



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the United
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General
20 May 2017

Original: English

Second regular session 2017
5 to 11 September 2017, New York
Item 5 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Papua New Guinea (2018-2022)

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Programme rationale	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships	5
III. Programme and risk management.	7
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Papua New Guinea (2018-2022)	9

I. Programme rationale

1. The country programme, 2018-2022, for Papua New Guinea will support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Four issues in the next five years will shape the country's sustainable development: (a) maintaining stability and building a vibrant modern nation state; (b) ensuring that natural resources and revenues benefit the majority of people, including future generations; (c) climate proofing the country's sustainable development; and (d) successfully implementing the Bougainville Peace Accord.

2. The country's 7.7 million people are diverse and dispersed;¹ 85 per cent live in rural areas, spread over 600 islands.² The topography makes it difficult to access parts of the country, so governance and delivery of social services is expensive, weak and uneven.³ Papua New Guinea did not achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and is ranked 154 out of 188 countries (low human development) in the human development index 2015. In 2011, 51.5 per cent of the population were younger than 19 years of age,⁴ and have little voice within the formal political system.⁵ The poorest, most vulnerable people have one or more of the following common attributes, they: live across the borders of two provinces so that no administration takes responsibility for them; have few well-educated people in positions of influence to represent their voices; have no road connections and very poor access to markets or services; are in wage earning positions where they cannot send remittances home; and experience at least one severe environmental constraint (annual flooding, steep slopes, high rainfall, poor soils, high altitude or high cloud cover) or are on a small offshore isolated island. This is the population UNDP will target.

3. The country is undergoing important transitions, including from 'tradition' to 'modernity' where citizens pay taxes and, in return, expect to receive essential services from the state. The first key development challenge is government capacity (at national and local levels) and legislation and business processes to finance, manage and deliver basic services. Lack of data for inclusive, evidence-based development makes it difficult to monitor progress. A 2016 UNICEF study⁶ found that Papua New Guinea lacked three essential components of effective service delivery: (a) popular participation in development; (b) officials trained to perform duties at the local level; and (c) a functioning governance system with clear roles, responsibilities, accountabilities, monitoring systems, and management and use of funds. UNDP has been successful in strengthening government capacities at the subnational level and in supporting increased, timely reporting on public expenditure from 33 per cent to 52 per cent through the introduction of a new financial management tool.⁷ UNDP partnered with the Department of Finance in the Phones Against Corruption initiative, which is now being replicated in other parts of Papua New Guinea and other countries.⁸

4. A second development challenge is the lack of social cohesion across the country and the high rates of gender-based violence. Women are underrepresented at all levels of governance and in decision-making.⁹ Currently, there are only three women in Parliament. The 2012 commonwealth election observation report found that the current system does not adequately fulfil women's right to equality in the political sphere.¹⁰ Papua New Guinea ranks 143 out of 188

¹ National Statistical Office, April 2012.

² The Commonwealth Organization, 2015.

³ Papua New Guinea: Rural service delivery and local governance program, World Bank, 2015.

⁴ National Statistical Office, April 2012.

⁵ Department of National Planning and Monitoring, Papua New Guinea summary report of MDGs, 2015, p.44.

⁶ UNICEF situation analysis of women and children in Papua New Guinea, 2016.

⁷ PCAB Newsletter, Issue 8, 1 May 2016. ([link](#))

⁸ Papua New Guinea was winner of the 2013 Excellence in Anti-Corruption Reporting Media Award, Australian National University.

⁹ Committee of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, concluding recommendations to Papua New Guinea, 2010, page 8, paragraph 33.

¹⁰ Commonwealth Secretariat, Report of the Commonwealth Observer Group, Papua New Guinea national elections, June-July 2012, p.15.

countries on the gender inequality index (2015).¹¹ Two in three women¹² experience gender-based violence in their lifetime. In remote and rural areas, women and youth are at risk of further marginalization. UNDP supported the Government in the development of the first ever national gender-based violence strategy endorsed by the National Executive Committee in December 2016. The Government has made notable progress in establishing a range of core responsive protection services, such as family support centres, police-family sexual violence units and police sexual offence squads, the Child Protection Act and a blanket ban on underage marriages. Despite having ratified six core human rights treaties, Papua New Guinea still has a number of groups with a disproportionate risk of human rights deprivations and violations: women, children, the elderly, people living with HIV/AIDS, people living with disabilities and the geographically isolated.

