Services

During 2017, the National Department of Education produced a draft national report on out of school children in Papua New Guinea (PNG), including in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. This report is a review of the evidence on barriers that inhibit equitable access to schooling for children in PNG. The gaps that are identified will inform policy makers to revise existing education policies to support school-age children to continue their schooling until they complete their final grade.

The Early Child Development multi-sector working group established in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB) became a model for other provinces. Members in that working group are Save the Children, church-based organizations, the Department of Education, Community Development, Health, Planning and the UN System. It is co-chaired by the Secretary of Education and Community Development.

The national multi-sectoral Early Child Development committee was revived to review the Early Child Development policy to integrate the Early Childhood Education Policy.

One-hundred-and-fifty teachers were trained, and 60 Early Child Development Centers established.

¹⁰ http://www.pg.undp.org/content/papua_new_guinea/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/08/31/press-release-historic-women-s-conference-highlighting-peacebuilding-priorities.html

Under the Bougainville Plan for Education, 2,560 children, (1,223 boys and 1,337 girls) of grades six-eight in 35 schools were orientated on gender roles, respectful relationships, referral pathways and the importance of seeking support where necessary and required. Teachers have reported improved behavior among students engaged in the programme. Under the programme, approximately 13,300 children have indirectly acquired similar skills through their peers and 98 trained teachers.

In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, 103 teachers in 60 schools have included climate change awareness and disaster risk reduction in their lesson plans, benefitting 3,600 students engaged in developing disaster response plans for their schools.

A Conflict and Disaster Risk Reduction module was developed for the Regional Handbook for School-level Planning to achieve Education 2030. To enhance the capacity of school/local-level education planners to analyse the risks of conflict and disaster and to train them to design policies, programmes, and curriculum for the reduction of conflict and disaster risks, a Regional Workshop on The Conflict and Disaster Risk Reduction (C/DRR) Module of the Asia-Pacific Regional Handbook for School/Local-level Education Planning for Achieving Education 2030 was held. One representative from the Autonomous Bougainville Government was invited to participate. The workshop facilitated discussions about the costing and financing of these programmes, as an integral part of the education sector's budget.





4. Human Rights



UNDAF Outcome Cluster:

Social Justice, Protection & Gender Equality



Implementing Partner:

DJAG



Responsible Parties
and Other Partners:

The Department of Justice and Attorney General, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department for Community Development and Religion, Ombudsmen Commission, Royal PNG Constabulary, the PNG Correctional Services, the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations, the National AIDS Council, the National Capital District Commission, and the Office of Urbanization



Participating Agencies:

OHCHR, UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP, UNAIDS, ILO, UN Habitat, WHO, and IOM

Inter-Agency Outcome 4

By 2017 the Government of PNG takes steps to respect, protect and fulfil human rights for all people in accordance with its international human rights obligations.

International Human Rights Mechanisms

Through co-chairing of the quarterly Human Rights Forum with the Secretary of the Department of Justice and Attorney General, the UN supported regular monitoring of the Government's fulfilment of its international human rights obligations.

In 2017, the Government for the first time drafted its combined initial, second, and third report to the Human Rights Committee, on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified in 2002.

The UN trained 45 officers from key government departments on human rights and the UN Treaty Body System to build their capacity and reporting to the Human Rights Committee. The UN trained 15 human rights defenders from four provinces in the Highlands region to increase independent oversight and monitoring of the Government's implementation of its obligations through the UN Human Rights mechanisms.

To raise public awareness on human rights, the UN led the 8th annual PNG Human Rights Film Festival, reaching over 5,000 people in Port Moresby and Goroka. The festival raised awareness on the rights of refugees, girls, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people through expert-led interactive panel discussions with the audience. Other issues highlighted at the film festival included the right to vote, human rights and development, freedom of expression, and human rights and business.

To commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN hosted a public mini-concert in an urban market in Port Moresby which was attended by over 500 people.

To support freedom of the press and public access to information, the UN hosted the 3rd annual Media Awards for Excellence in reporting HIV and Gender Based Violence issues in PNG.

In Port Moresby, the UN supported strengthening of a network of 33 human rights defenders and service providers with the National Capital District Commission (NCDC) Gender-Based Violence Action Committee (GBVAC) Secretariat. This further improved data management, access to services for survivors and assistance to victims of gender-based violence. The trained human rights defenders supported more survivors accessing justice and protection services. As a result, the National Capital District Commission attended to complex cases, ensuring adequate service and care for survivors of high-risk cases.

The UN trained key officials in marketplaces on ethics, gender, and the prevention of and response to sexual harassment and all forms of sexual violence against women and girls (SVAWG).

Human Rights Standards

In 2017, the first ever National Child Protection Policy (2017-2020), as well as the regulation for the implementation of the Lukautim Pikinini Act (2015), was endorsed by the National Executive Council. The UN worked closely with the Department for Community Development and the Office of Child and Family Services for this. Moreover, with UN's technical and financial support, the Constitutional and Law Reform Commission commenced the review of the Adoption Act and Civil Registration Act to bring them in alignment with the Lukautim Pikinini Act.

Regulatory frameworks to operationalize the Lukautim Pikinini Act and the Juvenile Justice Act (2014) among justice sector agencies were developed by the relevant government agencies in 2017, with UN support. The Juvenile Justice Policy was finalized by the Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG) and approved by the National Juvenile Justice Committee, awaiting the signature of the Justice Minister.

Furthermore, Operational Instructions for Juvenile Justice Officers by the Department of Justice and Attorney General, Court Rules on the Lukautim Pikinini Act by Magisterial Services, and Police Juvenile Justice Policy and Protocols for dealing with Child Victims and Children in Need of Protection by the Royal PNG Constabulary, were all developed with support from the UN.

The UN in partnership with the Ombudsman Commission, trained 15 officers from the Ombudsman Commission and the PNG Correctional Services in Lae and Morobe Province, on prison monitoring, in line with international human rights standards

To strengthen the rule of law, the UN in partnership with the Royal PNG Constabulary, finalized training modules for police officers on human rights to be added to the curriculum of the Bomana Police Training College in 2018.

To support the Government and key stakeholders in implementing the National Action Plan (NAP) on Trafficking in Persons, the UN continued to co-chair the National Human Trafficking Committee (NHTC) with the Department of Justice and Attorney General.

The UN supported the establishment of a national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking.

The UN organized two monitoring visits to New Britain and Milne Bay for members of the National Human Trafficking Committee was organized to meet with human trafficking stakeholders and assess requirements and challenges for better implementation. Policy members of the National Human Trafficking Committee members also attended a six-week Advanced Security Course in the United States of America and participated in discussions on regional cross border issues, including human trafficking.

Following a three-day visit to the Regional Processing Centre and East Lorengau Regional Transit Centre in April 2017, the UN shared concerns with the PNG Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority about the respect and protection of the human rights of refugees and asylum seekers on Manus Island.

The UN advocated for the rights of refugees in Manus after decommissioning the Regional Processing Centre.

The UN leveraged pro-bono support from legal firms in the United Kingdom and Australia, to examine legal options for civil society to challenge stigmatizing laws around same sex relations and sex work.

Strengthened Access to Justice

To strengthen access to justice for vulnerable groups, UN support focused on strengthening the rule of law through the provision of capacity-building to the Royal PNG Constabulary on human rights and child protection.

The UN in partnership with Bomana Police Training College trained 153 Police officers (20 per cent women) on Human Rights Training modules in West Sepik Province, Eastern Highlands Province, East Sepik Province, Manus Province, Western Province, and Milne Bay Province.

A Rule of Law expert commissioned by the UN supported the Royal PNG Constabulary Senior Management Executives to identify strategic priority areas of support and training on human rights.

Two-hundred-and-forty frontline law enforcement officers (34 per cent women) in six provinces were trained on response to cases of domestic and transnational human trafficking.

Fifty-three frontline law enforcement officers (40 per cent women), including village court magistrates, police investigators and prosecutors, public prosecutors and solicitors were trained on trafficking investigations.

Fundamental Economic and Social Rights

To raise awareness among the public about issues related to asylum seekers and refugees a 20-episode radio programme, “Kulau Avenue”, was produced and broadcasted on the National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC), which reached an estimated listenership of 700,000.

Thirty-five Protection Cluster members from key government and civil society stakeholders were trained on child protection in emergencies.

