

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2013



United Nations
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Delivering as One

CONTACT DETAILS

The Resident Coordinator
United Nations Papua New Guinea
Level 14, Deloitte Tower, Douglas Street
PO Box 1041, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

T (+675) 321 2877
F (+675) 321 1224
E registry.pg@undp.org
W www.un.org.pg

CONTENTS

Foreword	2
Papua New Guinea — Map and Key Facts	3
Development Trends in 2013	4
The UN Delivering as One	6
Summary of 2013 Programme	8
Highlights of 2013 Programme	10
Analysis of Inter-agency Outcomes	12
1. Governance	12
2. MDGs, Population & Aid Coordination	15
3. Peacebuilding – Bougainville	18
4. Human Rights	22
5. Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	25
6. Child Protection	29
7. HIV & AIDS	32
8. Health	35
9. Education	38
10. Environment, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management	41
Challenges in 2013	45
The Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund	46
Financial Tables	47
Acronyms	51
Credits & Acknowledgements	52

FOREWORD

As Resident Coordinator of the United Nations (UN) in Papua New Guinea (PNG), it is my great pleasure to introduce our Annual Progress Report for 2013. This report outlines the activities, achievements and contributions of UN agencies in assisting PNG's development. It highlights progress made in delivering the goals set out in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2015, which contributes to the Government of PNG's Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030 and Vision 2050.

In 2013, the UN in PNG worked across all four regions of the country, implementing and supporting programmes that make a difference to hundreds of thousands of lives. Since 2007, UN agencies in PNG have used a 'Delivering as One' approach. This means agencies collectively agree outcomes that we then seek to achieve or contribute to by pooling knowledge, skills and resources, where possible, to ensure our programmes have maximum impact.

The UN in PNG is proud to be a 'Delivering as One' country team and we appreciate the support received from the government and development partners since we adopted this approach. We will continue to ensure our programmes are jointly planned and implemented. At the same time, we will continuously strive to align work with the government's goals and priorities.

This is an important and exciting time for the development of PNG. Increased revenues from the country's mineral resources are providing opportunities for improving human development and well-being indicators, including health and education, as well as strengthening the country's path to sustainable development. The challenge lies in translating these opportunities into real progress for all citizens - including those living in more remote areas of the country and the most vulnerable groups in society - while also reducing inequality. The UN is committed to working with partners to ensure that PNG's development benefits all people across the country.

The next few years present an important opportunity for PNG to accelerate progress to achieve its national development targets. At the same time, the conversation around the

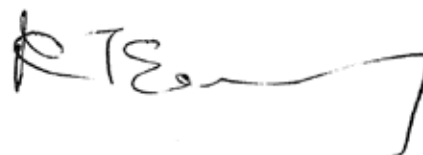
world is now focused on setting the post-2015 international development agenda. Through country consultation work in PNG in 2012-2013, we assisted Papua New Guineans to present their views in this global conversation. This was documented in the publication, 'The Future We Want - Voices from the People of Papua New Guinea'. We look forward to continuing our support to the government and people of PNG to help set the post-2015 development goals.

In December 2013, I took over as Resident Coordinator from Mr. David McLachlan-Karr, who had served in the position for four years. It is an honour for me to be here in PNG in my role, and I look forward to continuing the excellent work that David and the UN team in PNG have undertaken.

The UN team would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Papua New Guinea for collaborating closely with the UN over the past year, and for its evident commitment to sustainable development for all Papua New Guineans. We are proud to support the government in its efforts to create a more sustainable, just, equitable and prosperous country.

We would also like to thank all of our development partners, especially the governments of Australia, New Zealand and the European Union. Without their support, much of the work mentioned in this report could not have taken place. We look forward to continuing to work closely with all of our partners.

Special mention must also be given to the people of PNG, who have enthusiastically welcomed the UN into their communities, endorsed and supported our joint programmes, and assisted us in ways too numerous to mention in this report. We remain, and will always remain, fully committed to working for the well-being of all the people of Papua New Guinea.



Mr. Hemansu-Roy Trivedy
United Nations Resident Coordinator

PAPUA NEW GUINEA — MAP AND KEY FACTS



Population	7.275 million (2011 Census)
Population growth rate	3.15% (2011 Census)
Male/female ratio	108 (2011 Census)
Rural/urban population (%)	87% rural, 13% urban (2010 World Bank)
GDP (current USD\$)	\$15.65 billion (2012 World Development Indicators)
GDP growth rate 2013	5.1% (GoPNG Budget 2014)
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current USD\$)	\$1,790 (Lower middle income country) (2012 World Development Indicators)
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	39.9% (2009 World Development Indicators)
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	62 (2011 World Development Indicators)
Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	63 (2012 State of the World's Children)
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	230 (2012 State of the World's Children)

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN 2013

The government of Prime Minister Peter O'Neill declared 2013 the 'Year of Implementation'. Significant legislative changes were enacted by Parliament, including extending the grace period protecting a government from no-confidence votes from 18 to 30 months after an election, and introducing a Family Protection Bill tackling gender and family violence.

To combat an illiteracy rate of 50 percent, the government re-affirmed a tuition fee free policy for grade 10 students (and for grades 11 and 12 the government provides 75 percent school subsidy). To tackle high child and maternal mortality and low life expectancy, the government announced plans to introduce free primary health care and specialist services.

A new bill to criminalize human trafficking and people smuggling was introduced and the 'Sorcery Act' (1971) was repealed (the Act had allowed accusation of 'sorcery' as a defense to murder). These were welcomed by the UN Country Team (UNCT) which had issued two public statements on extrajudicial executions related to sorcery.

Sorcery, legislation was passed by parliament to extend the scope of the death penalty to three new crimes, including sorcery-related killings. There had been a de facto moratorium on executions since independence in 1975, however this legislation plus statements from the government signalled a move towards resuming the death penalty. In response, the UNCT issued a public statement expressing regret that if this was enacted it would affect PNG's standing internationally on human rights issues.

The government also unveiled plans to introduce a National Security Policy to address serious law and order issues by strengthening the police and defence forces. At the 68th session of the UN General Assembly, PNG formally ratified the Convention on the Rights of People Living with Disabilities – warmly welcomed by disability groups in the country.

Other initiatives started in 2013 included the promise to establish an Independent Commission on Anti-corruption (ICAC) and accession to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). If implemented in 2014, these measures will help to improve PNG's investment climate and fiscal management.

In July, PNG signed the Regional Resettlement Arrangement with Australia that provides for asylum processing offshore for potential refugees on Manus Island. After completing site visits to the Manus detention centre, in November UNHCR issued a report on the facility stating it was 'deeply troubled' that the centre does not comply with international standards.

The UN continued to work closely with government and other partners on disaster preparedness and response. This remains a high priority area of work for the UN Country Team.

PNG's MDG Progress Report (2010) reveals that the country achieved some of the country-tailored targets set in the Medium Term Development Strategy 2005-2010, particularly on MDG 1 (poverty reduction) and MDG 4 (child mortality), but did not achieve any of the internationally agreed MDG targets. It is encouraging that, since coming to power in 2012,



Hela Province, Highlands Region



New Ireland Province, Islands Region

the O'Neill government has given high priority to education, health, infrastructure development and security, and greater fiscal decentralization to support local-level service delivery.

Budget allocations for the 2013 PGK 13 billion budget reflected this emphasis, with health, education and infrastructure amounting to approximately 25 percent of the development budget. Another important feature of the 2013 budget was the significant increase in development funding allocated to districts and local-level governments. This rose from less than PGK 200 million in 2012 to PGK 1.5 billion in 2013 (an 87 percent increase). The emphasis on rural service delivery is expected to directly improve MDG 2 to MDG 6, and indirectly contribute to the acceleration of other MDGs.

Financial inclusion continued to receive active support from the government. In 2013 the PNG government, with technical support from the UN, launched their first National Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy Strategy, committing to enable one million more people to open a bank account (especially women and youth) by the end of 2015.

In 2013, PNG's annual growth rate slowed to 5.1 percent, down from 8 percent in 2012. Over the next few years, the growth rate is expected to remain relatively high. The major challenge for the country will be to ensure this growth is sustainable, broad based and equitable. In 2013, the Kina depreciated by 13 percent against the US dollar (using Bank of PNG's mid-rate), continuing a trend that started mid-2012, reflecting domestic as well as international pressures.

In 2012, PNG was selected as a priority country for the Post-2015 Development Agenda National Consultation. In 2012-2013 the UN, together with the government and the Institute of National Affairs, undertook a survey of Papua New Guineans as part of a global conversation on the post-2015 international

development agenda. A comprehensive report, 'The Future We Want – Voices from the People of Papua New Guinea' was endorsed by the Prime Minister in 2013 and was officially launched by the Minister for Youth, Community Development and Religion at our UN Day event on 24 October.



Pictured Left: The Minister for Youth, Community Development and Religion launches 'The Future We Want – Voices from the People of Papua New Guinea' on UN Day, 24 October 2013

In 2013, the Secretary-General declared PNG eligible to receive support from the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) for the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. The request for PBF was initiated by the national government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) to support efforts to promote recovery and stability in Bougainville. With funding from the UN's Peacebuilding Support Office, a conflict analysis was conducted by Interpeace Geneva from October-December. Once finalised, this will assist in developing a Priority Peace Plan in 2014 in consultation with the ABG and the national government. This will help to shape future UN support for peace and security in Bougainville.

PNG first became a troop contributing country to UN peace-keeping operations in 2011. In 2013, PNG continued to send select defense force personnel to observe operations in Sudan and South Sudan. The government has stated its intention to increase troop contributions for future international missions.



East Sepik Province, Momase Region



National Capital District, Southern Region

THE UN DELIVERING AS ONE IN PNG



United Nations
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Delivering as One

Delivering as One (DaO) is a UN initiative devised to bring together the UN agencies in a country to enhance efficiency, effectiveness and coherence. At the request of the Government of Papua New Guinea, the UN in Papua New Guinea (PNG) became a DaO country office in 2007.

In PNG, all UN agencies operate under five DaO pillars:

- 1) One Programme
- 2) One Fund
- 3) Communicating as One
- 4) Operating as One
- 5) One UN House

This model enables the UN, the government and our partners to work together more effectively to improve quality of life for all Papua New Guineans.

1 ONE PROGRAMME

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2015 is the second joint programme where the UN in PNG coordinates human and financial resources under the DaO framework.

The UNDAF 2012-2015 was signed in 2012 by the Minister for National Planning, on behalf of the Government of Papua New Guinea, and the Resident Coordinator, on behalf of the UN. The UNDAF was developed as a result of extensive consultations with key ministries to ensure coherence and maximum alignment with national priorities. Development partners were also involved in the UNDAF planning.

The UNDAF 2012-2015 is supported by a single UNDAF action plan and a results matrix. The UNDAF is gender-mainstreamed and integrates a human rights-based approach into the results matrix.

The structure of inter-agency Task Teams and joint planning processes reinforces inter-agency dialogue, planning, alignment and implementation. The joint annual work plan process has eliminated duplication of programming efforts between agencies and has reduced reporting requirements.

2 ONE FUND

The functioning of the PNG UN Country Fund – the 'One Fund' – represents positive progress on the harmonization of resource mobilization efforts across the UN in PNG. In 2013, 100 percent of resources mobilized in-country for the joint annual work plans were allocated through the UN PNG Country Fund, with the exception of core agency resources. Both Australia and New Zealand, the two largest bilateral donors to PNG, channelled all financial contributions to UN programmes through the PNG UN Country Fund.

UN Agencies, Non-resident Agencies, Programmes & Funds Operating in PNG in 2013



In July 2012, AusAID (now the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) commissioned an independent review of the PNG UN Country Fund and One Programme mechanisms. The report recommended that AusAID should continue working with the UN through the Delivering as One system, channelling funds through the PNG UN Country Fund. The report also recommended that AusAID should initiate multi-year funding to increase efficiency. The UN in PNG is encouraging other partners to follow these recommendations.

3 COMMUNICATING AS ONE

The UN Communications Group (UNCG), consisting of agency focal points, aims to increase awareness and understanding of the UN's work in PNG and our DaO principles. This includes outreach to the public across Papua New Guinea, as well as to media, donors and other partners.

“The UN Communications Group aims to increase awareness and understanding of the UN’s work in PNG and our DaO principles.”

One successful event in 2013 was the outreach and visibility around UN Day. This included the UN4U school visits programme where representatives from the UN visited schools across Port Moresby to talk to over 600 students about the work the UN does in PNG.

Another activity was the filming of a five-minute film as part of the UN's efforts to give Papua New Guineans a voice in the post-2015 development agenda. The film – titled ‘The Future We Want’ – was launched at our UN Day event on 24 October.

In 2013 the UNCG continued to network with the media through informal get-togethers. These quarterly events, known as ‘Yumi Olgeta’, are run in partnership with the EU and involve a short briefing on forthcoming UN and EU activities in PNG.

4 OPERATING AS ONE

The inter-agency UN Operations Committee is comprised of operations managers from UN agencies in PNG. Their mandate is to strengthen common services and to increase common operations in order to reduce cost and improve operational efficiencies.

In 2013, the operations committee successfully completed the mandatory Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) macro-assessment for PNG. Progress was also made on the HACT micro-assessments for the common five implementing partners. A cost-sharing agreement was reached among the executive committee agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA) on the micro-assessments of these five common partners, which will lead to significant cost-savings. The five micro-assessments will be completed in 2014.

5 ONE HOUSE

Locating all UN agencies in PNG in one building - a ‘UN Haus’ - would further support the implementation of joint UN operations. In 2013, the UN in PNG continued discussions with the Government of Papua New Guinea about the granting of land and a building to be used as the UN Haus in PNG. An announcement on this is expected in early 2014.



World Health Organization



SUMMARY OF 2013 PROGRAMME

The Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide the basis for the UN's strategic positioning and support to national development plans. Drawing on best practices from a global perspective, the UN formulates and coordinates innovative approaches to development that are suited to the unique political, economic and social context of Papua New Guinea (PNG). We do this in consultation with the Government of PNG and other partners.

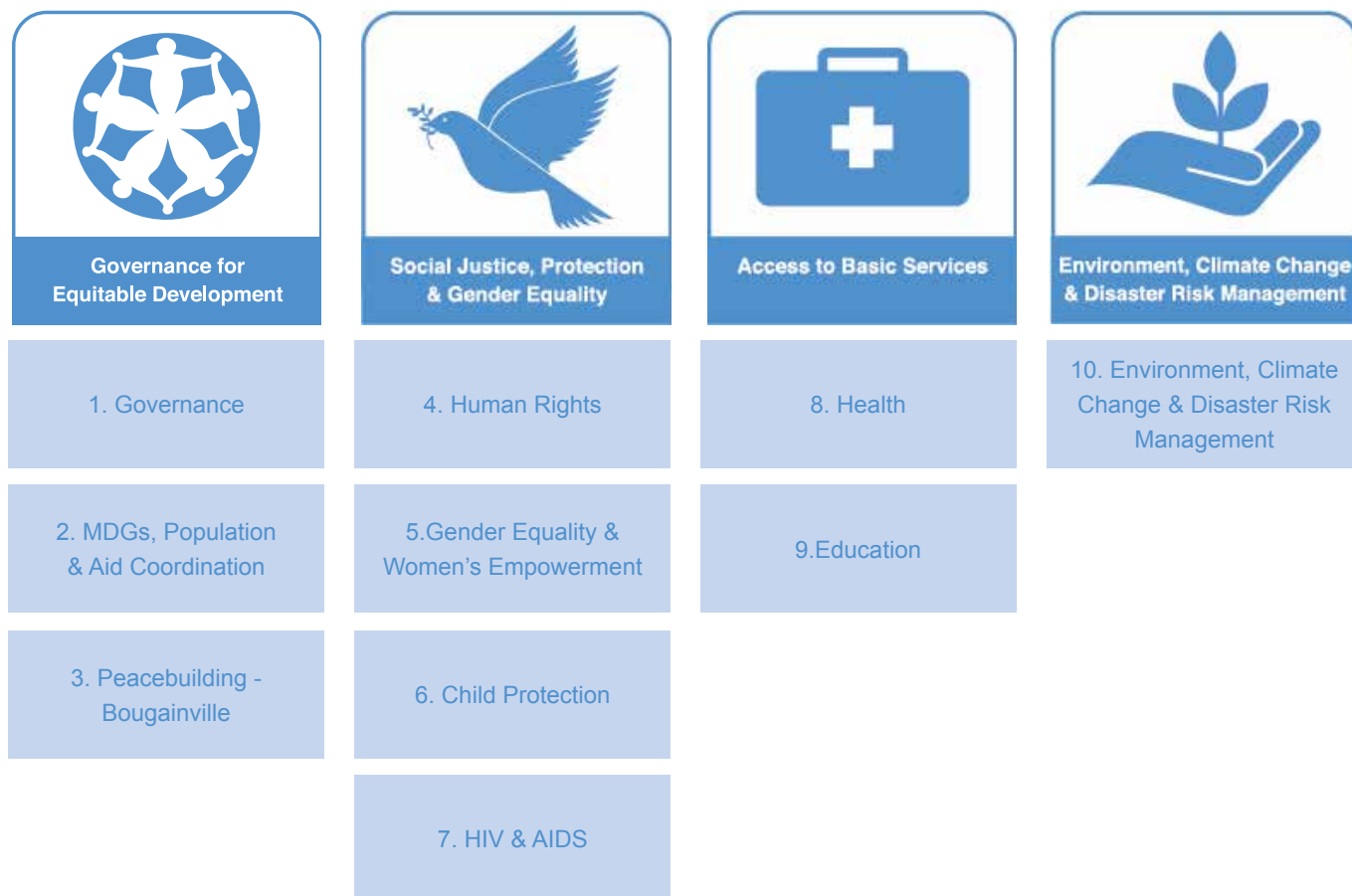
The Annual Progress Report is the UN's mechanism for reviewing yearly progress against our UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2015. This year - 2013 - marked the second year of the UNDAF 2012-2015. Using our UNDAF Action Plan Results Matrix, we look at results at the inter-agency outcome level and the output level.

