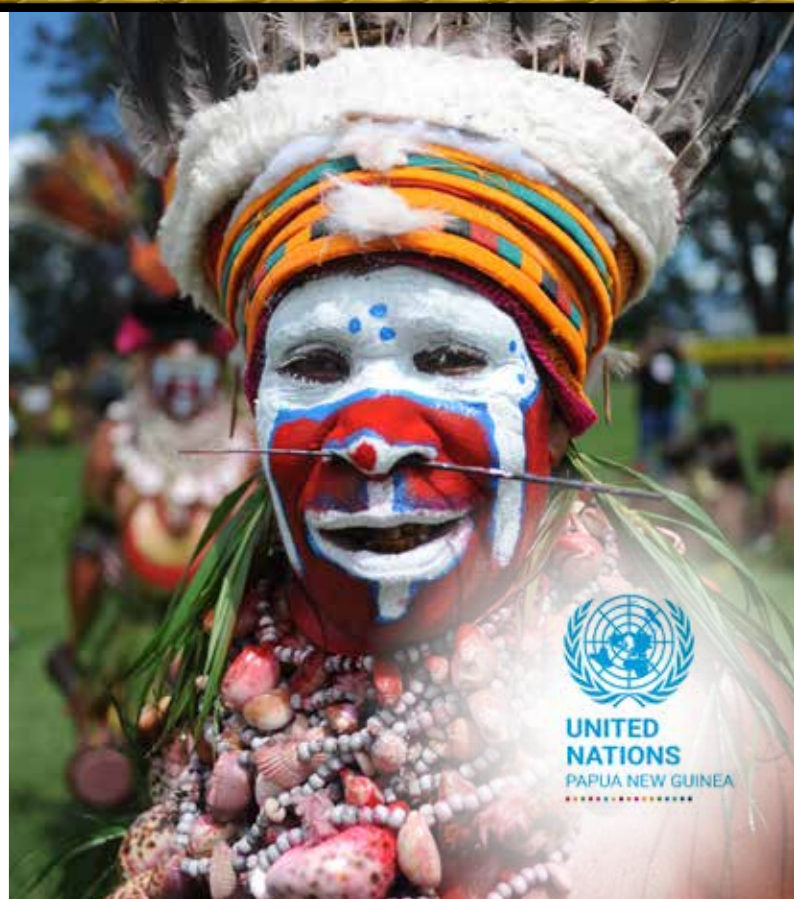




2022 UN ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

Papua New Guinea





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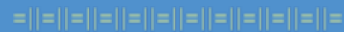
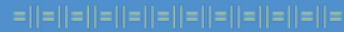
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FOREWORD

BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR



On behalf of the United Nations Country Team, I am pleased to present the 2022 report on the United Nations' achievements in supporting the Government and people of Papua New Guinea. This fifth annual report outlining the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2023 shows that Papua New Guinea made progress across the four UNDAF focus areas of People, Prosperity, Planet, and Peace.

I want to express my sincere appreciation to the Government of Papua New Guinea for its continued leadership and commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and partnering with the United Nations to implement the UNDAF.

This crucial government-UN partnership, focusing on achieving the SDGs and ensuring that no one is left behind, enabled significant UN contributions to the national priorities articulated in government strategy documents, including the 'Vision 2050' and the Medium-Term Development Plan (MDTP) III.

I am grateful for the generous support of development partners throughout 2022 that facilitated UNDAF

implementation. More than 16 development partners to the UN in PNG, including The Republic of Korea and the largest partners in the European Union and Australia, provided financing for the US\$94 million expenditure of the 2022 United Nations Joint Annual Work Plan. In addition, more than 140 implementing partners, including government departments, provincial and district governments and civil society organisations, worked with the UN to successfully realise the UNDAF.

In November 2022, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed me the UN Resident Coordinator for PNG, and I am proud to highlight some of the UN's 2022 achievements across the four UNDAF Pillars. Within **Planet:** the UN supported PNG to launch its first independent Biodiversity and Climate Fund, mandated to effectively manage financial resources for protected areas and communities impacted by climate change. A blue finance risk-guarantee facility and blue enterprise incubation facility have been launched to incubate new businesses, opening market opportunities whilst managing PNG's unique environmental resources. The PNG Natural Resource Management Hub was launched in 2022.

Within **Prosperity:** The European Union-funded STREIT programme has supported more than 90,000 individuals in the East Sepik and West Sepik Provinces. The capacity for production and post-harvesting of cocoa, vanilla and fisheries value chains increased along with supporting infrastructure such as roads, digitalisation and access to finance. With support of the UN, the country has revolutionised its Customs processes and increased its efficiency to improve trade revenue's contribution to government finances and strengthen PNG's economy. Gender-sensitive infrastructure, financial empowerment and business development has benefitted women across the country.

Within **Peace:** the nationwide social welfare workforce assessment and mapping were completed in line with the global agenda. The UN-supported 1-Tok helpline expanded its services to include case management and mental health and psychosocial support for children, adolescents, and adults. Through the Political Leadership Academy for Women, 39 subnational female politicians have increased confidence in their ability to lead.

Within **People:** the UN supported the development and launch of the National Health Strategic Plan and the Situational Analysis of Gender and Health in PNG. The UN also supported the writing of the Infant and

Young Child Feeding Bill, that was endorsed by the first legislative council and contributes to the enabling environment for improving nutrition in PNG. Due to the UN's continuous advocacy efforts and provision of technical and financial assistance, Early Childhood Education is now an integral part of PNG's education system.

In 2023, the UN will continue implementing three high-impact joint programmes – STREIT, the Highlands Joint Programme, and the second phase of the Spotlight Initiative. In addition, for the current UNDAF's final year, the 2023 Joint Annual Work Plan will include work on community peace and development plans; support for the preparation of the 2024 Census; eliminating sorcery accusation related violence and gender-based violence; leadership on climate action, conservation and disaster preparedness; support the diversification of women's livelihoods through skills-building, financial literacy and access to affordable finance; and support the development of a new HIV strategy.

On the horizon for 2023 is the expected finalisation of the Government of PNG's new Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP IV). The UN, in partnership with the Government, will also sign the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2024-28, which will replace the

completed UNDAF. The UNSDCF will be preceded by the National Strategic Prioritisation Workshop, where government, development partners, civil society organisations and other stakeholders will contribute to identifying UN priorities for 2024-2028.

By working closely with the Government and our development partners, donors, and implementing partners, the UN will continue to help realize the SDGs while assisting Papua New Guinea to #BuildForwardBetter for a more sustainable future.

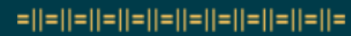
The United Nations in PNG looks forward to another year of genuine impact for the benefit of Papua New Guinea's people.

I am pleased to serve as the new Resident Coordinator and look forward to working with the rest of the UNCT, the Government and partners on PNG's sustainable development.

Mr Richard S. Howard, Jr.
*United Nations Resident Coordinator
Papua New Guinea*

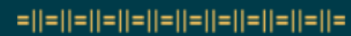


UN COUNTRY TEAM



In 2022, 19 resident and non-resident UN agencies actively helped implement the UNDAF 2018-2022.

Although not a signatory to the UNDAF, the United Nations Volunteers Programme supports the UNCT by deploying international and national volunteer specialists.



1 UN staff, development partners, government officials and the Prime Minister.



RESIDENT AGENCIES



NON - RESIDENT AGENCIES



KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN IN PNG

DONORS TO PNG THROUGH THE UN, 2022

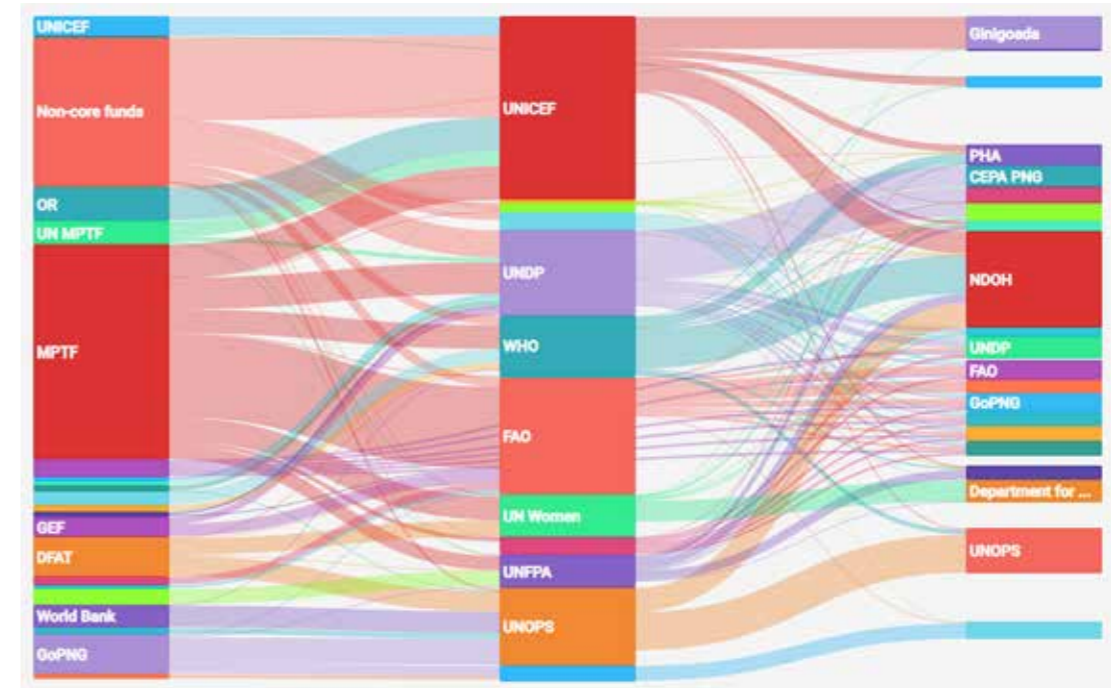
Antimicrobial Resistance MPTF	Global Partnership for Education
Asian Development Bank	Green Climate Fund
Australia	Japan
European Union	New Zealand
Germany	Norway
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation	Papua New Guinea
Global Environment Facility	Republic of Korea
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	United Kingdom
Global Fund for Coral Reefs	United States
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	World Bank

1. Excludes - (a) UN-based funding including the Peacebuilding Fund and the Joint SDG Fund (b) donors to agencies core, non-core, and regional funding.

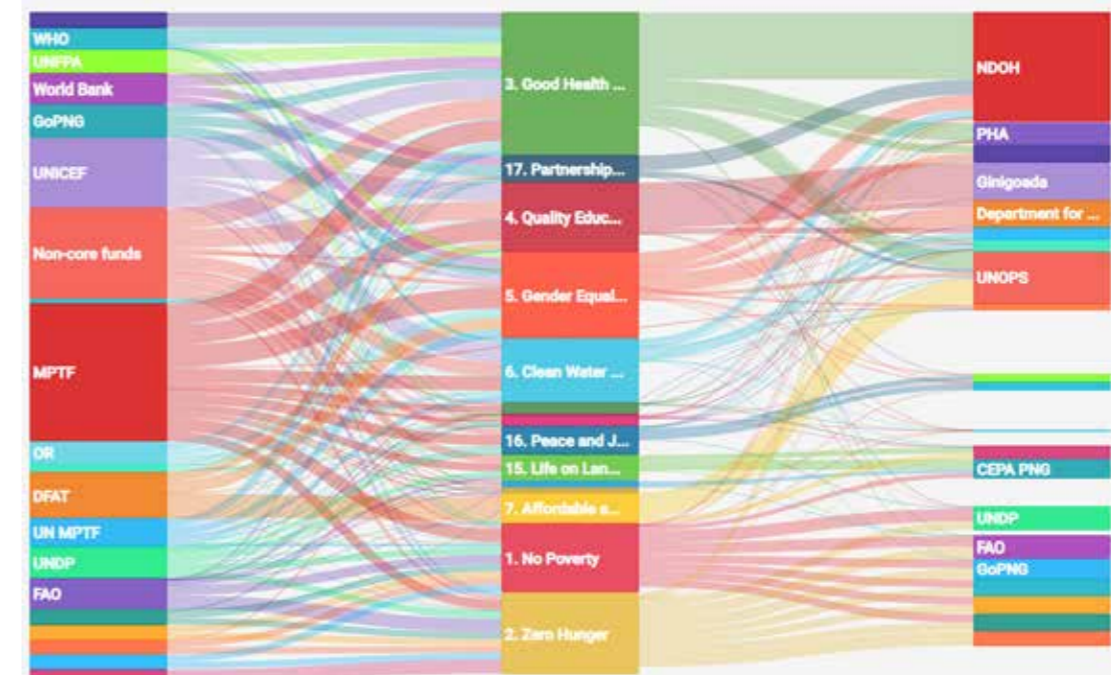
1 Honorable James Marape, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, delivering the feature address at the 2022 UN day breakfast.