5. Critical to the country's political stability is the successful implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement signed between the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and the Government in 2001, following the protracted Bougainville crisis that began in 1998. Using its convening power, in 2016 UNDP supported the National Government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government to agree on 15 June 2019 as the referendum target date. With support from UNDP, the charter for establishing an independent body to conduct the referendum was signed between the National Government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government. UNDP, UNFPA and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) successfully supported political dialogue with groups, such as ex-combatants, when the need to unify political factions was central to peace and stability in Bougainville and other parts of Papua New Guinea.

6. The third development challenge is that the economy has long been divided between a formal sector based on exports of natural resources and a large informal sector that relies on subsistence farming and other small-scale economic activities.¹³ Based on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009, it was calculated¹⁴ that 39.9 per cent of the population live below the upper poverty line.¹⁵ With less than 15 per cent of the population connected to electricity, there is a need to increase access to clean, reliable energy. The profitable extractives sector generates revenue for the country but not significant local employment and no significant improvements in the lives of most people.¹⁶ The national human development report 2014, "From wealth to wellbeing: Translating resource revenue into sustainable human development", proved important in shifting the debate about extractives to enable leaders to make better choices for citizens' wellbeing.

7. The Government is on the path to becoming a strong, effective leader on many issues in the Pacific and has wider leadership aspirations in Asia. It will host the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit in 2018. While firmly rooted in the Pacific, Papua New Guinea shares a border with Indonesia and is increasingly developing strong partnerships with China, India, Japan, Malaysia, Korea and Singapore. The country has a vast endowment of natural resources and geographic proximity to rapidly growing Asian markets, and has been one of the world's fastest growing economies over the past decade. The gross domestic product growth rate has been positive since the early 2000s,¹⁷ reaching 9.9 per cent in 2015, though falling to 3 per cent in 2017.¹⁸ The Government's Vision 2050 has the goal to "develop and grow the manufacturing, services, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and ecotourism sectors from 2010 to 2050".¹⁹ UNDP launched the first business plan competition for young entrepreneurs, attracting

¹¹ UNDP, gender inequality index 2015.

¹² Darko, E., Smith, W. and Walker, D., "Gender violence in Papua New Guinea: the cost to business", Overseas Development Institute, 2015.

¹³ Heritage Organization, index of economic freedom, 2017.

¹⁴ Papua New Guinea poverty profile, based on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2012.

¹⁵ Upper poverty, defined as food and non-food consumption.

¹⁶ The national human development report, 2014, p.39.

¹⁷ World Bank national accounts data, 2016.

¹⁸ Asian Development bank, Asian Development Outlook, 2016.

¹⁹ Papua New Guinea, Vision 2050, 2009.

more than 300 innovative business ideas, provided training and mentoring, and connected the best ideas to potential investors.²⁰

8. The fourth development challenge is climate-proofing the country's sustainable development pathway and increasing the resilience of authorities and communities to respond to and recover from disasters. Papua New Guinea is vulnerable to floods, droughts (such as the 1997-1998 and 2015-2016 El Niño weather patterns), frosts, storm surges and king tides, as well as extreme winds and waves at sea. Such weather-related events are expected to increase in frequency.²¹ Located in the "Pacific ring of fire", communities in Papua New Guinea are prone to earthquakes (which cause deadly tsunamis) and a number of active volcanoes. The country holds some of the world's last tracts of mature tropical rainforest and coral reefs. These forest and marine ecosystems, combined with a unique array of species that have evolved in isolation, make the country one of the world's most important biodiversity hotspots.²² Papua New Guinea is home to over 5 per cent²³ of the world's global biodiversity and 7 per cent of the world's tuna reserves, with many original and untouched terrestrial and marine ecosystems rich in local endemic species. With 70 per cent forest cover, the country needs mechanisms to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to conserve and enhance forest carbon stocks. UNDP was instrumental in supporting the adoption of the climate change policy (2014), the protected areas policy (2014), the protected areas bill (2016), the protected areas implementation plan (2016) and the disaster risk management framework.