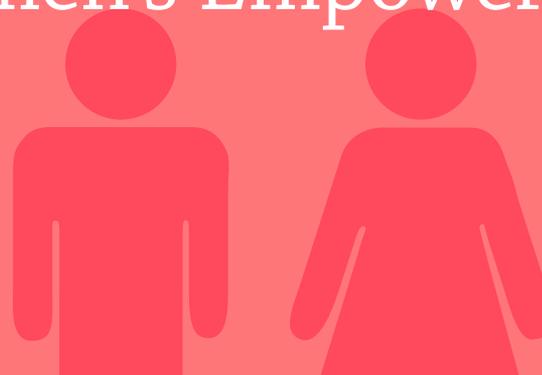
With the UN’s technical assistance the Government developed and piloted a national training curriculum for pre-service and in-service training institutions on mainstreaming gender equity, human rights and Gender Based Violence.

National Human Rights Commission

The UN continued to advocate for the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission which resulted in the Government’s public commitment to establish a commission.



5. Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment



UNDAF Outcome Cluster:

Social Justice, Protection & Gender Equality



Implementing Partner:

Department for Youth, Religion and Community Development, the National Capital District Commission, the National Council of Women, the Office for the Development of Women.



Responsible Parties
and Other Partners:

The National Department of Health, the National Department of Education, the National Council of Women, the National Capital District Commission, the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission, the Department for Community Development, the Royal PNG Constabulary, the Office for the Development of Women, the PNG Electoral Commission, the Constitutional and Law Reform Commission, the Department of Justice and Attorney General, Police, Village Courts, the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee, PDH, the Pacific Youth Council, Department of National Planning and Monitoring, NYC, DPLM, the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council, Parliament, Magisterial Services, Nationwide Microbank, MSF, UOG, the University of PNG.



Participating Agencies:

UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, and UNAIDS

Inter-Agency Outcome 5

By 2017, women, men, boys and girls have increased opportunities to access services, resources, rights and decision-making processes through equal participation and benefits from the economic, social and political development of PNG.

Increased Capacity of National Women's Machineries

The UN has trained 30 male youth leaders and men to champion gender equality in Port Moresby. For 500 students, awareness was raised and respect for others reinforced in a behavioural change campaign in De La Salle Boys Secondary School, resulting in a 90 per cent decrease in fights among boys in 2017.

Support was given to 37 institutions, organizations and committees in mainstreaming gender into their action plans.

The UN continued to support the rollout of essential services through the Family Support Centres (FSC) and the provincial Family Sexual Violence Action Committees.

One-hundred-and-fifty-seven service providers at 54 health facilities in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and Western Highlands Province were trained to respond to Gender Based Violence survivors. Twelve senior health managers (75 per cent of health managers in the region) from the Provincial Health Authority and Provincial Health Office were trained and gender sensitized.

In November 2017, at the request of the Department for Religion and Community Development, the UN supported a sub-regional workshop for 100 women leaders and the National Council of Women (NCW) network, in Madang province to discuss ways forward to train women leaders and to increase women's representation in parliament. This is the basis for the continuing work within Government to develop a strategy to improve the numbers of women in Parliament.

A stakeholder consultation was convened by the Department for Community Development and Religion in collaboration with the Constitutional Law Reform Commission to identify strategies for leveraging on further roles for women who are already in decision-making roles at provincial and district levels.

Key staff of the Department for Community Development and the Office for the Development of Women were trained on human rights and treaty reporting obligations.

Laws, Policies and Mechanisms towards Leadership for Gender Equality

The UN arranged training of thirty-six key technical government officials (70 per cent women) on international human rights obligations to implement laws and policies to support gender equality. Representatives of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Justice and Attorney General, the Constitutional Law Reform Commission and the Office of the Prime Minister were also trained on human rights.

To comply with recommendations of the Committee on Ending all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the UN partnered with the Constitutional Law Reform Commission (CLRC) to review the Marriage Act and Matrimonial Causes Act to ensure the laws recognise 18 as the legal marrying age, and that the rights of women and children to property are protected in the event of a divorce.

Bougainville Women's Protection Bill and Bougainville Women's Federation Bill were drafted after consultations facilitated by the UN with 200 women, men, youths, and government officials.

Gender Sensitive Plans

In May 2017 the UN co-chaired the Government of PNG and the Development Partners Forum on Gender Issues to address priority areas under Gender Based Violence, women's economic empowerment and women in leadership.

The UN supported the development of the first PNG National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence (2016-2025) with an Implementation Plan promoting enhanced coordination and delivery of services. For the first time, the 2018 National Budget has allocated funding for Gender Based Violence.

In 2017, the UN expanded its support to develop the Government's institutional and human capacities to manage disaster risks. Thirty-six Deputy Provincial Administrators, Provincial Disaster Coordinators and Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Officers from 12 disaster prone provinces were trained on responding to mass evacuation in cases of disaster, integration of disaster risks into provincial development plans, and standard operating procedures during a disaster.

In 19 provinces, managers were trained on mass evacuation and disaster management.

Strengthened Legal and Social Services to Address Gender Based Violence

The UN engaged women, boys, girls and men in Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Planning in targeted provinces. A total of 67 such Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Plans were developed, engaging 90,530 people of 16,830 households (47,057 men and 43,473 women – 57 per cent were under the age of 18).

Gender considerations were included in the Provincial Disaster Risk Management strategy for Enga, Jiwaka, Simbu, Madang, East New Britain, West New Britain, New Ireland and Gulf Provinces. In total, 12 Provincial Disaster Risk Management strategies were developed with UN support that integrated gender mainstreaming in disaster management.

37 young women and men affected by conflict were trained on gender and protection in 2 trainings in Bougainville and Enga.

To increase effectiveness of public services delivery and making public places safer for women, UN worked with the Markets Division and the National Capital District Gender Based Violence Action Committee (NCD GBVAC) was formed. Gerehu and Koki markets continue to be safe and clean, while the Gordon's market has been demolished and is undergoing major construction to make it cleaner, safer and more accessible to the public, especially women. The UN supported peaceful relocation of over 500 market vendors from Gordon's Market to Boroko Market in preparation for the reconstruction.

519 (395 women) market vendors in the National Capital District, were trained on financial literacy resulting in women reporting the training had increased their savings ability by 300%. 89 market vendors and market managers (75% women) were trained in basic computing skills.

235,000 women and children travelled safely through the Meri Seif Bus service, the safe and reliable public transport.

South-to-south learning exchanges of transport partners and training for National Capital District Commission was provided to improve gender sensitive public transport and urban planning in preparation for a gender and transport study.

Three-hundred Private Motor Vehicles and taxi operators/drivers were sensitized on women's rights, sexual harassment and how to take action in ending violence against women and girls.

Over 100,000 people were reached through public awareness programmes in schools, public events, mainstream media and social media, to end violence against women and girls.

Under the campaign, 30 young men emerged as champions and leaders to promote gender equality and respect for women. Raskol activity at the markets has decreased as a result of this activity.

As part of the advocacy programme on the rollout and establishment of essential services for Gender Based Violence Survivors through the Family Support Centres (FSC) and the Provincial Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee, the Momase regional training of Health Managers on the Gender Based Violence health response was conducted in Madang with the UN support. The training was conducted in collaboration with the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council and the National Department of Health. A total of 12 senior health managers (50 per cent women) from Provincial Health Authorities and Provincial Health Offices were trained and gender sensitized.

The UN also supported development and inclusion of indicators of sexual and gender-based violence/child protection in the Demographic Health Survey.

One-hundred-and-fifty-seven health workers in 54 health facilities were trained in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and Western Highlands Province (WHP).

Two monitoring visits were conducted, and 24 health workers were mentored, coached and supervised in 16 facilities in four districts in Western Highlands Province.

Thirty-three (84 per cent women) human rights defenders, including village court magistrates, were trained.

The UN supported the development of a robust national gender and age disaggregated reporting database to capture all the Gender Based Violence related services in the health sector.



6. Child Protection



UNDAF Outcome Cluster:

Social Justice, Protection & Gender Equality



Implementing Partner:

*The Department for Youth, Religion & Community Development,
Department of Justices and Attorney General.*



Responsible Parties
and Other Partners:

*Police, the National Department of Health, the Institute of
National Affairs, the Department of National Planning and
Monitoring, the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations,
the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee, the Salvation
Army, the Catholic Diocese of Kundiawa, and Faith Based
Organizations.*



Participating Agencies:

UNICEF

Inter-Agency Outcome 6

Children who are vulnerable to and survivors of VAE access and utilize improved preventative and responsive services, including a child friendly and gender sensitive justice system, by 2017.