Linking Partners, UN Agencies and Implementing Partners

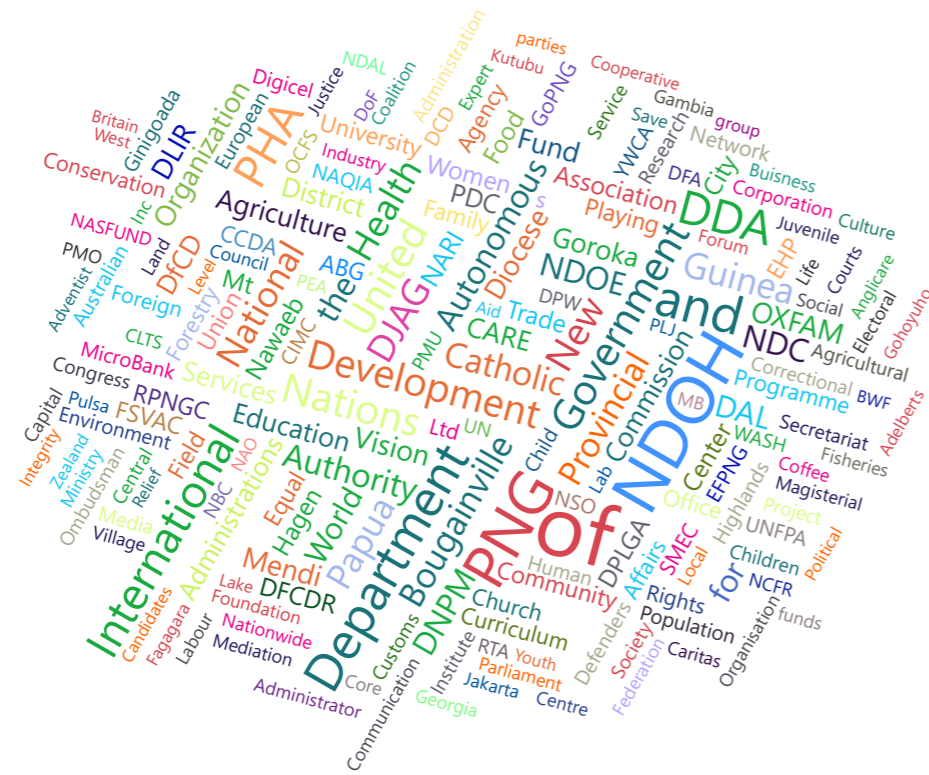


Linking Partners, Sustainable Development Goals and Implementing Partners

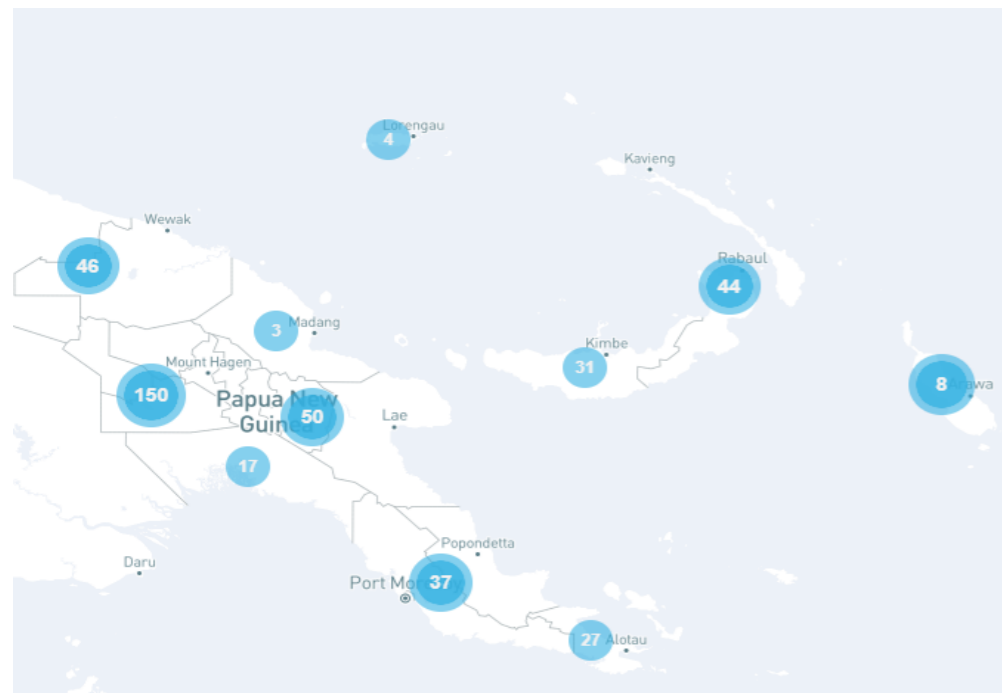


Source: <https://uninfo.org/location/86/funding>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS WORD CLOUD¹



Where we work in Papua New Guinea



¹ Full list of implementing partners available in Annex 1

COUNTRY CONTEXT



PNG RANKS 155

Out of 189 countries & territories in the Human Development Index (HDI) 2022

literacy rate in 2020 was estimated at only **61.6%**



PNG RANKS 169

Out of 170 countries. With a 2020 Gender Inequality Index of 0.725



1,786
species



Most biodiverse island globally

Amphibians, reptiles, birds, & mammals making up 5-9% of the world's total.

79.3%
Forest cover

World's third largest forest.

56.6%

Papua New Guineans are classified as multidimensionally poor, with a further 25.8% classified as suffering severe multidimensional poverty.

80%

PNG's population is found in rural & remote areas, where the most marginalized & vulnerable live.

TWO

FEMALE MPs

PNG now has female MPs, & Violence Against Women and Girls has a permanent Parliamentary Committee



CHAPTER 1:

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN PNG & REGIONAL CONTEXT

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Key developments

Economy: PNG's GDP growth was led by the agriculture sector (palm oil and cocoa) and the extractive sector (gold, copper and oil and gas). Inflation grew during 2022, due to supply chain disruptions and increased freight charges for imported food and fuel. Cost of living also rose, unable to be offset by the Government of PNG's (GoPNG's) household assistance package of PGK (K)611 million, and the temporary increase of the salary and wages tax-free threshold from K12,000 to K17,500. To combat inflation, the Central Bank increased the Kina Facility Rate in July 2022 from 3 percent to 3.25 percent.

Education: The Transforming Education Consultation, as part of the national UN-led Transforming Education Summit process, was held in August 2022 in Port Moresby, where diverse governmental agencies and stakeholders, including private sector partners, exchanged knowledge and ideas to identify vital educational agendas. GoPNG is also working on the overarching Education Sector Development Plan.

Health: To address the various challenges in the health care system, The National Department of Health finalised several key strategies and plans including the National Health Plan 2021-2030, the national immunisation strategy (2021-2025 and up beyond 2030). GoPNG's investment in addressing nutrition and stunting rates continues, specifically as part of the 2021 Fast Track Initiative. This includes the \$90 million Child Nutrition and Social Protection project, in partnership with World Bank, targeting 150,000-250,000 households with cash transfers, high-impact health and nutrition interventions, and essential nutrition education.

Governance: The national general elections were held in July 2022 with numerous human rights concerns identified. This includes access for and inclusion of key groups such as persons with disabilities and women, and procedural issues potentially impacting on the right to participation. Two women were elected to Parliament (an increase from no female-held seats in the previous parliament). This sombre milestone, plus the creation of a permanent parliamentary committee on violence against women and girls (VAWG), means gender-related issues including the importance of pushing for women's leadership, remain pertinent to the national political agenda. Key legislative measures including the January 2022 repeal by Parliament of the death penalty for all crimes indicates the relevance of other issues related to the rule of law as key to the agenda.

Environment: PNG is among the world's top ten countries where conserving its natural environment can

substantially contribute to saving biodiversity. However, PNG's natural resources are depleting rapidly, impacting biodiversity and people's well-being. Finalisation of the national Protected Areas Bill, still awaiting Parliament approval, is a critical piece of legislation to allow more areas of community and private land to be formally recognised as Protected Areas.

Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus: Since 2016, global resources have been mobilised for at least one annual major natural disaster or crisis in PNG, and the health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic remain ongoing. Between May and July 2022, the period of the national elections, violence escalated in parts of the Highlands region. In some areas, violence resurfaced from long-standing issues including land disputes, retribution, and unsettled disputes between clans, who use the instability around elections to re-ignite fights. Most churches, considered safe havens, hosted displaced populations.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Regional security issues rose to the fore in 2022. In early 2022, China signed a security deal with the Solomon Islands.

By April 2022, the United States announced PNG as a priority country for US engagement in the Pacific region that advances the US Global Fragility Act. According to the United States embassy in PNG, only three other countries and one region globally participates in this Act – Haiti, Libya, Mozambique, and Coastal West Africa. Through implementation of its ten-year Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability, the United States Congress provided \$10 million to PNG in 2022 to prevent conflict, promote stability, protect human rights, and empower the economy. The prioritisation of PNG was based on United States' national security interests and opportunities for partner nation engagements.

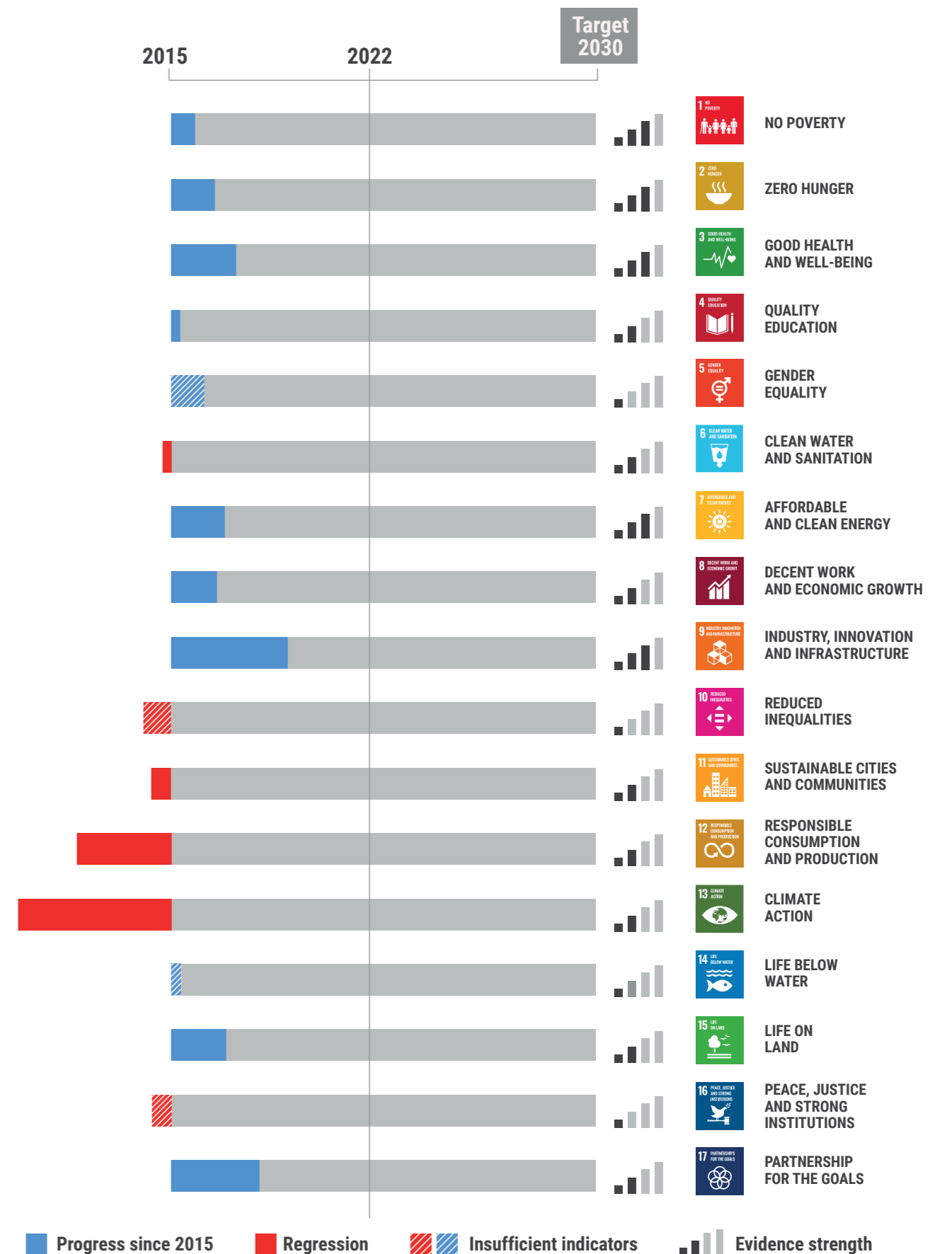
In December 2022, Australia signed a new security deal with Vanuatu.

Economic recovery continues in the region after the pandemic. It was estimated that in 2022, economic activity in the Pacific region grew between 0.8 percent (as per International Monetary Fund [IMF] projections) up to 5.3 percent (as per Asian Development Bank [ADB] projections). The ADB notes that the main drivers of growth in the region includes the stronger-than-expected recovery in tourism in Fiji and upward adjustment to PNG's growth forecast due to recovery in the mineral sector and increased government expenditure.

The Pacific

Snapshot of SDG progress in the Pacific, 2022

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



Source: UN ESCAP, Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2023

CHAPTER 2: SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE UNDAF

The 2018-2023 UNDAF forms the framework for UNCT activities and aligns with the MTDP III and the PNG Vision 2050. The UNCT and the Secretary, Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), formed the Joint Steering Committee to guide the implementation of the 2018-2023 UNDAF. In this reporting year, the Committee agreed to extend the UNDAF by a further six months to the end of 2023. This was to accommodate the 2022 national general elections and allow for the finalisation of the MTDP IV, which had to await the formation of the new government (and is expected to be completed in 2023). The process for developing the new UNSDCF, which will replace the UNDAF, involves consultation with multiple UN stakeholders and is expected for completion in 2023.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE UNDAF RESULTS

Through the four Pillars of the UNDAF and in alignment with national priorities, the UN supported GoPNG to make transformational changes to many institutions and systems in PNG, making a significant positive impact on the lives of countless people. The UNCT maintained strategic partnerships with donors and implementing partners, providing US\$153.4 million in support to PNG in 2022. This enhanced PNG's progress towards the SDGs and preparation and response to internal and external shocks.