9. Based on an independent evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2012-2017, the United Nations comparative advantage in Papua New Guinea includes the *mandate* to act, the *capacity* to act, and being *best positioned* to act. The analysis concluded that the United Nations has strong relationships with government (all levels), and that future programming must align to national priorities in the context of the SDGs. The analysis revealed that by delivering-as-one and using its partnerships, the United Nations can reach the marginalized and vulnerable. To enhance delivering-as-one, the One-UN Programme is financed through a common budgetary framework. The Joint Programme Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Secretary, Department of National Planning and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, is the highest level of oversight for the UNDAF. A programme coordination committee, comprised of leaders of the four outcome groups, promotes synergies and acts as an advisory group to the United Nations country team.

10. The United Nations is well positioned to mainstream human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment throughout its programmes. UNDP and the United Nations system are recognized by bilateral partners and the Government as playing a crucial role in supporting development and in convening dialogue on sensitive issues. A mid-term review of the climate change adaptation project recommended that, since transaction costs of doing development in Papua New Guinea are high, partnerships with United Nations organizations, civil society organizations, churches and the private sector are important so that certain geographically targeted areas receive the full spectrum of development support. Development interventions around certain geographic regions will therefore be prioritized.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. The country programme is aligned to the Government's Vision 2050, the medium-term development plan, 2018-2022, and the national strategy for responsible sustainable development. The programme is informed by the UNDP strategic plan, 2018-2021, and contributes to the UNDAF, 2018-2022. The programme promotes a whole-of-society approach, which requires innovation and business models from the private sector, mobilization of civil society, and best

²⁰ "Kumul game changers business plan competition project review report", 5 May 2016.

²¹ Papua New Guinea second national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

²² Mittermeier, R. A., "Biodiversity hotspots and major tropical wilderness areas: approaches to setting conservation priorities", Conservation Biology, Society for Conservation Biology, 1998.

²³ Australian Agency for International Development, Australian Government Overseas Aid, 2005.

practices and funding from public and private sectors. UNDP will foster innovation and knowledge-generation, including integrated, issues-based approaches to complex development challenges. UNDP will act as a connector and platform supporting linkages and South-South knowledge-exchanges by bringing the country's good practices to global and regional forums and global innovations to Papua New Guinea, while leveraging UNDP global knowledge and expertise. In particular, Papua New Guinea will work with India for renewable energy and smokeless stoves; China (through the Papua New Guinea Business Council) for e-waste management; Korea, by making use of the Korean volunteer system in Papua New Guinea to reach vulnerable communities; and Singapore, for excellence in the civil service. The 2018 APEC Summit will offer other entry points for South-South cooperation.

Peace: promoting inclusive governance, justice and peace

12. Building on its comparative advantage in this area, UNDP will support the accountability, transparency, financial management and enhanced public institutional performance of government at national and subnational levels. To move towards a more effective public service, UNDP will work with the Department of Personnel Management to strengthen the legal and policy framework for a professionalized, performance-based civil service and to set up stronger accountability measures. Working with the UNDP Global Centre for Public Service Excellence in Singapore and through South-South exchanges, UNDP will explore the adoption of global good practices into the Papua New Guinea civil service. UNDP will continue to scale up its support to build capacities in financial management at the provincial and district levels.

13. In partnership with other United Nations organizations, civil society, media and churches, UNDP will address the need for improved social accountability through the use of citizen surveys that ensure citizens' voices are heard on national and local issues, particularly those of women, youth and geographically isolated communities. UNDP will continue to support anti-corruption strategies by collaborating with the Department of Finance, Ombudsman Commission and the proposed independent commission against corruption.