Under the UNDAF, the UN's work in PNG is divided into four clusters:

1. Governance for Equitable Development; 2. Social Justice, Protection & Gender Equality; 3. Access to Basic Services;
4. Environment, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management.

Under these four clusters, our work prioritises ten agreed inter-agency outcomes, covering a variety of areas where the UN has strategic knowledge and expertise:

1. Governance; 2. MDGs, Population & Aid Coordination; 3. Peacebuilding – Bougainville; 4. Human Rights; 5. Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment; 6. Child Protection; 7. HIV & AIDS; 8. Health; 9. Education; 10. Environment, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management.



Activities in PNG across the inter-agency outcomes include:

- Standard-setting and strengthening of national systems through the provision of technical advice
- Support to policy development and implementation
- Financial contributions and capacity-building of implementing partners

OUTPUT DELIVERY RATES

Outputs are the products and services that result from the completion of activities within a development intervention. The output delivery rates are good barometers of progress towards achieving development results.

In 2013, the UN focused on 53 outputs across the 10 inter-agency outcomes. Each of the outputs has several indicators with annual targets that enable monitoring of progress.

By year end 2013, nine inter-agency outcomes are on track and one is delayed. For the corresponding 53 outputs, 79 percent are on track and 21 percent are delayed.

Year	Percentage of Inter-agency Outcomes on Track
2013	79%

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES

By year-end 2013, the second year of the UNDAF, the average expenditure rate for all ten inter-agency outcomes was 79 percent. This represents expenditure of USD \$17.62 million out of the available budget of USD \$22.30 million.

Year	Total Resources Available (USD)	Total Expenditure (USD)	Expenditure Rate (%)
2013	22,297,589.00	17,617,628.09	79%

Resources and expenditure per inter-agency outcome:

Inter-agency Outcome	2013 Total Available Resources (USD\$)*	2013 Total Expenditure (USD\$)*	2013 Expenditure Rate (%)**
1. Governance	2.04 million	1.97 million	97%
2. MPA	1.52 million	1.43 million	94%
3. Peacebuilding – Bougainville	830,000	830,000	100%
4. Human Rights	352,000	227,000	65%
5. Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	1.48 million	1.10 million	74%
6. Child Protection	1.48 million	1.55 million	105%
7. HIV & AIDS	1.97 million	1.75 million	89%
8. Health	6.42 million	4.34 million	68%
9. Education	2.22 million	1.73 million	78%
10. Environment, Climate Change & DRM	3.99 million	2.69 million	67%
<i>Environment and Climate Change</i>	<i>(2.60 million)</i>	<i>(1.40 million)</i>	<i>(54%)</i>
<i>DRM</i>	<i>(1.39 million)</i>	<i>(1.29 million)</i>	<i>(93%)</i>

*All figures have been rounded up / down

**Based on actual amounts, not the rounded up / down figures

For comprehensive information on the resources and expenditures in 2013, please see the Financial Performance Tables on pages 47 – 50 of this report. This agency-certified financial data is provided to the UN in PNG by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF). For additional information about the MPTF and the PNG UN Country Fund please see page 46 of this report.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2013 PROGRAMME

Below are some key highlights of the UN's work in PNG in 2013 under the four cluster outcomes. For detailed information, please see the 'Analysis per Inter-agency Outcome' section (pages 12-44).

Cluster Outcome 1

Governance for Equitable Development

This cluster outcome addresses the areas of legislative processes, Millennium Development Goals, population, aid coordination, and peacebuilding in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

- To strengthen the Government of Papua New Guinea's (GoPNG) financial management capacity at different levels, the UN, in collaboration with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), provided continuous technical guidance to ten provincial treasuries and the Department of Finance. This involved local on-site advice to 500 GoPNG staff; over 40 percent of which are women.
- The UN provided technical advice, advocacy and awareness-raising for government and civil society. This contributed to the drafting of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) Bill.
- Through a grant to Nationwide Micro Bank and Westpac Ltd for an 'm-banking platform and branchless banking solution', an additional 200,000 people were assisted to open a bank account, of which 36 percent are women.
- In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, the UN's technical assistance and close collaboration with DFAT led to the revision of the Peace and Security Framework and its implementation strategy. This was formally endorsed by the Bougainville Cabinet in October 2013.
- Also in Bougainville, as part of the peacebuilding process, the UN convened, coordinated and facilitated the engagement of the national and autonomous governments, civil society, and bilateral and multilateral donors to guide a Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) and Priority Plan. This will form the basis for the implementation of peacebuilding activities in Bougainville in the future.
- A Development Finance and Aid Assessment (DFAA) (the first in the Asia-Pacific region), facilitated by the UN in collaboration with the UK Overseas Development Institute, analysed trends of domestic and international

finance sources and their alignment with national development priorities. The DFAA strengthened discussions on improving medium and long term fiscal and development planning.

Cluster Outcome 2

Social Justice, Protection and Gender Equality

This cluster outcome addresses human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, child protection, and HIV and AIDS.

- The UN provided technical assistance to the preparation of the government's Commission on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) report, to be submitted in 2014.
- The UN operated a hotline on human trafficking that provided information at no cost to callers. The UN also conducted a community awareness campaign in eight districts of the Eastern Highlands Province. The Department of Justice and Attorney General, in collaboration with the UN, provided training on the protection of trafficking victims to more than 100 government officials and civil society actors.
- The UN supported the Department for Community Development and Religion, the Office for the Development of Women, Transparency International, the National Council of Women and other stakeholders to organise a national media campaign to support women candidates in the June 2013 local-level government elections. In addition, through a joint partnership with the Centre for Democratic Institutions, the UN supported the development of a women's campaign handbook that offered advice on campaigning.
- The UN provided technical assistance to support the National Capital District Commission to undertake a major organisational restructure, including the creation of a Gender Desk to facilitate the improvement of infrastructure in selected urban markets. This initiative made markets safer and thereby increased economic activities, particularly for women.
- The UN supported the development and establishment of hospital-based Family Support Centres to assist victims of violence with a one stop shop for coordinated medical, paralegal, psychosocial and referral services, and case management support.

- Advocacy and capacity support by the UN through the National Juvenile Justice Committee resulted in the government gazetting juvenile courts in all district courts and recruiting 20 Juvenile Court Officers.
- With support from the UN, 112 health workers were trained in Preventing Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) by rolling out the use of lifelong antiretroviral treatment for pregnant and breastfeeding women. In addition, on-the-job mentoring and support supervision was conducted, contributing to increased access to PPTCT services. By year end 2013, 60 health facilities had integrated PPTCT into maternal and child health services, compared to 32 in 2012.

Cluster Outcome 3

Access to Basic Services

This cluster outcome addresses education and health.

- With UN assistance, five provinces established maternal death review committees to regularly review the factors contributing to mothers dying during childbirth, with a view to implementing measures to avoid future maternal deaths in similar circumstances. In addition, with UN support, health facilities in eight provinces participated in an Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) survey, to determine their capacity to deliver comprehensive EmOC services.
- The UN supported the GoPNG to develop the Malaria Strategic Plan 2014-2018. In addition, with UN assistance, a total of 80 health care workers benefitted from training in malaria microscopy, with another 58 receiving training in updated malaria treatment guidelines. The UN also supported the procurement and distribution of rapid malaria tests.
- As a sequel to the Human Resources for Health Policy that was developed in 2012, with UN assistance, the National Department of Health collaborated with the UN to produce a short term Human Resources for Health Arrest Plan. The plan was presented to development partners in 2013 and will be completed in 2014.
- The UN supported the Department of Education to revise the Literacy Policy, which will be completed in 2014. The revised policy will include provisions for non-formal education and for creating an equivalent programme for out of school children and young adults.
- To strengthen awareness of, and resilience to, the impact of national disasters on schools, training in emergency preparedness and response was piloted in five vulnerable provinces. Earthquake mock drills were undertaken by 4,600 primary school students.
- At the launch of the 2013 State of the World's Children report in PNG, the UN advocated for the inclusion of children in the planned revision of the 2005 National Policy on Disability. The government welcomed the idea and invited the UN to support sectors in developing tools and training materials on disability and children, using education as an entry-point.

Cluster Outcome 4

Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

This cluster outcome addresses environmental issues, climate change, sustainable livelihoods, and managing risk associated with disasters.

- The UN supported the review of the draft of PNG's first National Protected Areas Policy, and the review of the draft National Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Guidelines. The FPIC Guidelines will form an integral part of national social and environmental safeguards.
- The UN engaged provincial governments to protect a biodiversity hotspot region located in the Nakanai and White ranges on New Britain Island.
- The UN provided technical assistance to the Department of Environment and Conservation to mobilise USD \$11.9 million to be allocated over the next five years (2014 – 2018). These funds will be spent on improving protected areas management and strengthening the data management system for PNG's reporting on its international environmental agreements.
- In the area of disaster risk management, UN high-level advocacy efforts contributed to the GoPNG significantly increasing its relief fund. In addition, a UN pilot program on disaster risk reduction encouraged the GoPNG to further invest in local-level risk reduction efforts.
- The UN provided policy and technical support to the development of the National Disaster Risk Management Plan and the revision of the current Disaster Risk Management Bill. To ensure these processes take into account gender dimensions, a gender analysis was included in the review and assessment process.
- After a year of consultation and drafting, led by the Office for Security Coordination and Assessment of the Department of the Prime Minister, PNG's first National Security Policy was launched. The UN advocated, technically guided and facilitated the formulation of the policy through a whole-of-government Technical Working Group and in close consultation with representatives from academia, civil society, and the private sector.

ANALYSIS OF INTER-AGENCY OUTCOMES

1 GOVERNANCE

Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNCDF

Inter-Agency Outcome:	By 2015, elected representatives and key GoPNG bodies implement good governance practices grounded in accountability, transparency, inclusive participation and equity.
------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The year in review, 2013, was an important year for governance in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The Government of PNG (GoPNG) intensified its stance on transparency and accountability for more equitable development. The Task Force implementing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy developed the Bill to establish the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), which passed its first Parliamentary reading.

The GoPNG also launched the country's first National Strategy on Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy 2014-2015, with a commitment to enable one million more Papua New Guineans to open a bank account by the end of 2015, of which 50 percent will be women. In addition, the GoPNG signed the Maya Declaration with the Alliance for Financial Inclusion, as growing evidence reveals a critical link between access to finance and equitable economic growth.

“The UN has committed to support equitable development through good governance practices”

The GoPNG also started preparations of Whistle-blower and Freedom of Information (FOI) legislation, and submitted its application to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). Task Force Sweep continued to uncover cases of corruption in the public sector, including various trials and arrests. The GoPNG intensified its emphasis on local level service delivery with budget allocations to subnational administration levels increasing by 87 percent from 2012, amounting to PGK 3.5 billion (USD \$1.5 billion). However, there is a stark contrast between increasing resources on the one hand and implementation and financial management capacities at national and subnational level. This undermines the decentralization of service delivery and opens spaces for corrupt practices.

The UN has committed to support equitable development through good governance practices. In 2013, the two main areas of UN support were: 1) strengthening financial management capacities at provincial and district level; and 2) financial inclusion of marginalized population groups. Specific achievements in these areas contributed to the above-mentioned changes in PNG.

One major focus was on improving the GoPNG's financial management capacity at different levels. In 2013, the UN, in close collaboration with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and in support of the Department of Finance, provided continuous technical guidance to ten provincial treasuries and the Department of Finance. This involved local on-site advice to 500 staff, over 40 percent of whom were women.

Together with improved reporting systems, such as online banking, this approach increased further the accuracy and timeliness of financial reports, compared to 2012. As a result, the resource allocation to these provinces accelerated, with the focus provinces featuring highest in the list by the National Financial and Economic Commission on financial delivery. In addition, 2013 saw the expansion of this support to three additional provinces (Western Highlands Province, West Sepik Province, Gulf Province) and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, bringing the total number of supported provinces (plus the autonomous region) to ten.

Financial management support was also expanded to district treasuries in these pilot provinces, to help ensure that district level budget allocations are managed transparently. The scaling up of the programme strengthened elements to reduce the risk of corruption. As a result, seven provinces established audit committees, with other provinces to follow suit in 2014.

Based on these achievements, the GoPNG committed a budgetary contribution of USD \$1 million per year for the period 2013-2018, illustrating ownership and leadership by the Department of Finance. This not only supports the sustainability of the project results, but is also the basis for further scaling-up of the UN's support to additional provinces after 2014.

In addition to financial management, the UN also provided technical advice, advocacy and awareness-raising for government and civil society. This contributed to the drafting of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) Bill. Through the 2013 Excellence in Anti-Corruption reporting Media Awards, organized in collaboration with Transparency International PNG, Business Against Corruption Alliance, Australian Broadcasting Corporation's Media and Development Initiative and the UK High Commission, the UN also promoted improved investigative journalism skills amongst individuals working in print, radio, television and social media.

“In addition to financial management, the UN also provided technical advice, advocacy and awareness-raising for government and civil society”

Lastly, the UN initiated the formulation of support strategies to increase accountability between the state and citizens to reduce the risks of corruption. This involved strengthening parliament and supporting the GoPNG's initiatives to develop Freedom of Information, whistle-blower and anti-money laundering legislation.

ENHANCING FINANCIAL LITERACY AND INCLUSION

Financial inclusion continued to receive active leadership from the GoPNG in 2013, with the launch of the National Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy Strategy 2014-2015.

The UN's Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme (PFIP) provided technical and financial assistance to the Central Bank of PNG. This enabled the Bank to convene stakeholders to build on the priorities for financial inclusion in the Informal Economy Policy 2011 and establish targets for 2014 - 2015 in the country's first ever national strategy on financial inclusion and financial literacy.

Research shows that one of the most promising ways to deliver these financial services to the poor – profitably and at scale – is by using digital payment platforms. As people adapt to new technologies, to lift themselves out of poverty, one of the things that can hold them back is a lack of financial services. The UN provides active technical assistance on creating an enabling regulatory environment for financial inclusion. By the end of 2013, the five mobile money providers in PNG claimed over 360,000 registered users since the opening of the mobile

money market in 2011.

The demand for a diverse range of financial services in PNG continues to be huge: the unbanked segment currently stands at 85.62 percent of the total population. The Highlands Region has the highest percentage at 91.92 percent, followed by the Momase Region at 82.30 percent. Notably, both regions also have correspondingly low human development indicators, including the lowest literacy rates at 39.2 percent and 53.9 percent respectively.

According to the UN 2013 survey results measuring financial competency of low-income households in PNG, the overall level of adult financial competence is low and low-moderate. Low competence in managing cost of money makes low-income people especially vulnerable to predator lending and other scams. The UN is supporting PNG's vision to create a financially competent generation of Papua New Guineans through active support in developing and delivering financial literacy trainings in rural areas.

The UN, in partnership with the Bank of PNG, also completed a landmark longitudinal study, the Financial Diaries, on the financial behaviours of the low-income market PNG: the 23,000 transactions records collected during the comprehensive 22 weeks will have potential implications for financial service providers and policy makers to expand access and deepen usage of financial services in PNG.

“The demand for a diverse range of financial services in PNG continues to be huge: the unbanked segment currently stands at 85.62 percent of the total population”

Women constitute approximately 50 percent of the country's population of 7.8 million, but make up less than 30 percent of the total financial services accounts in the country. They represent an untapped population of economically active, low-income micro entrepreneurs and rural producers. Through investments at the retail-level, the UN is incentivizing financial service providers to tailor their products to fit the needs of women and to increase their outreach portfolio to include more women. Through a grant to Nationwide Micro Bank (NMB) and Westpac Limited for an 'm-banking platform and branchless banking solution', an additional 200,000 people were assisted to open bank accounts, of which 36% are women.

CASE STUDY: BANKING REACHES RURAL AREAS

In 2011, the UN co-invested in Westpac Bank to help roll out their branchless banking strategy in Pacific Island countries.

This program was supported by the Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme and the UNCDF MicroLead Global Fund, which is funded by MasterCard and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Following the successful roll-out in other parts of the Pacific, in 2015 Westpac Pacific launched its branchless banking programme, 'In-store Banking in Papua New Guinea'.

In-store Banking is designed to bring specific banking facilities to rural communities through local businesses (acting as merchants) in order to extend banking services to remote areas that have had no banking presence before.

Through In-store Banking, rural communities have the opportunity to access basic banking services such as withdrawals, deposits, transfers, bill payments, mini statements, balance inquiries and to pay others.

By December 2013, Westpac PNG reported 100,453 transformational clients, of which 38 percent are women. All of these clients are based in rural PNG and, thanks

to In-store Banking, now have access to 92 new financial access points through local merchants.

Westpac Pacific also provides communities and customers access to free financial education workshops to help them better manage their money and learn how to save for the future.

These financial literacy workshops are run in conjunction with In-store Banking, ensuring communities that may have never had access to banking facilities before are provided with tools and options on how best to manage their money.