Lukatim Pikinini Act

The UN supported the Office of Child and Family Services (CFS) for the implementation of the Lukautim Pikinini Act and Child Protection Policy. A child protection technical working group was established and the guidelines and training manual for child protection officers were published. A total of 300 child protection officers, welfare officers, and child protection volunteers covering 41 districts and 20 provinces were trained on the Lukautim Pikinini Act.

The UN worked with national partners to ensure the integration of child protection SDGs indicators in the national core set of indicators as part of the SDGs localization process.

The UN System supported the Ministry of Health with improvements and with updating the public health sector's monitoring system, including introducing sex-disaggregated indicators and reporting on immunization, nutrition, child/newborn health, and HIV/AIDS.

During Early Essential Newborn Care and kangaroo mother care trainings, both male and female health workers were coached on maternal/newborn care. Health volunteers in Eastern Highlands Province engaged men and women on the importance of health, nutrition and childcare and the role of both parents in children's wellbeing. Sixty-six health workers (32 per cent women) learned cold chain management. Doctors, nurses, midwives and community health workers were trained on Early Essential Newborn Care.

The UN's partnership with Oceania Football Confederation, in the form of the 'Just Play' programme to promote positive attitude and respect among young girls and boys, reached 5,720 children (2,900 boys/2,820 girls).

The Parenting for Child Development programme promoted fathers' positive involvement in parenting to reduce incidences of domestic violence.

Strengthened Capacity to Deliver Core Preventative and Responsive Protection Services

Under the #End Violence Against Children campaign in 2017, 30,260 parents/caretakers and children were reached through partnerships with the Catholic Archdiocese of Madang, Hagen and Kundiawa, the Haku Women Federation in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, and the Oceania Football Confederation.

The UN also continued to support the development, implementation, and institutionalization of the evidence-based Parenting for Child Development (P4CD) Programme in cooperation with the Catholic Church and Mezies School of Health Research.

Ninety-five family life educators, catechists, and child protection volunteers from four provinces including Madang, Western Highlands, Jiwaka, and Simbu were trained on Parenting for Child Development (P4CD) trainings, who later delivered parenting sessions for parents and primary caregivers. In ten pilot sites, 228 parents were trained, benefitting 1,250 children. The programme promoted the role of both parents in child development and wellbeing, including the importance of positive father involvement. The feasibility study on results of the programme showed reduction in harsh parenting and reports of violence between spouses, and improvement in family wellbeing.

To strengthen the delivery of emergency medical care, psychosocial first aid and referral services for survivors of family and sexual violence, health workers were trained and mentored at 63 health facilities (24 in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, 36 in Western Highlands Province, and three in Jiwaka). The trainings included gender sensitization as part of the curriculum for health workers.

A total of 93 health workers were trained, bringing the total number of health workers trained in these facilities in the last two years to 179. This cooperation has enhanced the skills of health workers, serving a catchment population of more than 500,000 to provide care for survivors of family and sexual violence.

Child protection guidelines for safe houses were developed by the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC) of the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC). Forty-four caretakers (36 women) from ten safe houses providing shelter and interim care for women and child survivors of violence were trained on the new child protection laws and caring for children.

Strengthened Capacity to Improve Access to Justice

The Juvenile Justice Policy was finalized by the Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG) and approved by the National Juvenile Justice Committee. The UN supported development of key operational protocols. These included the Operational Instructions for Juvenile Justice Officers to implement the Juvenile Justice Act by the Department of Justice and Attorney General, Court Rules on the Lukautim Pikinini Act implementation by the Magisterial Services, the Police Juvenile Justice Policy and Protocols, and Police Protocols for dealing with child victims and Children in Need of Protection by the Royal PNG Constabulary.

The UN supported the Royal PNG Constabulary and the Department of Justice and Attorney General to train 20 police officers (50 per cent women) from the Autonomous Region of Bougainville on Lukautim Pikinini Act and the treatment of child victims and witnesses.

Nineteen Juvenile Justice Officers (57 per cent women) from various provinces were trained on the Juvenile Justice Act, working with juveniles and report writing. Nineteen Provincial Juvenile Justice Committee representatives (47 per cent women) from Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, Simbu, and Enga were trained on the juvenile justice reforms. The National Capital District Police Juvenile Justice Reception Centre and the Mt. Hagen Police female and juvenile quarters were renovated.

A baseline assessment of knowledge, attitudes, and practices of village court officials, and community perceptions of village courts was completed in Western Highlands, Eastern Highlands and Simbu, to gauge efficacy of justice for women, children and the vulnerable. As a follow-up, 20 District/Provincial Village Court Officers (20 per cent women) were trained as trainers on the new module on Child Rights, Child Protection and Juvenile Justice.

These officers delivered training on child- and gender-sensitive justice systems in the communities to 633 village court officials (30 per cent women) from 186 (100 per cent) village court areas in Eastern and Western Highlands, serving an estimated population of 942,675 people. In addition to the child protection module, the trainings included a basic/refresher training on the village court's jurisdiction and procedures under the Village Courts Act and its 2013 amendment. This, in addition to training on mediation skills, gender sensitivity, family and sexual violence, and issuance of interim-protection orders under the new Family Protection Act (2013). To strengthen village court data collection and reporting, the village court chiefs and clerks were also trained on the use of the village court Quarterly Return Forms.

A new partnership between the UN System and the Salvation Army strengthened juvenile and child victim support services in the National Capital District and Central Province. In 2017, 99 child victims and juveniles who came into contact with the police and courts benefited from assistance of Salvation Army staff and volunteers. They were guided about their rights, the justice process, and status and outcome of their cases. They were also facilitated with family contact, referrals, transportation and access to investigation and court hearings, as well as family and community reintegration. With technical support from the UN System, a training manual was developed for new Salvation Army volunteers to be trained and authorized by the Department Justice and Attorney General to assist children in contact with the justice system.

With UN technical and financial support, data collection on juvenile justice indicators improved through use of RapidPro innovation by the Department of Justice and Attorney General. Data on the juvenile justice was collected monthly from police, courts, and correctional institutions by the Department of Justice and Attorney General via SMS (Short Message Service). Eleven provinces are now using RapidPro for juvenile justice data reporting.

Birth Registration Systems

Although birth registration in PNG is free, it is estimated that 97 per cent of children do not have a birth certificate and 90 per cent are not registered at all. To strengthen institutional capacity for birth registration, the UN is supporting national efforts to enhance the legal framework for civil registration and establish a national coordination mechanism. This is in addition to the testing of a decentralized health, education and church facility-based birth registration system.

To enhance civil registration, the UN supported the training of 36 ward recorders and catechists from Bereina Catholic Dioceses in Kairuku District, Central Province, on birth registration services. These recorders further trained 144 teachers (from 32 schools) and 24 health workers (from eight health facilities) in Kairuku. A total of 9,300 children in Kairuku District were registered. Birth registration through this model continues in Kairuku District beyond UN support.

Furthermore, with UN support, a National Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Coordination Committee was established. Financial support was also provided to the Constitutional and Law Reform Commission for the review of the Civil Registration Act.



7. HIV and AIDS



UNDAF Outcome Cluster:

Social Justice, Protection & Gender Equality



Implementing Partner:

National AIDS Council (NACS)



Responsible Parties
and Other Partners:

The PNG Alliance of Civil Society Organizations, the Department for Community Development, the National Department of Health, Parliament (Special Parliamentary Committee on HIV), the National HIV and AIDS Training Unit, UNPNG, the National Department of Education, Provincial Aids Committee Secretariat, Igat Hope (IHI), Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs, PCHIV, Business Against HIV/AIDS, the PNG Youth Alliance on HIV/AIDS, International Development Law Organization, PNG Development Law Association, the Police, NGCLAHA, Colgate Palmolive, CHASI, the Strategic Information Technical Working Group, and the Department of National Planning and Monitoring



Participating Agencies:

UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UN Women, and UNESCO

Inter-Agency Outcome 7

By 2017, the Government of Papua New Guinea and its partners have strengthened capacity in delivering on the goals and strategic priorities of the National HIV and AIDS Strategy.