14. UNDP will work with UN-Women to support the strengthening and deepening of the democratic processes for greater engagement and leadership of women and youth, and rurally isolated and marginalized groups. This intervention will, in turn, strengthen UNDP interventions in climate and environment-related activities. It will support the development of technical skills that target management and decision-making in a decentralized context for both members of Parliament and local-level government, focused on development priorities that include allocation and utilization of public funds, and procurement of and accountability for goods and services. UNDP will support the Government to strengthen systems and processes to ensure that the Parliament and the Bougainville House of Representatives have the capacity to fulfil their duties efficiently and perform their legislative, oversight and representative functions based on effective institutional capacities and adequate powers. UNDP and UN-Women will support efforts to increase women's effective participation in politics and in other leadership positions. This includes supporting more women candidates to run in elections, building on UNDP success in supporting women candidates during the 2015 elections in Bougainville.

15. UNDP and UN-Women will support the Government and partners to implement and operationalize the gender-based violence strategy, which provides a roadmap to achieve zero-tolerance towards gender-based violence. Together with other United Nations organizations, UNDP will play a lead role in mobilizing resources, including setting up the gender-based violence council and continuing to roll out the referral protocol that UNDP piloted in 2016 in four provinces.

16. UNDP will offer specific support to the National Government and the Government of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville in preparing for the 2019 referendum. UNDP will focus on facilitating timely decision-making (before and after the referendum), unification of factions, and promotion of social cohesion and widespread awareness of referendum-related issues. UNDP will provide planning and training assistance to the Bougainville Referendum Commission and other key institutions, and assist with preparations for the transition to a post-Bougainville Peace

Agreement environment, while coordinating all international assistance to the referendum process. UNDP, with UNFPA and UN-Women, will support political dialogue with groups, such as ex-combatants, where the unification of political factions is central to peace and stability in Bougainville and other parts of the country. UNDP will focus on young people as peacebuilders. Ensuring participation and inclusion of women, the United Nations will provide a neutral space within which political issues can be addressed and resolved by supporting mediation and peace negotiations.

Prosperity: inclusive and sustainable growth

17. UNDP will support Papua New Guinea stakeholders in SDG prioritization and implementation by providing evidence-based policy options and advice/support in strengthening institutional coordination mechanism(s) and parliamentary oversight committees, mobilizing and engaging civil society, and continuing the United Nations SDG advocacy campaign. Particularly important will be localizing the SDGs at the subnational and local levels. The UNDP approach will be to support a *platform* allowing multiple stakeholders to contribute to SDG attainment in a coordinated, collaborative way. UNDP will assist in the development of a roadmap for an integrated national financing framework, identifying potential mechanisms and financing options, including private sector financing to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and national policies. UNDP will work with the Business Council to establish an SDG business coalition that will coordinate joint action for SDG achievement. UNDP, together with UNFPA, will partner with and provide technical assistance to key government departments and agencies, including the Department of National Planning and Monitoring and the National Statistics Office. UNDP, in partnership with United Nations organizations, international financial institutes, civil society groups and private sector, will support the availability of reliable SDG data and develop national capacities for its generation and analysis and a system to undertake regular, effective monitoring and reporting. This includes bringing in innovations to generate an open-data platform with multiple stakeholders to monitoring progress towards the Goals.

18. Following GoPNG's 2016 publication of its small and medium-seize enterprise policy to support and foster innovative, high-impact entrepreneurship, UNDP will scale up and support interventions in social entrepreneurship, focused on youth. UNDP will seek to strengthen its links with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and other partners to promote financial inclusion, improve financial literacy and support district development planning. Building on the national human development report, UNDP will work with extractive industries to encourage their contribution to human development in partnership with the Business Council. It will work on value chains to provide small farmer communities with production options and skills to improve their socioeconomic position in an expanding economy owing to mineral and gas projects. UNDP will provide support to improve value chain performance by enhancing relationships among chain participants.

Planet: sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, strengthened climate and disaster resilience

19. Working with development partners, civil society organizations, national-level institutions and local governments, UNDP will leverage its comparative advantage to support the development of specific measures for climate-change adaptation and resilience-building. UNDP has a large climate change portfolio and interventions at the community level to address issues such as gender inequality, poverty, widening economic disparity, lack of opportunity for youth, geographically isolated groups and communities affected by hazards. Adaptation measures will support the resilience of subsistence-level agricultural communities, which are among the country's most vulnerable groups. Recognizing the importance of energy availability and access issues, UNDP will pilot renewable energy mini-grid systems.