Key performance indicators for the UN include expanding rural and gender reach and enabling vulnerable communities to access tools that lead to economic empowerment for a better life.

Westpac Pacific's In-store Banking model is now a key part of the Government of Papua New Guinea's commitment to bank 1 million more low-income people in PNG by 2015, of which 50 percent will be women.

This commitment is part of the National Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy Strategy that will be endorsed in early 2014 by the National Executive Council, with technical and financial assistance provided by the UN.



Gelabai In-store Banking branch, East New Britain Province

2 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS, POPULATION AND AID COORDINATION

Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA

Inter-Agency Outcome:	BY 2015, relevant GoPNG bodies undertake data and evidence-based participatory policy-making, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and manage aid effectively to achieve MDGs with equity.
------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

PNG's 2010 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) progress report, together with more recent analyses, reveal that while the country achieved some of the nationally-tailored targets on MDGs 1 and 4, it has not achieved any of the international targets and is unlikely to do so by 2015.

With an annual population growth rate of 3.15 percent, the population is projected to reach 9 million by 2020. Currently, about 40 percent of the population live on less than \$1 per day and 75 percent of households depend on subsistence agriculture. Forty-one percent of rural inhabitants compared to 16 percent of urban dwellers live in poverty and are harder to reach with service.

“To accelerate progress towards the MDGs, the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) declared 2013 the ‘Year of Implementation’.”

To accelerate progress towards the MDGs, the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) declared 2013 the ‘Year of Implementation’ and extended its commitment to service delivery at the local level with a focus on education, health, infrastructure and law and order as four key enablers.

With the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Project as a driver of economic growth, at PGK 13 billion (approximately USD \$5.4 million) the 2013 budget was the country's biggest budget in history, with an 87 percent increase for the sub-national levels of government, and a 38 percent increase for the four priority development enablers over 2012 levels, raising their share of total funding from 20 percent in 2003 to 40 percent in 2013.

As a direct result, while GoPNG started implementing the ‘free basic health services’ policy, the 2013 allocations for service delivery also highlighted ongoing challenges with implementation capacity, including the difficulty of public agencies to execute growing budgetary resources.

The 2013 budget originally allocated PGK 2.4 billion for the government's annual Public Investment Program but, due

to slow implementation, this amount was revised mid-year to PGK 1.6 billion. Nevertheless, only parts of the revised allocation were spent by the end of 2013. The GoPNG must be commended on financial commitments to increase service delivery. Effective planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring and quality control however, remain weak.

To address these challenges the UN provided technical and financial assistance to the GoPNG. The expected, and jointly formulated, outcome is that by 2015 relevant GoPNG bodies will undertake data- and evidence-based participatory policy-making, planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation activities, and will effectively manage aid to achieve the MDGs with equity.

With the support of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), and in collaboration with the National Statistics Office, the National Youth Commission, and the National Research Institute, in 2013 the UN focused on strengthening the GoPNG's capacity to:

- (i) advocate for the achievement of the MDGs;
- (ii) coordinate, collect and analyse sex-disaggregated data to inform development planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring,
- (iii) report and lead dialogue on matters related to MDG, population and aid coordination, and
- (iv) lobby and advocate for young people's needs and rights as development agents of change.

Through this approach, the UN provided significant support to the GoPNG to improve budgeting-implementing-monitoring to implement its policy frameworks, most notably the 2011-2015 MTDP. Continuous advocacy and lobbying for MDG acceleration contributed to the GoPNG's growing commitment to increase service delivery and development effectiveness, evidenced in the budget increase for social sectors and subnational levels.

IMPROVING LONG TERM PLANNING

A Development Finance and Aid Assessment (DFAA), (the first in the Asia-Pacific region) facilitated by the UN in collaboration with the UK Overseas Development Institute (ODI), analysed trends of domestic and international finance sources and their alignment with national development priorities. The DFAA has

helped initiate discussions, including through a UN-facilitated Joint Technical Working Group on Aid Effectiveness (JTWG), on ways to improve medium term and long term fiscal and development planning.

The UN also provided technical guidance on planning, budgeting for and monitoring of 'accelerated human development'. This guidance benefitted 175 public servants, including representatives from three national departments and 18 provincial governments, district administrations, and local level governments.

“Through targeted training and institutional strengthening of administrations, individual knowledge and skills were strengthened and mechanisms and structures enhanced.”

Through targeted training and institutional strengthening of administrations, individual knowledge and skills were strengthened and mechanisms and structures enhanced, translating into:

- 1) the consolidation of the 'Special Intervention Branch' at the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) with expanded human resources and a recurrent budget, focusing on 'MDG acceleration and Sustainable Human Development';
- 2) the prioritization of 'hot spot' provinces with low development indicators;
- 3) the initiation of at least five District Development Plans in West Sepik Province and accompaniment of at least ten additional plans, allowing for more evidence- and needs-based resource allocation;
- 4) the implementation of two MDG Acceleration Framework community action plans in Central Province, improving health awareness of and services for 4,000 people through provision of training, supplies and basic infrastructure. Lessons learned from this pilot initiative informed the community-led replication of the action plan in four districts in the provinces of Western Highlands, Milne Bay, East Sepik and Jiwaka.

As part of the roll-out of these development action plans, the UN supported the implementation of the third round of the Supplementary Immunization Activities Campaign on

Vaccination against Tetanus for women and girls aged 15 – 45 years old in Central Province and West Sepik Province; part of a country-wide campaign through the National Department of Health.

In these two provinces, the UN also helped raise awareness on maternal and child health issues, and family and sexual violence. This was complemented by the national MDG Radio Campaign, where 208 radio broadcasts in English and Pidgin raised public awareness of the MDGs and enhanced understanding of development issues at the community level.

In addition, provincial Youth Policies in Enga Province and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville were developed, a youth parliament was conducted in Bougainville, and youth networks were strengthened in four provinces, leading to improved youth advocacy.

EFFECTIVELY COLLECTING AND ANALYSING DATA

One of the most pressing challenges is the low capacity of the GoPNG to collect and analyse data for evidence-based planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring. A framework for data collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and utilization at all levels does not yet exist, and population based surveys are often costly and conducted too infrequently to inform planning processes.

To make government statistics more readily accessible, in 2013 the UN supported the DNPM to establish a server to host PNGInfo, which will act as a one stop shop for development data analysis and processing.

Two universities have developed graduate courses to train students to use PNGInfo to analyse and present development statistics. In November, the UN held a PNGInfo User Interface training for the DNPM to familiarize national and provincial planners on the use and capability of the PNGInfo tool. The training equipped participants with the skills needed to navigate and effectively use the PNGInfo development system.

Through the upgrade of the Development Assistance Database in 2014, it is expected that development statistics and development finance data can be better connected, providing a comprehensive overview of the status of MDG achievement and the allocation of resources to accelerate progress.

A further challenge is strengthening the evidence base on child protection. Following the UN's advocacy, the DNPM now leads multi-sectoral efforts to undertake a national survey of violence against children to provide statistics for developing policies and strategies to address critical child protection issues. Once completed, the study will provide important baseline information on all forms of violence against children

and will contribute to improved police and programme response. In 2014, the UN will support the establishment of a database and improved reporting on family violence cases to strengthen information management.

To enable PNG to shape its post-2015 international development agenda, in 2012-2013 the UN, in close collaboration with the Institute of National Affairs (INA), facilitated the national 'post-2015 consultations'. Fourteen focus group discussions with marginalized communities - including women, rural poor, people living with disabilities, youths, children, people living with HIV, and refugees - provided a snapshot of the aspirations of communities across PNG and what they believe the government needs to prioritize.

The results were validated at a technical level, followed by the political validation of government officials and development partners. The findings have informed the Country Report of PNG, which was endorsed by the Prime Minister in May 2013 and shared at the UN General Assembly in September 2013.



Pictured Left: The National Post-2015 Report: The Future We Want – Voices from the People of Papua New Guinea.

In addition, this report is contributing to the ongoing review of the 2010-2030 Development Strategic Plan, and informed the PNG Country Report for the 2014 Small Islands Development States (SIDS) Conference, to be held in Samoa in September 2014. Crucially, the report also contributed PNG's voice to the global post-2015 dialogue.

CASE STUDY: USING DATA TO TRANSFORM LIVES

Reliable data and evidence - well analysed and communicated - can be powerful tools for change. Data not only provides a window to the real life situations of women and men, girls and boys, it can reveal where progress is being made, where critical gaps remain and whether programme interventions are making a meaningful difference for millions of people in Papua New Guinea (PNG).

Research and surveys: The UN in Papua New Guinea is supporting the government and partners in strengthening the generation and use of data and evidence to improve policies and guide their implementation – ultimately to achieve results. Much of what we know about the situation in PNG is derived from research and surveys, or through regular monitoring.

Data from surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys and Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, carried out by government with support from partners including the UN, capture representative information about the situation of families and how they access services, while targeted research helps to

fill specific knowledge gaps. The UN is supporting the National Statistics Office to process and analyse recent Census data using an equity lens, to inform policies and better target resources to those most in need. Census figures are being compiled using a Ratadam database to ensure data and information is easily accessible.

Research is contributing directly to policies and programme interventions. For example, the UN-supported publication, 'Promoting Male Involvement in Antenatal Care and PPTCT: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Study for the Haus Man-Sambai Long Ol Mama Project in Papua New Guinea' is helping to address the critical challenge of male engagement in PPTCT- and HIV-related care. Analysis of nutrition data contributed to the development of a multi-sectoral National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan to improve nutrition in PNG. The Government of Papua New Guinea has agreed to introduce a system to detect and treat severe acute malnutrition in 2014.

Data collection, reporting and management: As in many other countries, outdated or unreliable data -

or limitations in the quality of routine data - present significant challenges for effective programming in PNG. The UN is supporting the government and other partners to explore new and innovative means to obtain national and subnational data, for example through rapid household surveys, field monitoring, information and communication technology, and focus group discussions.

For example, the UN has supported the design of a mobile phone-based m-Health project which will be launched in 2014 in a public private partnership with the National Department of Health and Digicel Foundation to facilitate PPTCT service delivery and monitoring, and improve overall retention of clients in HIV care.

Monitoring for results: Particular attention has been given to identifying and monitoring barriers and bottlenecks that impede the achievement of development results. Adopted by the United Nations Development Group, the 'monitoring equity for results system' promotes more frequent monitoring of results. It highlights the fact that there are critical conditions - or determinants - that constrain or enable the achievement of results.

The monitoring approach has been introduced as part of UN Annual Review processes with government and partners. Specific indicators and courses of action have been identified to monitor and address critical barriers and bottlenecks at the national and subnational level. The identification and monitoring of bottlenecks and barriers enable more responsive programming, allowing for real-time adjustments to interventions in time to have an impact on results – especially for the most disadvantaged and marginalized communities.

While rapid monitoring approaches can help provide credible and timely information on progress and constraints - and the effectiveness of the interventions being implemented - the most enduring investment gains often come through strengthening existing information systems. The UN is working with the government and partners to strengthen information systems and administrative data relating to health, education, protection, emergency management, public financial management and other areas to make statistics more readily accessible to a range of stakeholders.

The UN is supporting a massive effort to coordinate information relating to gender-based violence and family sexual violence across several ministries and sectors to promote timely action and response, as well as psychosocial support. On public financial management, the UN together with partners is supporting the government to strengthen financial management and

monitoring of development planning, budgeting and actual service delivery. The UN's support to PNG's education-management-information helped to generate rich administrative data to inform the implementation of Universal Basic Education plans and interventions.

The UN is also working with partners to develop web platforms to store and disseminate data. Through PNGInfo, an integrated desktop and web-enabled tool for reporting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the UN is supporting the Ministry of Planning and other departments to develop systems to facilitate regular reporting on the MDGs and other national and international targets. University graduate courses have been developed to train students to use PNGInfo to analyse and present development statistics.

Evaluation: As we near the final year of the MDGs in 2015, it is even more important to develop strong evaluation capacity in order to learn from our collective successes and failures.

The UN has supported the implementation of strategic evaluations to inform policies and programme interventions.

An evaluation of UN interventions on monitoring and evaluation within the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) showed that interventions led to an increase in knowledge of senior staff and officers on the toolkits used in monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, it showed that the ABG's participatory-based monitoring and evaluation framework was instrumental in strengthening ownership.

Without such evaluation findings, it is difficult to determine whether programme interventions are achieving the intended results in the most effective and efficient way. In light of this, even greater attention will be given to strengthening national evaluation capacity to undertake quality evaluations as a key strategy for learning and development. As an example: the UN is supporting the ABG to establish key monitoring and evaluation units to implement the monitoring and evaluation draft plan. Looking ahead, the UN will strengthen its engagement with national entities like the PNG Association of Professional Evaluators Inc., a volunteer network of professionals involved in monitoring and evaluation, to enhance in-country capacity.

The UN remains committed to strengthening the use of data and evidence to guide programme design and policy implementation, to empower government and communities to effectively use data, and to bolster national capacity to advance the rights of all citizens in PNG.

3 PEACEBUILDING — BOUGAINVILLE

Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNWomen, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, OCHA, IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNAIDS

Inter-Agency Outcome:	By 2015, 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 and their protection from violence, discrimination, exploitation, injustice and inequality.
------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In 2001, the Bougainville Peace Accord was signed, marking the end of the war in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB) (then North Solomons Province) in which up to 20,000 men, women and children died, and many more were traumatized. The decade-long conflict also resulted in a severe lack of access to basic services and caused massive damage to the region's infrastructure.

More than a decade on, the ARB is making slow but steady progress towards political, economic and social normality. At the same time, the referendum on the ARB's political status – to be held between 2015 and 2020 – is fast approaching.

“The UN supports the Autonomous Region of Bougainville through an area-based, multi-sectoral approach.”

Since its establishment via democratic election in 2005, the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) has focused on peace-building, peace-consolidation, conflict prevention and post-conflict recovery through political as well as socio-economic means. However, despite the signing of the 2001 Bougainville Peace Accord and the 2011 Konnou Peace Accord, the situation throughout Bougainville remains fragile and the need for concerted efforts to create the conditions for lasting peace remains a priority.

The combination of persisting trauma and societal fragmentation, continued demand for and prevalence of small arms, excessive consumption of alcohol and other substances, high rates of unemployment and violence against women, a 'lost' generation without education, and a still young and inexperienced autonomous administration are among the many challenges facing Bougainville.

In the context of its 2012-2015 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Papua New Guinea (PNG), and the respective four-year Strategic Plan for Bougainville, the UN supports the ARB through an area-based, multi-sectoral approach. This ensures the ARB's efforts remain focused on peace-building and reconciliation, but also meet Bougainvillean aspirations for longer-term socio-economic recovery, including reintegration, rehabilitation and trauma counselling for ex-combatants and others affected by the conflict.

Through its different agencies, funds and programmes, and its established offices in the three regions of North, Central and South ARB, the UN is the only international organization that has maintained an uninterrupted presence in Bougainville. The UN flag and its personnel working in the ARB have been highly valued by successive Bougainvillean governments.

‘PEACE THROUGH INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE’

While adopting an overall ‘peace through inclusive governance’ approach - with an increasing emphasis on bottom-up governance structures linked to policy and strategy development at the regional level - the UN works in six linked areas:

- 1) Rule of law, community security and human rights
- 2) Inclusive socio-economic recovery
- 3) Transparent governance structures for effective delivery of social service
- 4) Inclusive participation and representation in decision making processes
- 5) Information management and communication for informed development planning and implementation
- 6) Health priority interventions

2013 was another year that saw substantial progress in these areas. The UN's technical assistance and close collaboration with the Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) led to the revision of the Peace and Security Framework and its implementation strategy, which now represents the umbrella institutional and technical strategic framework with priority actions for peace, security and human rights.

As such, it will be the guiding framework for priority peace and development activities identified under the Autonomous Arrangements Review jointly carried out by the national government and the ABG. This framework will also guide the 2012 UN-facilitated Weapons Assessment and the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), for which the national government and the ABG, with UN technical assistance, successfully submitted their eligibility request.

Formally endorsed by the Bougainville Cabinet in October 2013, the framework not only catalysed strengthened dialogue for sustainable peace but also made the dialogue process more inclusive, providing space for women, youth and former combatants – often excluded from public decision-making processes – to partake in peace-building and development discussions.

Other policies and strategic plans facilitated and technically guided by the UN include the Gender Policy, the Women Peace and Security (WPS) Action Plan, the Human Rights Strategic Plan, an information paper for a Human Rights Policy, and the preparation of a submission to parliament on the establishment of a Human Rights Commission. These all addressed gender and human rights issues across peace and development interventions.

Awareness raising and training of more than 200 representatives from the ABG and civil society organizations on gender and human rights proved an important tool. A concrete result was the initiation by women of the Bougainville Forum on Gender and Human Rights, with the aim of coordinating the implementation of the above plans and policies, including the alignment of development assistance in these areas.

Furthermore, in response to incidents of sorcery-related killings, domestic violence, and human rights issues, the UN assisted the ABG – including the justice sector, the police, the Human Rights Committees and Women Human Rights Defenders networks – to design an advocacy strategy for preventive measures and legislative instruments. This involved the improvement of detention cells in Buka and Arawa and the establishment of a juvenile detention and rehabilitation centre.

Together with DFAT, the UN supported a Bougainville delegation to present on the regional situation at the national consultation on violence and sorcery-related killings. The input from Bougainville will feed into the planned national policy and inform the implementation of the Bougainville Human Rights Strategy.