Increased Capacity to Protect Human Rights in the Context of HIV for Most at Risk Populations

It is estimated that there are 47,177 people living with HIV in PNG in 2017. Of these, around 2,471 are estimated to be new infections that year. The UN initiated the work to strengthen the National Department of Health's prevention of parent-to-child transmission in 2017.

The UN System facilitated three consultations with 80 people representing key population groups to seek consensus on forming a coalition to address advocacy gaps in the response to HIV in PNG. Consensus on the formation of a coalition was achieved and a concept note was developed.

The UN Joint Team on AIDS made key contributions to the country's first Integrated Bio-Behavioural Survey on key populations, including female sex workers, men who have sex with men, and transgender persons. The survey was carried out by the Government and partners.

The UN developed an investment case analysis to provide policy makers with evidence and analysis for a strategy to end AIDS as a public health threat in PNG. The analysis highlighted the funding gap, as well as practical solutions

Improved Delivery of Health Services to Reduce Mortality, Morbidity and Transmission of HIV and Other Infections

The UN Joint Team on AIDS made substantive efforts to integrate and improve service delivery efforts.

To improve the quality of service delivery, the UN supported the National Department of Health and provincial health authorities to conduct mentoring visits in 36 of 40 health facilities providing Prevention of parent-to-child transmission and paediatric antiretroviral treatment (ART) services in five provinces: Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, Jiwaka, Chimbu and the National Capital District.

There has been significant expansion of HIV care and treatment interventions, including Prevention of parent-to-child treatment, and of paediatric HIV care and treatment using antiretroviral drugs. About 470 out of 672 (70 per cent) of health facilities providing antenatal care (ANC) have integrated HIV and syphilis testing for pregnant women and their spouses.

A total of 14,887 (57 per cent) pregnant women who attended antenatal care (ANC) check-ups were tested for HIV in Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, Jiwaka, Chimbu and the National Capital District.

The UN System supported the Government in accessing quality and affordable HIV diagnostics and medicines. Fixed Drug Combinations (FDC) of antiretroviral drugs were introduced to simplify the treatment. Over 2,500 subscribers are receiving health and HIV education messages on cell phones under the pilot awareness raising programme in five provinces.

The UN supported strengthening of programme monitoring and availability of information through trainings. The UN System is also supporting the National Department of Health to improve competence of health workers to provide better quality of paediatric antiretroviral treatment (ART). New guidelines on national HIV treatment and care were published. The guidelines adopted a “Test and Treat All” policy and introduced HIV Viral Load Testing as laboratory monitoring of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) on antiretroviral treatment (ART).

The National HIV Patient Database (HPDB) was scaled up covering information on 90 per cent of People Living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment (ART) in PNG. The database is a case-based surveillance system for 30 antiretroviral treatment (ART) sites.

National HIV Pre-treatment Drug Resistant (HIV-PDR) Study was initiated at 14 antiretroviral treatment (ART) sites. It is the first national survey to assess the drug resistance rate in PNG.

The National Key Population Information Management System (KP-MIS) to understand the situation of services provided to key populations (men who have sex with men, transgender persons and female sex workers) was introduced at 12 sites in the National Capital District in 2017.

The UN procured a total of 669,000 male condoms and 31,000 female condoms for national distribution. This has resulted in 5,838 couple-years of protection for unintended pregnancies, including among key populations. In total 130,794 couple-years of protection were achieved by UN’s supply programmes which has significantly contributed to the prevention of mother-to-child transmission in PNG.

Global and National Reporting

The Monitoring and Evaluation system improved, with more provinces reporting and sharing data on time. Advocacy based on HIV estimates was carried out which resulted in the expansion of HIV interventions in high-burden provinces.

The UN Joint Team on AIDS in Papua New Guinea has supported the Government and civil society partners to complete its 2017 Global AIDS Monitoring reporting through the submission of an online report. Data from this report is available publicly and is used to inform the development of the new National Strategic Sexually Transmitted Infection and HIV Plan 2018-22 and 2017 Global Report on AIDS.

The UN trained key staff at the National Department of Health on the use of the SPECTRUM modelling software to enable the country to undertake projections of the epidemic.

The UN Joint Team on AIDS in PNG mobilized additional seed funding of USD 200,000 to assist the National Department of Health in implementation of the new National Strategic Plan for Sexually Transmitted Infection and HIV in 2018.

Output 7.4

By 2017, partnership and leadership in gender sensitive programming on HIV/AIDS are provided to improve key population access to prevention, treatment and care in urban areas and other geographic hot spots in Papua New Guinea.

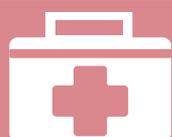
The UN System, in partnership with The PNG Media Council, supported the 2017 Media Awards for excellence in journalism on HIV and gender-based violence reporting.

A survey about HIV/AIDS was conducted at Gordons Market, Gerehu Market and Koki Market.





8. Health



UNDAF Outcome Cluster:

Access to Basic Services



Implementing Partner:

National Department of Health



Responsible Parties
and Other Partners:

The University of PNG, UNITECH, the Pacific Adventist University, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Broadcasting Corporation, the National Department of Education, Church Health Services, Church Health Facilities, Provincial Hospitals, the Provincial Health Authority, and the Provincial Health Offices



Participating Agencies:

UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, and IOM

Inter-Agency Outcome 8

By end of 2017, support shall have been provided to GoPNG and NGOs to strengthen Primary Health Care and improve Service Delivery for the rural majority and urban disadvantaged populations.

Maternal and Child Health

Technical support and guidance was provided to the Government to implement Integrated Management of Childhood Illness interventions through staff training and community-based facilities.

Twenty-four health workers (70 per cent women) including nurses, midwives and community health workers (CHWs) in Western Province were trained on managing a range of common childhood illnesses.

The UN supported installation of oxygen concentrators in 30 health facilities in the Highlands and Coastal provinces to support the management of asthma and chest infections in children. Training was given to 120 health workers, including biomedical engineers, provincial paediatricians and child health nurses (50 per cent women) on how to monitor the oxygen concentrators and apply to sick children as a life-saving measure.

The Paediatric Standard Treatment manual was published to facilitate Integrated Management of Childhood Illness in the provinces.

The UN supported the orientation of village health volunteers to understand basic health promotion concepts, early signs of disease and early referral of sick children to health facilities. Four districts have established the Village Health Volunteer network.

To support the Extended Program on Immunization and respond to the low immunization coverage in PNG, provincial and district cold chain focal points were trained, and new cold chain equipment was installed in ten provinces. The Strengthening Integrated Routine Expanded Programme (SIREP) Plus was implemented in 22 provinces, with more focus on 16 low performing districts in eight provinces.

Stop Transmission of Polio (STOP) members have been deployed at the subnational level to ensure support on the ground. An immunization database was established in six provinces. The programme worked with the Rural Primary Health Care programme to engage the Village Health Volunteers to support immunization.

In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB), with low coverage of immunization, rural health workers of all 36 health facilities were trained on primary health care.

The comprehensive multi-year plan (2016-2020) has been developed and used by the National Department of Health and by provincial health to develop the immunization plan.

The intervention for the Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE) has been initiated in Madang, Hela and East Sepik, working with primary health care facilities to improve antenatal coverage and improve services at health facilities.

The UN System worked to improve coverage at six low-performing provinces where the most un-vaccinated children are located. Support to equity-focused immunization programming was provided to three provinces including Madang, Hela and Western provinces. Bottleneck Analysis (BNA) in Madang was conducted. The UN System worked with provinces to adjust outreach clinic planning and scheduling to integrate immunization outreach with other services such as antenatal care, family planning, malaria testing and treatment, and treatments for common illnesses.

The UN System procured cold chain equipment worth USD 900,000 that was then installed.

Communicable Diseases

The UN System supported bottleneck analysis (BNA) in three provinces, including the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, Simbu and the National Capital District to provide inputs for design of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) nutrition interventions.

One-hundred-and-seventeen health workers (80 per cent women) were trained to improve services. Furthermore, the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB) was supported in adopting community-based Infant and Young Child Feeding training packages and forming ten community mother-to-mother support groups to promote breastfeeding. Four government staff were sent to global breastfeeding training in Malaysia that led to a revision in the Infant and Young Child Feeding content in the curriculum of all five public universities. The review of the 1,977 baby feeds and supplies was finalized.