Under the **People Pillar**, UN support to the **health** sector led to new and updated plans, enhanced coordination within the sector, health labour market analysis, and assessments of service delivery points. UN support for HIV and other diseases has led to additional funding, improved government policies, improved testing and treatment coverage, and improved health service delivery and immunisation. Also, biosecurity initiatives, the enabling environment for nutrition, have increased. In the Education sector, the UN's continuous advocacy, technical and financial support efforts mean Early Childhood Education (ECE) is now an integral part of PNG's education system. The UN supported the development

of the WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) in School Policy, Guidelines and Infrastructure manual, using a gender and disability lens in order to improve the school learning environment for all children. The consultative process and report writing for the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Report was made possible with UN support, which also helped PNG made significant progress on Human Rights Defenders frameworks, **child protection services**, family support services, and the social services workforce.

Under the **Prosperity pillar**, the **STREIT Joint Programme** benefitted several thousand households, enabling higher economic returns from agriculture value chains and better enabling infrastructure especially in cocoa, vanilla and fisheries. Importantly, UN support has helped PNG **revolutionize its Customs processes** and improved its ability to increase trade revenue, strengthening PNG's economy. New **gender-sensitive infrastructure** has improved market facilities, including markets in Kimbe and Wabag that now have safe WASH facilities with easy access for women and girls, market security, and disaster responsiveness. Women market vendors received **financial literacy training and business development**, resulting in 160 women opening bank accounts.

Under the **Planet pillar**, the UN contributed to the development of the **PNG REDD+ Safeguards and National REDD+ Guidelines** and multiple provincial **disaster risk management (DRM) strategies**. The establishment of the Biodiversity and Climate Fund is expected to steward investments of critical importance to the country's most vulnerable rural communities. The UN also delivered **the region's first climate National Adaptation Plan** and climate measures to protect vulnerable populations. The UN has supported renewable energy, climate change adaptation and environmental data policies and frameworks. In Forestry, Agriculture, Climate Change and Biodiversity sectors, UN support benefits marginalised people at the community level.

The **Peace pillar** results include a strengthened national and subnational **child protection sector**. A nation-wide

social sector workforce assessment was completed. Local communities, including women and youth in Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces, were supported to nurture and **implement community peace and development plans (CPDPs)**. In the Child Justice sector, the Juvenile Rehabilitation and Reintegration Policy (2021-2031) was launched in June 2022. Also with UN support, the first evidence-based, cross-sectoral National Social and Behavioural Change Strategy to change social norms to violence against children (VAC) and violence against women (VAW) was developed and validated. UN assistance to national and subnational governments on public financial management has strengthened capacities to align public expenditure to national policy

more transparently. With support from the UN, the government made progress in **establishing the National Human Rights Institution**. Through the **Political Leadership Academy for Women**, 39 subnational female politicians were trained and reported feeling more equipped to perform their roles effectively, with increased confidence in their ability to lead. The Highlands Joint Programme has benefited an estimated 60,000 beneficiaries. UN actions have led to **greater attention to GBV** and ensured a GBV council was established. UN trained a further 75 police, other uniformed forces and justice and government officials on **human rights in law enforcement**.



PEOPLE

NUTRITION & FOOD SAFETY, SECURITY & SYSTEMS

-  **3 Modules** of nutrition information systems.
-  Rolled out through **Health Facilities**.
-  Schools & communities across **10 provinces**.

900

ASF test rapid test kits



Procured for NAQIA use for ASF testing in the field/on-site at disease investigations.

The UN, in collaboration with the health & education departments, expanded the work around nutrition for middle childhood & adolescents. Done in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, with schools used as platforms to deliver nutrition services.





54



160

Men and women up-skilled in **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** support preparedness & response operations.


125
healthcare workers



Trained in using the non-pneumatic anti-shock garment & early essential newborn care.

50,000
HIV/Syphilis test kits

+50
Non-pneumatic anti-shock garments



Procured & distributed.

350



VHAs trained in 2022 to ensure quality MNHC health service delivery

EDUCATION

Under the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) PNG is now eligible for a combined amount

US\$39.965M

- + US\$14.91M System Transformation
- + US\$15M Multiplier
- + US\$2.6M System Capacity
- + US\$7.455M Girls' Education Accelerator



Psychosocial Support (PSS) training programme developed in partnership with Griffith University, ChildFund & NDoE completed by:

5,775

Teachers in 418 schools



104,000

Students had an emotional wellbeing assessment conducted with ongoing monitoring & support by G&C teachers



8,574

Parents & caregivers given 'Parenting in Emergencies' training using eight videos produced with topics covering: discussing family dreams, caring for children, understanding stress & the importance of self-care, child development & problem-solving.

HEALTHY & SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTS, WASH & COMMUNITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

353
schools

150,562
students




The UN supported schools & students, including 72,751 girls, who gained access to basic water & handwashing facilities.

2,190
community people

Accessing basic water services in 5 communities by rehabilitating or constructing 5 Gravity Water Supply Systems.

5 health facilities benefited from the WASH services.



3,844
women & children

Experiencing violence, abuse and/or neglect, were reached with comprehensive care services through the case management process.

2.2 UNDAF PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

2.2.1 PEOPLE



By 2023, people in PNG, significantly the most marginalized and vulnerable, have enhanced and sustained utilisation of quality and equitable services, food security and social protection.

Sub-Outcome 1: By 2023, PNG's social policies, plans and budgets promote inclusive human development, and actors in the social sectors will be effectively led, regulated and coordinated.

Health

The UN's support to the health sector led to new and updated plans, enhanced coordination within the health sector, health labour market analysis, and assessments of service delivery points.

Support was provided for:

- development and launch of the National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) 2021-2030. This included technical support to develop, finalise and operationalise the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Strategic Plan within the NHSP. Technical support included help to develop standard operating procedures for managing data and assessing hospital information systems.
- development of the Situational Analysis of Gender and Health in PNG, to inform the review and update of the 2014 Health Sector Gender Policy.
- a UN-led assessment of 160 service delivery points from 21 provinces, representing about 21 percent of total PNG facilities. This supplied evidence for the need to improve the health supply chain to minimise out-of-stock reproductive health commodities, and clients' perceptions of the quality of family planning and maternal health. A UN-supported health workforce analysis also provided disaggregated data on health workers in the country, including identifying 32,064 approved healthcare positions, with only 16,545 occupied.
- after UN advocacy, Provincial Health Authorities

(PHAs) received a 34 percent increase (estimated at K2.23 million) for personnel emoluments for 2023, followed by an annual 5 percent increase until 2027.

UN support on HIV and other diseases has led to better coordination, additional funding, improved government policies and enhanced testing and treatment coverage. The UN:

- convened a forum of crucial development partners supporting the HIV response, including the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), USAID, and the Global Fund.
- endorsed the establishment of the National Health-Security Multisectoral Steering Committee and the Human Health Technical Working Group and supported other coordination mechanisms.
- contributes to various development and advocacy platforms on HIV/AIDS, primarily as chair and core member. UN support on HIV/AIDS has led to progress towards achieving improved testing and treatment coverage, updated HIV estimates and projections, assessment and reporting on financial investments on AIDS, and urgent recommendations for programs such as Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV, and other diseases.
- supported the increase of international investments in HIV from the Global Fund (nearly \$77 million for three diseases – AIDS, Tuberculosis [TB] and Malaria – from 2024-2026 allocation), from DFAT, USAID, and the UN.
- supported the national authorities to complete the Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) roadmap, National Condom Strategy, updated ART/Treatment guidelines, and new HIV testing guidelines, among others.

The UN supported the improved availability and reliability of quality contraceptives and reproductive health lifesaving supplies:

- The training of 60 health workers (70% female, 40% male) from 55 health facilities of West Sepik, East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, East New Britain, West New Britain, and New Ireland led to an average

of 60 per cent improvement in the knowledge and skills of the trained health workers in order, quantification, stock management, and reporting of reproductive health commodities. Further, The Certificate in Basic Pharmacy Management (CBPM) two-year program was launched in August 2022 and will be implemented by the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) has implemented the CBPM program. The CBPM aims to produce a workforce that will address the stockouts of essential medicines, mainly in rural and disadvantaged urban areas.

- The forecasting and quantification workshop from November 8 to 10, 2022, contributed to developing the national supply plan for 2023 and 2024 for reproductive health supplies. The UN's technical assistance also helped improve the supply chain of reproductive health commodities. A contact group was also formed to improve information exchange.
- The UN procured and distributed 50 000 sets of Implants, 210,000 doses of injectable contraceptives, 20 500 doses of emergency contraceptives, 213,000 cycles of progesterone-only pills, 211,680 cycles of combined oral contraceptives, and 2050 sets of IUDs. These contraceptives averted an estimated 56,000 unintended pregnancies in 2022.
- The UN initiated the process to develop the Health Investment Case for family planning and maternal and newborn health. It will enable PNG to define the investments required to achieve the SDGs and accelerate progress toward transformative outcomes. The UN co-chairs the revitalized National Family Planning Technical Working Group (NFPTWG). The NFPTWG intends to facilitate the alignment and approval of family planning programs.

Nutrition and Food safety, Security and Systems

UN support led to the development of a proposed biosecurity policy, a strengthened enabling environment for nutrition, improved data on nutrition and an assessment of sago commercialisation. The UN:

- contributed to developing a Biosecurity Policy that has been endorsed by NEC.
- maintained an enabling environment for nutrition by supporting the writing of the Infant and Young

Child Feeding Bill, which was endorsed by the first legislative council.

- supported GoPNG to strengthen its coordination of the multiple sectors involved in nutrition to ensure effective oversight and coordination of nutrition sector partners in the implementation of programs to address the high level of stunting in the country. UN nutrition data was used to help reach more children, adolescents and mothers with nutrition interventions at the provincial level.

- is currently working on:
 - a Nutrition and Capacity Development Roadmap on promoting healthy diets from sustainable food systems.
 - coordinating a Flexible Multi-Partner Mechanism (FMM), and a sub-programme on mainstreaming nutrition into the FMM portfolio, to promote nutrition-sensitive food production. The training on the impact pathway approach enabled the "food systems approach" to improve and promote healthy diets. It also helped the Government, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector with imparting skills for programme design, with costing tools for tracking nutrition budgets in agriculture programs.

- Based on sago assessments in Manus and East Sepik provinces, the UN and partners are constructing a demonstration sago nursery in East Sepik and Manus Provinces to promote sago commercialisation for food security and nutrition.

Education

UN support has resulted in significant improvements to PNG's education system.

- Through continuous advocacy and technical and financial assistance, ECE is now an integral part of PNG education.
- As a Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Grant Agent, the UN secured an initial \$700,000 of the System Capacity Grant for PNG to develop a Partnership Compact, update an Education Sector Analysis and strengthen sectoral capacity in planning, data systems, monitoring and review.
- The UN-led Transforming Education Summit process has led to an overall review and identification of gaps and needs of the education system, helping to reaffirm the importance of evidence-based education planning and programme

implementation with the Secretary for Education, provincial education advisers, secretaries, and other stakeholders and partners.

- UN supported the National Department of Education (NDOE) in reviewing, consulting, and developing priority action plans in recovery from learning loss due to school closures related to COVID-19. These plans are enablers to transforming education and increasing resilience in the medium to long term, and also in securing increased and equitable financing for education.

Healthy and Sustainable Environments, WASH and Community Disaster Risk Reduction

UN support for WASH and the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) led to improved quality of life and disaster preparedness for communities in PNG.

- The UN supported the development of the WASH in School Policy, Guidelines and Infrastructure Manual, incorporating gender and disability issues which will contribute to improving the school learning environment for all children.
- Government authorities, community focal points, local volunteers, partner NGOs, and community-based and faith-based organisations in Hela, Jiwaka, Western Highlands, Southern Highlands, Morobe, Madang, East New Britain and Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB) demonstrated improved skills and knowledge in responding to and managing emergencies and displacements following UN-led upskilling in the DTM. The vital information collected through the DTM tool, including living conditions of displaced populations and the challenges in attaining durable solutions, has been used to draft PNG's Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) policy document.
- As a result of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Plans, communities now have improved access to clean and safe drinking water and other infrastructures, including community resource centres installed through UN material and technical assistance.

Human Rights, Gender Equality and Prevention of VAW and VAC

The UN continues to champion human rights with duty bearers and rights holders.

- Supported the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Report, from the consultative process to report writing. For the first time in PNG, 120 children and youth (70 boys and 50 girls) were formally consulted to speak up about their rights and their future and have a say in matters that affect them,

amplifying their voices in the process. As a result, a Children's Voices Annex to the State Party Report to the CRC Committee was developed.

- The Spotlight Initiative supports GoPNG in implementing the K7.9 million budget allocated to GBV programming. This GBV initiative promises to elevate synergies between CSOs, government representatives and the UN while emphasizing the need for sustainable efforts to end VAWG.
- The second GBV National Advisory Committee meeting was held in December 2022, to review progress on addressing GBV nationwide. Recommendations developed jointly by stakeholders will be followed through in 2023.

Sub-Outcome 2: By 2023, national authorities (at central and decentralised levels) effectively manage and deliver social services in line with national standards and protocols.

Health

UN support for health strategies improved health service delivery, quality of care, immunisation and treatment for HIV/AIDS and COVID-19. This support:

- Included developing national technical strategies, guidelines and tools to give clear guidance for all service providers, as a step to standardise a minimum quality of care throughout the country, including for HIV/AIDS.
- Led to the availability of vaccines and full-functioning cold chain equipment at different health system levels to provide high-quality vaccination services for communities.
- For COVID-19, led to greater availability of vaccines and personal protective equipment (PPE) items and support to the national response on prevention, diagnostics, surveillance and financial resources. Emergency medical supplies, including 70 IEHK kits, were distributed to six conflict and disaster-affected provinces (Southern Highlands Province, Hela, Enga, Madang, Morobe and National CD). The UN positioned consultants in 15 priority provinces to support PHAs in planning and monitoring routine immunisation and vaccination activities, particularly in hard-to-reach populations.