The UN also provided technical guidance to the ABG's Human Rights Desk to prepare a submission to the House of

Representatives on establishing a Human Rights Board. This board would aim to promote and protect human rights and to mainstream human rights into community peace-building, reconciliation and transitional justice initiatives.

PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

In the area of planning, budgeting and monitoring for development results, the UN, in collaboration with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), facilitated, coordinated and provided technical support to the ABG. This resulted in finalising the review of the ABG's Medium-Term Development Plan 2011-2016 to align with the national Mid Term Development Plan 2011-2015 and the targets for the MDGs.

In addition, the prioritisation process for District Services Improvement Programme (DSIP) funding was conducted in North, Central and South Bougainville through UN-supported consultation, co-funded by the Governance Implementation Fund (GIF) of Australia and New Zealand. Further consultation on local-level planning and budgeting, convened by the national Department of Rural Development and Implementation in partnership with ABG and development partners, resulted in a guidance document for districts to prioritise development needs through participatory and multi-stakeholder approaches.

The UN assisted District Administrators to implement this approach as a basis for strengthened accountability and service delivery. Both processes enhanced community participation and leadership accountability and will further strengthen district level peace and development planning.

In addition, the UN – in a joint effort with the DNPM – helped strengthen the capacity of 13 core ABG Divisions on results-based management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). As a result, the ABG initiated discussions on the formulation of a results-based M&E framework for ABG's Development Plan, as well as sectoral plans. The UN also assisted the ABG to produce the first Analysis of Delivery of ABG's PGK 100 million (USD \$50 million) grant from the national government.

This analysis further strengthened the commitment of both governments to ensure transparent and accountable management of financial resources. This contributed to the initiation of the Provincial Capacity Building Programme (PCaB) on Financial Management in Bougainville, an initiative UNDP already implements in nine other provinces across PNG in collaboration with the Department of Finance and DFAT.

This assistance by the UN in peace, development, gender and human rights also influenced processes and results in

the areas of peace and security at the district and local level. Through advocacy and technical guidance by the UN, the representation of women, youth and former combatants in district and local level peace and security, human rights and development coordination committees increased.

For example, the two Regional Human Rights Committees now comprise a total of 47 women, youth, opinion leaders, religious institutions and traditional authorities, and as such represent a good multi-stakeholder forum for collective dialogue about peace and development priorities. Similarly, with the UN's technical assistance, Human Rights Committees and District Peace and Security Committees increasingly combine their efforts, strengthening their local political leverage. The Southern Bougainville Women Human Rights Defenders network, for example, has been incorporated into the existing District Peace and Security committees.

“Through advocacy and technical guidance by the UN, the representation of women, youth and former combatants in district and local level peace and security, human rights and development coordination committees increased.”

INCLUSIVE ACTIVITIES

As part of the peace-building process, the UN convened, coordinated and facilitated the engagement of the national and autonomous governments, civil society, and bilateral and multilateral donors to guide a Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) and Priority Plan. This will form the basis for the implementation of peace-building activities in future. The PDA, carried out in 2013, was the first time a conflict analysis was undertaken across the region, and over 1,000 women, men, girls, boys and youth from all walks of life were consulted. In total, more than 30 focus group consultations to ensure specific needs and vulnerabilities were identified.

To further enhance the quality and effectiveness of local and district level peace and security dialogue, and other activities by the ABG and civil society, the UN strengthened the capacity

of the existing Peace and Security Committees (PSC) in Central and South Bougainville. As a result, the PSCs of Buin and Siwai held joint consultations on the implementation of the Konnou ceasefire agreement. In addition, the Siwai PSC engaged in discussions with stakeholders representing the Panguna Peace Building Strategy on outstanding reconciliations and the return of remains for proper burials – a key bottleneck for sustainable peace in Bougainville.

Using its area-based peace and development approach, the UN also provided technical assistance on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Given Bougainville's high level of exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards, and their links to sustainable peace, security and development, the UN assisted the ABG in piloting community hazard assessments in the Tinputz District, which will feed into the formulation and implementation of local risk reduction interventions in 2014. The UN also pre-positioned non-food items like 'School in a Tent', 'School in a Box' and emergency family kits for the education sector.

Furthermore, with UN support, the ABG Resettlement Office completed a survey and data analysis on the Carterets Islands. This report was disseminated to relevant stakeholders. Negotiations between landowning groups of Karoola, the settlers and ABG for resettlement of Carterets Islanders for a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) concluded, with the MoA presented for endorsement to the Bougainville Cabinet.

Lastly, the UN's support to the ABG in the area of health targets a sector that suffered as a result of the conflict, leading to inadequate service delivery in an environment marked by high maternal and prenatal death. Ensuring access to quality health services is a key component of post-conflict recovery and development. In 2013, the ABG strengthened the capacity of district health facilities. These facilities now use a micro plan for equitable access to Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), and maternal and child health, family planning, and limited curative care services.

The UN supported various initiatives to facilitate prevention, case management and control of non-communicable and communicable diseases. Activities included District Coordinators training, a regional review, the roll-out of new Rapid Diagnostic Tests and Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy drugs, and the procurement and distribution of laboratory equipment and supplies. At the policy level, UN advocacy on the prevention and reduction of disease, disability and premature death from chronic non-communicable diseases fed into the development of the Bougainville Plan for Health (2012-2030).

CASE STUDY: DEVELOPING FUTURE LEADERS

In March 2013, around 60 young people came together in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB) to take part in a three-day 'youth parliament' workshop. The event was organised by the UN, the Government of Papua New Guinea, the Autonomous Bougainville Government, and parliamentary representatives from the Bougainville House of Representatives.

The young people, both out-of-school youths and in-school youths from Grades 8 – 12, were selected for participation by the Autonomous Bougainville Government. Equal gender representation was ensured, with a 50 – 50 split between boys and girls.

Days one and two of the workshop, which was facilitated by the National Youth Commission, focused on teaching the students about important policies and laws, including those on health, human rights and education. On the

final day, the youths took part in a 'mock parliament', which replicated all of the procedures found in a real parliament. The group had to raise a 'mock draft bill' on education they had created during the course of the workshop, and participate in a question and answer session.

The feedback from the young people was that it was an eye-opening experience, helping them understand what happens in a real parliament.

They also commented that the exercise had given them a sense of how people can get involved in politics and advocate for their rights.

After this successful first workshop, in 2014 the partners aim to hold another mock parliament for young people in ABG, and roll-out the initiative to other parts of Papua New Guinea.

4 HUMAN RIGHTS

Contributing Agencies: OHCHR, UNHabitat, UNAIDS, UNWomen, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, IOM

Inter-Agency Outcome:	By 2015, PNG Government takes action to respect, protect and fulfil human rights for all people in accordance with its obligations.
------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In 2013 the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) took some positive steps to increase respect for human rights in Papua New Guinea (PNG), paying particular attention to gender-based violence, and to improving the rights of persons with disabilities.

The UN continued to support the government to respect, protect and fulfil its international human rights obligations, including through integrating human rights into law enforcement and the judiciary. The UN also supported the participation of civil society in the protection of human rights. In addition, the UN continued to play a coordinating role by co-chairing the Human Rights Forum with the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Justice. The Human Rights Forum reviewed and monitored progress made by the government to implement PNG's international human rights obligations.

In September 2013, Parliament unanimously passed the Family Protection Bill, which criminalizes domestic violence, in a response to reports of rampant rates of such violence. On July 19th, Parliament passed the People Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons Bill, drafted by the UN and government stakeholders. The UN provided the Secretariat of the National Human Trafficking Committee, a coordination committee comprising key stakeholders in policy, law enforcement, and protection of human trafficking victims. Both Bills are awaiting gazettal and are yet to be in force.

Several high profile cases of violence against and killing of persons accused of practicing sorcery - predominantly women - were reported during 2013. The UN advocated for the government to address this violence, and issued two joint statements to the press and the Office of the Prime Minister. In May 2013, the Government repealed the Sorcery

Act 1971. The repeal of the Act, which allowed suspicions of sorcery as a mitigating factor in murder cases, was a positive step. In December 2013, the government organized a major conference to develop a national response to violence related to accusations of sorcery and witch-craft.

In 2013, the government increased the number of crimes carrying a possible death sentence. The government made several public statements expressing an intention to implement the death penalty as a measure to curb violent crime. In response, the UN released a press statement expressing concern about the possible resumption of the death penalty in PNG, which has had a de facto moratorium since Independence. According to the media, 13 people are currently on death row.

There were a number of reports that members of the security forces were involved in excessive use of force, in some cases allegedly leading to death. High level police officials publicly condemned acts of police brutality and in some cases reportedly initiated internal or external processes against police officers. The government invited the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to conduct an official mission to PNG in early 2014.

To strengthen labour rights and processes, the Department of Labour & Industrial Relations reviewed the Industrial Relations Bill and the Employment Bill, with the support of the UN. The Bills will be presented to parliament in 2014. The UN also provided technical assistance to the government to take steps towards ratification of ILO conventions C81, C129 and C144.

GIVING A VOICE TO MARGINALISED GROUPS

The UN's national report on the post-2015 agenda, produced in collaboration with the government and the Institute of National Affairs, prioritised marginalised groups. The UN supported this process by facilitating focus group discussions with women, children, urban and rural poor, persons with disabilities, and youth. The final report was presented to the UN General Assembly as PNG's priorities for development following the Millennium Development Goals.

The government ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in September 2013 and made public commitments to remove PNG's reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention. The UN provided technical assistance to the preparation of the government's Commission on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) report, which will be submitted in 2014.

In Bougainville, the first Gender Policy and Bougainville Action Plan on Women Peace and Security was approved by the Bougainville Executive Council. The action plan will

guide inclusion of gender issues and women's participation in forums on peace-building and in the future referendum.

The UN continued to support the role of civil society actors in the protection and promotion of human rights. The advocacy network for men who have sex with men and transgender persons to have access to HIV and health services (Kapul Champions) secured seed funding from the National AIDS Council Secretariat (NACS) to undertake initial advocacy following capacity building provided by NACS, with the support of the UN.

However, interventions through the parliamentary committee on HIV were postponed due to delays in the appointment of the committee. NACS and the UN facilitated discussions with stakeholders including police in 2013. Among the recommendations was a review of the HIV and AIDS Act 2003.

The UN also supported civil society's interaction with international mechanisms. In 2013, the Simbu Human Rights Defenders Network made a submission on the government's failure to address sorcery-related violence to the Commission on the Status of Women.

In addition, the UN continued to advocate for the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission. However, progress was limited and enabling legislation had not been presented to parliament by the end of 2013.

STRENGTHENING LAW, ORDER AND SECURITY

To increase protection provided to children forced into labour, the UN supported child labour road-shows in six provinces in the Highlands, Momase Region, and the Niugini Islands, and established three provincial child labour committees in Western Highlands Province, Eastern Highlands Province and Morobe Province. A Child Labour Unit was also established within the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations. The UN also supported the establishment of a forum to advocate for and discuss housing rights issues, comprising of committees from informal settlements in the National Capital District.

The UN provided training on a range of issues to increase the human rights compliance of law enforcement officers. This included training on trafficking in persons and people smuggling, the Juvenile Justice Act, ethics, roles and responsibilities, and code of conduct. A total of 73 law enforcement officers in the Eastern Highlands, Morobe and Madang participated in the training.

The UN also supported the development and pre-testing of a Training Manual and User's Guide for pre- and in-service police training on the Juvenile Justice Police Protocol.

Furthermore, the UN supported the establishment of a family sexual violence referral system, targeting markets in the National Capital District, and allocated a police liaison officer to Gerehu Market to address crimes and family sexual violence claims within the market. The UN also supported the establishment of a police unit in Gordons market, and the development of a security plan to address the crimes committed within the market.

The UN operated a hotline on human trafficking which provided information at no cost to callers. In December 2013, the UN conducted a community awareness campaign in eight districts of the Eastern Highlands Province. In addition, the Department of Justice and Attorney General, in collaboration

with the UN, provided training on the protection of trafficking victims to more than 100 government officials and civil society actors, in three provinces.

More than 1,000 people participated in panel discussions and film screenings during the fourth annual Papua New Guinea Human Rights Film Festival (PNGHRFF) which was held in Port Moresby, Goroka and five villages in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. Topics covered included asylum seekers, gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS and sexual orientation discrimination, housing rights, sorcery-related violence and the death penalty. Civil society actors, development partners and the UN collaborated to organize these events.

CASE STUDY: FILMS & PANELS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Every year since 2010, the Papua New Guinea Human Rights Film Festival (PNGHRFF) has used feature-length and short films to raise awareness and advance dialogue about key human rights issues affecting the country. The 2013 festival, which opened in Port Moresby in October, focused on six themes: 'asylum seekers'; 'gender and identity'; 'health, HIV and LGBT discrimination'; 'housing rights and forced evictions'; 'sorcery-related violence'; and 'the death penalty'.

During the four day event, 25 international and local films were shown and, following screenings, panel discussions were held to tackle the issues raised by the films. These discussions were led by experts in the different themes, and led to lively and thought-provoking debates. A panel was led by filmmaker, Heather Kirkpatrick, whose film, 'Mary meets Mohammad', was featured on opening night. Another panel, led by the president of the Surfing Association PNG, Andrew Abel, followed the first public screening in PNG of the film 'Splinters'.

Each year, the PNGHRFF aims to increase its public reach and in 2013 pre-screenings of selected films were held at Jack Pidik Park in the 5-mile area of Port Moresby, sponsored by the National Capital District Commission (NCDC). The NCDC also sponsored free bus shuttles to take viewers to and from the festival, which was based at the Moresby Arts Theatre.

After the launch in Port Moresby, the event travelled to the University of Goroka and then to five locations across the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. Overall, the film festival attracted over 1,000 participants.

The organizing committee of the Human Rights Film Festival is led by the UN and comprises members and sponsors from the Government of Papua New Guinea, several UN agencies, development partners, NGOs, and the private sector. With 2014 bringing the 5th anniversary of the Human Rights Festival, this year's event aims to reach even more people, facilitating discussion and education about key human rights topics across PNG.



Audience members at the Human Rights Film Festival, Port Moresby

5 GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Contributing Agencies: UNWomen, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, OHCHR, IOM, ILO, UNESCO

Inter-Agency Outcome:	By 2015, 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.
------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Empowering women and girls and addressing gender inequalities are central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Hence the UN focuses on increasing women's representation in leadership and decision-making roles, the prevention of gender-based violence, and the creation and management of safer public spaces for all. Increasing the ability of women and girls to engage in safe and successful economic activities is also a priority.

The UN recognizes the importance of building the capacity of women leaders at all levels to promote their increased representation in decision-making processes. In 2013, the UN supported the Department for Community Development and Religion (DfCDR), the Office for the Development of Women (ODW), Transparency International, the National Council of Women and other stakeholders to organize a national media campaign to support women candidates in the June 2013 Local-level Government Elections (LLGE).

“Empowering women and girls and addressing gender inequalities are central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.”

In addition, through a joint partnership with the Centre for Democratic Institutions, the UN supported the development of a women's campaign handbook to assist women candidates to develop campaign strategies and conduct them effectively. Online and telephone support was also given to selected women candidates to further support them with their campaigns. At the elections, 45 women were elected as councillors and presidents in LLGs, the highest number on record for Papua New Guinea (PNG).

The UN provided technical support for the development of the first National Action Plan to support and build the capacity of women leaders in elected and public office. This Action Plan aims to develop the capacity of women leaders to ensure the

interests of men and women are heard, deliberated upon and legislated for. The Action Plan also provides a comprehensive program to support women candidates in the lead-up to the 2017 general elections. Other capacity development to support women's leadership was conducted throughout the year.

In 2013, the long-awaited revised Bill to restructure the National Council of Women was passed by parliament. This legislation provided for the revitalisation of the Council's mandate and structure, thus instituting changes in the organization's scope of operations throughout PNG.

Related work on supporting women's leadership took place through governance frameworks such as the parliament. The UN initiated discussions with the Minister for Community Development and Religion to establish a Women's Parliamentary Caucus at the national and provincial levels. In addition, the UN provided technical support to establish a Parliamentary Committee on Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Gender-based Violence. This entity will provide Parliament with pertinent issues on gender for debate, and will advocate for resource allocation to priority areas to advance women's social and economic opportunities.

GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES

Supporting access to justice through gender-responsive laws and policies is an important component of the UN's efforts to promote human rights. In 2013, significant progress was made in terms of addressing gender-based violence through law reform. The 2012 visit by UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women contributed to advocacy for the enactment of the first Family Protection Act 2013. This law makes domestic violence a criminal offence for the first time in the history of PNG, and also puts in place a regime for family protection orders.

The UN participated in an advisory committee established by the Constitutional and Law Reform Committee (CLRC) which undertook oversight of legislative reform to address discriminatory laws in the PNG legislation using the standards set out under the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

In 2010, the UN also supported a nationwide consultation which, in 2013, contributed to the repeal of the Sorcery Act

1971. The repeal of the 1971 legislation will address the issue of extra judicial hearings, judgments and violence arising from accusations of sorcery and witchcraft. The UN supported the Australian government-sponsored national conference on sorcery, which aimed to address sorcery-related violence through a comprehensive approach, encouraging partners to coordinate their efforts and resources. Recommendations from the conference will be submitted to the GoPNG. In 2013, the UN made several public statements voicing its concerns to the government on the issue of the death penalty.