20. Together with key partners, UNDP will support the Government to develop its disaster risk management framework, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It will focus on building local-level capacity, improving disaster recovery planning, disaster-related information management and early warning systems, and building community resilience to

disasters. UNDP will support the National Disaster Centre to improve capacities. It will work with relevant government institutions and development partners to mainstream disaster risk reduction in development planning and improve cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination. It will use targeted measures to mitigate risks to most vulnerable populations and reduce urban vulnerability to disasters, such as earthquakes, floods and fires. UNDP will continue to promote the integration of climate change and disaster risk management as set out in the regional framework for resilient development in the Pacific.²⁴ UNDP will continue to support humanitarian coordination and clusters by providing secretariat services to the disaster management team.

21. To address challenges related to environmental protection and conservation, UNDP will continue its partnership with the Government at national and local levels, civil society and development partners to expand the protected areas network, developing legal frameworks on conservation, strengthening institutional capacities and establishing a sustainable financing mechanism to manage protected areas.

22. UNDP will help the Government benefit from a potential international REDD+ financial mechanism tied to reducing greenhouse gas emission from the forest sector. UNDP will prioritize its efforts in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) to guide decision-making in the development of a national strategy and its implementation, based on the nature of the country's forests and grounded in national development goals. REDD+ will adapt to and work within local cultural contexts.

III. Programme and risk management

23. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contribution to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/2, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects.

24. The majority of the country programme will be nationally executed, with some projects directly executed by UNDP. It will use the harmonized approach to cash transfers in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cash transfer modalities, size of disbursements, and scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised during programme implementation, based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

25. The decline in grant-based official development assistance necessitates greater national responsibility for financing development using domestic resources, though this will be a challenge in Papua New Guinea. In this context, UNDP will expand partnerships with the private sector, non-traditional partners and international financial institutions, investing UNDP regular resources in innovative solutions while leveraging other funding for scaling-up assistance. UNDP will convene a business coalition, which will coordinate and leverage financing for SDGs. UNDP will continue to support the Government in accessing vertical funds for climate change adaptation and mitigation, management of environmental resources and biodiversity.

26. UNDP works on sensitive policy issues, with potential risks to perceptions of its impartiality, one of the organization's greatest assets. There is a risk of delay or inaction on key pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement, and uncertainty around the referendum in 2019. To mitigate this risk, UNDP will collaborate with counterparts to develop and continually adjust its programme-specific risk management strategies based on the institutional context and conflict analysis.

²⁴ Framework for resilient development in the Pacific: an integrated approach to address climate change and disaster risk management, 2017-2030.

27. The 2017 elections will take place during a period of economic downturn, presenting a risk to political stability. Changes in government ministers may lead to an uneven policy environment. The APEC Summit in 2018, hosted in Port Moresby, presents both an opportunity for Papua New Guinea and a risk if government development funds are redirected. UNDP projects in 2018 and 2019 can deliver activities through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and churches, and can channel certain funds to different provinces depending on buy-in and stability. Climate related funds are unlikely to be at risk.

28. Papua New Guinea is frequently impacted by disasters, which often diverts resources from development budgets to emergency responses. UNDP, together with United Nations partners and in consultation with government and community-level partners, will develop and continue to update joint disaster preparedness and business continuity plans, relying on different modalities, partners and geographical areas for uninterrupted delivery of support. This will include risk management strategies that reduce impact on programmes, as well as re-programming options for the ongoing initiatives.