Vitamin A and Albendazole were procured to ensure increased coverage of vitamin A supplementation and deworming in three provinces of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, Simbu and West Sepik. Village Health Volunteers (VHVs) were trained in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

The UN System provided technical support to improve the Health Information Systems (HIS) with revision to data collection forms in order to capture vitamin A supplementation for children aged six-59 months and piloted the revised tools in Morobe and Central provinces.

Health Systems Strengthening

PNG has one of the highest rates of child undernutrition in the world – 15 per cent wasting and 48 per cent stunting. The UN led a national programme on prevention and treatment of child nutrition. A series of trainings were conducted for health providers from provincial hospitals, district health centres and community-based facilities to detect and treat malnutrition among children under five. This included the management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), and management of commodities and supplies necessary for therapeutic feeding. Village Health Volunteers were also trained to detect and refer malnutrition cases at the community level.

The UN System supported inpatient treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases in six provinces including the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, Enga, Morobe, Madang, the National Capital District and Simbu.

The UN supported services at peripheral level health care points for outpatient cases in four provinces – Buka, Kundiawa, Kimbe and Port Moresby – where fatality rates of Severe Acute Malnutrition have decreased.

Outpatient treatment was given to 1,246 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition. Out of these 539 children were discharged from the programme – 65 per cent (349) were fully cured.

The UN supported the revision of the standard protocol and other aids to cover the care of outpatient cases. The national paediatric treatment pocket booklet and the medical curriculum of pre-service training were updated with the Severe Acute Malnutrition management standards.

Two-hundred-and-twenty health workers (70 per cent women) were trained on the provision of appropriate care for Severe Acute Malnutrition case.

Non-Communicable Diseases

The UN supports the family planning programmes of the National Department of Health.

The UN, in collaboration with the Government, launched the 2017 State of the World Population Report, with the theme, “Worlds apart: Reproductive health and rights in an age of inequality”. The event engaged key national leaders to publicly advocate for family planning. They called for collaboration and action with development partners to continue to support family planning and called on frontline health providers to make family planning services simple to use, practical, and accessible.

Family planning is integrated into other reproductive health and Maternal and Child Health activities. Long-acting postpartum contraception is promoted in many provincial hospitals focusing on female sterilization and implants. The UN supported the Government in promoting family planning as a cost-effective measure to improve the wellbeing of families and communities and improve socio-economic development.

The UN mobilized political and local leaders to support the family planning agenda, working with NGOs including the Safe Motherhood Alliance and Marie-Stopes International.

The UN produced a publication on “Actions for Scaling-up Long-Acting Reversible Contraception”, a tool for actions to promote family planning and prevent unplanned pregnancy.

The UN procured contraceptives and other reproductive health commodities to assist the Government with contraceptives. The UN supported the training and outreach activities of Marie-Stopes International.

Newborn Care

The UN supported the maternal newborn health programme focusing on pregnancy, labour, delivery and early essential newborn care.

Early Essential Newborn Care was established in 11 provinces including Bougainville, Central, Eastern, Enga, Gulf, Madang, NCD, Simbu, Western Highlands, West Sepik, and Western Province. In 7 provinces a local midwife specialist trained the staff in maternity wards in the provincial hospitals on Early Essential Newborn Care.

Early Essential Newborn Care Coaching has reached 11 provinces. About 230 health facilities with high delivery loads were supplied with newborn resuscitation bags and masks. Over 1600 health providers were trained in Early Essential Newborn Care and are able to resuscitate non-breathing newborns. Approximately 289 non-breathing babies were resuscitated and saved. A community-based Early Essential Newborn Care programme was piloted in Eastern Highlands Province. In this programme 140 village health volunteers were introduced to Early Essential Newborn Care and oriented to promote early breastfeeding, to encourage health facility delivery, to detect early danger signs and to facilitate early referral.

The UN supported the establishment of the Maternal Death Surveillance and Response Systems (MDSR) as a tool for reviewing maternal and newborn deaths. Findings are used to strengthen health system constraints and to engage communities in addressing community factors to prevent similar deaths. The system was established in four provincial hospitals in Buka, Kimbe, Goroka and Mt Hagen.

The UN supported the training of midwives. In 2017, the UN System supported 30 local midwifery students at the University of Goroka.

Adolescent health services

The UN, through the Peer Education Programme at the University of PNG, supported training of 300 students on safe behaviours, positive relationships and healthy lifestyles. Twenty peer educators (35 per cent women) were trained. Sessions on sexual reproductive health, family planning, gender-based violence, drugs and alcohol abuse were conducted.

The UN System worked with Non-Governmental Organizations, in particular the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the Young Women's Christian Association, and the media, to advocate for adolescent health.

A radio "Tok Stret" programme engaging listeners and panellists on the issues of adolescent sexual reproductive health, gender-based violence, and HIV/AIDs, and sex workers was produced and broadcasted nationwide.

Control Tuberculosis (TB)

A partnership forum called the 'Emergency response team for Multi-Drug-Resistant-Tuberculosis (MDR-TB)' contributed to increased case finding and improved diagnosis and treatment. The rapid diagnosis, GeneXpert, has been introduced, and the biosafety level three laboratory at the Central Public Health laboratory with Tuberculosis (TB) culture capacity started to function in 2017.

Community-based treatment was established in Daru. The National Tuberculosis (TB) programme expanded access to new medicines (bedaquiline and delamanid). Policies and guidelines were updated as per global guidelines. Training-of-trainers on the updated guidelines has been conducted to improve quality of Tuberculosis (TB) service delivery in the country.

- **Controlling Malaria**

The UN provided guidance to the National Department of Health, particularly towards improvement of malaria surveillance.

- **Anti-malaria treatment**

The UN System advocates for strategy of T3 (Test, Treat and Track) of all malaria suspects. The UN worked with the National Malaria Control Programme to implement T3 (Test, Treat and Track) through a malaria Technical Working Group, guidance and supervision visits, and through formal/informal trainings.

- **Management of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (TB)**

The UN supported the National Department of Health in updating policy guidance and standard operating procedures, and tools to enhance case finding, proper management and improved recording and reporting.

People-centred health services

To help the Health Workforce Enhancement Plan, a governance mechanism was established within the National Department of Health for health workforce development through high-level committees. The National Department of Health, in collaboration with the stakeholders, initiated the collection and compilation of human resources data for planning, development and management. A centralized human resources Information System has been developed to transfer the available human resources data from government facilities in all 22 provinces, church health facilities in 11 provinces and private healthcare providers in nine provinces.

Health technologies are improved

The UN contributed to the review and revision of the Medicines and Cosmetics Act to strengthen the pharmaceutical regulatory functions of the National Department of Health. The UN supported two coordination meetings between the National Department of Health and development partners to identify priority areas.

The UN is supporting roll-out of mSupply software. Staff at the National Department of Health-Pharmaceutical Services Standards Branch were trained on product registration and logistics management modules of mSupply

The UN provided technical support to the National Department of Health in establishment of the National Medicines Quality Control Laboratory. Ten trainings by United States Pharmacopeia (USP) were provided to laboratory staff on international standards, safety, instrument handling, appropriate sampling practices and preliminary screening techniques. The National Department of Health

Medicine Quality Surveillance Framework for sampling and testing of pharmaceutical products was established after consultations with stakeholders. The laboratory building was refurbished, and the UN facilitated provision of equipment and supplies.

The UN supported the National Department of Health in transition in product registration and alignment with the International Non-Proprietary Name list and Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical classification codes. Technical guidance was provided in the drafting of the Road Map for Strengthening the Regulatory Framework and Registration System (2017-2023). Provincial inspectors and staff of the National Department of Health-Pharmaceutical Services Standards Branch were trained. The key operational plans and guidelines on registration and quality assurance were developed. The UN supported formation of the Medicines and Therapeutic Committees (MTCs) for better management of medicines in public hospitals. Trainings for 21 institutions on the establishment of committees, drug reactions and drug safety were conducted in three regions of the country. The National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (2017-2020) was launched in November 2017.

Public campaigns were conducted to advocate to the general public and health practitioners on the rational use of medicines during the celebration of Antibiotic Awareness Week in November 2017. The UN provided technical support in the development of the National Ethical Code for Promotion of Medicinal Products and Implementing Guidelines on the Regulation of Advertisement of Medicinal Products.