In terms of programming on gender-based violence prevention, the UN worked across the country to address issues of violence against women and girls. Notably, the UN increased its focus on working with men and boys as agents for change, and achieved positive and encouraging results.

The UN's Pacific Regional Fund to Ending Violence against Women supported outstanding organisations in PNG working in innovative ways to address gender-based violence. One grantee based in Lae, Seeds Theatre Group, advocates for the rights of women and girls living with disabilities and HIV, used theatre performances to raise awareness on the rights of marginalised groups and the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. Another grantee, the Eastern Highlands Family Voice, a local non-government organization, disseminated information across the province on family planning, sexual and reproductive health, HIV and AIDS, and how to access services and treatment.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT

Empowering women economically contributes to sustainable development. This is an important aspect of the UN's work in PNG. In 2013, the UN contributed to various initiatives including discussions with DFAT to support the implementation of a provincial framework to support women's economic participation. The concept has been developed and shared with government departments. DfCDR will be taking the lead to integrate this initiative into the Small and Medium Enterprises Framework being developed by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The UN provided technical assistance to support the National Capital District Commission (NCDC) to undertake a major organisational restructure, including the creation of a Gender Desk to facilitate the improvement of infrastructure in selected urban markets. This initiative made markets safer and more user-friendly and thereby increased economic activities in 2013, particularly for women. Furthermore, NCDC has increased its revenue collection by over 80 percent, since the initiative also focuses on the transparent collection of vendor fees, with the collected revenue then used for upgrading the markets.

In addition, the UN, NCDC and Nationwide Microbank trialled a new bill pay system aimed to lower the security risk to market vendors by enabling them to make payments through their mobile phones, allowing them to carry as little cash as possible while at the same time encouraging a savings culture for economic empowerment. The success of the Safe City Programme was highlighted by the visit of Australia's then Prime Minister, Ms. Julia Gillard, to Gerehu market on May 10, 2013.

“Empowering women economically contributes to sustainable development. This is an important aspect of the UN's work in PNG.”

Market vendors' associations have also been established to address social issues such as violence around the selected NCD markets. The associations will help improve the care and maintenance of recently-developed market infrastructure to encourage economic activities. In addition, a market vendors' master register has been established at Gerehu market to give vendors access to the newly established bill pay system. The same initiative is being rolled out at Gordons market in 2014.

A Steering Committee made up of market stakeholders was set up to encourage them to take ownership and responsibility for the NCD main urban markets. Comprehensive capacity building was conducted for senior provincial managers in Enga Province on a rights-based approach to planning, gender budgeting and legislative reform to promote women's rights in markets.

ASSISTING VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

In 2013, the UN supported the development and establishment of hospital-based Family Support Centres (FSCs) to assist victims of violence with a 'one-stop shop' for coordinated medical, paralegal, psychosocial and referral services, and case management support. There are currently eleven Family Support Centres in PNG. The UN also provides capacity building for staff at the centres. In Bougainville, women and children can now access protection services following the opening of two FSCs, together with the training of nurses and hospital administrators.

The UN is supporting the Western and Eastern Highlands provinces to establish provincial FSCs. At present, 14 of

CASE STUDY: 'SAFE FOR WOMEN, SAFE FOR ALL'

The Port Moresby Safe City Programme is part of the UN's 'Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls Global Programme' which was formally launched in Papua New Guinea (PNG) in January 2011. Port Moresby was selected as one of five cities for the global pilot initiatives, alongside Quito in Ecuador, Kigali in Rwanda, Cairo in Egypt and New Delhi in India.

In a country where 85 percent of employment is subsistence agriculture, the fresh produce markets of PNG provide a vital opportunity for women to enter the informal economy by selling excess fruits and vegetables for a small income. However, the opportunities for women offered by the markets in Port Moresby are severely hampered by the violence that occurs within them.

The goal of the Safe City Programme is to prevent and reduce the sexual harassment and violence that prohibits women and girls from moving freely and safely, and to increase their rights to utilize and enjoy public urban spaces. As a result, the programme empowers women, strengthens their economic security and rights, and increases active citizenship and leadership.

Since it began, the programme, in partnership with the National Capital District Commission, has made conspicuous impacts in Gerehu market in Port Moresby.



Gordons Market Police Unit Officer in Charge, Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary Commissioner, and NCDC Market Management Division – Supervisor for Planning and Safe City Programme team member, Port Moresby

Groups of men no longer drink alcohol or smoke marijuana in the market, or loiter around the market's toilets which contributed to constant intimidation, harassment and unwanted touching of women and girls, as well as transactional sex and sexual exploitation.

Removing the constant threat of violence, vendors (80 percent of whom are women) can now stay safely at the market for the whole working day, and growing numbers of customers are encouraged to shop there.

Having sold vegetables at Gerehu market for over 15 years, Brian and Rebecca Matio have seen a noticeable change since the initiative began. "As market vendors, we can make more money with the Safe Cities Programme," says Brian. "The market is clean, it is safe, and more customers are coming."

In 2013 the scheme, in partnership with Nationwide Microbank, introduced mobile banking and financial literacy training for vendors at Gerehu market. Financial literacy training has enabled and encouraged vendors to begin banking and saving their earnings via mobile telephone (with a banking agent), which in turn has reduced the risk of robbery.

At Gordons market in Port Moresby, in September 2013 the programme, in partnership with the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC), opened a police unit within the market. The police unit provides foot patrols, a permanent police presence to deter crime and violence, and immediate support to victims.

In 2013 the partnership with the RPNGC also provided gender sensitisation training for Gordons market police officers, as well as the design and implementation of a referral system for victims of violence to access psychosocial, medical and legal services.

There have been many different Safe Cities Programmes piloted around the world and experiences attest that 'when cities are safe for women, they are safe for all'. These initiatives also show that investments in gender equality and women's empowerment have spill-over effects for families, communities and countries at large.

In PNG, the Safe Cities Programme works with government, local organizations, communities, women and men to reduce, prevent and ultimately eliminate all forms of violence against women, girls and all children.

the 32 hospitals nationwide have the capacity to provide comprehensive medical, legal and psychosocial support services, while 23 hospitals have the capacity to provide clinical care.

Community leaders, faith-based organizations (FBOs) and youth groups in 18 districts throughout the country were trained in special skills including psychosocial counselling, paralegal services and other cross-cutting issues covering GBV and child protection, to strengthen access to services.

The UN launched a GBV and HIV Institutional Readiness Assessment on March 8th, 2013 - International Women's Day. This was aimed at identifying institutional gaps in delivering HIV and GBV services to survivors of violence and HIV positive women and girls. The assessment highlights a number of recommendations for scaling up these services in the health, justice and social sectors.

As part of its support to the PNG Royal Constabulary (RPNGC), the UN Safe City Programme worked with the National Capital District Commission (NCDC) and the RPNGC to build the capacity of recruited City Rangers and police to maintain law and order in public spaces, particularly markets. With the full support of the RPNGC, a training programme was developed and implemented for the police patrols responsible for the markets of NCD. This programme covers monitoring,

prosecuting, and providing adequate referrals for GBV cases at the markets.

In 2013, the Gordons market Police Unit was launched with the Police Commissioner pledging 20 new recruits to be deployed to Gordons market to provide security and police visibility. NCDC police reservists were also trained to patrol the markets each day to maintain law and order. As a result, levels of lawlessness have dropped in the market.

Through its ongoing work, the UN identified gender-based violence as a missing component in the training curriculum for the RPNGC and worked to include this component in the curriculum. Over 100 police officers throughout the NCD, Central and Enga provinces were trained, sensitizing them to gender and human rights issues for dealing with cases of GBV.

Work also progressed to establish a database and information system within the NCD Family and Sexual Violence Unit (FSVU) that will be launched in 2014. This will provide basic data on FSV cases to enable better planning and budgeting. This system will also link the database from the FSVU to the RPNGC's main IT database which will then be linked to the Health Department. Increased coordination on all gender-related UN programmes has been a feature of the work accomplished in 2013. This will be accelerated in 2014 in the spirit of the UN 'Delivering as One'.

CASE STUDY: ADVOCATING FOR CHANGE

As part of its work advocating for gender equality and women's empowerment, the UN has for many years worked to increase Papua New Guinean women's democratic participation. This involves advocating for the election of women into parliament and other leadership roles, to ensure women's interests are represented in policies and laws. In doing so, cultural and societal biases that embrace gender discrimination are confronted and challenged, including the tradition and culture of men as the only leaders and decision-makers.

A UN and National Council of Women (NCW) media campaign launched in 2012 aimed to increase democratic participation among women voters and encouraged women to contest the elections. More women than ever before – 135 in total – contested the 2012 elections, with three elected to the National Parliament and many women candidates voted into the top ten in their respective electorates. These results demonstrated a significant

shift in the political landscape: since Independence in 1975, there had been only seven women elected into Papua New Guinea's parliament. The 2013 local level government elections maintained this trend, with 45 women elected as both councilors and leaders.

Following this, in 2013 the NCW and the UN developed the 'National Action Plan to Support Women in Elected and Public Offices', which aims to empower women and to advocate for women's democratic representation. The National Action Plan includes steps to develop capacity for elected women leaders to deliver on their functions and responsibilities within parliament, ensuring the interests of men and women alike are heard, deliberated upon and legislated for. In addition, the plan will provide a comprehensive approach to supporting women in the lead-up to the 2017 general elections, through advocacy, partnership and raising awareness of citizens' rights.

6 CHILD PROTECTION

Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, ILO, UNWomen

Inter-Agency Outcome:	By 2015, children at risk of violence, exploitation and abuse will have increased access to prevention and intervention services for protection and justice to allow them to access their rights and to be supported by protective legislation and policy frameworks.
------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

UN support has been critical for strengthening local capacity to protect women and children in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Efforts in 2013 focused on strengthening the capacity of provincial Community Development Offices, faith based organizations and village courts to implement the Child Protection Act (2009), with training provided to focal points in 16 out of 22 provinces. Focal points received Certified Competency Based Training as facilitators, to equip them with the skills necessary for rolling out trainings in their respective provinces.

A total of 157 community advocates and 346 volunteers were trained. Community advocates are playing a critical role in community outreach, awareness raising and identification, and the referral of women and children victims of violence to Family Support Centres (FSCs).

Since 2012, internal disputes in the Department of Community Development (DfCD) continue to have negative impact on programme implementation. This has delayed the review of the Child Protection Act, and the development of implementation regulations to address gaps identified in a 2012 assessment of the act. The GoPNG is in the process of developing a social cash transfer program. In addition, the UN is advocating for the development of a broader child sensitive social protection policy and strategy.

“Community advocates are playing a critical role in community outreach, awareness raising and identification, and the referral of women and children victims of violence to Family Support Centres (FSCs).”

In 2013, the UN advocated for strengthening the birth registration system as an integral part of the National Electronic Identification Card System. UN advocacy also contributed to the government's commitment to implement a decentralized birth registration system, and the piloting of

health facility-based birth registration.

In 2014, the UN will support efforts to establish a National Child Protection Council, as stipulated in the Child Protection Act. The UN will also advocate with the national and provincial governments to increase the child protection budget and to establish child protection officer positions at the provincial and district level.

CREATING AND STRENGTHENING SERVICES

In 2013, the UN continued to support the government and other stakeholders, including the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC) and the Salvation Army, to address violence against women and children.

“In 2013, messages for public education were developed to target social and cultural norms that perpetuate violence against children.”

The UN supported the development of hospital-based Family Support Centres (FSCs) to offer victims of violence a 'one-stop shop' where they can access coordinated medical, paralegal, psychosocial and referral services, and case management support.

Access to protection services increased in 2013 following the inauguration of the Buka FSC in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, and the training of nurses and hospital administrators. Currently, 14 out of the 32 hospitals in PNG have the capacity to provide comprehensive medical, legal and psychosocial support services, while 23 hospitals have the capacity to provide clinical care. To further strengthen access to services, community leaders, FBOs and youth groups in 18 districts were trained in child protection and psychosocial counselling.

The number of children and women accessing available protection services through FSCs increased by 13 percent in 2012 compared to 2011 figures (data for 2013 is yet to be collected). However, the number accessing the services is still only a tiny proportion of potential survivors. There is a need for exploring alternative, cost-effective models for improving access at all levels of health services delivery systems.

The lack of capacity in child protection remains a critical barrier. The UN will continue to support alternative and cost effective models of FSCs for strengthening capacity and scaling up the delivery of comprehensive services for victims of violence at the health facility level. The UN will also support the reporting of incidences of family violence and the establishment of database to strengthen information management.

In 2013, the UN facilitated the revitalisation of the Coalition on Children's Rights, led by the FSVAC, to galvanize national action to protect children. The coalition organized an international children's day event under the theme, 'Violence against children can never be justified: not by culture, tradition or religion'. In 2014, the coalition will also undertake a year-long, '#End violence against children' campaign with the same theme.

In 2013, messages for public education were developed to target social and cultural norms that perpetuate violence against children. These include stigma and discrimination that put children at a greater risk of violence and abuse, and prevent them from accessing critical life-saving services and care.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Significant efforts have been taken to improve coordination across law and justice agencies, advance access to legal remedies for violent crimes, strengthen the prosecution of family and sexual violence, and strengthen diversion options for young offenders.

"The UN supported the government to strengthen the capacity of the law and justice sector to provide services to victims of violence and strengthen juvenile justice."

Yet, challenges remain. Traditional systems of compensation continue to be used as a form of conflict resolution. Social and cultural norms contribute to a belief that children who come in contact with the law must be treated as adults. Diversion options are considered too soft to rehabilitate juvenile offenders.

To address these barriers, the UN supported the government to strengthen the capacity of the law and justice sector to provide services to victims of violence and strengthen juvenile justice.

UN advocacy and capacity support through the National Juvenile Justice Committee resulted in the government gazetting juvenile courts in all district courts, and recruiting 20 Juvenile Court Officers covering 20 out of 22 provinces. Fourteen Provincial Juvenile Justice Committees were established to strengthen coordination of provincial-level juvenile justice programmes.

In 2013, the UN supported the police and magisterial services to develop a juvenile justice training module for mainstreaming in pre-service and in-service training. The UN also supported the Magisterial Service to develop and pre-test training manuals for Juvenile Court Magistrates. These efforts will help ensure the law and justice sector implements appropriate protocols for young offenders.

The number of courts providing diversion services for children who come in conflict with the law has increased from nine to 14 with the training and capacity building of five courts. The UN has supported the Department of Justice and Attorney General to collect evidence on the rate and effectiveness of diversion programmes.

In addition, the UN supported the police sector to develop and implement curricula for pre-service and in-service training on police protocols for child suspects, as well as police protocols and training manuals to support child victims and witnesses of crime. The UN worked with the Australian government to integrate child rights and protection into their training support to the law and justice sector.

With support from the UN, the Salvation Army, a faith-based organization working with police and courts, continued to provide social support services to child victims and witnesses before, during and after trial in the National Capital District, Lae and Goroka. Through these programs, between seven to eight child victims of violence are supported on daily basis in the three areas.

Strengthening the evidence base on child protection remains a challenge. Following UN advocacy, the Department of National Planning and Monitoring is leading multi-sectoral efforts to undertake a national survey of violence against children. The results will provide evidence for developing policies to address critical child protection issues. In 2014, the UN will support the development of an integrated information system on core child protection services.

CASE STUDY: OFFERING SUPPORT AND EMPOWERMENT

Papua New Guinea has one of the highest rates of violence against children and women in the Asia Pacific region. Disturbing evidence shows that half of all reported victims of sexual violence are under 15 years of age. This has devastating effects on women, children, families and communities.

UNICEF, working in collaboration with the National Department of Health and the national Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC), is addressing the issue of violence against youth through the establishment of Family Support Centers (FSC). These 'one-stop shops' enable women and children to receive coordinated

medical, psychosocial and legal support services.

In December 2013, UNICEF, the FSVAC and Buka General Hospital opened a Family Support Centre in Buka, Bougainville - the first of two FSCs to be launched in the autonomous region. At the FSC, children and women can access a range of services that will help them recover from the impact of violence and empower them to live positive lives.

In 2014 the UN will continue to support national efforts to improve children and women's access to comprehensive services for survivors of violence.



Celebration to launch the Family Support Centre in Buka, Autonomous Region of Bougainville

Inter-Agency Outcome:	By 2015, the GoPNG and its partners have strengthened capacity in delivering on the goals and strategic priorities of the National HIV and AIDS Strategy.
------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In 2013, the UN supported the National Aids Council Secretariat (NACS) to provide a comprehensive briefing to the Special Parliamentary Committee on HIV and AIDS. This briefing focused on the key policy and legal issues that need be addressed in order to achieve the goals of Universal Access that Government agreed to at the 2011 High Level Meeting on HIV at the UN General Assembly.

The UN also provided support to NACS to conduct an Institutional Readiness Assessment to deliver gender-based violence (GBV) and HIV services in Papua New Guinea. This assessment provides evidence of the benefits of scaling-up service delivery affected populations (KAPs) including men who have sex with men (MSM), sex workers (SWs), and people living with HIV (PLHIV).

The National AIDS Council Secretariat with support from a range of stakeholders, including the UN, has established a Technical Working Group on Key Affected Populations and Individuals.

As part of the working group's activities, a KAPs communication strategy for Transgendered Individuals (TGs), PLHIV, people who sell or exchange sex, and MSM is currently being drafted. It prioritizes the key areas for communication with KAPs groups throughout the country, which will be incorporated into a peer education curriculum.