As a result of UN support, there was an improvement in the treatment of communicable diseases and tropical diseases.

- The UN Communicable Disease Teams provided prevention to a continuum of care and treatment to

those unreached by providing normative guidance and technical assistance for HIV, TB and Malaria. Active drug safety, monitoring and management training was provided for healthcare workers from all 22 PHAs.

- Electronic TB recording and reporting (eTB) training was supplied for TB management units from selected provinces. The TB team also supported the National TB Programme in planning to roll out the eTB module and implement a systematic screening initiative for TB.
- The UN continued to support the implementation of post-exposure prophylaxis of leprosy in selected provinces. For neglected tropical diseases, 268,536 people received Preventive Chemotherapy to protect themselves from Lymphatic Filariasis, Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis and Scabies. Two provinces strengthened patient care delivery systems for people suffering from neglected tropical diseases.

Enhanced maternal and newborn services and upgraded facilities for mental health patients. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) declined due to UN support.

- Through capacity building and provision of supplies for maternal and newborn services, high-quality early essential newborn care, management of post-partum haemorrhage and quality antenatal care services, will be available for the communities.
- Female sex workers, high-risk men and the transgender population benefitted from strengthened community systems to prevent HIV and STIs. The UN has also expanded its work on mental health and psycho-social support. In Hela province, integration, training and scale-up of clinical management of mental, neurological and substance use disorders to all district health facilities, has improved access to much-needed mental health services and improved mental health promotion for adolescents and youth in the province.

Nutrition and Food Safety, Security and Systems

With UN support, there has been improved access to agriculture inputs, increased diversity of food production and enhanced food security and nutrition. The UN:

- installed hand washing facilities and hand sanitizing equipment at central trade points and urban markets, and distributed masks to limit the spread of COVID-19 in ten provinces to limit the spread of COVID 19.

- farmers were able to increase their financial literacy through training provided by the UN.
- healthy eating habits and nutrition were encouraged through the UN school meal programme in the Eastern Highlands and Simbu Provinces. A capacity assessment conducted at several boarding schools provided evidence-based advocacy to the government on the importance of improving food and nutrition in schools through policy and enabling environments. A sustainable model for school lunches was proposed for the pilot schools, which is to incorporate the school meal into the student project fees for 2023.
- assessed CSO's capacity to make their programs more nutrition sensitive.
- saw 22 sub-national officers certified as Stock Inspectors to respond to biosecurity threats and address disease management specifically in livestock.
- supported the country's scaling up in nutrition service delivery. Nutrition services are now provided in 10 provinces, up from the three in the pilot. This includes providing preventative medicine to kill the intestinal worms that many school children suffer from, aiding children's ability to learn and grow.
- Increased food production and promotion of pathogen-tested, early-maturing seeds, high yielding and drought tolerant seeds and planting materials, beehives and beekeeping supplies and equipment and fish fingerlings in ten provinces in the country.
- received \$1.8 million in funding from the Government of Japan in response to COVID-19, to increase awareness of GoPNG's 'New Normal' policy, promote food security activities and provide agricultural income-generation opportunities along the agriculture value chain. This assistance by the UN supported an estimated 742,000 people in building resilient agriculture livelihoods, ensuring food security and generation of income for many households in communities of the ten pilot provinces.

Education

The UN provided technical and financial assistance to GoPNG to finalise the ECE curriculum, which has been validated and pretested at preschools. Along with other initiatives, UN support:

- saw NDOE endorse 12,000 ECE teaching positions and revise salary scales for preschool teachers through the Teaching Service Commission.
- resulted in ECE Teacher Conversion Course modules ready for roll-out to 48,000 elementary teachers and trainers in 2023.

- through technical and financial assistance, strengthened the implementation of the Behaviour Management Policy to promote violence prevention in schools.
- through the Spotlight Initiative, contributed to the Safe School Initiative in Nawaeb district, Morobe Province. It mobilized the school Board Chairman and village leaders to support advocacy/awareness campaigns in communities during market days and after church services.
- introduced the PNG Teen Entrepreneur Programme pilot to promote skills and development opportunities at the upper primary school level, aligned with the national “Making a Living” curriculum. Eight primary schools in Mount Hagen, and 47 people, including 20 females, headteachers and teachers, provincial education officers and a technical and vocational education and training (TVET) coordinator, were selected to participate.
- helped develop a results framework for the Safe Journey to School initiative, to promote road safety and prevent child injury in partnership with the Road Traffic Authority.

Healthy and Sustainable Environments; Wash and Community Disaster Risk Reduction

With UN support, WASH services improved in several districts, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were assisted.

- Through the Spotlight Initiative, IDP (identified through the DTM) were assisted to help prevent and respond to GBV.
- The UN supported the development of the ceramic water filter market. Findings from a “Potters Without Borders” feasibility study on ceramic water filters, commissioned by the UN in 2022, revealed PNG’s potential to produce the filters, aligning with a market assessment conducted by a UN WASH Team that found 64 percent of surveyed households do not consider their water safe and 98 percent are interested in buying a ceramic water filter to treat their drinking water.
- District Level Authorities were supported to facilitate the WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool (WASHBAT) exercise, enabling the participative development of three District WASH Capacity Development Plans in Hagen, Nawaeb and the Central Region of AROB.

Human Rights, Gender Equality and Prevention of VAW and VAC

Due to UN support, PNG made significant progress on Human Rights Defenders (HRD) frameworks,

child protection services, family support services, and the social services workforce.

- UN’s engagement with government and stakeholders on the HRD Protection Bill and policy resulted in enhanced political will on addressing gender-based discrimination and violence. Drafting the Bill has empowered CSOs to understand the role of HRD frameworks and local expectations and engage in human rights advocacy for women in the country.
- Through the Spotlight Initiative, the first Provincial By-Law for the protection of children, a costed action plan and a draft Children’s sector plan was developed in Enga province to enhance child protection services.
- Two Provincial Councils for Child and Family Services were established (Morobe and NCD).
- UN support to Family Support Centres at the district level has improved access to emergency medical care for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors, and enhanced reporting practices in the National Health Information System to inform policy change.
- The UN supported the Health Sector Response to SGBV with integration, training and scaling-up of essential medical emergency care, mental health and psychosocial support and Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for prevention of STIs, HIV, Viral Hepatitis B, Tetanus and unwanted pregnancies at all district health facilities in three high-burden provinces (Hela, Southern Highlands and Western Highlands).
- A costed roadmap (2023-2025) of the social services workforce was developed, as was a Child Protection Case Management Facilitator Manual, Case Management Competency Assessment and Learner Guide to train and certify government and stakeholder-endorsed case workers.

• All healthcare-focused GBV capacity-building activities improved understanding and utilisation of the SGBV National Clinical Guidelines. They empowered local healthcare providers to deliver improved health services to survivors of SGBV by promoting a survivor-centred approach.

Sub-outcome 3: By 2023, people in PNG, especially the most marginalised and vulnerable, increasingly demand and use social and protective services.

Health

The UN’s technical support in provinces helped increase demand for and use of health care services.

- The national malaria programme expanded the home-based management of malaria in two more remote malaria-burdened communities. Community Malaria Volunteers were trained in early diagnosis and treatment, and only test-positive malaria cases are being treated with antimalarial drugs.
- Health workers at TB management units were trained to properly recognise and report on serious adverse events from new TB regimens and drugs.

Nutrition and Food Safety, Security and Systems

The UN provided substantial support to prevent the spread of African Swine Fever (ASF) by:

- building and strengthening the biosecurity response in rural areas by training stock inspectors on field disease investigation, skills disease recognition, farm biosecurity, proper PPE, disease chain reporting sampling, and testing for ASF using rapid test kits.
- supporting five farmers to build isolation pens to introduce new pigs, isolate sick pigs, and train them in basic farm biosecurity practices.
- supporting farm biosecurity messaging on the use of isolation pens and encouraged communication between livestock officers from infected provinces and non-infected provinces, industry, partners, and other stakeholders to learn from each other and to advocate for farm biosecurity in villages. Farmers are now adapting to biosecurity measures and isolation pens.
- distributing PPE and field equipment to livestock inspectors, needed for ASF disease investigations, control and containment.

- being actively involved in supporting farmers with diseased animals to report to the National Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Authority (NAQIA). Assist with investigations, as well as liaising with community leaders to advocate movement restrictions for live pigs, raw pig meat and cooked pig meat.

Education

The UN supported the education system to address COVID-19, violence due to the national elections, psychosocial support, TVET curriculum development and WASH. The assistance received by the education system included training, new facilities and knowledge products.

The UN was involved in teaching school children about improved hygiene and menstrual health and hygiene through commemorations and awareness-raising campaigns on WASH advocacy days (Menstrual Hygiene Day, Global Handwashing Day and World Toilet Day). Key activities for advocacy days included celebrations, messages and appeals through mass media, TV, radio and newspapers.

Human Rights, Gender Equality and Prevention of VAW and VAC

Through the Spotlight Initiative, the UN contributed to improving parenting skills and behaviours, increased access to better services, raised awareness of cyberbullying, and addressed discrimination against women living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups. To reach rural areas and increase access to services, 30 grassroots organisations within CSO hubs received training, mentoring support and grants. The multi-partnered 16 days of Activism campaign (including the EU and USAID) amplified the need to address VAWG and HIV. A 10-point recommendation has become part of the Partner’s 2023 Spotlight Initiative work plan.



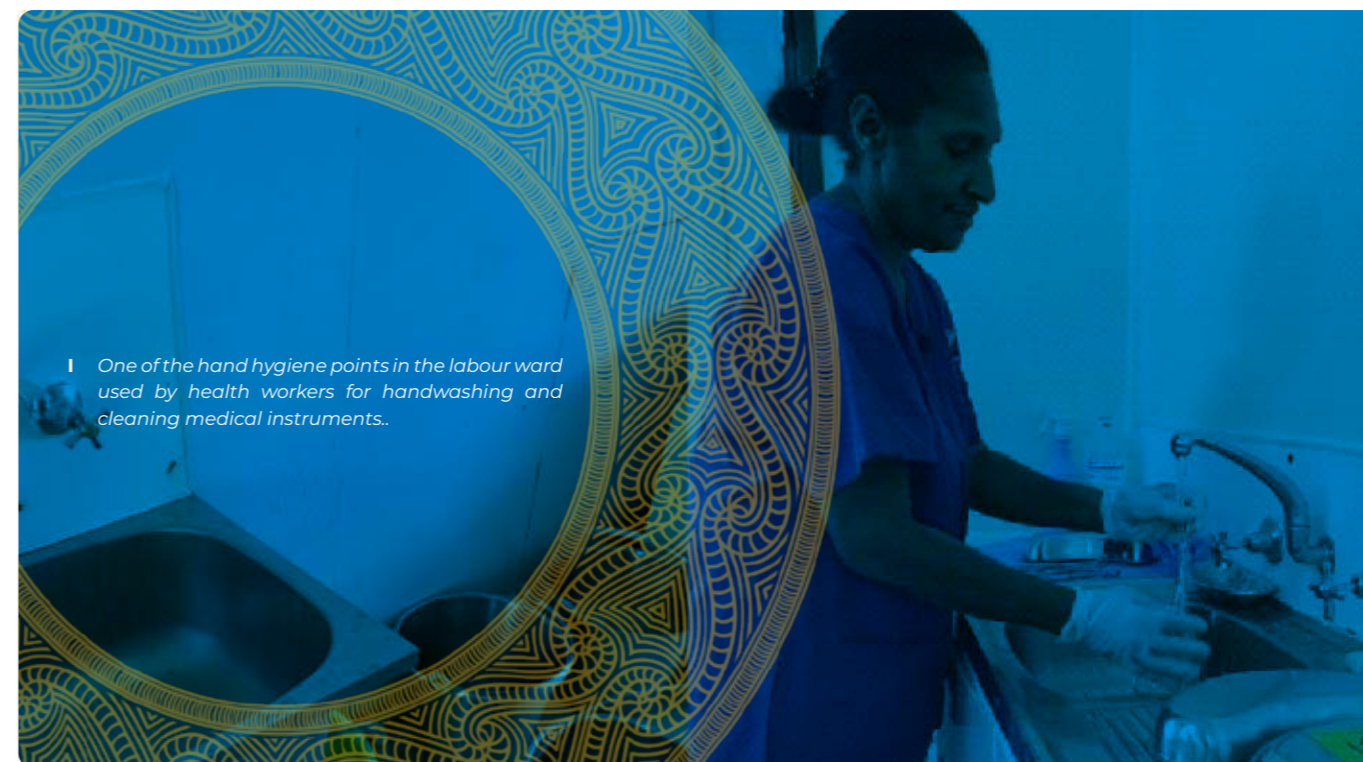
Health Heroes leading by example

Nursing Sister, Miriam Key is passionate about her job as a healthcare worker and being part of a team continuing the fight against Covid-19. Miriam is in charge of Buimo Health Centre in Lae and a member of Morobe's Provincial Covid-19 committee. Her work champions local awareness activities to promote the safety and efficacy of vaccines and she has integrated Covid-19 vaccination into her routine immunisation programs. In communities where vaccinations were openly rejected, Miriam found it difficult to persuade people of the benefits of COVID-19 vaccines. But Miriam and her staff are leading by example. By being fully vaccinated, they are showing that the vaccines are not only safe, but necessary.

