



UNDP Papua New Guinea

ANNUAL REPORT

2025





U N
D P



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword.....	4
2025 at a glance.....	6
1. Equality for women and girls.....	8
◦ Anna Samingian: a disability rights activists.....	12
2. Peace, governance and social cohesion.....	14
◦ Father Isaiah Timbah: a peacebuilder.....	20
3. Sustainable economic transformation.....	22
◦ Eva Pumana: an entrepreneur.....	26
4. Environment and climate change.....	28
◦ Vicky Terapo : a climate activist.....	32
5. 2025 financial performance.....	34



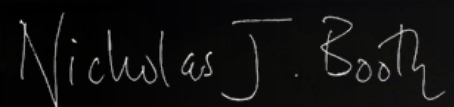
FOREWORD

In 2025, Papua New Guinea marked its 50th anniversary of independence. This jubilee year was not only an opportunity to celebrate the achievements this young nation has made in its first half century, but also to reflect on UNDP's partnership with the country throughout the challenges it has faced in forging a united nation from profound diversity. For all of us in the UN family, this anniversary year was made even more memorable by the four-day visit of the United Nations Secretary-General, H.E. António Guterres, in September. This marked the first visit by a sitting Secretary-General to Papua New Guinea, reflecting the country's rising profile on the international stage.

As Papua New Guinea reflects on its past and looks towards the future, I am convinced that UNDP's country programme provides a robust framework for addressing both persistent and emerging challenges the country is expected to face in the coming decades. In 2025, our work continued to be guided by four interconnected priorities: Equality for Women and Girls; Peace, Governance and Social Cohesion; Sustainable Economic Transformation; and Environment and Climate Change.

This approach translated into meaningful progress across the country. In the Highlands, our sustained mediation efforts helped bring an end to a nearly three-decade-long armed conflict. In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, our support to the independent moderator involved in the Bougainville Post-Referendum Process led to the signing of the historic Melanesian Agreement. Moreover, a 1MW solar farm was completed in the town of Buin, providing a reliable supply of electricity to over 30,000 people. Nationwide, conservation efforts were strengthened through the launch of the country's new National Land Use Information Management System. We also elevated global attention towards the country's rising epidemic of sorcery accusation related violence, with our new documentary 'Noken Kilim Meri' receiving international recognition.

As Papua New Guinea enters its next 50 years, the development choices made today will shape the opportunities of future generations. I hope the results presented in this report demonstrate that progress is possible when institutions are strengthened, communities are empowered, and partnerships are sustained.



Nicholas Booth
UNDP Resident Representative



2025 AT A GLANCE

30,000

residents and regular visitors to the town of Buin connected to reliable, clean, and affordable energy

10,000

climate-vulnerable community members enrolled as beneficiaries of PNG's first-ever parametric insurance product

48,000

mangrove and trees planted to enhance forest cover and restore coastal ecosystems

23

targeted corruption risk assessments of public departments conducted

2

Innovation Hubs opened in Bougainville to boost youth and women's entrepreneurship

44

women leaders trained to become insider mediators in the Highlands of PNG

+9,000

cocoa and oil palm farmers connected to banking services for the first time

11

blue micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in West New Britain and Milne Bay Provinces supported through start-up grants

44

community-led organizations supported with conservation and climate change adaptation initiatives through the PNG Biodiversity and Climate Fund and other channels





1

EQUALITY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Papua New Guinea remains one of the most challenging environments in the world for women and girls. Deeply entrenched gender inequality continues to expose women to high levels of violence, exclusion, and economic insecurity, undermining their rights, safety, and ability to participate fully in public life. Gender-based violence remains widespread, including persistently high rates of intimate partner violence and the continued prevalence of sorcery accusation related violence, which overwhelmingly targets women and girls.

Women's representation in political and decision-making spaces also remains critically low, reflecting longstanding structural barriers to women's leadership. For many women—particularly those in rural, remote, and conflict-affected areas—inequality is intensified by poverty, insecurity, and the absence of essential services.

Throughout 2025, UNDP continued to translate long-standing advocacy into concrete political and institutional action. UNDP's support contributed to the Prime Minister's endorsement of temporary special measures to increase women's representation in Parliament. The Joint Parliamentary Women's Caucus continued to advance women's political and economic empowerment, and the newly launched 'Women Make the Change Programme' began its mission of preparing female candidates for the 2027 National Parliamentary Election. UNDP also strengthened accountability for gender-based violence through parliamentary inquiry processes, the design of a national GBV case tracking system, and targeted trainings for community responders.

► Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

- With UNDP's support, the Permanent Parliamentary Committee on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment conducted an inquiry where government departments reported on GBV-related actions while civil society organisations, frontline service providers, and provincial administrations provided testimonies to identify gaps in service delivery, funding, and coordination.
- UNDP launched the development of a new government tracking system to improve follow-up on cases of GBV and ensure sustained oversight of government action on the issue.
- With UNDP's support, peace mediation spaces were established for village courts in Hela Province. One young woman trained by UNDP also became a village magistrate and rescued the life of a survivor of sorcery accusation in her new role.
- 'Noken Kilim Meri', a documentary on sorcery accusation related violence produced by UNDP was awarded Best International Documentary at the Rome Independent Film Festival. The film also had a two-week theatrical run in Port Moresby and was broadcast on prime-time national television multiple times.

► Women's Political Empowerment

- After UNDP's continued advocacy, the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Hon. James Marape, endorsed temporary special measures for increasing the representation of women in the Parliament of Papua New Guinea.
- 74 parliamentarians, business leaders and civil society representatives participated in meetings of the UNDP-supported Joint Parliamentary Women's Caucus to devise solutions to improve women's political and economic empowerment in Papua New Guinea.
- In partnership with UN Women, UNDP launched the 'Women Make the Change' programme to create pathways for enhancing women's opportunities to run for office in the 2027 National Parliamentary Election.
- In partnership with the Autonomous Bougainville Government and its sister UN agencies, UNDP helped organize the first-ever Women, Peace and Security Summit in Bougainville, where over 150 Bougainvillean women leaders gathered to devise solutions to the most pressing security issues facing women and girls.





Anna Samingian: a disability rights activist

“Being a person with a disability in Papua New Guinea is not easy. People often think that there is something wrong with us. That we are possessed or punished for our sins or the sins of our parents. As a community-based rehabilitation volunteer, my mission is to change mindsets, so people no longer mistreat us. Despite our disability, we are children of God and people should love us all the same.”

In Papua New Guinea, people with disabilities often face stigma, exclusion, and violence driven by harmful beliefs and limited access to essential services. Women and girls with disabilities are particularly vulnerable, especially in remote areas where health care, justice services, and support systems are difficult to reach.

Anna Samingian is a hearing-impaired disability rights activist from Sandaun Province. After losing her hearing due to severe malaria at the age of five, Anna worked hard to complete her education in Vanimo. Despite facing discrimination and communication barriers, she remained determined to advocate for disability rights.

Today, Anna serves as a regional leader for Women With Disability Network in the Momase Region, where she works to improve access to services and challenge negative attitudes toward people with disabilities.

“In many cases, people with disabilities need to regularly visit the hospital,” Anna explains. “However, many women with disabilities live in remote villages and struggle to afford transportation. Even when we reach services, hearing-impaired people like me face communication barriers.”

This year, Anna undertook a training hosted by UNDP and its partner, CSNU, focused on safeguarding people with disabilities from gender-based violence. In Papua New Guinea, people with disabilities are disproportionately affected by sexual abuse, often because perpetrators believe they cannot report crimes or seek help.

“Hearing- and speech-impaired people are common targets for rape and sexual abuse,” Anna says. “People take advantage of the fact that it is difficult for us to ask for help. If we want to report to the police, we need an interpreter, which is not always available.”

Through the training, Anna gained practical skills to support survivors, including conducting basic examinations, crafting assistive devices, and reporting cases to the relevant authorities. “I am grateful for learning these skills, and I want to use them to support survivors in the future,” she says.



2

PEACE, GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL COHESION

Papua New Guinea continues to face complex and interlinked challenges to peace, governance, and social cohesion. Prolonged and armed intercommunal conflicts persist across parts of the Highlands, where cycles of retaliation, displacement, and the proliferation of small arms continue to undermine safety and development. Weak conflict prevention mechanisms, limited access to justice, and low state presence in many rural and remote areas further exacerbate violence and insecurity.

The country also remains engaged in managing sensitive and long-term peace processes. The post-referendum negotiations between the Government of Papua New Guinea and the Autonomous Bougainville Government remain at a critical juncture, requiring sustained dialogue to ensure a peaceful and legitimate pathway forward. Strengthening social cohesion and preventing future conflict demands coordinated action across community, provincial, and national levels, alongside reforms that reinforce accountability, participation, and the rule of law.