The methodology and study protocols to conduct PNG's first size estimation of women who sell and / or exchange sex (female sex workers (FSW)) and MSM is in progress. This study will collect representative bio-behavioural data about these key populations in order to better inform HIV/STI prevention programming and policy development.

In 2013, the first report on HIV-related stigma, discrimination and human rights in Western Highlands and Chimbu provinces was completed. The study, supported by the UN and undertaken by Igat Hope (the national PLHIV umbrella organisation) and Australia's University of New South Wales (UNSW), found:

- 41 percent of PLHIV respondents were denied health services because of HIV status in the past 12 months;
- 83 percent of PLHIV respondents felt ashamed because

of their HIV status in the last 12 months;

- 10 percent of PLHIV respondents avoided going to a local clinic when needed in the last 12 months because of their HIV status;
- 33 percent of PLHIV respondents were denied sexual and reproductive health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months.

PNG is in the process of developing a social protection policy and national social transfer (cash transfer) program targeting the elderly and disabled. The UN is advocating for the inclusion of a social transfer program for children that will include HIV impacted children.

The National Youth Council has been assisted by the UN to create a pool of youth workers able to work with young PLHIV, their friends, and families. This council has also strengthened the youth workers' capacity as advocates for the prevention of HIV and AIDS among young people in the communities in which they live.

Kapul Champions, in collaboration with the Australian Federation of AIDS Service Organisations (AFAO) and supported by the UN, has developed and submitted a funding proposal to the Global Equity Fund for a two-year project which aims to:

- 1) Improve legal literacy amongst LGBT communities in PNG;
- 2) Identify and sensitize key allies for law reform;
- 3) Engage and build partnerships with faith-based organizations;
- 4) Sensitize the PNG media.

The PNG Institute of Medical Research, the University of New South Wales, and the UN have developed and submitted a research proposal to the Global Equity Fund to measure the impact of several issues on access and uptake of HIV and STI testing, prevention, treatment and care. Issues covered include the criminalization of sex work, male-to-male sex, and wilful and / or negligent transmission of HIV.

MAINSTREAMING HIV SERVICES

Adult HIV incidence declined by more than 50 percent in PNG between 2001 and 2012. It has been estimated that fewer

than 1,000 people in PNG were newly infected with HIV in 2012. The number of children newly infected with HIV each year is declining and this trend is projected to continue.

PNG has made progress toward the integration of HIV related interventions into mainstream health services including maternal and child health services. Prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV (PPTCT), which was lagging behind all other clinical HIV and AIDS interventions, was strengthened in 2013, with increased funding available from the UN, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), and the Australian government.

Overall, access to HIV prevention and treatment services has improved, although inequalities remain. Women and children benefit the least and urban areas enjoy better access to services than rural areas, even among high prevalence provinces.

Statistics for 2013 show the following:

- 38 percent of antenatal clinics (281 out of 741) provide HIV testing, compared to 5 percent in 2009;
- 74 percent of eligible adults and children combined receive antiretroviral treatment;
- 40 percent of HIV infected pregnant women receive antiretroviral drugs for PPTCT compared to 12 percent in 2011;
- There is a high unmet need for antiretroviral therapy among children, of which only 38.7 percent of those eligible receive treatment, compared to 78 percent of adults.

“PNG has made progress toward the integration of HIV related interventions into mainstream health services including maternal and child health services.”

2013 marked the first year of implementation of the new national HIV care and treatment guidelines. Actions focused on capacity building of provinces to improve access to PPTCT and paediatric HIV care by integrating these interventions in maternal, newborn and child health programmes, rolling out use of lifelong antiretroviral treatment for pregnant and breastfeeding women (Option B+) - which is the WHO

recommended model of care - and developing a robust monitoring and evaluation system.

With support from the UN, 112 health workers were trained in PPTCT to roll out Option B+. In addition, on-the-job mentoring and support supervision was conducted, contributing to increased access to PPTCT services. By December 2013, 60 health facilities had integrated PPTCT into maternal and child health services, compared with 32 in 2012.

The National Department of Health has incorporated the post of the PPTCT coordinator in the organogram. In addition, training was conducted for the national PPTCT coordination team that was established in 2012.

Through this support, government ownership and coordination of the programme has improved, and provinces have benefited from technical support and supervision to strengthen subnational planning, implementation and monitoring. Training manuals and Standard Operating Procedures were printed. Other stakeholders will also benefit from this catalytic support to roll out PPTCT and paediatric HIV care services.

“The government has improved its capability to collect, manage and report quality data to monitor the health sector response to HIV.”

Although specific information about the percentage of pregnant women attending Ante-Natal Care (ANC) services testing for syphilis is unavailable, service delivery improved in 2013. The UN has supported the National Department of Health (NDoH) to procure rapid syphilis test kits, making it possible for the majority of health facilities to conduct syphilis testing for pregnant women and provide same day results.

The government has improved its capacity to collect, manage and report quality data to monitor the health sector response to HIV. With the revised monitoring framework and tools that will be rolled out to all health facilities in 2014, the country will report on a majority of the indicators for monitoring the global commitment to Universal Access to HIV prevention, care and treatment.

By the end of December 2013, 22 trainers and provincial monitoring and evaluation officers in the Highlands Region

had been trained to support the rollout of the new monitoring tools. In addition, consensus has been built on the major actions for roll-out of the new national HIV guidelines.

Research, supported by the UN, on male involvement in antenatal care and PPTCT initiatives has increased awareness on gender inequalities affecting access to HIV care services and the prioritization of 'couple HIV counselling and testing'.

The mother mentor programme and Men Taking Action project, supported by the UN, the Australian government and Catholic HIV and AIDS Services, has helped to improve utilization of PPTCT services and retention of mothers in HIV care in four provinces. Experiences and lessons learnt from this innovative approach will be rolled out to other provinces in 2014 and beyond.

The National PPTCT and Paediatric HIV Care Operational Plan 2011-2015 outlines the strategy, key actions, indicators, baselines and targets for achieving universal access to PPTCT and paediatric HIV care services and the elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCT). In 2012 and 2013, NDoH, in collaboration with stakeholders and with technical support from the UN, revised the monitoring and evaluation framework and developed data collection and reporting tools.

Mechanisms are in place for data utilisation at source of generation at provincial and national level. A training manual was developed and a core team of national and provincial resource people trained to support the roll-out of the new tools in 2014 and beyond. Following UN-supported training conducted in 2013 on analysis of barriers and bottlenecks affecting PPTCT scale up for regional and national coordinators, the team will integrate this approach to evaluate programme achievements and plan implementation.

In 2010, the NDoH, with support from partners including the UN, introduced the two-test algorithm HIV testing strategy using rapid test kits. At the end of 2012, 12.3 percent (144 out of 1,171) HIV counselling & testing sites (HCT) reported using the rapid tests, compared to 11.6 percent of HCT sites (136 out of 1,171) in 2011.

Early infant diagnosis of HIV technologies are available in two regional hospitals. These services enable the identification of infants who are HIV-exposed but uninfected, facilitating follow-up care and prevention measures to help ensure they remain uninfected.

The UN continues to support NDoH to implement the Papua New Guinea National TB / HIV Collaborative Activities

Guidelines. The guidelines incorporate the strategies of intensified TB screening & case finding, treatment and infection control. In addition, training in HIV/TB Provider Initiated Counselling & Testing (PICT) and Integrated Management of Adolescent and Adult Illness (IMAI) ART training targeting

health care workers in TB programs was rolled-out in 2013 in seven high burden provinces.

USING STRATEGIC INFORMATION

2013 saw the completion of the methodology and study protocols to conduct PNG's first size estimation of women who sell and / or exchange sex (FSW) and men who have sex with men (MSM), and to collect representative bio-behavioural data about these key populations in order to inform HIV/STI prevention programming and policy development.

The National AIDs Spending Assessments (NASA) for 2011 and 2012 were completed in October 2013. Key findings included:

- A total of PGK 97 million was spent on HIV in 2012 compared to PGK 96 million in 2011 and PGK 135 million in 2010.
- The bulk of HIV expenditure from 2009-2012 was spent on supporting the response architecture rather than the actual HIV response.
- Expenditure targeting PLHIV increased in both absolute terms and as a proportion of total expenditure. In 2009/2010, PGK 21,323,000 (9 percent of total HIV expenditure) was targeted to PLHIV. In 2011/2012 this increased to PGK 32,350,675 (15 percent of total expenditure).
- Expenditure targeting most at risk population groups (MARPs) in 2009/2010 was PGK 3,732,400 (1.4 percent of total HIV expenditure). In 2011/2012 this increased fivefold to PGK 18,480,388 (9 percent of total expenditure).

The World Bank has provided a USD \$2.3million grant to PNG to conduct an Integrated HIV and AIDS Bio-Behavioural Study, which aims to increase the understanding of HIV transmission patterns, create more accurate HIV prevalence estimates, and inform on demographics and behaviours (risk factors) associated with HIV. Discussions on the methodology and target populations are currently being undertaken.

In addition, the Department of Education was supported by UNESCO to develop an HIV and AIDS monitoring and evaluation framework for the education sector in 2013.

Inter-Agency Outcome:	Support given to GoPNG and NGOs to strengthen Primary Health Care for All and Improved Service Delivery for the rural Majority and Urban Disadvantaged.
------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

In 2013, the UN supported the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) to develop a number of policies to strengthen its commitment to universal health coverage, and to improve the quality, access to, and utilization of maternal, newborn and child health services.

Guidelines on integrated management of childhood illnesses, infant and young child feeding, and family planning have all been updated. The adoption by the GoPNG of the policy on free primary health care services and subsidized specialist services is expected to reduce financial barriers to health care and increase the utilization of these services.

The final results of the supplementary immunization activities conducted in 2012 in all 89 districts in PNG indicate that 615,069 children benefited from the oral polio vaccination, 552, 872 children benefited from the measles vaccination, and 1,212,412 doses of tetanus toxoid were administered. Additional rounds of tetanus toxoid vaccination were conducted in 2013. The final coverage report is awaited.

In addition, 589,509 children were given vitamin A doses, with another 405,983 receiving Albendazole tablets. Oxygen systems were installed in three hospitals and the training of staff contributed to a reduction in pneumonia deaths in children under five years old.

As part of coordinated efforts to reduce maternal mortality, health facilities in eight provinces participated in an Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) survey to determine their capacity to deliver comprehensive EmOC services. The survey, administered by the National Department of Health (NDoH), was conducted with assistance from the Burnett Institute.

In addition, the UN funded district staff to participate in EmOC training conducted by the Reproductive Health Training Unit. The UN also provided funding for the continuous education of obstetricians and midwives by enabling them to attend symposia in Papua New Guinea and elsewhere. The UN also provided funding for clinical attachment of rural health staff to provincial hospitals.

The majority of provinces received supportive visits from the national and the UN to review maternal deaths cases. With UN assistance, in 2013 five provinces established a maternal death review committee to regularly review the factors contributing to mothers dying during childbirth, and to take appropriate measures to avoid maternal deaths in similar

circumstances. The first meeting of the national maternal death review committee was organized in June 2013.

With UN assistance, the NDoH received USD \$250,000 to conduct a Family Planning situation analysis in PNG. The UN also provided USD \$150,000 to contract Marie Stopes to provide family planning services in Morobe Province. These services will include advocacy and the training of government health workers in family planning.

Under adolescent sexual reproductive health programs, the UN provided technical and financial assistance to the Young Women's Christian Association to conduct a weekly television and radio program. The program, called 'Tok Stret', focuses on adolescent sexual and reproductive issues, HIV, and the prevention of gender-based violence.

The UN also supported the University of Papua New Guinea's Peer Education program, by engaging Marie Stopes to train students on peer education.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In 2013, the UN supported the GoPNG to review and develop the Malaria Strategic Plan 2014-2018. The incidence of malaria in PNG continues to decline, from 249 cases per 1,000 people in 2008 to 109 cases per 1,000 people in 2013 so far (final data for 2013 is still coming in from the field). In 2013, a total of 80 health care workers benefited from training in malaria microscopy, with another 58 receiving training in the updated malaria treatment guidelines. The UN also supported the procurement and distribution of rapid test kits.

The UN assisted with the midterm review of the National HIV strategy 2011-2015. The outcome of the review provided a better understanding of program performance and level of service delivery. It also provided greater knowledge of the HIV situation in PNG, with the aim of improving targeted interventions.

In addition, in 2013 more people living with HIV had access to treatment. More than 13,000 people received treatment in 2013, representing 69 percent of estimated HIV infected adults and children eligible to receive HIV drugs (ARVs). The number of pregnant mothers at antenatal clinics receiving HIV testing and obtaining their results also increased in 2013, to 25 percent. Of HIV infected pregnant women, 42 percent received ARV for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV.

Also in 2013, the UN supported the National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) to prepare a proposal for the costed

extension of GFATM (Global Fund to fight AIDs, TB and Malaria) Round 6 Grant. This was approved by the GFATM board and USD \$9.5 million was made available for the NTP to support activities from July 2013 to December 2014.

For the mobilization of domestic funds, the UN provided technical assistance in preparation of necessary documents for the first national TB conference. The conference brought together all provincial governors, provincial administrators and provincial directors of health to provide them with updated information on TB nationwide. The conference also covered gaps and challenges in human and financial resources, and advised participants on how to take leadership of the TB program at their various levels.

The UN also continued to provide technical assistance to the TB Drug Resistance Survey in four provinces of PNG. This survey aims to help the NDoH determine the magnitude and extent of multi-drug resistant TB in these provinces.

In the area of emerging diseases surveillance and response, the UN, together with partners including CDC, provided support to NDoH to conduct the first PNG Field Epidemiology Training Programme.

The UN supported NDoH (as well as Madang Province under the UN's provincial strengthening programme) to improve its capacities for disease surveillance and response, including its obligations under the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005). This included the dissemination of a new PNG Outbreak Manual, expansion of the mobile-phone-based surveillance system, laboratory specimen shipment training, updating of the Public Health Act, drafting of an all-hazards response plan, and conducting training in outbreak rapid response.

In addition, the UN supported the NDoH in detecting and responding to outbreaks of infectious diseases, including chikungunya, shigellosis, influenza, and the first outbreak of measles since 2005.

HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING

In 2013, the UN continued to strengthen the health system in PNG, with the aim of establishing a solid foundation for health services and program planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The shortage of health workers remains a major obstacle to the health sector achieving the goals set out in National Health Plan (2011-2020). Law and order problems continue to negatively affect the deployment of health workers in rural areas. This situation has contributed to more than 30 percent of existing health posts being closed to the public.

As the next step, following the development and adoption of the Human Resources for Health Policy in 2012, the NDoH collaborated with the UN to develop a short term Human Resources for Health Arrest Plan. This plan was presented to development partners in 2013 and will be completed in 2014. In the interim, the UN provided education fellowships

for eleven nationals to undertake short and long term courses locally and internationally. A total of USD \$153,800 was spent on fellowships in 2013.

The lack of supervision continues to adversely affect the quality of health service delivery and morale of health workers who feel unsupported. By the end of 2012, the proportion of health facilities receiving at least one supportive supervision visit increased to 62 percent.

“In 2013, the UN continued to strengthen the health system in PNG, with the aim of establishing a solid foundation for health services and program planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.”

In order to improve the quality and frequency of support supervision, the UN supported the National Department of Health and the Division of Health in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville to conduct a field test of the proposed integrated supervision checklist. The field testing was conducted in all six districts of Bougainville and the outcome of the field testing will be reported on in 2014. In addition, officers in charge of all the health facilities in Madang Province received onsite training in the use of the checklist as part of the UN's support to strengthen district health systems in that province.

The Provincial Health Authority (PHA) aims to integrate the management of hospital services (currently managed by NDoH) and the management of rural health services (currently under provincial administration). A formative evaluation of the implementation of the PHA in the three 'first phase' provinces was conducted in 2013. Whilst capacity issues were raised in the evaluation, the decision of the Provincial Health Authority Steering Committee – of which the UN has observer status – was for NDoH to roll out the PHA in 2014 to an additional four provinces that have expressed willingness to establish PHAs.

The non-availability of essential drugs at health facilities continues to impact negatively on the quality of health services. In 2013, more than 2,650 rural health facilities each received five rounds of 100 percent drug kits. According to the National Health Information System (NHIS), on average in 2013, health facilities had essential medicines available 49 percent of the time. An impact evaluation of the Medical Supply Reform conducted in 2013 showed the availability of essential tracer medicines to be 64 percent. The availability of tracer medicines across area medical stores was 73 percent.

The health system recommends frequent monitoring (review) of interventions at district and provincial level to assess the progress against planned outputs, identify bottlenecks limiting the service delivery, and formulate corrective solutions. During 2013, only a few provinces performed this exercise and, even where organized, the quality and the added value remained poor due to lack of clear guidelines and methodology.

Provinces with a PHA are likely to conduct monitoring sessions (for example, an annual performance review was held in Eastern Highlands Province November 2013), but the coverage of a huge number of indicators can hinder the exercise's efficacy.

The lack of appropriate tools and guidelines for monitoring interventions in the health sector is to be addressed urgently. This will ensure that monitoring sessions effectively provide insight on the progress against selected key indicators, to reflect the 'packaging' of interventions, identify the major

bottlenecks reducing the delivery of high impact services to the population, and also provide corrective solution to address the bottlenecks.