"It may not be possible to avoid catching the Covid-19 virus" said Miriam, "but those who have been vaccinated are protected against its effects."



┆ Buimo Health Center in Lae, Morobe Province.



The water of life

Two years ago, the water and sanitation systems at Toboga Health Centre in Western Highlands Province broke down, denying mothers an infection-free facility for delivering babies.

Officer-In-Charge, Juliet Kiso, said the Centre has overcome these challenges thanks to the much-needed water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiative by the EU-funded Klinpela Komuniti Projek.

Now, the labour ward at Togoba Health Centre is fully functional, with two babies delivered every day. Expectant mothers no longer have to travel several kilometres to give birth at Mt. Hagen hospital, and have access to a shower room, a flushing toilet and a hand-washing station at the Centre.

Water is offered at key locations within the centre, which also encourages staff to wash hands frequently, as well as enabling easy sanitisation of medical instruments.

More than 36,000 patients and 7,200 mothers and babies have benefitted from the initiative, which is part of a four-year EU-UNICEF WASH project across four provinces.

PROSPERITY

INCREASED ECONOMIC RETURNS FROM COCOA, VANILLA & FISHERIES VALUE CHAINS

106 registered nurseries for 1.4 million Cocoa Pod Borer (CPB) tolerant seedlings. The distribution of seedlings is ongoing, and till the end of September, the Programme had distributed and verified seedlings, benefiting cocoa farmers. The verification process of the remaining distributed seedlings is ongoing, and will be reported in the last quarter of 2022.

5,500

Benefiting Cocoa Farmers

589,128

Distributed & verified seedlings



273

Planting & harvesting tool sets provided. Benefiting 1,891 vanilla farmers & significantly improved the quantity & quality of vanilla.

Fishers benefitted from two batches of Riverine Capture Fisheries training in Chambri lake and Murik lake of Sepik.

343 Fishers



314

Beneficiaries in 16 locations in the Programme area, received financial literacy training.

99

Govt Agencies

151

Local Contractors

569

stakeholders

187

Road Beneficiaries

132

Youths & Women

ILO, under EU-STREIT PNG, capacitated 569 stakeholders through various technical & management capacity-building trainings. Including participants from government agencies, local contractors, road beneficiaries (local road user committee), youths & women from the local community for skill development in the construction industry.

1,152

Customs Staff + Trade Operators with increased capabilities & knowledge **40% are women**

DIGITAL REFORM & UPGRADE OF PNG'S CUSTOMS SERVICES

GENDER-SENSITIVE INFRASTRUCTURE

76.3%

Showed basic understanding of Market Operations Plans/ Guidelines/ Policies



8.4%

Market Operations Toolkit (6.6% women & 1.8% men)



50.6%

New Normal (Niupla Pasin) (43.1% women & 7.4% men)



17.4%

WaSH minimum standard (15.4% women & 2.0% men)



FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

67.6%

Women market vendors reported that they make their own decisions on the use of income earned from the market sales, as noted in 2022 annual market assessment.



2.2.2 PROSPERITY



By 2023, all people in PNG, including marginalized and vulnerable populations benefit from shared prosperity and contribute to growth and development that is equitable, inclusive, and sustainable.

Sub-Outcome 1: By 2023, PNG has a strong legislative framework, credible enforcement mechanisms and governance structures at all levels enabling equitable and diversified economic growth.

EU Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade in Papua New Guinea (EU-STREIT PNG)

The EU-STREIT PNG Joint Programme benefitted several thousand households, enabling higher economic returns from agriculture value chains and better enabling infrastructure.

- 15,069 households, or approximately 90,414 individuals, in East Sepik and West Sepik Provinces were direct beneficiaries of capacity building for production and post-harvesting of cocoa, vanilla and fisheries value chains.
- The Programme developed its own COVID-19 Pandemic Response Protocol to implement field activities and missions. All training was guided by the national and provincial government "Niupela Pasin" (New Normal) policy.
- The STREIT 'knowledge transfer' approach means on average, one lead farmer has in turn trained five farmers, resulting in more than 37,800 direct and indirect beneficiaries.
- STREIT's E-Agriculture strategy focuses on developing programme value chains, primarily around increasing rural areas' sustainable and inclusive economic development. An Agri-MSME (micro, small and medium-enterprise) Challenge Fund was developed to engage banking-related private sector players in initiatives related to finance, market information, or efficient systems for farming communities.
- The UN is working with GoPNG to install six solar photovoltaic systems to feed into the national energy mix for on-grid and off-grid connections.

- Six roads (with a length of 94.7 km) have been rehabilitated to provide reliable and all-weather connectivity to serve farmers to sell their cocoa, vanilla, and fishery products in the local market. A total of 68,642 jobs were created through road rehabilitation.
- In 2022, 1500 farmers were onboarded to digital platforms facilitating the digitisation of cocoa value chain transactions. The STREIT project partner, MiBank, has onboarded 32 new agents in East and West Sepik and opened more than 10,000 accounts in the region (more than 50 percent of which belong to women). MiBank also opened 243 MSMEs bank accounts. Another STREIT project partner, Digicel's Cellmoni digital wallet, onboarded 52 new agents in East and West Sepik and opened more than 33,000 accounts in the region (more than 30 percent of which belong to women). Also, 150 new merchants (50 of whom are female) have been onboarded and trained to accept payment through Cellmoni.

Cocoa:

- ensured availability and accessibility of high-quality Cocoa Pod Borer-tolerant seedlings, by distributing nursery materials to 157 nurseries in the Sepik. As a result, nurseries could supply the seedlings thus allowing the programme to procure 1.4 million seedlings from capacitated nurseries.
- established/rehabilitated 21 budwood gardens to ensure sustainability of interventions. As a result, STREIT distributed and verified 589,128 seedlings, benefiting more than 6,800 cocoa farming households. This helped improve crop diversification and integrated cropping systems across 943 hectares.
- assessed 979 cocoa fermentaries and built capacity of more than 400 fermentary owners in Cocoa Quality Control and Assessment, to contribute to securing a competitive advantage for this product in foreign markets.
- built capacity of more than 50 local entrepreneurs on the fabrication of solar and hot air dryers, to disseminate knowledge and provide support for cocoa fermentation on the establishment of driers in beneficiary provinces.
- enabled 1,500 cocoa farmers to become shareholders in the PNG Agriculture Company, including providing extension services and training on financial and business concepts.

Vanilla:

- significantly improved the quantity and quality of vanilla through the drying/curing process, enabled by use of a prototype of solar vanilla dryers with support of the Yawasoro Technical School. Local suppliers were also trained to produce solar vanilla dryers.
- supported 70 vanilla groups to increase their farm supplies, credit availability, increased net margins or savings, and their impact on market price levels and quality of vanilla. Vanilla export was enhanced through the STREIT partnership with AgUnity, that helped link a local vanilla cooperative in Maprik, East Sepik with an Australian partner including through the AgUnity app. This collaboration enabled the procurement and export of 113 kilograms of vanilla, benefiting a total of 96 farmers.

Fisheries:

- The fisheries value chain study conducted by STREIT will inform the development of aquaculture, riverine and coastal fisheries value chains, including improved and climate-proof transportation, infrastructure and communications for fisheries development, and is best targeted at future market access and accessibility.
- A Train-the-Trainer scheme benefitted 765 lead farmers, who will disseminate to other fisher-folk and enhance the community's capacity for tilapia fish farming. Some 5,000 tilapia fingerlings and 30 fibre-reinforced plastic fishing canoes were distributed to farmers.
- In the coastal value chain, coastal fisher groups were linked with financial institutions, provided cold-chain facilities, and received fishing gear and speed boats with outboard motors.

Digital Reform and Upgrade of PNG's Customs Services

UN support has helped PNG revolutionise its Customs processes to improve trade revenue's contribution to government finances and strengthen PNG's economy. This includes:

- supporting the PNG Customs Services (PNGCS) to increase customs cargo clearance efficiency, minimize fraud risk, maximize revenue receipts and facilitate trade. This assistance also included online services and data exchange with the private sector and government departments. Advances in operations management has reduced processing times at PNGCS from 7 days to 1.5 hours. Further, electronic payments of customs duties are now possible.
- Significant changes to the ASYCUDA system, involving bespoke UN-developed automation, has smoothed the communication and other processes between customs and port operations, including the approval process, goods arrival

acknowledgement by depot operators, and the stamping of arrival by cargo officers. Wharfage/port charges have been reduced because of the fast approval process. Reduced clearance costs has ultimately resulted in a decrease in product prices for consumers. Simplifying clearance procedures in areas with low trade volumes, such as airports with cargo and passengers, has increased the ease of business.

- The complete set of trade-related regulations and import/export requirements known as Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) was updated for PNG to help increase transparency and promote responsive public policies and regulatory practices, by helping decision makers assess the economic impact of NTMs on trade.
- The PNG National Trade Facilitation Committee participated in a six-month training programme to enable them to implement trade facilitation reforms in a coordinated manner, including the provisions of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement.

Sub-Outcome 2: By 2023, Papua New Guineans have increased access to, and utilisation of, financial services and markets with enhanced opportunities to participate in the labour market, contributing to equitable and sustainable inclusive growth.

Gender-Sensitive Infrastructure

UN support for gender-sensitive infrastructure improved market facilities and increased capacity .

- As a result of the UN's work, markets in Kimbe and Wabag have safe WASH facilities with easy access for women and girls, increased market security and improved disaster responsiveness.
- 11 markets developed operational plans and disaster preparedness response plans, and market vendors now have a voice in developing and strengthening operational systems.
- The formation of the Women Market Vendors Associations means governance and management has improved in some markets. Association representatives are involved in market management meetings to advocate for better working conditions and promote economic opportunities.
- The UN trained 135 duty bearers (66 percent female) on human rights, gender sensitisation, conflict resolution, disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness, and supported the development of DRM plans and market operation plans. Market vendors are now more confident to advocate for human rights and address GBV in public places.

Community Market

In 2022, the UN began working with the NCD Council to establish a public community market in Nine Mile, Port Moresby. In association with the Settlement to Suburbs program for upgrading the physical environment in the community, the market will target women and youth and other vulnerable groups by creating a sustainable livelihood through trading and employment. The design layout has a gender and health lens, to support local economic development, reduce GBV, and protect against COVID-19 infection during the market operation.

The market will ensure the provision of affordable goods and services to residents of the new house blocks as well as provide livelihoods as market vendors or employees, which will assist them in paying for their new blocks. It will be realized through a public-private-people partnership (PPPP) mechanism to design, construct and maintain the market's running in the future. The community market is located adjacent to a previous informal settlement that has now been formalised, with secure tenure achieved for over 300 house blocks, and provision of urban infrastructure.

Rapid Financing Facility (RFF) for Women Entrepreneurs

The UN's Rapid Financing Facility (RFF) project increased financial inclusion of informal female traders (women enterprises). Over 2,000 women-led enterprises were provided with digital wallet financial services, with a free phone for the first 2,000 participants and K5 (\$1.56) upon activation. 100 women entrepreneurs were deployed to serve as agents for increased access points to digital financial service providers (Digicel). They offered cash-in, cash out services, bill payments and other payment options available on a commission basis.

The project also contributed to the increased participation of informal women enterprises in the digital economy by offering basic financial and digital literacy training for women micro-entrepreneurs. Over 7,000 women entrepreneurs were trained in basic, intermediate, and advanced business development skills facilitated by five PNG-based key RFF project partners. The RFF project ended December 2022.

Sub-Outcome 3: By 2023, Papua New Guineans participate in formal and informal income generation and have increased capacity to contribute to inclusive national growth.

Support for Markets Economic Recovery and Inclusion (MERI) Project

The UN supported credit guarantee enabled female entrepreneurs facing difficulties to access credit.

Women's Micro Bank Limited, also known as 'Mama Banks', received support from the UN through a loan portfolio guarantee agreement for a period of 24 months. This is the first credit guarantee scheme under the UN's portfolio, and a one of its kind in nature. The guarantee fund is directly linked to women entrepreneurs who face difficulties in accessing financial support from financial institutions and as a result, were less likely to formalise their businesses. Access to credit through the scheme will help enable women to grow their small and micro business.

The MERI project has successfully established two mobile banking units in Goroka and Lae in addition to Vanimo and Port Moresby through WBMLs Mama-Bank's Access Points (MAPs) locations. MAPs enabled with biometric technology, offer targeted, quick and easy access in or near markets, at reduced cost for women vendors.

Market for Village Farmers (MVF) Project

The MVF project supports village farming households to transition from semi-subsistence agriculture to market-oriented production and farming as a business, including assistance in marketing quality fresh produce. In 2022, the UN signed seven MVF partnership agreements – each valid for three years and worth approximately \$2.4 million in total – that benefits approximately 3,167 households (around 13,337 people).

Combined UN and local government contributions saw 14 roads (52km) became eligible for financing under the MVF, which includes side-road drainage, culverts where necessary, and the reconstruction and upgrading of bridges.

Financial training sessions were delivered to farmers and a local micro-finance institution, MiBank, rolled out a new agriculture loan in November, on a national scale. An agreement with the Bank of PNG has been negotiated to include loans extended under the MVF framework in the Bank's guarantee scheme, known as the Risk Sharing Facility.

Financial Empowerment and Business Development

The UN contributed to the financial and economic empowerment of market vendors.

- Women market vendors in two NCD markets, and Lae and Vanimo state markets, received financial literacy and business development training, resulting in 160 women opening bank accounts. Vendors also received loans of between K300-K1000 to start and boost their business, which included registration with the Investment Promotion Authority.
- With UN support, banks in Lae and Port Moresby established agent desks that will help market vendors deposit and withdraw their money, and are committed to setting up their agents and ATMs in markets themselves.