National Capacity

The Multi-sectoral Non-Communicable Disease's prevention and control strategy has been adopted by the Government of PNG and will guide all government efforts to deal with Non-Communicable Diseases. The UN piloted the screening in the North Bougainville Region to gauge risk of public exposure to Non-Communicable Disease, as well as the assessment of health facilities.

The UN System provided policy advice and technical guidance to the tobacco control legislation, which is now an Act of Parliament.





AG Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Class Teacher: Mrs A. R. R. Enrollment BOYS: 21

Today is Wednesday 31 July 2013

Reading

Title: Penni and the Kookaburra

1. What is the story about?
2. What is the name of the bird?
3. Kookaburra is a strange bird in which country?
4. What was Penni chasing?
5. What crawled out of the grass?
6. Who is Fred?
7. Where is Penni from?
8. Where is Fred from?
9. How old was Penni when he went to school in Australia?

If injury is more serious, like a bad cut or broken leg, then we need to go to the big hospital.

Things to learn:

- * learn to read
- * learn to write
- * learn when to go to school
- * learn when to go to work
- * learn when to go to the doctor
- * learn when to go to the teacher, an adult

Health

Safety and First Aid

When we get hurt, everyone should get help.

12 o'clock

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

hour hand

minute hand

quarter to

quarter past

What is...

- a. five o'clock
- b. nine o'clock
- c. half past
- d. quarter past
- e. quarter to

9. Education



UNDAF Outcome Cluster:

By 2017, an increased number of citizens have access to quality education services leading to longer, healthier and more productive lives



Implementing Partner:

The National Department of Education.



Responsible Parties and Other Partners:

The Department for Community Development, and the National Department of Health



Participating Agencies:

UNICEF, UNESCO

Inter-Agency Outcome 9

By 2017, sufficient capacity exists within the Department of Education and the Department for Community Development, together with cognate departments and provincial divisions of education and community development, to formulate and implement policies and programmes to achieve inclusive and safe universal basic education, holistic Early Childhood Care and Development and alternative pathways to learning.

Implementation of the Universal Basic Education Plan

The UN System supported four Pacific countries, including PNG, to strengthen its national capacities to develop and implement policies and plans. National education sector plans were developed, and the Education Management Information System (EMIS) was strengthened.

Out of School Children Accessing Informal Education are Integrated into Formal Education

The UN advocated for more resources for equitable access and quality education.

Early Childhood Care and Education

The UN organized the high level Pacific Early Childhood Development Conference in Fiji in collaboration with the World Bank and the Pacific Regional Council for Early Childhood Care and Education. The PNG delegation was led by the Minister of Education, who participated in the Conference. Ministers from the 15 Pacific countries endorsed the Pasifika Call to Action for Early Childhood.

in partnership with faith-based organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations, 103 Early Childhood Development centres were established benefitting 5,300 children. These centres train teachers with child-centred teaching skills. A working group comprising members from civil society and government has been established in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB) and is a model for other provinces.

Training on early learning opportunities and the benefits of good nutrition for children was given to 216 Management Board members.

Child Friendly Schools and Disaster Risk Reduction

The National Development of Education finalized the National Quality School Standards Framework (NQSSF) integrating the Child Friendly School (CFS) elements under the four main strands of quality school leadership, positive school environment, effective school management and quality learning outcomes. The senior school inspectors will use these standards to monitor elementary and primary schools in 2018.

In 2017, the 'Bougainville Plan for Education' incorporated the concept of respectful relationships benefitting 2,560 children, (52 per cent girls) of grades six-eight in 35 schools. The sessions focused on helping children become more assertive and to know how to seek support, as well as helping children learn about respectful relationships and human rights. Approximately 13,300 children indirectly benefitted from the programme through their peers and 98 trained teachers. One-hundred-and-three teachers in 60 schools included climate change awareness and disaster risk reduction in their lesson plans, benefitting and engaging 3,600 students in developing disaster response plans for their schools.

To integrate disaster risk reduction into school/local-level education planning, the UN System developed a Conflict and Disaster Risk Reduction (C/DRR) module for the Regional Handbook for School-level Planning for Achieving Education 2030. A regional workshop for school/local-level education planners was held on the module.

Under the School Learning and Implementation Plan (SLIP), Faith Based Organizations and Church Based Organizations promoted among parents the value of education for girls and disabled children.

To promote participatory learning and better facilities for children, 350 teachers and 156 members of management boards of elementary and primary schools were trained.

Parents and citizens committees were mobilized to create demand for quality education for their children. This has resulted in an increase in women representation in the Board of Managements.

UN partnerships with Civil Equal Playing Field (EPF) in 2017 promoted respectful relationships among boys and girls in schools.





10. Environment, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management



UNDAF Outcome Cluster:

Environment, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management



Implementing Partner:

The Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (formerly known as the Department of Environment and Conservation), the Office of Climate Change and Development, the National Disaster Centre, the Department of Health, and the Department of Education



Responsible Parties and Other Partners:

The PNG National Forest Authority, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, and the National Fisheries Authority



Participating Agencies:

FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, UN-Habitat, and WHO

Inter-Agency Outcome 10

By 2017, the Government of PNG and civil society have enhanced their capacity to implement biodiversity conservation, low carbon and climate resilient development initiatives for environmental sustainability and improved community livelihoods to reduce the vulnerability of women, girls, men and boys to disaster risks.

Institutional Capacity Building for Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation

In partnership with the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, the UN contributed to improving the management of protected areas following parliament's approval of the Protected Areas Bill. The bill allows incentives for landowners to manage environmentally significant ecosystems and corridors.

To ensure people's access to healthy food at all times, the UN supported the development of the National Implementation Plan chalking out actions and technologies for the National Food Security Policy framework. This led to development of food security plans and programmes for Madang, Milne Bay and Chimbu provinces.

The UN also supported the development of the PNG E-Agriculture Strategy, outlining key ICT and monitoring solutions for the sector.

The Satellite Land Monitoring System lab continued generating important data on forest cover change in the country. Moreover, data was collected on the ground about trees, vegetation, entomology, ornithology, and soils.

Initial surveys on land use were conducted in the Eastern Highlands, Madang, Morobe, and Northern and Western Highlands Provinces. The UN provided the training on minimizing opportunities for Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Promote Low Carbon Growth and Climate Resilient Economic Development

The UN advocated to increase investment on promoting climate resilient economic development, clean and affordable energy, sustainable forest management and climate change adaptation. In New Ireland Province and Port Moresby 240 representatives (17 per cent women) of national government agencies, civil society organizations and private sector, were trained on investment and planning on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+). This led to partnerships among Environment, Forestry and Lands sectors and approval of PNG's first National Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) Strategy.

The first National REDD+ Steering Committee (NRSC) was formed.

The first documentary on the rapid deforestation and forest degradation in PNG was produced and screened at the 2017 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Under the Global Environment Facility's small grants programme, two solar powered water systems for clean and safe water were installed in Northern Province, benefitting 1,300 people. Solar kits were distributed to 105 households to pump water from boreholes. A mini-hydro system was installed in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville to generate electricity for local communities.

Through the Small Grants Environment Facility, UN worked to improve livelihoods and better farming in rural communities. In Manus, 100 households, (550 people) benefited from sustainable rice farming. A women's group in Pari village in the National Capital District and a community organization in New Ireland are protecting coastal zones through mangrove reforestation.

Awareness sessions on climate change were delivered in 19 villages of in Nisan Island. Six river communities in the Angoram District of East Sepik were trained on building floating gardens.

After receiving training on climate smart agriculture and seven varieties of crops, 1,100 households (5,500 people) increased their produce of rice and sweet potato.

One-hundred-and-two communities were engaged in seasonal calendar monitoring, land use planning, coastal area management, mangrove management, sea weed farming, sustainable water supplies, wet-land management, climate safe shelter typology designing, and gender for climate initiatives.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Community Empowerment for Environmental Governance

In 102 prone-to-drought communities, including the atolls islands, coastal communities and Highlands provinces, 1,110 people were engaged in conservation farming for high yield crops. This contributed to 500 farmers producing 67 tonnes of drought-tolerant rice in Jiwaka and Simbu. In Terebona village of Yongomugl, Simbu Province, 14.4 hectares were cultivated with cash crops and tree seedlings of pinus strobus.

In villages of Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands provinces drought and frost resistant crops were introduced.