Technical and financial support was not adequate to ensure that this exercise is conducted every six months in each province and district, and to embed this exercise in routine activities systematically implemented in the field.

In 2013, the UN continued to be the cluster lead agency for the Health and Nutrition Cluster, and convene the bi-monthly cluster meetings. The function of the cluster is to bring together partners (particularly UN agencies and other development partners in PNG) working in the areas of health and nutrition in emergencies, to share information, provide capacity building, advocate for the use of best practices in emergency response, and coordinate preparedness and response efforts. The Cluster supports the National and Provincial Disaster Centres to fulfil their mandates.

CASE STUDY: DISEASE DETECTIVES GRADUATE

In 2013 the first cohort of 15 field epidemiologists, otherwise known as 'disease detectives', successfully completed the Papua New Guinea Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETPNG). The program aims to give participants advanced skills in disease surveillance analysis and outbreak response.

The six-month course, the first of its kind in Papua New Guinea (PNG), involved one-on-one mentoring and lectures by national and international experts in field epidemiology. Participants came from twelve different provinces and the National Capital District.

The course was organised and facilitated with technical and financial support from the National Department of Health (NDoH), the UN, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Thailand International Field Epidemiology Training Programme, and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The second phase of the course saw participants reunite four months later to present the results of projects they had been working on since the initial phase of training. These projects included outbreak investigations and evaluations of surveillance systems in different provinces. Recommendations for improving these systems were then designed, to be implemented by the course participants.

The third phase involved further presentations and training, including tuition on scientific writing to enable

participants' work to be published in international peer-reviewed scientific journals. This phase also looked at the results of the interventions implemented since the second phase - the requirement for accountability to implement recommendations is unique amongst national field epidemiologic training programmes.

The graduation ceremony for the first cohort took place in November at the NDoH in Port Moresby. After this successful first course, future FETP trainings are planned. The aim is that selected graduates from each cohort will be provided with additional training so they can serve as future FETPNG mentors and epidemiology leaders in PNG.



Field epidemiology trainees and their mentors, Port Moresby

Inter-Agency Outcome:	By 2015, sufficient capacity exists within the DoE and DCD, together with cognate departments and provincial divisions of education and community development, to formulate and implement policies and programs to achieve inclusive universal basic education, holistic ECCD and alternative pathways to learning.
------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Great strides have been taken to build government capacity to implement policies targeting inclusive basic education, early childhood care and development (ECCD) and alternative pathways to learning. The rollout of the tuition fee free education policy created significant enrolment increases in primary and secondary education. However, 24 percent of the school age population are out of school. Providing access to alternate ways of learning is critical to reaching these populations.

With UN support, the national Department of Education (DoE) is exploring options to introduce an alternate basic education programme for out of school children and young people. In 2013, the UN supported the DoE to revise the national Literacy Policy which will be completed in 2014. The revised policy will include provisions for non-formal education and will create an equivalent programme for out of school children and young adults.

The government is strengthening the enabling environment for early childhood development and inclusive education. The UN will support the DoE review policies on early childhood development and inclusive education in 2014. The government will also introduce compulsory education up to grade 12 in 2014.

In 2013, the DoE rolled out a government directive to eliminate Outcome Based Education (OBE) and introduce English as a medium of instruction. Curriculum reform was initiated with a focus on introducing vernacular as a subject and restructuring the education system to implement the Universal Basic Education Plan (2010-2019).

The UN's advocacy with DoE, the OBE Exit Committee and the Education Development Partner's Coordination Committee successfully led to the government including ECCD as a pillar of the new education system.

Significant progress was made in strengthening government capacity to implement the Universal Basic Education (UBE) plan. The UBE plan focuses on eliminating supply and demand barriers that contribute to low enrolment and retention.

All children are expected to enter school by age six, complete elementary and primary education, and reach a minimum

standard of literacy and numeracy after nine years. A survey on early childhood care and development scale conducted in 2013 will provide evidence to target interventions to ensure children enrol in school at the right age.

The UN training to statistics officers on DevInfo helped develop capacity to generate more visual and effective reports using EMIS data.

Provincial officers trained on monitoring results for equity can now better monitor and report the challenges of implementing the UBE plan. The training also led to better monitoring and reporting of demand and supply barriers that hinder access to education.

ENCOURAGING AND PROTECTING GIRLS IN SCHOOL

Progress towards mainstreaming gender in education has stalled and gender disparities persist at all levels of education. Cultural norms favouring boys' education over girls' persist. A majority of out of school children are girls. According to the DoE 2011 school census, of the 383,657 primary school children out of school, 205,737 are girls (representing 54 percent).

“The UN continues to advocate for a greater focus on girls' education in the government's revised education policies.”

Female enrolment at the elementary level remained low at 48 percent in 2012 and has remained stagnant at the primary level since 2011. Female secondary level enrolment is just 39 percent (2012 figure). The number of female teachers is also low, especially in rural and remote areas where female role models are critical for girls and their families. Young girls are not supported to pursue higher education.

The UN continues to advocate for a greater focus on girls' education in the government's revised education policies.

Many girls who go to school are in danger of experiencing violence. Papua New Guinea (PNG) has a high prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) in schools. This risk increased with the enrolment of over-aged boys in schools due to the introduction of the tuition fee free policy.

To strengthen government capacity to address gender issues, the DoE filled the long-vacant gender officer post and initiated a process to train school teachers and provincial authorities on the Gender Equity in Education Policy.

With UN support, a human resources and organisation development team was trained to guide provinces on identifying and addressing gender-related barriers, and undertake activities linked to school-related GBV.

The 'National Steering Committee on 'Accelerating Gender Equity in Education' was revived, to support the work of Gender Focal Points for the DoE and the provinces. An assessment of low girl primary school enrolment and high dropout rates in the Highlands region was expanded to include provinces in other regions with low enrolment. The University of Goroka will undertake the study in 2014, together with the DoE and the UN.

In 2013, delays in clearing earlier expenditures and lack of sufficient human resources at the DoE contributed to delays in improving government capacity to implement and monitor literacy and non-formal education (NFE) programmes. Nonetheless, the result remains on track with significant efforts underway to improve these programmes in 2014.

Currently, NFE is confined to adult literacy, which is not considered an integral part of the DoE and thus has not received due recognition and support from the DoE. However, greater support from the DoE is expected in 2014 as discussions take shape to expand the scope of NFE to provide access to education to out-of-school children, especially those in rural and remote areas. In 2013, over 600,000 school-aged children were not in school. In 2014, the UN will support the DoE to undertake an Alternate Basic Education Programme (ABEP) for out of school children, especially those who are over-aged.

In the last quarter of 2013, a review report on literacy and the NFE policy framework was produced and discussed with key stakeholders, with support from the UN. The review will inform the development of the national Literacy Policy, which will be revised in 2014 to include out-of-school children and engage DoE funding and support. The ABEP will also be incorporated into the revised policy.

STRENGTHENING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

To strengthen awareness and increase resilience in schools, training in emergency preparedness and response was piloted in five vulnerable provinces. Participants comprised school teachers from 25 primary schools, special education resource centres, and representatives from the Red Cross, Maritime College, and medical and fire services.

Earthquake mock drills were undertaken by 4,600 primary school students, including students with special learning needs. Disaster preparedness and response plans were developed by the participants, to take back to the primary schools, special education resource centres, Red Cross, Maritime College, and medical and fire services.

The UN also supported the DoE to implement the national policy on Education in Emergencies and Disaster Risk Management, to increase the education sector's capacity in emergency preparedness and response.

At the end of 2012, non-food items procured for DoE were distributed to the 13 most vulnerable provinces.

In 2014, Riskland games developed by the UN will be rolled out to school children in 13 high-risk provinces to teach them about disaster risk and the impact of disasters. The games also educate children about factors that can increase or reduce vulnerability and help strengthen emergency preparedness.

In December 2013, an education cluster team comprising government sectors, multi-national agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders was formalised to strengthen and improve humanitarian coordination mechanisms. In 2014, the UN and the DoE will work with local NGOs to incorporate education on climate change and disaster risk reduction in primary schools.

CHILD FRIENDLY SCHOOLS

A 2012, UN-supported review of Child Friendly Schools (CFS) revealed that none of the schools assessed had set standards and indicators against which to measure the achievement of a CFS school. Schools were implementing only some components of CFS while overlooking other critical dimensions. Teachers were unaware of the principles of CFS and how to integrate them in schools.

Based on these findings, in 2013 the UN supported the development of an in-service training manual on CFS to strengthen CFS-qualified schools in PNG. A concept framework was developed for CFS to complement a School Learning and Improvement Project (SLIP) led by the DoE.

School teachers, NGO representatives, and officers from the DoE and the National Department of Health (NDoH) developed indicators and rubric to measure CFS, and minimum standards for making a school child friendly.

Delays in processing liquidations and lack of staff within the DoE to implement CFS programmes affected overall implementation in 2013. However, the UN provided critical inputs to the revision of a school-based counselling training manual that will be used to train school teachers in 2014.

As part of CFS strengthening, the UN is supporting the government to strengthen water, sanitation and hygiene services (WASH) through its contribution to the development of a National WASH policy. Together with partners the UN is advocating for the inclusion of hygiene and sanitation facilities in schools to address barriers to girl's education.

Although the government approved the National Early Childhood Care and Development Policy in 2007, early childhood care and development (ECCD) has received little attention. There is limited knowledge of the importance of ECCD amongst families. In addition, no monitoring or supervision mechanism exists to ensure ECCD centres provide quality services.

While the Department of Community Development (DfCD), the NDoH and the DoE are tasked with implementing ECCD programmes that contribute to the developmental needs of young children, there is a lack of coordination across the three departments. UN advocacy on ECCD resulted in the DoE taking the lead in implementing the country's ECCD programme.

“The UN is supporting the government to strengthen water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH) through its contribution to the development of a National WASH policy”

With technical and financial assistance from the University of Hong Kong and the UN, and in collaboration with the DfCD and the NDoH, the DoE is heading implementation of the Early Child Development Scales Assessment for three to five year olds. The DoE is also implementing a Facility Survey of ECCD centres that will help improve minimum operational standards of ECCD centres and the curriculum for early learning for three to five year olds.

The DoE is also leading the review of PNG's policy on ECCD with the aim of ensuring ECCD forms an integral part of the mainstream education system.

REDUCING STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

At the launch of the 2013 State of the World's Children report in PNG, the UN advocated for the inclusion of children in the planned revision of the 2005 National Policy on Disability, which prioritises adults and the elderly. The government welcomed the idea and invited the UN to support sectors in developing tools and training materials on disability and children, using education as an entry-point.

“At the launch of the 2013 State of the World's Children Report in PNG, the UN advocated for the inclusion of children in the planned revision of the 2005 National Policy on Disability”

The UN is supporting awareness campaigns to encourage parents to use early detection services and interventions for children with special needs. The UN is also helping the government to address supply barriers by strengthening the provision of supplies and services for children with special needs. With UN support, the Callan Services National Institute was equipped with braille and early detection tools to provide access to education to more than 600 visually impaired students.

“The UN is supporting awareness campaigns to encourage parents to use early detection services and interventions for children with special needs.”

A main barrier to inclusive education is the lack of an identification and referral system to target support. The UN is supporting trainings to equip teachers with knowledge and skills to identify children with special needs. As a result, teachers in selected elementary schools are providing children with disabilities with required support. Teachers are also referring children to appropriate special education resource centres to receive additional dedicated assistance.

10 ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNEP, FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO

Inter-Agency Outcome:	By 2015, GoPNG 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.
------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The management of Papua New Guinea's (PNG) vast natural resources and the equitable distribution of wealth generated from extractive industries remain poor, despite the country's ranking as a low-middle income country. This is a result of weak enforcement and accountability systems and practices that affect governance of revenues.

Some recurring underlying factors include: limited capacity, overlapping or lack of clarity on institutional mandates of key government agencies, gaps in sectoral policies given the new development focus on extractive industries to accelerate economic growth, and lack of civil society input and participation in development planning and decision making processes.

These have affected opportunities to address inherent land tenure and land uses issues, poor infrastructure, communications and basic service delivery, high population growth rate, a lack of education, information, and awareness, and, more recently, climate change-related impacts.

In 2013, the UN continued to provide financial, technical and policy advisory support to the government, private sector and civil society organisations - including communities - under the Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme. The programme supported the review of the draft of PNG's first national Protected Areas Policy and the review of the draft National Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Guidelines, followed by field testing in selected demonstration sites. The guidelines on FPIC will form an integral part of the national social and environmental safeguards for a REDD+ Framework in PNG, including the Protected Areas Policy, which is expected to be completed in 2014.

The UN also provided assistance to strengthen coordination efforts and mechanisms, including technical assistance to the Office of Climate Change and Development to establish a multi-stakeholder Social and Environment Technical Working Group. These efforts also involved appointing five climate change coordinators following the creation of climate change offices and provincial climate change committees in East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, New Ireland and Northern provinces. In addition, the UN also engaged provincial governments to

protect a biodiversity hotspot region located in the Nakanai and White ranges on New Britain Island.

To further improve people's understanding on climate change and Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) and their linkages to human welfare, a follow-up National Awareness Raising Workshop was held in September 2013. Participants came from national and sub-national government agencies, international NGOs, the academic sector, the private sector, and civil society organisations, including landowners.

This workshop culminated input to an improved and more policy-oriented REDD+ training manual, piloted in Manus Province. Further improvement to this training manual will be made following additional provincial consultations in 2014.

The UN also supported the 2013 Climate Change Open Day, coordinated by the Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD) to raise awareness and educate Papua New Guineans about the challenges of climate change, and the opportunities for interventions.

With UN support, three provincial representatives (from East Sepik, Morobe, and New Ireland provinces) participated in a training on 'Climate Risk Management in a Changing Environment'. The training will contribute to planning for the design of provincial climate risk and disaster management plans in 2014.

SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

Challenges of communication, inequitable distribution of benefits, and lack of infrastructure often increase the vulnerability of isolated communities, leading them to succumb to short term, highly destructive land use opportunities.

In recognition of this, the Small Grants Programme (SGP) offers communities or Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) a meaningful opportunity to improve quality of life. Consistent with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) SGP mandate to reach rural poor communities through CSOs, in 2013 the SGP conducted outreach and awareness raising in East Sepik, Eastern Highlands, Madang and Milne Bay provinces. This outreach helped increase participants' knowledge and capacity around SGP, natural resource management and protected area management.

The receipt of USD \$2.5 million from GEF in June 2013 meant a late start in year three of GEF operational phase five to disburse grants. Good progress was made however, in the remainder of the year with almost half of first allocation committed by year end.

In 2013, SGP projects were concentrated in the focal areas of biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change. AusAID allocation for the Small Island Developing States Community Based Adaptation category progressed, with new projects receiving support for the development of larger projects. Many projects supported under GEF Phase IV successfully completed their project in 2013, with less than five still active by year end.

Linkages with other projects at the technical level and through cost sharing options benefitted SGP overall project evaluations and outreach to civil society. Contributions to discussions on the protected area policy, biodiversity offset programs, and participation in workshops facilitated by development partners, together with the Department of Environment & Conservation, all improved SGP visibility in 2013. These efforts are likely to generate positive results for the grant facility.

Looking ahead, accelerated delivery will only result from innovative and strategic approaches towards SGP grant making in clusters across provinces. To this end, the UN provided technical assistance to the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) to mobilize USD \$11.9 million in 2013, to be allocated over the coming five years (2014 – 2018). These funds will be spent on improving the management of protected areas management, and strengthening the data management system for PNG's reporting on its international environmental agreements.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

In 2013, the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) continued to address the risks posed by climate change and natural hazards. However, moving from disaster relief to disaster mitigation, prevention and preparedness poses many challenges. To address this, the GoPNG has taken steps to strengthen its institutional framework through the adoption of a National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP). This plan provides a framework for implementing Disaster Risk Management (DRM) initiatives at different levels of GoPNG structure. It also outlines roles and responsibilities of different sectors in disaster preparedness, response and mitigation.

The GoPNG is working to strengthen the implementation of the NDRMP by revising the current Disaster Management Act (1984), for which the proposed new name will be the Disaster Risk Management Act (DRM Act). In 2013, the UN provided

policy and technical support to the development of the NDRMP and the revision of the current Disaster Management law. To ensure these processes take into account gender dimensions, a gender analysis was included in the review and assessment process.

A key challenge of the DRM system in PNG is the lack of an appropriate public finance mechanism for disaster relief. To address this issue in 2013, GoPNG has increased its funding to PGK 20 million for speedy divestment to meet the needs of an affected population. UN high level advocacy contributed to this funding increase.

The GoPNG has invested in an assessment of disaster risks at community level through development of Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans in selected high risk communities. This was done to strengthen DRM systems at the sub-national level, and was further encouraged through the UN pilot program in DRR.

“The UN continued to support the government in facilitating the coordination of inter-agency disaster preparedness and response activities.”

The UN continued to support the government in facilitating the coordination of inter-agency disaster preparedness and response activities. The two main coordination mechanisms include the inter-agency Disaster Management Team (DMT) and the Cluster System. The DMT, co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the National Disaster Centre (NDC) Director, met every month in 2013. DMT membership has increased and includes government departments, religious organizations, donors and disciplinary forces. An additional Cluster was established in 2013 bringing the total to five. Others include Non-Food Items, Shelter, Water and Sanitation, Protection and Health and Nutrition.