29. In partnership with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the United Nations country team, UNDP will closely monitor safety and security issues and, if access to certain areas is difficult or staff are at risk, UNDP will work through civil society partners. This will enable UNDP operations to continue, sometimes in remote and isolated locations, while prioritizing the safety and security of UNDP staff members and their families.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. Monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF, 2018-2022, is the joint responsibility of the Government and United Nations country team, through the Programme Steering Committee and four UNDAF results groups. They will prepare annual progress reports, regularly update approaches regarding theories of change and their ongoing validity, adjust the plan as necessary to the national context, and address barriers to achieving UNDAF results. For this country programme, UNDP will monitor and evaluate results at the country programme output level. Monitoring and evaluation will build on and support existing national data and information systems, ensuring government ownership and sustainability and providing a foundation for SDG monitoring. UNDP, UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will put considerable effort investing in baseline data and tracking progress at a disaggregated level. UNDP will use relevant corporate indicators and, as required, make adjustments to the results and resources framework to reflect and align with updates to the UNDP strategic plan, 2018-2021, and the reform agenda of the Secretary-General.

31. UNDP will strengthen its monitoring and evaluation systems and articulate theories of change for each project, with causal linkages to outcomes and emphasis on the sustainability of programme results. The UNDP gender marker, used to monitor programme expenditures and improve planning and decision-making to ensure gender equality, will be better integrated into UNDP programmes during this cycle. UNDP will promote disaggregation of data (sex and other variables that are relevant) in the projects it is supporting.

32. UNDP will intensify efforts to communicate stories and real life narratives, using innovative, user-friendly formats and social media tools to reach diverse audiences.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Papua New Guinea (2018-2022)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: 1. Security and international relations; 2. Inclusive, democratic, participatory, accountable and transparent governance (SDGs 5, 8, 16, 17).				
OUTCOME 1: By 2022, government and non-governmental institutions demonstrate improved transparency, accountability, delivery of justice and promotion of peace and security.				
UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines and target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)	Major partners, partnerships and frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in thousands of United States dollars)
<p>Indicator: Rank and score in worldwide governance indicators</p> <p>Baseline: (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government effectiveness: 30/100 - Rule of law: 19/100 <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government effectiveness: 35/100 - Rule of law: 24/100 <p>Indicator: 3 pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement implemented</p> <p>Baseline: June 15, 2019 target for referendum</p> <p>Target: National Government and ABG joint supervisory body meeting agreements; Resolutions and action plans delivered within agreed timeframes; Three pillars of peace agreement; Establishment of independent agency to conduct referendum; Weapons disposal plan and strategy implemented; Good governance assessment conducted.</p>	<p>World Bank</p> <p>Resolutions passed by the National Government and Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) Joint Supervisory Body to enable the referendum and post-referendum support</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Institutions have strengthened systems and capacities to perform their functions, roles and responsibilities in support of good governance, service delivery, democracy, peace and security.</p> <p>1.1.1 Improvement in parliamentary committees' performance in roles and functions as outlined in their legal framework and legislation against qualitative indicator ranking (integrated results and resources framework (IRRF) 2.1.1) Baseline: Qualitative rating scale TBD in 2018 Target: TBD in 2018 Source: Parliamentary committee annual reports</p> <p>1.1.2: Change in citizen perceptions towards quality of service and citizen involvement identified through provincial citizen perception surveys (data disaggregated by men, women and youth; IRRF 2.4.1) Baseline: Rating scale TBD in 2018 Target: TBD in 8 provinces Source: Final citizen perception surveys by local service providers</p> <p>1.1.3: Number of state entities at national, provincial and district levels adopt and implement the integrated finance management system (IFMS) to reduce corruption Baseline: 6 (2017) Target: 9 additional Source: Department of Finance report</p> <p>Output 1.2: Increase in women's participation in decision-making and representation in leadership positions.</p> <p>1.2.1: Number of political parties that commit to supporting female membership in parties and in executive roles Baseline: 7 (2017) Target: 10 additional Source: Reports from political parties</p>	<p>National Parliament, Bougainville House of Representatives, Department of Prime Minister, Department for Personnel Management, Global Centre For Public Service Excellence, Department for Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs (DPLGA), Department of Finance (DOF), Department for Community Development (DFCD), National Council of Women, Office for the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates, provincial governments and district development authorities, Family Sexual Violence National Committee, Referendum Commission, UNCDF, UNFPA, UNICEF, Office for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Women</p>	<p>Regular: 2,900,000 Other: 30,100,000 Total: 33,000,000</p>