In 2025, UNDP continued to work with government, civil society, faith-based organizations, and community partners to address these challenges. By establishing and administering a dedicated secretariat for the Independent Moderator for the Bougainville Post-Referendum Process, UNDP contributed to the successful conclusion of the third Burnham consultation and the signing of the Melanesian Agreement. At the community level, UNDP supported mediation efforts brought an end to a decades-long conflict between clans, while community members and women leaders were equipped with practical conflict resolution skills. UNDP also strengthened governance and accountability by enhancing parliamentary oversight, reinforcing anti-corruption and transparency frameworks, and building the capacity of civil society and parliamentary institutions.

► Peacebuilding

- UNDP supported the establishment and administration of a secretariat to provide logistical support to the Independent Moderator involved in the Bougainville Peace Process. The third consultation in Burnham, New Zealand in June culminated in the Melanesian Agreement between the Government of Papua New Guinea and the Autonomous Bougainville Government, defining a peaceful and legally grounded pathway for the next phase of the process.
- After mediation efforts by the UNDP and the Catholic Diocese of Mendi, the Puir and Murupe clans in Hupa, Southern Highlands Province signed a peace agreement, marking the end of an armed tribal conflict that had been ongoing since 1997 and displaced over 5,000 people.
- 27 community members in Hela Province were equipped with practical conflict management tools through a 'Skills for Peace' Training of Trainers conducted by UNDP's partner Southstar Sports Development Association.
- 44 women leaders from Hela Province were trained on conflict resolution to advance the formation of women-led Insider Mediation Teams in the province.
- UNDP contributed to developing the Government of Papua New Guinea's new National Prevention Strategy supported by the World Bank to address drivers of conflict and violence in the country.
- Through the UNDP's global Saving-Lives Entity (SALIENT) Initiative, UNDP helped conduct a comprehensive assessment on the flow of illicit firearms in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea, the findings of which will be used to draft the country's first-ever National Action Plan (NAP) on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Control.





► Good governance

- UNDP provided inputs to Papua New Guinea's '50 Year Review' and '20 Year Roadmap', launched by the Prime Minister in 2025, which assessed the country's development progress since independence and identified priority reforms for the next 20 years.
- 20 CSOs were trained on civic engagement, participatory decision making and social accountability in Port Moresby, Lae and Bougainville.
- UNDP strengthened national integrity and transparency framework by providing technical assistance for the revision the Anti-Fraud, Anti-Corruption, and Whistleblower Policy of the Department of Prime Minister and National Executive Council.
- Four regional consultations were held to provide feedback on the Government of Papua New Guinea's new Right to Information Policy to improve policy coherence, accountability, and access to information nationwide.
- 23 targeted corruption risk assessments of public departments at national and subnational levels were conducted, along with specific recommendations for public departments of Bougainville and the Independent Commission Against Corruption to enhance transparent, accountable and resilient governance.
- With UNDP's support, parliamentary committees strengthened their capacity to function as effective oversight and legislative platforms, integrating participatory approaches grounded in Free, Prior, and Informed Consent principles. These activities engaged over 1200 participants, including Members of Parliament, parliamentary staff, and civil society representatives.
- With UNDP's support, the Public Accounts and Plans and Estimates Parliamentary Committees strengthened their capacity to function as effective public finance oversight bodies. Targeted Public Finance Management and Oversight workshops equipped Members of Parliament and committee staff with tools to scrutinize budget proposals, monitor public expenditure, and hold line ministries accountable for the use of public resources.
- With UNDP support, the Induction Training Programme for newly elected Members of the Bougainville House of Representatives strengthened their capacity to effectively assume parliamentary responsibilities by enhancing their understanding of parliamentary procedures, legislative and oversight functions, ethical standards, and constituency representation.

Father Isaiah Timbah: a peacebuilder

“My first time to experience displacement from conflict was in 1982. It started with a family dispute and led to the murder of a wife by her husband. Then violence broke and claimed five human lives. My family were displaced. We were not directly related to both conflict parties, but we lived in fear, experienced hunger, and endured cold nights, always alert to strangers within our hideouts.”

Born in 1977 in Hela Province, Father Isaiah Timbah grew up surrounded by the realities of tribal conflict. From an early age, violence shaped daily life and fractured communities. Schools and clinics were disrupted, local markets and churches closed, and freedom of movement was severely restricted. Economic opportunities disappeared as families fled for safety.