The UN supported the protection of 480,000 hectares of a protected area with the help of 80 communities in six provinces including East and West Sepik, Morobe, East and West New Britain and Central Province. The production and sale of cocoa, coffee Moringa oil, soap and other products are supported to increase incomes. Twenty-seven communities earned approximately USD 56,000 from the sale of coffee and cocoa.

Fifty women on Carteret Island in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville were trained and equipped with garment-making machinery. Women's fishing groups were given fish harvesting equipment. A women's group at Piul Island were also given a boat and fishing equipment to promote responsible fishing. Twenty women of Pari village were trained in mangrove reforestation, 20 women of Manus were trained on rice farming, 372 women of Nissan Island, Angoram, East Sepik Province, were trained on floating gardens.

Effective and Inclusive Disaster Risk Management

In 2017, the UN expanded its support to develop the Government's institutional and human capacities to manage disaster risks. Thirty-six Deputy Provincial Administrators, Provincial Disaster Coordinators and Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Officers from 12 disaster prone provinces were trained on responding to mass evacuation in case of disasters, integration of disaster risks into provincial development plans, and standard operating procedures during disaster.

In 19 provinces, managers were trained on mass evacuation and disaster management.

Government officials at national, provincial and district levels were trained on Information Management Systems (IMS) for disaster data management.

Enhanced Governance for Disaster Risk Management

The UN worked with the Government to improve humanitarian coordination and support El Nino Early Action Planning and La Nina preparedness planning. Six humanitarian clusters were formed.

In 12 provinces 362 government officers were trained as trainers on community-based disaster risk management.

The Food Security Cluster (FSC) at national and sub-regional level provided an action-oriented forum to improve humanitarian food security assistance.

Disaster Risk Management by Communities

The UN supported the development of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management plans by 67 wards in 23 districts of 12 disaster-prone provinces. Of these 67 wards, 75 per cent (32 605) of the female population were engaged in the planning. Moreover, the UN provided material to each community to implement the plan.





The PNG UN Country Fund

Overview

The PNG UN Country Fund allows the UN in PNG to move towards a single financing method for development and provides means for further harmonization of the UN funding mechanisms in PNG.

To minimize transaction costs for partners, the UN jointly mobilized the required additional resources and developed a single report for the Government of PNG and donors to provide an annual update on UN contributions to development results.

The Administrative Agent

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office in New York has been appointed by Participating organizations as the Administrative Agent of the PNG UN Country Fund. As per the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between participating UN organizations and the Administrative Agent, the responsibilities of the Administrative Agent include:

- The receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors;
- Disbursement of such funds to participating UN organizations in accordance with the approved programmatic documents; and
- Provision to the Resident Coordinator of consolidated reports, based on individual programme reports submitted by the participating UN organizations on the PNG UN Country Fund. These reports are then submitted to the UN Country Team, the Government of PNG – UN Programme Steering Committee, and to each donor.

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office maintains the GATEWAY website (www.mptf.undp.org), an online portal that provides transparent fund management in real-time. This online site also includes a section dedicated to the PNG UN Country Fund. The GATEWAY includes extensive, real-time information contributions to the PNG UN Country Fund; on transfers made to Participating Organizations; and on an annual expenditure data and all key documents relating to the PNG UN Country Fund.

Governance

The governance arrangements of the PNG UN Country Fund ensure national ownership and alignment with national priorities through the Government of PNG's co-chairing of the UN Programme Steering Committee. The management responsibilities are divided between the Resident Coordinator, Government of PNG – UN Programme Steering Committee and the UN Country Team.

The **Resident Coordinator** is responsible for:

- Engaging in Joint Resource Mobilization for the PNG UN Country Fund in collaboration with Participating Agencies;
- Ensuring the allocation process is documented; and
- Ensuring consolidated PNG UN Country Fund level reporting in collaboration with the Administrative Agent and based on submissions received from participating UN organizations.

The **Joint Programme Steering Committee** is responsible for:

- Monitoring of overall results of the UN Development Assistance Framework 2012-2017;
- Outlining programmatic priorities; and
- Allocating resources at the inter-agency outcome level.

The **UN Country Team** is responsible for:

- Monitoring the overall delivery of joint results;
- Mediation of disputes in case of disagreements on allocation, utilization or management of funds from the PNG UN Country Fund;
- Outlining programmatic priorities; and
- Allocating resources at the inter-agency outcome level.

The **UN Budgetary Committee** advises the Programme Steering Committee on resource allocations and governance arrangements of the UN Country Fund.

Allocation Process

As a general rule, donors to the PNG UN Country Fund are encouraged to contribute un-earmarked resources. Besides the preferred un-earmarked method, donors may earmark thematically by inter-agency outcome in the UNDAF. In addition, donors may earmark per agency, where earmarked funds are specifically attributed to agency staffing cost or activities within the joint annual work plans.

Financial Performance

The financial information in the tables included below has been provided by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the PNG UN Country Fund and it includes multi-year funding. The net transfers as of 31 December are not limited to the budgeted expenditures for 2017, and in some cases, also include allocations against budget expenditures for future years. Expenditure data is consolidated based on financial reports submitted by participating UN organizations headquarters to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up. All amounts in the tables below are in USD.

Table 1 | Financial Overview

The table below provides a financial overview of the PNG UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2017, highlighting the key figures as well as the balance available, both with the Administrative Agent and with Participating Organizations.

	Annual 2016	Annual 2017	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	13,254,960	2,712,596	93,602,798
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,611	6,495	53,264
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	28,796
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	13,261,571	2,719,091	93,684,858
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	14,234,688	3,131,039	88,807,991
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(516,503)	(570,149)
Net Funded Amount	14,234,688	2,614,535	88,237,842
Administrative Agent Fees	132,550	27,126	936,028

Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	4,348,231
Bank Charges	59	55	456
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	14,367,296	2,641,716	93,522,557
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(1,105,726)	77,375	162,302
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	1,190,652	84,927	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	84,927	162,302	162,302
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	14,234,688	2,614,535	92,586,073
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	18,630,850	19,427,281	73,192,373
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			19,393,700

Table 2 | Donor Contributions

The Government of Australia was the sole contributor to the PNG UN Country Fund in 2017. From 01 January through 31 December 2017, donor contributions to the PNG Country Fund amounted to USD 2,712,596. In prior years, USD 90,890,202 was contributed, resulting in a cumulative contribution to the PNG UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2017 of USD 93,602,798.

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017 Deposits	Total Deposits
Government of Australia	58,904,400	56,191,804	2,712,596	58,904,400
Australian Agency for Int'l Development	25,212,449	25,212,449	-	25,212,449
Colgate-Palmolive (PNG) Ltd	36,950	36,950	-	36,950
Delivering Results Together	800,000	800,000	-	800,000
Expanded DaO Funding Window	4,244,000	4,244,000	-	4,244,000
Government of New Zealand	3,805,000	3,805,000	-	3,805,000
Population Services Intl.	600,000	600,000	-	600,000
Grand Total	93,602,798	90,890,202	2,712,596	93,602,798

Table 3 | Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Level

Interest income is earned in two ways:

- 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and
- 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December **2017**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **53,264**. Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **28,796**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **82,060**. Details are provided in the table below.

This amount has been, and continues to be, an additional source of income for the PNG UN Country Fund and increases the amount of funds available for allocation.

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	46,769	6,495	53,264
Total: Fund Earned Interest	46,769	6,495	53,264
Participating Organization			
UNDP	26,313		26,313
UNWOMEN	2,483		2,483
Total: Agency earned interest	28,796		28,796
Grand Total	75,565	6,495	82,060

Table 4 | Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organizations

From 01 January to 31 December 2017, the PNG UN Country Fund has funded approved projects / programmes for a net total of USD 2,614,535. The distribution of approved funding by Participating Organizations is summarized in the table. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2017, a total of USD 85,623,308 had been net-transferred for funding projects / programmes.