Distribution of healthy vanilla vines in the Sepik

Some 10,000 healthy vanilla cuttings from disease-free zones in Angoram District were barged for two days down the Sepik River for use by farmers in Mandi Village, Wewak District.

The initiative is part of the FAO-led, UN-Joint STREIT PNG Programme, funded by the European Union, to increase production output and improve the quality of vanilla which hundreds of rural communities depend on for income.

The vines are sent, and then treated and distributed to a business group of farmers also supported by the STREIT Programme. From there, the cuttings are shared with 600 farmers from surrounding communities.

“Living in a rural village of Mandigen makes it a struggle when transporting heavy, wet cocoa beans over very rough roads,” said Roger Wihial, a rural farmer. “Vanilla farming makes it easier to carry our vanilla products to urban markets.”

More than 50,000 healthy vanilla vines have so far been distributed via the scheme.



! A farmer who has undergone basic capacity-building trainings, including climate-smart agriculture practice for vanilla beans as well as being supported with tools and equipment to improve their cultivation, husbandry and processing techniques.

Grants empowering Enga's women farmers

Rhonda Samson is a potato farmer, originally from Western Province but then married into Kinapulam Village, Laiagam District, whose life changed because of the Enga Landscape Project.

The Project is funded by the European Union and implemented through the UN-Joint Highlands Programme. As part of the Project, and amongst other activities, Kinapulam Farmers' Co-operative Society supplies potato seeds to farmers for small-scale commercial purposes.

“I had been struggling to raise seven children since the passing of my husband four years ago,” said Rhonda. “But farming activity through this community-based project has sustained me. With this seed capital to the Co-operative Society, support for farmers like me will be elevated. My family will now be able to extend our potato farming activities.”



! Potato farmers of Enga



2.2.3 PLANET



By 2023, PNG demonstrates improved performance in managing environmental resources and risks emanating from climate change and disasters.

Sub-Outcome 1: By 2023, PNG has strengthened legislative and policy frameworks with institutional support for natural resources management, including climate change mitigation, adaptation, and risk reduction.

REDD+ and Climate Change Initiatives

The UN continued supporting GoPNG in progressing with REDD+ and climate change initiatives.

- This support contributed to developing PNG REDD+ Safeguards and National REDD+ Guidelines which are in the final stages of completion.
- The second Biennial Update Report was submitted in January 2023 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which includes the completion of the Second Forest Reference Level.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) developed the Climate Change (Management) (Carbon Market) Regulation 2022, to be submitted for NEC endorsement. This is linked to developing the options paper on carbon ownership, and national-level administration of carbon has been developed.

Disaster Risk Management Strategies

The UN, in collaboration with the PNG National Disaster Centre, has improved the preparedness capacity of multiple provinces by supporting the development of their DRM Strategies. This includes helping the Provincial Disaster Centres in Milne Bay, Oro (Northern) and Madang to launch their DRM strategies, and reviewing and finalising the DRM strategies for AROB, Simbu, West New Britain, East New Britain, Jiwaka and New Ireland. Under the framework of DRM, the

UN has strengthened disaster preparedness through upskilling state and non-state responders in the DTM, CBDRM, safe shelter awareness, and camp coordination and camp management.



Establishment of the Biodiversity and Climate Fund

The UN has delivered strategic innovation through its environment programme. The establishment of the Biodiversity and Climate Fund has, for the first time in the Pacific, brought together government, private sector, development partners and CSOs to steward investments of critical importance to PNG's most vulnerable residents – rural communities. The Fund operates under an independent board structure and is delivering development financing for conservation, a first for such a mechanism in PNG..

Dialogue, Data and Digitalisation

The UN supported GoPNG in post-COP27 dialogue, digitalising the environment sector and collecting and disseminating environment data sets.

In driving the policy on green economy transformation, the region's first post-COP27 dialogue was delivered and a ground-breaking study on the value of nature was conducted.

- The UN delivered the region's first climate National Adaptation Plan and climate measures to protect vulnerable populations.

- The UN progressed digitalisation efforts in the environment sector, with its natural resource management hub and “lukim gather” apps, that enable collecting and disseminating of environmental data sets.

Forestry, Land Use, Climate Change and Biodiversity

The UN continues to support crucial government agencies such as the PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA), Climate Change and Development Authority, Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, and the Department of Agriculture and Livestock.

- These collaborations have contributed to developments in Forestry, Agriculture, Climate Change and Biodiversity sectors, notably, PNG’s Climate Change (Management) (Carbon Market) Regulation 2022, by supporting all regional stakeholder consultations in the country. Workshop participants include officers from Forestry Regional Offices with representatives from provincial governments, universities and REDD+ project developers in the regions.
- Implementing the forest and land use change assessment enabled PNG to report on the activity data from the Forestry and other land use sector (also known as LULUCF), which was required for estimating carbon emissions from 2015 to 2019 in PNG’s second biennial update report and the second forest reference level report.
- The legal and institutional framework for PNG in the climate change sector has been improved. Safeguards, including the benefit-sharing system, were enhanced to enable climate finance in PNG, in support of GoPNG’s climate mitigation efforts.
- Improvement in web-mapping technologies enabled the “Collect Earth” assessment to gather sound and accurate information about PNG’s land use. This enabled PNGFA 2022 to calculate better deforestation and forest degradation estimations

Displacement Tracking Matrix and Community-Based Disaster Risk Management

UN capacity building and technical assistance contributed to local authorities, partners, and community focal points demonstrating improved preparedness and response capacity.

- Beneficiaries can now accurately deploy the DTM tool, producing knowledge products useful for informing evidence-based planning and response in identified locations, and implementing CBDRM in their communities.
- Selected CBDRM communities now have improved access to clean and safe drinking water.

- Community infrastructure, such as resource centres, have been installed with UN technical assistance.
- CBDRM planning has promoted the resilience of local communities and government at national and subnational levels. Identified communities in Southern Highlands, Hela, Morobe, AROB, Western, Jiwaka, Western Highlands and East New Britain have enhanced resilience to disasters induced by natural hazards.
- CBDRM programming has resulted in local communities being better empowered, identifying, and actively addressing natural hazards and risks by operationalising their CBDRM plans and actioning community-driven solutions. Eighteen communities (7,661 men and 7,596 women) have improved resilience and preparedness capacities through implementing their plans.

Sub-Outcome 2: By 2023, PNG has enhanced capacity to address climate and disaster risks, deliver clean and affordable energy, and improve management and conservation of forest and marine ecosystems.

Policy, Regulations and Data

The UN has supported renewable energy, climate change adaptation and environmental data policies and frameworks, and contributed to GoPNG making significant progress towards global milestones.

- One such milestone includes adoption of the national Climate Change Adaptation Plan, demonstrating a commitment to implement an all-of-government approach to mainstream climate change into sectoral planning.
- The UN delivered other policy and regulatory reform that opens access to renewable energy. This has been underwritten by the roll out of renewable energy solutions to rural communities targeting women smallholders.
- Availability of environmental data is a critical requirement for effective planning and decision-making. The PNG Natural Resource Management Hub was launched in 2022 to fulfil this role directly. The open-access data allows stakeholders from local to national level, manage their environmental resources more effectively and adapt to the impact of climate change.

Strengthening the criminal justice response to wildlife and forest crimes

Throughout 2022, the UN assisted GoPNG to assess and strengthen the criminal justice response to wildlife

and forest crimes and enhance the capacity of law enforcement agents in countering illegal wildlife trade. The UN completed one rapid assessment on PNG’s criminal justice response to the illegal trade in wild flora and fauna, and shared it with the government to strengthen the knowledge on, and advance responses to, wildlife trafficking in the country. National government officials participated in a training course on open-source investigations and intelligence analysis for wildlife crime, conducted by UN experts. Another training workshop was held, at the border between Papua (Indonesia) and PNG, on CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) species identification and protection from wildlife trafficking.

Blue economy, Biodiversity and Climate Fund, Conservation

The UN supported GoPNG in the fundraising and management of environmental resources.

- In 2022, PNG launched its first independent Biodiversity and Climate Fund, mandated to attract, manage, disburse and report against financial resources for protected areas and communities impacted by climate change. Based on global best practices, the Fund has already raised \$20 million in financial commitments from development partners and philanthropic organisations.
- GoPNG supported the independence of the Fund. It introduced a round timber log export tax which will generate approximately \$13.5 million over the next five years. The proceeds will capitalise on an endowment managed through the Biodiversity and Climate Fund.
- GoPNG recognises the inextricable link between conservation and community livelihoods. Therefore, actively supporting green and blue business models was prominent in 2022. A blue finance risk-guarantee facility and blue enterprise incubation facility have been launched to incubate new businesses, opening up market opportunities whilst managing PNG’s unique environmental resources.

Renewable Energy

The UN supported sustainable energy in several districts and islands in PNG. The UN’s work to increase access to grid electricity in Daru Island, Buka Island and Mul-Baiyer District in Papua New Guinea included completing a feasibility study of developing a hybrid mini-grid power system using solar PV, battery energy storage and a diesel generator (as backup). The project in Daru Island is currently in the design phase, including completing the existing electricity network rehabilitation and extension. The feasibility of the Buka Island project will take place in 2023, including an on-site work assessment, geotechnical survey, and household demand survey are ongoing. Besides, we have also

identified and evaluated the electrification status of the targeted area. The UN is also assessing potential options for renewable energy to supply the district town of Telefomin and surrounding satellite villages. The Scoping mission identified the following options for intervention: the need to rehabilitate the existing micro-hydro system that is currently not operational. Also, the UN is examined, supplementing the power supply from the micro-hydro system. Separate solar systems would be established for seven public institutions, including the hospital, district administration offices, primary schools, secondary schools, and the technical college. Due to the low capacity of the Telefomin micro-hydro system, the scoping mission found that it was not possible to extend supply to satellite villages. Therefore, it was proposed to have the satellite villages supplied with stand-alone home solar kits as an initial intervention. The UN procured the solar kits and then delivered 179 solar homes kits to satellite villages in Telefomin. The training was given to the beneficiaries of the solar home kits, and a follow-up assessment was conducted to determine the usage and operation of the solar home kits.

Sub-Outcome 3: By 2023, people, particularly marginalised and vulnerable, are empowered to manage climatic risks, develop community resilience, and generate development opportunities from the protection of land, forests, and marine resources.

World Heritage Sites in the Pacific



The Kuk Early Agricultural Site, inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2008.

Based on the recommendations identified in the Regional Action Plan for World Heritage for the Pacific 2021-2025 and partnership with the South Pacific Tourism Organisation, the UN is working to create links between heritage preservation and sustainable tourism.

Green Economy Dialogue

The UN has engaged GoPNG in dialogue on green economic opportunities. High-level visits and dialogue between the UN and GoPNG have paved the way for collaboration on various innovative financing instruments, including blue and green bonds and integrated financing.



┆ Ted from FINNOC conducting a Rapid Biodiversity Assessment at Kumul Proposed CCA area

Conservation starts with Community

Two new conservation areas will be established through Sustainable Land Management Projects in Enga Province, after a series of community consultations were held in Minamb valley and the surrounding Kumul area.

Tribal conflicts in the village of 25-year-old, Chris Willie, denied him the opportunity to complete formal education, but his role in the Walia tribe has ensured he remained in close contact with the eco-systems of the region.

“Our forest is an important aspect of our livelihood,” said Chris. “It provides us the essentials of life, such as firewood for cooking, timber to build homes and fuel to keep warm. The forest also provides plant food, nuts and berries.”

The project is aimed at sustaining biodiversity while enhancing smallholder agricultural livelihoods.



┆ UN conducting community assessment.

Internally displaced persons given a voice to create policy

People already displaced internally by climate change are especially vulnerable to natural hazards, disease outbreaks and human-induced hazards, including law and order and gender-based violence.

Teams from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Department for Provincial and Local Government Affairs have consulted with communities in Manus Island, Milne Bay, and Madang Provinces, all areas affected by climate change.

With an emphasis on sustainable solutions, the teams are conducting assessments and compiling essential information on the living conditions of internally displaced persons (IDP). This data will be incorporated into a national Situation Report and draft Internally Displaced Persons Policy for PNG.

Mr. Tokwakwasi Divinai, Ward Councillor in Alotau district, said they had been displaced many times because of river flooding and he was thankful for the assessment.

“We hope it will outline some policy solutions and deal with our needs as vulnerable, displaced people,” Mr Divinai said.

PEACE

CHILD PROTECTION

Skills & knowledge of **43 caseworkers** on the first level of child protection notification of cases were enhanced.



1,250
cases in NCD

350
cases in
Enga province

2,244
cases in
Morobe province

With the strengthened service delivery capacity, **3,844 individuals**, including children & women who experienced violence, abuse and/or neglect, were reached with comprehensive care services through the case management process

788

Children are survivors of violence and GBV (471 males, 317 females)

Parents/caregivers with MHPSS
(274 males, 466 females, one transgender person, 33 unspecified)

774

833

Children affected by GBV and VAC received case management services through the NCD Welfare Services in Port Moresby.

COMMUNITY PEACE & DEVELOPMENT

37

43

UN enhanced the peacebuilding knowledge & skills of women and men in Hela and Southern Highlands through equipping local authorities.

NATIONAL SOCIAL & BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

P4CD Program in Morobe, Western Highlands, NCD & Jiwaka, improved their parenting skills & behaviours towards their children. 50% increase from 2021.