		<p>1.2.2: Gender-based violence council established and in operation with performance measured against qualitative indicators Baseline: Gender-based violence council not established yet Target: Gender-based violence council operational Source: Gender-based violence council annual report</p> <p>Output 1.3: The Bougainville referendum is supported to conduct free and fair elections, and post referendum strategies with the two governments are formulated.</p> <p>1.3.1: Bougainville Referendum Commission (BRC) established Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Source: Signed BRC charter</p> <p>1.3.2: Number of strategies developed to implement the outcomes of the 2019 referendum Baseline: No referendum yet Target: TBD in 2019 after the referendum Source: UNDP report, joint supervisory body</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: 1. Human capital development, gender, youth and people empowerment; 2. Institutional development and service delivery; 3. Poverty reduction, wellbeing, livelihoods and social protection, access to essential services; 4. Equitable, fair and just – between and within countries and between generations (SDGs: 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17).</p>				
<p>OUTCOME 2: By 2022, all people in Papua New Guinea, including marginalized and vulnerable populations, benefit from shared prosperity and contribute to growth and development that is equitable, inclusive and sustainable.</p>				
<p>Indicator: Percentage of non-resource gross domestic product in per capita real growth rates</p> <p>Baseline: 1.7% (2012-2015)</p> <p>Target: 3% (cumulative from 2018-2022)</p>	<p>International Monetary Fund, article IV, Papua New Guinea country report</p>	<p>Output 2.1: National systems strengthened to support growth of sustainable and inclusive entrepreneurship.</p> <p>2.1.1 Indicator: Number of gender-disaggregated national and subnational baselines and diagnostics carried out in most vulnerable provinces to inform inclusive growth policy responses Baseline: 0 (2015) Target: 6 Source: Project monitoring and evaluation data</p> <p>2.1.2: Number of provinces with extractive industries that introduce inclusive local supply chain integration in partnership with UNDP Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 5 provinces Source: Annual joint project reports</p> <p>2.1.3: Number of UNDP recommendations on fostering good business environment and private sector growth applied by the Government Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Source: Annual UNDP project reports</p>	<p>Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), DPLGA National Statistics Office, Department of Trade and Industry, Business Council, International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF, UNFPA, UNCDF</p>	<p>Regular: 749,000 Other: 1,800,000 Total: 2,549,000</p>

		<p>2.1.4: Number of men and women benefitting from and participating in interventions related to renewable energy, environment and climate resilience (IRRF 1.5.1) Baseline: 30,000 (2016)²⁵ Target: 100,000 additional men and women 15,000 in renewable energy 35,000 in environment (including conservation work and REDD+) 50,000 in climate resilience and disaster risk management Source: UNDP project reports, annually</p> <p>OUTPUT 2.2: SDGs integrated and localized into public development plans, budgets and monitoring and evaluation frameworks and data systems developed to monitor progress.</p> <p>2.2.1: Number of development plans, monitoring and evaluation frameworks and database analytical systems for SDG integration established Baseline: not started yet (2017) Target: 3, medium-term development plan, national monitoring and evaluation framework, and mid-term SDG implementation report disseminated Source: Government reports</p> <p>2.2.2: Resource requirement for SDG implementation addressed Baseline: not started yet (2017) Target: Financing framework road map approved and SDG business coalition functional Source: Government reports, annual</p> <p>2.2.3: Number of South-South cooperation agreements and programmes that deliver measurable and sustainable development benefits for participants Baseline: 2 (2017) Target: 4 (minimum) Source: UNDP reports, annual</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: 1. Environmental sustainability and climate change; 2. Retains and protects biodiversity and ecosystems and services; 3. Is resilient to risks and shocks; 4. Is a means for achieving sustainable development (SDGs 7, 11, 13, 14, 14, 15).</p>				
<p>OUTCOME 3: By 2022, Papua New Guinea demonstrates improved performance in managing environmental resources and risks emanating from climate change and disasters.</p>				
<p>Indicator: Number of legislation, sectoral strategies and policies integrating environmental protection,</p>	<p>National, subnational and local level policy documents and legislation</p>	<p>OUTPUT 3.1: Legislation, policy and strategic plans for climate-proofing, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and disaster risk management in place.</p>	<p>Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA), World Bank, Asian Development Bank, NGO Eco-Forestry Forum,</p>	<p>Regular: 1,135,000 World Bank: 5,600,000 Adaptation funds: 1,100,000</p>

²⁵ Number not previously disaggregated.