Net Funded Amount			
Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan – Dec 2017	Total
FAO	49,500	(49,500)	-
IOM	1,155,859		1,155,859
OCHA	1,017,988		1,017,988
OHCHR	844,252	(460,870)	383,382
UNAIDS	16,799		16,799
UNCDF	1,573,772		1,573,772
UNDP	23,235,700		23,235,700
UNEP	118,909		118,909
UNFPA	9,704,603		9,704,603
UNHCR	129,361		129,361
UNICEF	27,422,289	1,072,624	28,494,914
UNWOMEN	7,546,635	564,601	8,111,236
WHO	12,807,641	1,487,680	14,295,321
Grand Total	85,623,308	2,614,535	88,237,842

Expenditure Tables

During the reporting period, 01 January to 31 December 2017, a total of USD 16,567,324 was reported by Participating Organizations as expenditure. The cumulative total expenditure since 2009 amounts to USD 70,332,416 as of 31 December 2017. This is the equivalent of 80 per cent of the total net funding to Participating Organizations as of 31 December 2017. The net transfers as of 31 December 2017 are not limited to the budgeted expenditures for 2017, and in some cases, include allocations against budgeted expenditures for 2017. The delivery rates in the tables provide the percentage of actual expenditures against the total net transferred amounts. All expenditure reported for the year 2017 was submitted by the headquarters of the Participating Organizations through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office's Financial Reporting Portal and consolidated by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. The below tables provide different cuts on this expenditure data.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. Effective 01 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified the original six categories. Therefore, all expenditures reported from 01 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted below in Table 7.

Table 5 | Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2017

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
		Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Total	
FAO					0
IOM	1,155,859	744,070	411,789	1,155,859	100.00
OCHA	1,017,988	786,555		786,555	77.27
OHCHR	383,382	97,074	221,865	318,938	83.19
UNAIDS	16,799	16,799		16,799	100.00
UNCDF	1,573,772	679,426	202,163	881,589	56.02
UNDP	23,235,700	15,084,827	2,794,872	17,879,699	76.95

UNEP	118,909	98,440	20,469	118,909	100.00
UNFPA	9,704,603	7,032,717	1,389,739	8,422,456	86.79
UNHCR	129,361	129,361		129,361	100.00
UNICEF	28,494,914	16,581,395	6,808,955	23,390,351	82.09
UNWOMEN	8,111,236	4,486,155	1,678,284	6,164,439	76.00
WHO	14,295,321	8,028,275	3,039,188	11,067,463	77.42
Grand Total	88,237,842	53,765,092	16,567,324	70,332,416	79.71

Table 6 | Expenditure by Sector Within Country

Country / Sector	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Change Management	100,000	100,000	109,787	109.79
CLU 1 2012 Governance	23,554,241	23,553,076	15,100,512	64.11
CLU 2 2012 Just, Protect, Gend	16,757,557	16,311,958	12,409,072	76.07
CLU 3 2012 Basic Services	28,467,630	28,418,130	21,692,434	76.33
CLU 4 2012 Environment	1,580,774	1,580,774	2,791,346	176.58
Foundations for human development	7,580,949	7,534,065	7,534,065	100.00
Gender	873,490	867,796	852,761	98.27
Governance and Crisis Management	6,635,757	6,614,353	6,679,435	100.98
HIV/AIDS	2,584,716	2,583,649	2,581,450	99.91
Sustainable livelihoods and Po	399,337	399,337	316,257	79.20
UN Communication and Advocacy	197,705	197,705	188,383	95.29
UN Operations	77,000	77,000	76,913	99.89
Grand Total	88,809,156	88,237,842	70,332,416	79.71

Table 7 | Expenditure by Standardized UN Development Group Budget Categories

Expenditure				
Category	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016	Current Year Jan-Dec-2017	Total	Percentage of Total Programme Cost
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	603,703	-	603,703	0.92
Personnel (Old)	4,257,805	-	4,257,805	6.46
Training of Counterparts (Old)	896,568	-	896,568	1.36
Contracts (Old)	1,900,870	-	1,900,870	2.88
Other direct costs (Old)	1,448,803	-	1,448,803	2.20
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	11,465,508	3,949,226	15,414,733	23.39
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	692,909	246,376	939,285	1.43
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture and Depreciation (New)	802,116	293,271	1,095,387	1.66
Contractual Services (New)	6,431,656	3,842,156	10,273,812	15.59
Travel (New)	4,616,238	931,570	5,547,808	8.42
Transfers and Grants (New)	7,776,713	3,868,974	11,645,687	17.67
General Operating (New)	9,431,076	2,445,758	11,876,834	18.02
Programme Costs Total	50,323,965	15,577,331	65,901,296	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total	3,441,127	989,993	4,431,120	6.72
Total	53,765,092	16,567,324	70,332,416	

Cost Recovery

The cost recovery policies for the PNG UN Country Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2017, were as follows:

- a) The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ 27,126 was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2017, US\$ 936,028 has been charged in AA-fees.
- b) Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 989,993 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 4,431,120 as of 31 December 2017.
- c) Direct costs:** As per the PNG UN Country Fund Memorandum of Understanding and Standard Administrative Agreement, the Programme Steering Committee may request any of the Participating Organizations to perform additional tasks in support of the PNG UN Country Fund not related to the Administrative Agent functions. Such costs are to be charged as direct costs to the PNG UN Country Fund. In 2017, no direct costs were charged. Since 2009, the total cumulative direct costs amount to USD 4,348,231.

Accountability and Transparency

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

¹Indirect Support Costs charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

Challenges in 2017

The UN agencies in Papua New Guinea are carrying out various development interventions to achieve the set results and outcomes. It is therefore critical to assess the common challenges and identify mitigating strategies to address the challenges. This helps improve planning and build stronger programmes. Key challenges faced in 2017 and the mitigation strategies are outlined below.

Challenge	Strategy
<p>The preparation of the new UNDAF Cycle required significant resources from government, UN and development partners.</p>	<p>The Joint Steering Committee will convene and review the joint programming process, proposed by the UNCT, supported by Programme Staff and the M&E Working Group, to reduce the transactional costs of the joint programming process, and consider the Mid-Year Review process, as well as, adapting progress reporting throughout the year.</p> <p>The UNCT will include performance monitoring indicators to staff performance to ensure commitment to the joint programming processes.</p>
<p>Resource constraints, influenced by significantly high operating costs, continue to hinder UNDAF implementation and resource mobilization.</p>	<p>Joint resource mobilisation by the country team based on country priorities and the strengths and mandate of the UN Agencies. The Operation Management Team, an inter-Agency Working Group, will prioritize streamlining back office functions to reduce the duplications in operations and achieve cost-effective practices, as demonstrated by the Business Operation Strategy.</p>
<p>Limited data availability, weak monitoring systems and scarce results-based reporting capacity reduced the ability to accurately define the contribution of UN Activities to the outcome and impact levels, as well as presenting the gender disaggregation of data.</p>	<p>The M&E Working Group, an inter-agency working group, will develop a data strategy to support increasing access to data, availability of evidence, strengthening national statistic systems with development partners, and capacity building for results reporting, considering official statistics, administrative statistics and big data.</p> <p>Further, UN will clearly define outputs that are in the UN's locus of control to enable UN's attribution to high-level outcome results at the national and sectoral/development levels.</p>

Challenge	Strategy
<p>Limited programme flexibility and adaptiveness impeded programme implementation due to national events (i.e. elections, international meetings).</p>	<p>Joint Steering Committee to reiterate key priorities and appropriate actions for programming to minimize the influence of political events on programmes. Priority Working Groups to develop realistic JAWPs in light of anticipated key national events.</p>
<p>Finite development partners, as well as dispersed and insufficient development investments across the country accentuate mismatched expectations and delivery of development progress.</p>	<p>Support review of the Development Cooperation Policy to facilitate an increased harmonized approach towards development investments and capacity building, including bolstering efforts to access investments from non-traditional development partners, such as the private sector. There are good opportunities in PNG to increase public-private partnerships, particularly in light of the SDGs.</p>
<p>Limited available human resources and high staff turnover contribute to the overstrained staff juggling multiple priorities and reduce effectiveness.</p>	<p>UNDAF Priority Working Groups review required staffing against the staffing needs for the expanding UNDAF portfolio. Further, the Staff Associations will recommend key actions to address staff turnover, supported by the Operations Management Team to will look at staff remuneration and benefits.</p>
<p>Limited ongoing and continued communications of UNDAF implementation with government and key development partners, including good practices and challenges/bottlenecks.</p>	<p>Invite the government to the mid-year UNCT retreat, which can include an update on UNDAF implementation. Schedule strategic meetings with development partners to better communicate key priorities, constraints, and implementation successes.</p>
<p>Geographic context, specifically the topography, limits direct access to communities as the majority of the country is only accessible by air and sea.</p>	<p>Implement joint programming, where feasible, inclusive of joint monitoring missions. Develop innovative methods to reach communities, such as telecommunications.</p>



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