These formative experiences led Father Isaiah to reject violence as a means of resolving conflict. While violence is sometimes defended as tradition, justice, or a show of strength in the Highlands, Father Isaiah is clear: “Violence never solves conflicts. It only adds or multiplies more violence.”

In 2018, deeply troubled by ongoing violence, Father Isaiah sought permission from his Bishop to take on the risky and demanding work of peace mediation in Hela. He began close to home, mediating a conflict that had claimed 51 lives. After five months of patient and rigorous negotiation, the parties signed a peace agreement in 2019 in the presence of the United Nations.

Since then, Father Isaiah has served as one of the leading peace mediators of the UN’s Highlands Joint Programme. With UNDP’s support, he has successfully mediated peace agreements to end six armed tribal conflicts across Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces. In 2025, his crowning achievement was negotiating peace between two clans in Hupa, Southern Highlands, bringing an end to hostilities that had continued since 1997.

Peace mediation in the Highlands remains challenging, particularly where compensation dominates negotiations. “Compensation never solves conflicts,” Father Isaiah says. “It never heals wounds of hatred or divisions.”

Yet the rewards sustain him. “When I see people return and rebuild their lives after peace is signed, it gives me great joy in my heart,” he reflects. “My mission is to ensure that nobody in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea will no longer have to suffer from conflict. To achieve that, we must build more community based peacebuilding programs and restore, revise, revitalize government justice systems so people no longer take the law into their own hands.”





3

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Despite continued economic growth, Papua New Guinea continues to face significant challenges in achieving inclusive and sustainable development. The country's economy has historically been dominated by extractive industries, which have not consistently translated into improved livelihoods, broader economic participation, or protection of natural resources. Many citizens remain reliant on subsistence agriculture, financial literacy is low, and access to capital and business infrastructure is limited. In addition, energy access remains uneven, constraining economic activity and the provision of essential services, particularly in rural and off-grid communities.

In 2025, UNDP continued to support Papua New Guinea's transition toward a more inclusive, sustainable, and blue and green economy. To unleash the potential of the country's blue economy, UNDP provided grants to micro-, small-, and medium-sized blue businesses in West New Britain and Milne Bay Provinces. In the agriculture sector, UNDP continued to work with cocoa farmers in New Britain Island by providing them access to financial trainings and services.

In the field of renewable energy, UNDP completed a 1MW solar farm in Buin, Bougainville, providing a reliable supply of electricity to hospitals, schools and businesses serving over 30,000 people. With UNDP's support, the Government of Papua New Guinea also validated new off-grid regulations for small power systems to expand clean and reliable electricity to communities beyond the national grid.

► Decent Livelihoods

- US\$630,000 worth of start-up grants were provided to 11 blue micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in West New Britain and Milne Bay Provinces through the Blue Economy Enterprise Incubation Facility (BE-EIF) to strengthen the local blue economy and preserve coral reefs and other marine ecosystems.
- US\$1,000,000 Loan Guarantee Facility was established in partnership with UNCDF and Women's Micro Bank to reduce barriers to credit for women-led blue enterprises in Papua New Guinea.
- Two Innovation Hubs were completed in Bougainville to provide a multi-purpose space for aspiring women and youth entrepreneurs to build their skills, access information, and unlock new economic opportunities. Both hubs are equipped with solar power, modern IT facilities, training spaces, and a branch of Women's Micro Bank.
- 706,600 seedlings were provided to over 3,500 cocoa farming households across East New Britain Province to strengthen local cocoa production.
- 200 cocoa farmers from East New Britain Province and 60 oil palm smallholders from West New Britain Province participated in financial literacy trainings hosted by UNDP.
- 9,000 community members involved in cocoa and oil palm cultivation from East New Britain and West New Britain Provinces gained access to savings accounts for the first time.
- The Protected Area (PA) Forum was organized, which provided opportunities for communities from the Protected Areas to showcase their commodities and network with potential buyers.

► Renewable Energy

- A 1MW solar farm was completed in Buin, Autonomous Region of Bougainville, providing a reliable supply of energy to 30,000 resident and regular visitors to the town. The solar farm will power schools, hospitals, homes and businesses and is expected to bring energy costs down by at least 50%.
- With UNDP's support, the Government of Papua New Guinea launched its new off-grid regulations for small power systems to expand clean, reliable and affordable electricity to communities not connected to the national grid.