<p>sustainable resource management and climate change mitigation endorsed by the Government</p> <p>Baseline: 10 policies endorsed to date Target: additional eight policies endorsed</p> <p>Indicator: Increase in percentage of Papua New Guinea land area, including marine environment, identified and established as a protected area</p> <p>Baseline: Total territory designated as protected areas at 1.96 million hectares (4.23%) of land and sea. Target: Additional 350,000 hectares (0.9% of total territory) gazetted as protected areas</p> <p>Indicator: Score in Inter-Agency Standing Committee and European Commission (INFORM) index for risk management on vulnerability and coping capacity</p> <p>Baseline: Vulnerability 5.7/10 Coping capacity 7.7/10</p> <p>Target: Vulnerability 4/10 Coping capacity 5/10</p> <p>Indicator: Increased international environment and climate</p>	<p>Conservation and Environment Protection Authority registry of protected areas and national report on biodiversity to United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>INFORM Index for risk management country risk profiles</p>	<p>3.1.1: Number of strategic plans and regulatory frameworks developed (covering protect areas, REDD +, disaster risk management). Baseline: 1 Target: 4 (1 REDD+ strategy; 2 protected areas; 1 disaster risk management framework) Source: UNDP project reports, biannually</p> <p>3.1.2: Number of protected areas with effective financing systems in place Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 2 Source: UNDP project reports, biannually</p> <p>3.1.3: Number of multi-hazard provincial disaster and climate risk assessments that inform development plans, taking into account differentiated impacts (IRRF 5.1.2). Baseline: 10 disaster and climate risk assessments; 0 risk-informed development plans (2017) Target: 12 additional risk assessments and five risk-informed development plans Source: Government reports, annually</p> <p>3.1.4: Number of plans and sectors that incorporate climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and recovery (mainstreaming) Baseline: 1 (2017) Target: Medium-term development plan, 2018-2022, and two additional sector strategies Source: Government reports, annually</p> <p>OUTPUT 3.2: Capacities of communities and public officials enhanced to manage protected areas and address climate and disasters risks.</p> <p>3.2.1: Management effectiveness tracking tool (METT) scores over the project lifetime, reflecting management effectiveness of protected areas. Baseline: METT score to be established in 2017 Target: 20% increase. Source: METT scores, biannually</p> <p>3.2.2: Number of new climate early warning systems established in major rivers (IRRF 5.4.1) Baseline: 1 Target: 3 additional Source: UNDP project reports, national weather service report, annual</p>	<p>Global Environment Facility (GEF), Conservation Environment Protection Authority, NGOs (Tenkile Conservation Alliance, Woodland Park Zoo, Tree Kangaroo Conservation Programme), National Disaster Centre, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Organization of Migration (IOM)</p>	<p>Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade: 3,000,000 GEF: 15,500,000 Green Climate Fund (pipeline): 30,000,000 Total: 56,335,000</p>
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<p>financing mobilized for Papua New Guinea, 2018-2022</p> <p>Baseline: GEF - \$26,736,677 (2012-2017) Green Climate Fund - \$0 (2012-2017)</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>	<p>United Nations project reports; GEF and Green Climate Fund annual financial reporting</p>	<p>3.2.3: Percentage of minimum preparedness measures for disaster management team in Papua New Guinea are in place²⁶ (IRRF 5.2.1) Baseline: 30% (2017) Target: 100% Source: Disaster management team report, annual</p> <p>3.2.4: Disaster recovery funding incorporated into the Government's disaster financing approach Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 1 Source: Government report, annual</p>		
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Resources for 2018-2022:
Regular: 4,784,000
Other: 87,100,000
TOTAL: 91,884,000

²⁶ Based on emergency response preparedness approach.