The establishment of a pre-positioned relief items database that captures disaster relief items stored by partners in PNG allowed timely decisions to be made on the use of these items during emergencies. This further strengthened working relationships between partners and GoPNG. In addition, the UN supported NDC in disaster awareness campaigns via radio and television to reach a broader population around PNG.

CASE STUDY: A SWIFT DISASTER RESPONSE

In early 2013, the Disaster Management Team (DMT), under the co-leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and the National Disaster Centre (NDC) Director, were engaged in mapping pre-positioned relief items around Papua New Guinea (PNG). The aim was to ascertain the location of pre-positioned relief items in the country, by location, agency or organisation, and the type of relief item. This exercise is one of the measures needed to ensure timely response in the event of a disaster.

The benefit of having a pre-positioned relief items map was demonstrated following a devastating landslide in November 2013 in Kenagi village, Daulo District in Eastern Highlands Province. Tragically, nine people were killed, 100 people were displaced and several houses and crop gardens were destroyed.

Immediately following the landslide, humanitarian needs were identified by the NDC and the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and DMT members managed to meet those needs by supplying materials including water containers and tarpaulins from Care International and family kits and water containers from the Red Cross.

Using the pre-positioned map, these items were sourced and delivered to the village within two days of the landslide. As intended, the map had hastened the response to the affected community and potentially helped save lives.

In a note to the DMT, the NDC Assistant Director commended the swift actions, commenting, "Thank so much for your support to the government by mobilising additional resources from the Disaster Management Team.



Aftermath of the landslide in Kenagi village, Eastern Highlands Province

IMPROVING LAW, ORDER AND SECURITY

Challenges in law and order and human security pose a serious constraint to equitable development, with insufficient development, coordination and implementation of policy frameworks. The GoPNG allocated PGK 979 million (approximately USD \$400 million) to the law and justice sector in 2013, an increase of 12.1 percent from 2012. The GoPNG also focused on boosting the police's human resource capabilities.

After a full year of consultation and drafting efforts, PNG's first National Security Policy – led by the Office for Security Coordination and Assessment (OSCA) of the Department of the Prime Minister (DPM) – was launched on 23 December 2013 by the Prime Minister. The policy identifies five priority issues to be addressed: 1) weak law and order, 2) high levels of corruption, 3) human rights abuses, gender-based violence and HIV and AIDS, 4) insufficient border control, and 5) disaster risks and national emergencies. As such, the policy adopts a multi-sector human security approach.

The UN advocated, technically guided and facilitated the formulation of the NSP through a whole-of-government Technical Working Group and in close consultation with representatives from academia, civil society, and the private sector throughout the four regions of PNG. The UN also facilitated the GoPNG's presentation of the NSP process and progress at the Pacific Island Forum workshop on Security Sector Governance, allowing the government to share lessons and learn from similar processes in the Pacific region. The UN will continue to support the implementation of the Policy Action Plan and efforts to ensure policy implementation is financed sustainably over the coming years.

In close collaboration with the GoPNG, and under guidance of a Steering Committee composed by government, civil society and development partners, the UN has progressed in the formulation of a 2014 National Human Development Report (NHDR) on Extractive Industries and Human Development.

By year end a strong draft was produced, after desk research, in-country consultations with government, industry, civil society and development partners – including through the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC) – and the participation of a PNG delegation at the 2013 UN-co-hosted Pacific Symposium on Extractive Industries and Human Development held in Fiji.

Further multi-stakeholder consultations and validation exercises will take place in early 2014, with the aim of

publishing the report mid-year. The main objective of the NHDR is to support the GoPNG to identify strategic entry points to enhance the translation of wealth from extractive industries into improved human development outcomes for the people of PNG.

The UN is also providing support to the National Capital District Commission to make the markets safe, clean and inclusive. In 2013, work continued in Gordons market, the largest market in Port Moresby. Every day, the market caters for over 2,000 retail vendors, over 100 wholesalers and about 2,000-3,000 visitors. However the market also faces severe crime and security issues, including regular tribal clashes.

“The UN is providing support to the National Capital District Commission to make the markets safe, clean and inclusive”

In 2013, a police post was established inside the market to provide security services to the market community. In addition, a model referral system has been developed for incidents of GBV. The Australian Federal Police have been providing operational support to this unit.

The UN has also supported the Department of Health and provincial disaster officers to build and strengthen their capacity in specialised technical areas of sexual reproductive health and gender-based violence, including sexual violence preparedness and response during a crisis and post crisis. A total of 52 officers were trained in 2013 in the New Guinea Islands and Southern regions.

This has increased the need for provincial and regional networking and collaboration in preparedness and response. This also increased the need to identify and network with other humanitarian organisation at the provincial and regional level. The training also identified gaps on prepositioning logistics at the provincial and regional levels. Provincial policies and standard operational procedures with workable and measurable strategies need to be developed.

CHALLENGES IN 2013

The range of programmes that the UN in Papua New Guinea (PNG) supports is diverse. There are, however, some common challenges that we face. As part of our annual reporting process the UN documents these challenges in order to mitigate risks and identify solutions.

Below, we list some of the common challenges in 2013 and our strategies for overcoming them.

CHALLENGE	STRATEGY
Transfers / high turnover of government and partner staff in some provinces affecting results and productivity.	Increase efforts to multi-skill staff at the sub-national levels to avoid or minimise staff turnover.
Political changes leading to changes of personnel in government departments at senior as well as technical level. This may lead to irregular engagement and frequently changing counterparts.	Strengthen the role of the Government of PNG – UN Steering Committee to improve communication and coordination, minimizing the impact of personnel changes. Use other high-level fora as strategic platforms to emphasise the benefits of continuous engagement.
Limited capacity of, and insufficient coordination within, partners to absorb and contribute to the UN's support activities.	Ensure continuation of well-coordinated approach to build capacity of partners. Closely monitor activities and take early action. Identify strategic approach to interventions. Explore how coordination can be strengthened.
Logistical challenges related to transport and high-cost operational environment slowing down or limiting delivery.	Factor these issues into the work planning and implementation process where possible. Ensure continuous monitoring.
Gaps between policy development and on-the-ground implementation of development activities.	Ensure UN support links upstream policy engagement with implementation to ensure mutual reinforcement wherever possible.
Budget cuts in non-core funding by donors.	Look at alternate joint resource mobilization activities and also continue to keep donors updated on progress on work that they are supporting.
Inadequate coordination between the government and partners on funding issues.	Undertake annual reviews to identify shortfalls and funding gaps. Develop clear M&E mechanisms. Set clear targets.
Appreciation of Kina and delay in receipt of funding affecting capacity of partners to implement activities.	Allow for mid-year budget review as part of monitoring process. Explore joint resource mobilization with new donors and increase emphasis on public-private partnerships.
Acquittals pending for several months with implementing partners (including government) seriously affected programme implementation	Continue to monitor and train officers at implementing partners to ensure officers are aware of the acquittal requirements before funds are released.
Some government district staff do not complete bank reconciliations on time. Many of these delays are not due to limited knowledge/capacity, but related to staff attitude and motivation issues.	Incorporate supervisory and management trainings / workshops for medium/high level government officials to reinforce accountability and enhancement of commitments and regulations

THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA UN COUNTRY FUND

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

In order 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 UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF 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 the participating UN organizations in accordance with the approved programmatic documents;
- provision of an annual consolidated financial report to the Resident Coordinator, based on individual financial reports submitted by the UN organizations participating in the PNG UN Country Fund. These reports are combined with the annual narrative progress reports. The final consolidated report is submitted to the UNCT, the Government of Papua New Guinea - UN Programme Steering Committee, and donors.

The MPTF Office maintains the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>), an online portal providing 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 on contributions to the PNG UN Country Fund; on transfers made to participating organizations; and on annual expenditure data and all key documents related 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 Papua New Guinea's co-chairing of the UN Programme Steering Committee.

The management responsibilities are divided between the Resident Coordinator, the Government of PNG - UN Programme Steering Committee and the UN Country Team.

The **Resident Coordinator** is responsible for the strategic leadership of the PNG Country Fund. This involves: engaging in joint resource mobilisation for the PNG UN Country Fund; ensuring the allocation process is documented; and ensuring consolidated PNG Country Fund level reporting in collaboration with the administrative agent and based on submissions received from participating UN organizations.

The **Government of PNG - UN Programme Steering Committee** is responsible for: monitoring the overall results of the UNDAF; outlining programmatic priorities; and allocating resources at the inter-agency outcome level.

The **UNCT** is responsible for: monitoring the overall delivery of joint UN country strategy results; mediation of disputes in case of disagreements on allocations, utilization or management of the PNG UN Country Fund; outlining programmatic priorities; 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 (for example revisions of allocation criteria).

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 MPTF Office in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the PNG UN Country Fund. Expenditure data is consolidated based on financial reports submitted by participating UN organizations' headquarters to the MPTF 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 below table provides a financial overview of the PNG UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2013, highlighting the key figures as well as the balance available, both with the Administrative Agent and with participating organizations.

	Annual 2012	Annual 2013	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	4,083,550	11,586,800	33,898,399
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	2,954	1,894	28,545
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	16,102	-	27,682
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	4,102,606	11,588,694	33,954,625
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	3,683,345	11,470,932	32,023,636
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(6,075)	(6,075)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,683,345	11,464,857	32,017,561
Administrative Agent Fees	40,836	115,868	338,984
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	574,065	-	1,570,986
Bank Charges	(57)	15	27
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	4,298,188	11,580,740	33,927,558
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(195,582)	7,954	27,067
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	214,695	19,113	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	19,113	27,067	27,067
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,683,345	11,464,857	32,017,561
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	5,558,231	6,004,795	21,182,892
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			10,834,669

Table 2 | Donor Contributions¹

One donor contributed to the PNG UN Country Fund in 2013. From 1 January through 31 December 2013, donor contributions to the PNG UN Country Fund amounted to \$11,586,800. In prior years, \$22,311,599 was contributed, resulting in a cumulative contribution to the PNG UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2013 of \$33,898,399.

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
Australian Agency for Int'l Development	13,625,649	11,586,800	25,212,449
Colgate-Palmolive (PNG) Ltd	36,950	-	36,950
Expanded DaO Funding Window	4,244,000	-	4,244,000
NEW ZEALAND, Government of	3,805,000	-	3,805,000
Population Services Intl.	600,000	-	600,000
Grand Total	22,311,599	11,586,800	33,898,399

Table 3 | Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Level

Interest income is earned in two ways:

- i) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and
- ii) 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 Administrative Agent. (Many UN agencies have revised their financial rules relating to interest refunds and, as a result, no interest income was received from Participating Organizations in 2013.)

As of 31 December 2013, Fund earned interest amounted to \$28,545 and interest received from Participating Organizations (taking into account prior years) amounts to US\$ 27,682, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 56,226. 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-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	26,651	1,894	28,545
Total: Fund Earned Interest	26,651	1,894	28,545
Participating Organization			
UNDP	26,313		26,313
UNWOMEN	1,369		1,369
Total: Agency earned interest	27,682		27,682
Grand Total	54,332	1,894	56,226

Table 4 | Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization

From 1 January to 31 December 2013, the PNG UN Country Fund had funded approved projects/programmes for a net total of \$11,464,857. The distribution of approved funding by participating organizations is summarized in the table. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2013, a total of \$32,017,561 had been net transferred for funding projects/ programmes.

Participation Organization	Net Funded Amount		
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
OCHA	527,918	258,638	786,555
OHCHR	40,946		40,946
UNAIDS	16,799		16,799
UNDP	5,668,195	4,957,415	10,625,610
UNEP		118,909	118,909
UNFPA	2,317,869	(6,075)	2,311,794
UNHCR	129,361		129,361
UNICEF	7,962,237		7,962,237
UNWOMEN	1,279,592	507,227	1,786,819
WHO	2,609,788	5,628,744	8,238,532
Grand Total	20,552,704	11,464,857	32,017,561

Expenditure Tables

During the reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2013, a total of \$6,004,795 was reported by participating organizations as expenditure. The cumulative total expenditure since 2009 amounts to 21,182,892 as of 31 December 2013. This is the equivalent of 66.16 per cent of the total approved funding that was transferred to participating organizations as of 31 December 2013. *The net transfers as of 31 December 2013 are not limited to the budgeted expenditures for 2013, and in some cases include allocations against budgeted expenditures for 2013. The delivery rates in the tables provide the percentage of actual expenditures against the total net transferred amounts.* All expenditure reported for the year 2013 was submitted by the headquarters of the participating organizations through the MPTF Office's Financial Reporting Portal and consolidated by the MPTF 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 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified the original six categories. Therefore, all expenditures reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted below in Table 6. In 2012, the highest percentage of expenditure was on General Operating costs.

Table 5 | Expenditure by Sector within Country

Sector	Expenditure				Delivery Rate %
	Net Funded	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total	
Amount	100,000	103,147	44,965	148,111	148.11
	1,701,612		876,589	876,589	51.52
CLU 2 2012 Justice, Protection & Gender	3,855,902	159,152	608,652	767,804	19.91
CLU 3 2012 Basic Services	6,772,194	174,288	674,684	848,972	12.54
CLU 4 2012 Environment	1,244,975		288,415	288,415	23.17
Foundations for human development	7,580,949	4,581,474	3,007,784	7,589,258	100.11
Gender	867,796	852,542	(10,469)	842,073	97.04
Governance and Crisis Management	6,635,757	6,393,988	286,641	6,680,629	100.68
HIV/AIDS	2,584,336	2,386,768	188,721	2,575,489	99.66
Sustainable livelihoods and Population	399,337	261,443	38,813	300,256	75.19
UN Communication and Advocacy	197,705	188,383		188,383	95.29
UN Operations	77,000	76,913		76,913	99.89
Total :	32,017,561	15,178,098	6,004,795	21,182,892	66.16

Table 6 | Expenditure by Standardised UN Development Group Budget Categories

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	603,703	-	603,703	3.03
Personnel (Old)	4,257,805	-	4,257,805	21.36
Training of Counterparts (Old)	896,568	-	896,568	4.50
Contracts (Old)	1,900,870	-	1,900,870	9.53
Other direct costs (Old)	1,448,803	-	1,448,803	7.27
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	905,481	1,523,524	2,429,005	12.18
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	826,241	(519,465)	306,775	1.54
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	205,156	98,514	303,669	1.52
Contractual Services (New)	407,697	448,364	856,061	4.29
Travel (New)	1,196,628	107,739	1,304,367	6.54
Transfers and Grants (New)	365,362	2,148,423	2,513,785	12.61
General Operating (New)	1,297,749	1,816,990	3,114,739	15.62
Programme Costs Total	14,312,062	5,624,089	19,936,151	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total	866,036	380,706	1,246,742	6.25
Total	15,178,098	6,004,795	21,182,892	

Cost Recovery

The cost recovery for the PNG UN Country Fund is guided by the applicable provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Administrative Agent and participating organizations and the Standard Administrative Agreements concluded between the Administrative Agent and Donors. Cost recovery, as of 31 December 2013, was as follows:

- The Administrative Agent fee:* One per cent charged at the time of donor deposits and is charged for the entire duration of the PNG UN Country Fund. As of the end of the reporting period (31 December 2013), the Administrative Agent fee amounted to \$338,984 (\$15,950 in 2009, \$40,689 in 2010, \$125,642 in 2011, \$40,836 in 2012, and \$115,867 in 2013).
- Indirect Costs of participating organizations:* As per the PNG UN Country Fund Memorandum of Understanding and Standard Administrative Agreement, participating organizations may charge 7 per cent indirect costs on approved programme costs. As of the end of the reporting period (31 December 2012), indirect costs across all programmes and projects amounted to \$1,246,742, or 6.25 per cent of reported programme expenditure (\$19,936,151).

Direct costs: As per 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 2013, no direct costs were charged, meaning the total cumulative direct costs amount to \$1,570,986.

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.

ACRONYMS

ABG	Autonomous Government of Bougainville
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade(Australian)
DJAG	Department of Justice and Attorney General
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
DOE	Department of Education
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBV	Gender-based violence
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MSM	Men who have sex with men
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NACS	National AIDS Council Secretariat
NCD	National Capital District
NDOH	National Department of Health
NEC	National Executive Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations
PCaB	Provincial Capacity Building
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPTCT	Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission
RPNGC	Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary
SGP	Small Grants Programme
TGP	Transgender Person
UBE	Universal Basic Education
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCG	United Nations Communications Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNREDD	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WHO	World Health Organization

CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Front cover, clockwise from top:

UNDP/UNPNG

WHO/UNPNG

UNDP/UNPNG

C.Thomas/UNDP/UNPNG

UNWomen/UNPNG

V.Sokhin/UNICEF/UNPNG

Pages 4-5 (photos at bottom of page): C.Thomas/UNDP/UNPNG

Page 5 (photo in text): L.Cox/UNDP/UNPNG

Page 14: UNCDF/UNPNG

Page 24: L.Cox/OHCHR/UNPNG

Page 27: UNWomen/UNPNG

Page 31: UNICEF/UNPNG

Page 37: WHO/UNPNG

Page 43: OCHA/UNPNG

We would like to thank of all our valued partners for their continued support:

- Government of Papua New Guinea
- Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
- European Union (EU)
- New Zealand Aid
- UN Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO)
- UN Development Group (UNDG)
- Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)



United Nations Papua New Guinea
Level 14, Deloitte Tower, Douglas Street
PO Box 1041, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

T. (+675) 321 2877
F. (+675) 321 1224
E. registry.pg@undp.org
W. www.un.org.pg



United Nations
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Delivering as One