4,452 Improved parenting skills & behaviours

9,236 Children benefitted from parents & caregivers strengthened knowledge

418 Community parenting facilitators/experts established in four provinces

WOMEN'S POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Community dialogues were conducted over the month of July across 9 provinces reaching over 2,000 individuals. The dialogues revealed a variety of views in relation to women's leadership and political participation, sharing that they learned something new about women's leadership from the films.

91%
learned something new

2.2.4 PEACE



By 2023, government and non-governmental institutions demonstrate improved transparency, accountability, delivery of justice, and promotion of peace and security.

Sub-Outcome 1: By 2023, government agencies and non-government organisations working on good governance, peace and security have the capacity and leadership to undertake measures to combat corruption, prevent violence and provide access to justice.

Child Protection

The UN helped strengthen the child protection sector at national and subnational government level.

- This work included decentralizing social services for children by implementing the *Lukautim Pikinini Act* (LPA) 2015 through the provincial engagement framework. The first Provincial By-Law for the protection of children, a costed action plan and a draft Children's sector plan was developed in Enga province to enhance child protection services.
- Two new Provincial Councils for Child and Family Services in Morobe and NCD were established.
- Five subnational governments committed to implementing the LPA, with resources ranging from K200,000 to K2.5 million per year.
- The Enga rapid assessment focusing on children during the onset of the humanitarian situation in the province posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, election-related humanitarian situations and disaster-related humanitarian situations, informed the UN system-wide response enabling UN Agencies to mobilize resources.
- The endorsed Child Protection Case Management Facilitator Manual, and a Case Management Competency Assessment and Learner Guide, were used to train caseworkers in the Momase and Southern Regions of PNG.
- UN-supported 1-Tok helpline expanded its services to include case management and mental health and psychosocial support for children, adolescents, and adults



Social Welfare Workforce

The UN supported the strengthening of the national social welfare workforce. A nationwide social welfare workforce assessment and mapping exercise were completed in line with the global agenda for social work and social development. This led to the design of a costed roadmap to plan, support and develop PNG's social welfare workforce, and will be used as an investment case for public financing. The costed roadmap (2023-2025) was developed through multisectoral engagement and led by the National Office of Child and Family Services.

Community Peace and Development

The UN empowered local communities, including women and youth in Hela and Southern Highlands provinces, to nurture and implement community peace and development plans.

- With UN and local authorities' technical assistance, beneficiary communities successfully launched and implemented their CPDPs. Projects launched include community resource centres (also used as village courts) equipped with solar lighting and potable water sources through rain-fed catchments. The resource centres will be used for various purposes including community meetings, training for women and youth, peacebuilding, mediation, and reconciliation. UN-supported CPDPs have strengthened community cohesion and improved service delivery.
- Community awareness, and the coordination of the UN, partners, and community focal points, on existing referral mechanisms for GBV mean communities and women survivors of GBV, in Hela, have better access to services including medical support and assistance from local authorities.

Child Justice and Juvenile Rehabilitation

Child justice and juvenile rehabilitation improved because of UN assistance. The Juvenile Rehabilitation and Reintegration Policy (2021-2031) was launched in June, putting non-custodial community-based measures and restorative justice mechanisms in place, where it is expected that more boys and girls will benefit from diversion and other non-custodial sentences. The East New Britain Provincial Government launched a Provincial Juvenile Justice Committee in September, bringing the total number of committees to 13, all mandated to oversee justice for children's

subnational interventions. On evidence generation, the UN supported the justice for children evaluation to collect and analyse data on justice for children in PNG.

National Social and Behavioural Change

With the UN's support, the first evidence-based, cross-sectoral National Social and Behavioural Change Strategy to change social norms to VAC and VAW was developed and validated. Through the UN's four provinces, Morobe, Western Highlands, NCD, and Jiwaka, parents were engaged in improving their parenting skills and increasing their understanding around the importance of non-violent and positive parenting. Of the parenting facilitators, 200 are schoolteachers, resulting in an ongoing integration of this awareness within the education environment.



Peace and Social Cohesion

The UN supported the objective analysis of causes of conflicts and the sense of ownership, to maintain peace.

- Through UN capacity building and the inclusive development process of CPDPs, targeted communities are increasingly able to analyze the causes of conflicts and develop a sense of ownership, to maintain a peace with other communities built on social cohesion. The gender-inclusive community facilitation teams then built on the knowledge they acquired from the training and instructed on peacebuilding and development planning with their communities, including women and youth.
- Continued activity as part of the Spotlight Initiative focused on capacity building around GBV prevention and response.
- Through the Highlands Joint Program, a baseline survey was conducted to identify the context, community knowledge, application, availability and accessibility of mental health and psycho-social support services. Sixty youth leaders benefitted from capacity development in conflict management, self-management, and leadership to better equip

themselves in building resilience for peace within their circle of influence and communities.

- The expansion of referral services led national efforts to eliminate sorcery accusation related violence (SARV) and delivered high-impact financial training to women-led small to medium enterprises (SMEs).
- During the electoral period, the UN developed joint internal analysis on electoral-related violence and human rights concerns to better inform UN actions and response.

Public Financial Management

UN-delivered assistance to national and subnational governments on public financial management has strengthened capacities to align public expenditure to national policy more transparently. UN actions have increased the number of provincial governments, setting new standards of accountability. UN assistance, deeply integrated into government programmes, is reviewed twice a year with no concerns or irregularities raised over the reporting year. This highlights improvements in addressing corruption and is underscored by the incremental increase in this measure under the global governance indicators for corruption. In addition, UN expertise ensured that GoPNG could maintain funding disbursements following a cyber-attack on the national financial and procurement systems.

Human Rights

With support from the UN, GoPNG conducted a technical workshop on the legislative drafting for establishing the National Human Rights Institution. As a result, a range of government departments were able to discuss the drafting of the relevant legislation and critical gaps in its finalisation. The workshop laid the foundation for forward movement on establishing the Institution.

Strengthening capacity to address corruption

The UN supports GoPNG in strengthening its commitment and capacity to address corruption, in line with the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), through technical assistance and capacity building initiatives. In 2022, under the EU-funded Anti-Corruption Project, the UN helped to strengthen the country's capacity to address corruption in collaboration with PMNEC, DJAG, operational agencies, civil society organisations, media representatives and business groups. A wide range of assistance was provided to advance pro-transparency law reform, to help the ICAC become operational, to strengthen the capacity of RPNGC and OPP to investigate and prosecute corruption offences, and to help mobilize a network of community stakeholders. The UN also:

- delivered a major training package to over 40 corruption investigators and prosecutors
- facilitated the on-site UNCAC review to gauge PNG's adherence to the major international treaty to combat corruption
- conducted three international study tours (Sydney, Manila and Vienna) for investigators and prosecutors to advance international cooperation and knowledge sharing on combating corruption, and support PNG to attend the UNCAC Implementation Review Group.

Strengthening the anti-money laundering framework

In 2022, the UN helped strengthen the anti-money laundering framework and local capacities to identify and investigate financial crimes related to illegal deforestation. UN-mentoring to the "4S Team" continued, for cases focusing on money laundering related to forestry crimes. The "4S Team", established in 2021 with assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), is a taskforce within the National Fraud and Anti-Corruption Directorate of the Royal PNG Constabulary. UNODC also delivered further training on combating money laundering related to illegal deforestation to 66 judges, magistrates and officials.

Addressing illegal shipments

The UN worked with GoPNG to address illegal shipments. In March 2022, UNODC and the PNGCS signed a memorandum of understanding, to promote a strong foundation for addressing illegal shipments through PNG's ports. The signing paves the way for UNODC to build an inter-agency Port Control Unit that will house risk analysts and a physical inspection team made up of personnel from various law enforcement agencies in PNG.

Sub-outcome 2: By 2023, government agencies will have a results-based, transparent, and accountable governance system and equitable delivery of services.

Autonomous Region of Bougainville consultations

The UN supported the Government of AROB on gender and partnership policies. First, the review of the existing gender policy through a consultative process with key stakeholders, sensitising decision-makers in the process to ensure its effective implementation. A partnerships policy was then established through a consultative process to strengthen working relationships with key partners and promote sustainable, gender-equal, inclusive development.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and Gender-Based Violence

With support from the UN, the Parliamentary Committee on GEWE and GBV was established with a specific mandate to address women's political participation and leadership. Key national institutions such as the PNG Election Commission, Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission, political parties and other stakeholders examined options for implementing temporary special measures for women in Parliament. The formation of the Committee is a critical milestone in institutionalising gender equality efforts within government, ensuring that GEWE and GBV issues are advocated for on the floor of Parliament.



Human Rights Defenders

The UN helped strengthen capacity of civil society/human rights defenders in human rights monitoring and reporting. The one-day 'refresher' training in AROB, the Highlands region, and Port Moresby, cemented the critical role of civil society in maintaining stability in the targeted locations. Topics covered included human rights monitoring definitions and principles; the international human rights legal framework; monitoring techniques, including planning and conducting interviews; and protection of victims, witnesses, and sources.

Sub-outcome 3: By 2023, people in PNG live in a safe and secure environment that allows them the freedom to exercise their political, social, economic, civil, and cultural rights enshrined under the Constitution.

Women's Political Leadership

The UN helped increase national ownership of building women's political leadership and creating a growing pool of capable subnational female politicians. Through the Political Leadership Academy for Women, embedded in the Pacific Institute of Leadership and Governance (PILAG), 39 subnational female politicians were trained, after which they

reported feeling better equipped to perform their roles effectively and with increased confidence in their ability to lead. PILAG continued demonstrating its commitment to maintaining the Academy by delivering the curriculum to the second cohort of students more independently and organising additional learning sessions, that they provided through in-kind support.

The UN made good progress towards supporting public perceptions of women as equally legitimate and influential political leaders by developing 13 digital stories featuring women from different backgrounds and male advocates.

Women Make the Change

As a result of the Women Make a Change programme, more women were up for elections. The 2022 national general election saw almost twice as many women than the previous election endorsed by political parties (an increase from 22.8 percent to 40.3 percent). Most parties endorsed between one and four women candidates, with the National Alliance endorsing five, PANGU endorsing seven, and the new People's Resource Awareness party endorsing nine women. The UN further drove advocacy by hosting a national post-election diagnostic, resulting in the reaffirmation of senior political figures to continue pushing women's participation.

Highlands Joint Programme

The HJP programme has benefited 7,582 households, with an estimated 60,700 beneficiaries.

- Farmers received training and distribution of pathogen-tested, drought-tolerant, early-maturing planting materials and seeds and were introduced to other crops to promote diversification and a supplementary diet, contributing to food and nutrition security for vulnerable communities.
- As a result of this programme, tribal conflict-affected communities in Hela Province were supplied with fresh produce from established multiplication sites, contributing to food security and peacebuilding.
- Promoting Climate Resilience Agriculture training, the UN, in collaboration with national/ local authorities, introduced best practices that will contribute to high-quality yields, processing, and

preserving of produce, all skills that will significantly enhance food and nutrition security and improve livelihoods for vulnerable communities.

- Apiculture (honey beekeeping) was introduced in Tari, with 12 farmers trained in basic beekeeping.
- The UN worked closely with NAQIA to control and contain ASF.

Gender-Based Violence

UN actions have led to greater attention to GBV and ensured a GBV council was established. As the National GBV Secretariat, the UN continues to underwrite capacity in close partnership with the Departmental Secretary and Minister responsible. UN actions have expanded GBV support services for victims of violence with a particular focus on the Highlands, to address SARV.

The UN ensured a first-ever supplementary budget appropriation for the Department for Community Development and Religion. It will support the Department's ability to implement relevant legislation and a gain commitment by political parties to increase support for women candidates. The Department carries the national mandate to address GBV. With the UN's assistance, the budget submission was navigated through the national cabinet processes. The results have been to engage the UN as the primary delivery partner for this funding, aimed at expanding GBV referral services.

Human Rights in Law Enforcement

The UN trained another 75 police, other uniformed forces and justice/government officials on human rights in law enforcement. The training sessions, including one in the Highlands region, were held prior to the national general elections. The same training was conducted in other vital geographical areas, together with the RPNCC Bomana Training College, and to new law enforcement groups such as fraud investigators.

Persons with Disabilities

The UN supported the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the electoral process. Before the general elections, a document containing recommendations on disability inclusion was prepared and shared with stakeholders for potential incorporation into the 2022 and future electoral processes. The document was prepared by 13 disabled-persons organisations, persons with disabilities, and CSOs working on disability rights.

Mediation teams help keep peace in the Highlands

Five mediation teams have been established in Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces to address conflicts between warring tribes .

Through its partners, the Catholic Diocese of Mendi and the United Church in Tari, UNDP has provided extensive training to 25 volunteers. Training includes conflict identification and analysis, conflict resolution and transformation, mediation skills, and relational skills for strategic peacebuilding.

The Community Team coordinator for the Young Ambassadors for Peace group in Tari, Moses Komengi, has some 22 years' experience in leading the group.

"I was informed that peace starts with me. After attending my first training about the mediation process initiated by the UN and the churches, I used resources from my own land to build a centre for peace and reconciliation" Mr. Komengi said.

The initiative is part of the 'Addressing Conflict and Fragility in the Highlands' UN Joint project.



Mediation Team Meeting, Tari, Hela Province.

Women lead the way to peace and reconciliation in AROB

Strengthening support for women leaders and peace builders remains a focus of UN efforts in AROB.

More than 45 women peace builders, Chairladies and Deputy Chairs and ward members attended a two-day training in Buka, covering peace and security, contextualizing peace building, gender and human rights, governance structures, political participation, and women's leadership.

The women leaders shared stories of their participation in the peace and reconciliation processes. They identified areas where support for women was needed to actively participate in the peace process and path to Independence.