Eva Pumana: an entrepreneur

Across Papua New Guinea’s coastal and island communities, livelihoods and healthy oceans are deeply connected. In West New Britain Province, women-led businesses are proving that it is possible to protect coral reefs and marine ecosystems while creating sustainable sources of income.

Through UNDP’s Gutpela Solwara, Gutpela Bisnis Programme—supported by the Global Fund for Coral Reefs and the Joint SDG Fund—UNDP is providing grants and technical assistance to women-led blue economy enterprises that reduce pressure on marine resources and promote sustainable livelihoods.

One such enterprise is the Potou Women’s Group on Lolobau Island. Led by Chairlady Eva Pumana, the 500-member group produces pure virgin coconut oil and other products such as soap, using locally sourced coconuts.

“Our coconut oil is pure virgin coconut oil. It does not contain any chemicals,” Eva explains. “You can use it for cooking, grooming, and even treating skin diseases.”

For the women of Lolobau Island, producing coconut oil is about more than income. It is also about protecting the ocean that sustains their community. Fishing is the main livelihood on the island, but destructive practices have damaged coral reefs and marine biodiversity they depend on for survival in recent decades.

“One reason we started making these products was to stop our men and children from harming the sea,” Eva says. “Instead of overfishing or using dynamite, we work hard on land so we can earn a living without overexploiting our ocean.”

With support from UNDP, the group is now building a coconut oil production and resource centre on Lolobau Island. The facility will allow the women to safely store their products, improve quality, and expand production.

“This resource centre is very important for us,” Eva explains. “It will give our women a proper place to work and help us produce more products like soap. I am thankful to UNDP for teaching me how to successfully run a business. I have learned bookkeeping, budgeting, and many other essential skills.”

Eva hopes to one day see the group’s products sold beyond the island. “Our dream is to export our products and see them on shop shelves,” she says. “My message to women across the country is to stand up for yourselves and start your own businesses. We women also have the right to earn our own income and look after our families and communities.”



4

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Papua New Guinea is one of the world's most biodiverse countries, home to a rich variety of ecosystems that sustain the livelihoods of over 90% of its population. From vast forests and wetlands to coral reefs and mangroves, the country's natural wealth is vital to both people and the economy.

Despite this abundance, Papua New Guinea faces mounting environmental and climate challenges. Unsustainable land use, deforestation, coastal degradation, and the impacts of climate change increasingly threaten ecosystems, food and water security, and community resilience. Vulnerable communities are particularly exposed to these risks, while gaps in planning, governance, and capacity limit the country's ability to adapt effectively and manage its natural heritage.

In 2025, UNDP worked with communities, government agencies, and partners to strengthen environmental stewardship, build climate resilience, and promote sustainable livelihoods. Efforts focused on expanding and securing conservation areas, restoring forests, mangroves, and other critical ecosystems, and supporting community-based initiatives that balance conservation with economic opportunities. UNDP also helped integrate climate risk management into provincial and local development planning, improved water security for flood- and drought-prone communities, and introduced innovative financial tools, such as parametric microinsurance, to help vulnerable populations recover from extreme weather events.

► Conservation and Climate Adaptation

- US\$2.6 million in grants were delivered to 44 community-based organizations across 19 provinces through the PNG Biodiversity and Climate Fund, enhancing biodiversity conservation, climate adaptation, and sustainable livelihood initiatives.
- With UNDP's support, the Government of Papua New Guinea officially launched its new National Land Use Information Management System.
- 33,000 hectares of new conservation areas secured in Mt. Wilhelm, Sepik Wetlands and Kimbe Bay through Free, Prior and Informed Consent processes.
- 25,000 mangrove seedlings were transplanted to restore coastal ecosystems in Murik Lake, East Sepik Province.
- 23,000 tree seedlings were planted to enhance forest cover and carbon sequestration in Simbu Province. In addition, flood- and erosion-prone communities reduced climate risks by planting native shrubs and vetiver grass.
- 8 communities improved water security through strengthened access and management of water resources in Simbu Province.
- 21 traditional tourist houses were constructed to promote community-based eco-tourism in East Sepik Province.
- 89 communities were reached through targeted awareness campaigns to enhance knowledge of the impacts of climate change, local by-laws related to environmental conservation, and community governance.
- 182 (127 male and 55 female) provincial, district and local level government planners participated in Provincial Climate Change Mainstreaming workshops in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and East New Britain, Manus, Milne Bay, and Morobe Provinces.
- 400 people from Milne Bay's outer islands underwent trainings on food security, climate change awareness, food preservation, customary Locally Managed Marine Areas and overall fisheries ecosystem restoration.
- 10,000 community members in 10 provinces were enrolled in PNG's first-ever parametric microinsurance product, launched by UNDP, UNCDF, and Women's Micro Bank, providing rapid financial support following natural disaster.





Vicky Terepo: a climate activist

“People in the atolls live on the frontline of climate change. One of the biggest challenges we face is sea level rise, which brings very high tides that destroy our gardens, damage our crops, and affect our fishing grounds. When this happens, we often struggle to find enough food to eat.”

This is how Vicky Terepo, a community leader from the remote Mortlock Atolls describes the realities of climate change for atoll and island communities in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. As Chairlady of the Taku Community Government, Vicky is committed to helping her people confront the growing impacts of climate change on their daily lives.

Life on the atolls is closely tied to the ocean, making communities especially vulnerable to rising sea levels. Increasingly frequent high tides wipe out food gardens, destroy crops, and disrupt fishing grounds, threatening the community’s main sources of food and income.

“As a woman, it’s especially difficult,” Vicky explains. “We are the ones responsible for providing food and caring for our families. When our gardens are destroyed, it becomes very challenging to sustain our households.”

Climate change is also worsening access to clean water. Saltwater intrusion contaminates wells and damages coconut trees, the community’s primary source of drinking water. As a result, many families are forced to rely on unsafe water, increasing the risk of illness. Rough seas further isolate the atolls, making it difficult for ships to deliver food and supplies and leaving store shelves empty for long periods.

In 2025, Vicky participated in a Provincial Climate Change Mainstreaming Workshop for District and Local-Level Government planners, hosted under UNDP and the Climate Change Development Authority’s joint Building Resilience to Climate Change Project. The training focused on integrating climate resilience into local development planning, equipping leaders with tools to better prepare for and respond to climate impacts. For her, the training was a chance to gain practical knowledge to help protect her community’s future.

“I’ve learned so many valuable things from this climate change mainstreaming training, and I can already see the positive impacts it can have for my atoll community,” she shares. “I’m excited to bring these lessons home, so we can develop local solutions and build a safer, more sustainable future for our people.”



5

2025 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The year 2025 marked the second year of UNDP's Country Programme in Papua New Guinea for 2024-2028. The Country Office was able to deliver 91% of its budget on interventions focusing on key four outcome areas: Equality for Women and Girls; Peace, Governance and Social Cohesion; Sustainable Economic Development; and Environment and Climate Change.

2025 PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE: US\$21.78 million



Crosscutting Projects

3.0%



Equality for Women and Girls

4.8%



Sustainable Economic Development

9.3%



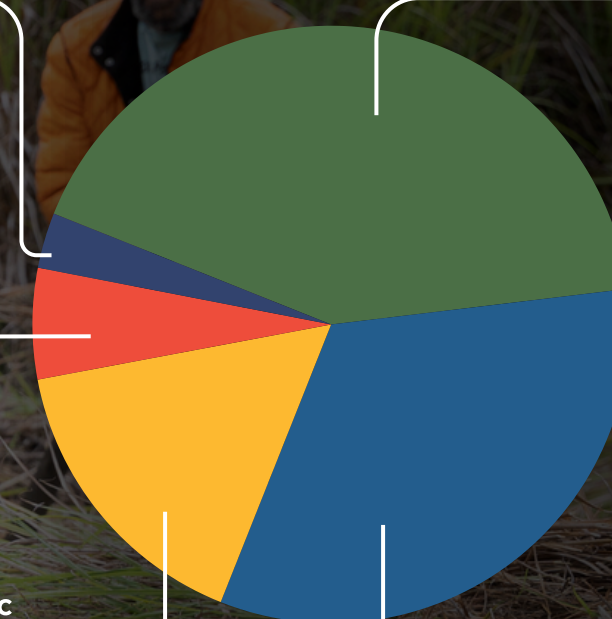
Environment & Climate Change

46.1%



Governance, Peace & Social Cohesion

36.8%



with special thanks to our generous

DONORS



Funded by
the European Union



From
the People of Japan



Partnership | Progress | Prosperity





U N
D P



UNDP Papua New Guinea

Level 14, Kina Bank Haus, Douglas Street

National Capital District, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Phone: +675 321 2877; Email: info.png@undp.org

 UNDP in Papua New Guinea

 @UNDPinPNG

 UNDP Papua New Guinea