Anna Sabur helped lead the peace and reconciliation process during and after the Bougainville conflict. Through her mediation, warring factions were persuaded to lay down their weapons.

“We need psycho-social support and training for youth” Anna said. “They are still traumatised and causing trouble in our communities. Mothers who gave birth during the conflict went through a lot, so there is a need for specialised programmes to cope with ongoing trauma.”

The women leaders have requested specific program to address post conflict trauma, especially among youth, women, and ex-combatants.



Meeting with women leaders at UN office in Buka.

2.2.5 PROGRAMME CHALLENGES/ KEY LESSONS LEARNED/INNOVATIONS/GOOD PRACTICES

While the outlined achievements show the strength of UN commitment to progressing national priorities, challenges remain and the lessons learnt will be incorporated into future UN activities.

Security and violence have adversely affected the pace of programme implementation. The sporadic violence throughout PNG, but more intensively in the Highlands particularly following the national general elections, has impacted access to UN community-based project sites. The violence also incurred project costs through increased security measures and implementation delays, unpredictable events such as civil unrest and regular petty crimes. On multiple occasions, people (particularly youths) were assaulted and murdered due to provocations caused mainly by intoxicated individuals.

This volatility resulted in many occurrences of programmes being postponed or aborted, progress adversely affected, field activities cancelled and delayed implementation of the Workplan 2022. In addition, even though COVID-19 restrictions were gradually lifted, many schools were disrupted by the national elections and election-related violence in their communities, affecting the delivery of the Safe Schools Initiative at selected schools. To address these issues, programmes work with guidance from UNDSS Officers and close engagement with village-level elders and local police.

Limited updated data and evidence – the lack of data has negatively impacted the evidence base necessary for UN programmes. Recent Education data is lacking, required to inform policy development, sector analysis and planning, including budgeting and financing, programme design and other key decision-making processes. In Health, challenges faced include poor TB recording and reporting practices due to the absence of recording instruments. Additionally, administrative data in government departments are still not systematically collected nor disaggregated, for example, in social welfare and justice sectors.

The lack of baseline data on GBV and SARV has remained challenging, due to variations across different data sets within and between regions and provinces. Mitigation measures for data on GBV, and sexual and reproductive health and rights, include the Spotlight Initiative working with the National Statistical Office, a nutrition survey, and strengthening systems for capturing real-time data.

Inadequate public financing – investments (and budget) for several key areas remain inadequate. For example, public investment in HIV remains low. The

limited allocations of public financing by the Government at the national and subnational levels have impacted the rollout of case management, the social sector workers' costed Roadmap and the Provincial engagements. This also contributes to limited-service provider capacity, human resources, and basic infrastructure to reach remote communities. In addition, due to rugged terrain and challenges in accessing remote communities, there are high operational costs. This limits the available partners on the ground.

COVID-19 restrictions on travel and access continued to impact the implementation and monitoring of interventions at the start of the year. Limited functional health facilities due to a lack of staff and access issues significantly contributed to low COVID-19 vaccination coverage and uptake. There was some hesitancy and coordination challenges across the country. The deluge of mis-information and disinformation brought on by the pandemic, has magnified the importance of strategic communication as a public health intervention and increased the urgency of applying communications and social and behavioural changes in emergencies and other priority areas of work.

The pandemic destabilised supply chains disrupted transport routes and impacted procurement for UN activities. To overcome this issue in the supply chain, the size of the materials, such as storage tanks, was re-designed, keeping the required storage capacity of the storage tanks unchanged. Operating remotely and being in constant communication was particularly important during COVID-19 to ensure continuity of UN programming and networking.

Transportation – access to legally registered transport providers in programme areas is limited. In rural areas, programmes faced the constraint of contracting various services, especially transportation for distribution. Most local transporters are not registered legal entities and therefore, are ineligible to enter contractual agreements. Effective collaboration and regular engagement with provincial and district governments proved valuable in addressing challenges caused by the absence of registered local service providers.

Support for counterparts – programmes collaborate with numerous national institutions and CSOs with various abilities to deliver tasks and deliverables. Programme challenges include the lack of workforce and capacity, a limited pool of experts, changes in the head of government agencies and other vital senior officers, frequent office relocations, shifting government priorities, the corruption that hampers PNG's development efforts, weak institutions, staff turnover at key government counterparts and connectivity

issues due to internet and electricity problems. These challenges can lead to a slow delivery rate, which is identified as a critical risk.

Mitigation measures included monthly meetings with each partner and a quarterly meeting for all partners; reprogramming to re-allocate unspent programme resources through budget revisions; specific capacity enhancement sessions for CSO partners on report writing; and strengthened partnerships with the government and consultative dialogues with community leaders. Open, broad consultations with multiple stakeholders ensured that all voices were incorporated in work on child rights, education and WASH areas. Provincial engagement is good practice for the decentralisation of government functions. Community engagement in rural areas, particularly to gain support of local leaders, set examples that the community will follow. Involving key government and non-government stakeholders at project inception is crucial to ensuring effective delivery of project outputs; integrating project activities with other similar projects is crucial to reduce costs and duplication of efforts.

Other lessons learnt include:

1. The scale and scope of the outcome must be calibrated to the context within which assistance is being delivered.
2. Advocacy on the need for action, as well as innovative solutions, is necessary.
3. Engaging male champions, particularly in patrilineal societies, is critical to advancing gender equality in PNG and working collaboratively with other UN agencies, government partners, NGOs, and most importantly, the local authorities and stakeholders on the ground for better reach of communities and target beneficiaries. A significant investment is required to mainstream this objective into all programming and project delivery.

Engaging the private sector, civil society, and media on corruption has opened new opportunities for collaboration. Efforts have included training journalists on ethical reporting, opening a dialogue with the private sector on the damage corruption causes, and building the capacity of civil society as the UN fills the role of GoPNG's principal partner in implementing the National Anti-Corruption Plan of Action. Over 500 government, private and civil society participants have been trained.

2.2.6 REFLECTIONS ON OVERALL PROGRESS ON THE 'PROMISE TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND'

National statistics: The UN has generated evidence to support advocacy. Critical studies include the economic impact of poor sanitation in PNG and the feasibility

study on ceramic water filters. The UN also collaborated with WorldPop on the results of the population-modelled estimation. In addition, the UN supported the government in scaling up and deploying data collection and reporting modules to seven more provinces.

Vulnerable and marginalised communities: Gender and disability issues were considered when developing all new UN WASH sector work for the WASH in Schools Policy, Guidelines and Infrastructure manual. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) ensured that all groups' diverse needs, concerns, and priorities were considered when deploying DTM operations. For example, ensuring that field assessments involving IDPs were inclusive and involved all groups of IDPs including women, youth, older persons, and persons with special needs.

Gender and Human Rights: The UN's work on DRR and agriculture mainstreamed gender, including delivering training and inputs to women-led farmer groups in Morobe. Ensuring gender parity in environmental decision-making at government, national institution and community levels remains a significant bottleneck to progressing targets. For example, in some remote target communities, females are not permitted to sit in meeting houses or contribute to discussions, affecting interventions' design, implementation and effectiveness. The UN sago project introduced labour and time-saving techniques, such as improved sago starch harvesting, which is often the main role of women in Manus.

Youths and children: UN intervention in child protection, education and health sectors is a component of the human rights discourse, allowing PNG to report on the status of child rights addressing gender issues affecting boys and girls and their rights to education, health, nutrition and child protection in CRC reporting. Youth inclusion has been promoted and monitored throughout the programmes in the cocoa, vanilla and fisheries value chains and interventions by other UN partners.

2.2.7 LINKS TO OTHER PRIORITIES/PLANS IN PNG

The 2018-2023 UNDAF forms the framework for UNCT activities and aligns with the MTDP III and the PNG Vision 2050. The critical areas of focus, including climate change, GBV, education and health in 2022, fell under the four UNDAF pillars (People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace). The UN also supported GoPNG's agriculture, rural development, peace, and social cohesion priorities. Furthermore, the UN plays a critical humanitarian and emergency response role on the Disaster Management Team (DMT) through various humanitarian clusters that address the impact of natural disasters and other crises, such as the effects of tribal conflicts.

2.3 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

Innovative partnerships – the UN partners with institutions in various countries to facilitate programme implementation. The Tokai National Higher Education and Research System from Japan partnered with the UN under the Project, "Enhancing food security and combating climate change through scaling up sago palm production". The Australia-Pacific Climate Partnership (APCP), an Australian aid initiative to support government and partnerships in building climate resilience, helped with climate change adaptation in the PNG schools' DRM training manual.

The PNG Teen Entrepreneur Programme has been supported in partnership with UNICEF Australia and Entropolis, an education technology company based in Australia. Private sector partnerships with local (EM-TV, NBC) and international (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram) media organisations were critical to sharing Covid-safe practices, the 'New Normal' and 'Back to School' messaging. The National and Post-Courier assisted at the start of 2022 with nationwide advertising television and radio lesson schedules. WhatsApp groups have facilitated strong relationships among women leaders across the country.

Financing SDG achievements – the UN received funding from various donors to advance SDG achievements. For example, EU funding has advanced the UN's work on agriculture and addressing gender issues. Funding from Japan has enabled the UN's work on WASH. The UN also received funding from other donors, including Korea and Australia, to advance the SDGs.

South-South or triangular partnerships – the UN developed partnerships with institutions across the Pacific to advance its PNG programme. In technical collaboration with the UN and Fiji National University, the PNG University of Technology developed e-learning materials. In this process, communication, information exchange and advising benefited the two universities and established a connection for future collaboration, including the Melanesia learning management platform. Also, the UN partnered with the South Pacific Tourism Organisation to promote tourism in the country.

Government expenditure – through UN intervention, the government's expenditure on child protection and reproductive health increased. In 2022, five subnational governments committed to implementing child protection with resources ranging from K200,000 to K2.5 million per year, namely Enga, Morobe, Central, Milne Bay and NCDC. Further, GoPNG allocated \$185,000 for the first time to procure contraceptives and lifesaving reproductive commodities through the

UN. The UN will match this allocation with the same amount through the Match Fund.

2.4 RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER: COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

2.4.1 UNDAF PROGRAMME COORDINATION

The UN maintained effective and efficient implementation of the Joint Annual Work Plan during the penultimate year of the current UNDAF, now extended to the end of 2023 as agreed by the Joint Steering Committee (consisting of the UNCT and the Secretary, DNPM). The extension of the UNDAF also allows for government completion of the MTDP IV.

All members of UNCT enjoy a good working relationship. Through considerate collaboration, the goals of the UNDAF and its alignment with national priorities have been worked towards more readily and effectively.

Implementation continued for three joint programmes – STREIT, Highlands Joint Programme, and the Spotlight Initiative – and several joint projects where two or more UN agencies came together and benefitted from funding, including the Joint SDG Fund. In addition, the UNCT was bolstered by the coordination mechanisms of the Priority Working Groups for each UNDAF pillar and the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group.

Before signing the 2022 Joint Annual Work Plan, a meeting was held with government officials to discuss the work of the UN in PNG. The UN works closely with DNPM on monitoring the implementation of the Plan, including responding to ad hoc requests by the government regarding its implementation.

The continued use in 2022 of UNINFO 2.0 – an online results-based management and risk monitoring



system that enables standardised information management across the UN to ensure credible, evidence-based decision-making – has significantly strengthened the monitoring and implementation of the UNDAF. It contributed to the effective coordination of UN programmes and resources and was used for joint work planning, online central monitoring, and joint reporting. Programme staff used the best practices advocated on Yammer and the Development Coordination Office shared drive and webinars.

In preparation for the new UNSDCF, the Asia-Pacific Regional Peer Support Group reviewed the completed Roadmap and reviewed the 2022 update of the Common Country Analysis (CCA). The UNCT also hosted a series of UNSDCF stakeholder consultations in September and October 2022 with identified groups, aimed at complementing and enriching the conclusions of the CCA to inform the breadth and focus of the UNSDCF 2024-2028. The consultations sought stakeholder input against a series of questions specific to UNSDCF development and its theory of change, and most specifically, what the UN's role and focus should be in response to national development challenges in the period 2024-2028. The stakeholder groups represented CSOs, LGBTQI, people living with HIV, sex workers, the Southern Highlands region, the West Papuan community, women and girls, youth (including youth with a disability), and the Labour Tripartite. In addition, a roundtable on migration challenges and priorities in PNG was held by the UN.

2.4.2 HUMANITARIAN PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND MONITORING

The DMT Secretariat monitored and reported 24 emergencies and updated on Covid-19 and the movement of asylum seekers from West Papua. Emergencies included flooding, earthquake, drought, and election-related violence.



In 2022, the DMT Secretariat mobilised USAID funding of \$200,000 to support the Highlands Violence Response, by establishing the Highlands Humanitarian Hub in Mt Hagen. A coordination officer manages the Hub along with a security coordination officer and a logistics coordination officer through a partnership arrangement with RedR Australia (a humanitarian emergencies response organisation). The Secretariat also developed and maintained an online dashboard on Relief Web to track humanitarian situations (Highlands' violence and general humanitarian operations). Through the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, the Secretariat coordinates relief supplies to 31,000 key affected populations displaced by election-related violence in the upper Highlands.

The DMT Secretariat led technical assistance on cluster management as part of its preparedness work. It also conducted a survey to map COVID-19 response preparedness among partners. With technical support from the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group, the Norwegian Refugee Council and Save the Children in PNG, the DMT established a national humanitarian cash and voucher assistance working group.

The DMT Secretariat facilitated a scoping study and training with the Communicating with Disaster-Affected Communities Network on national communication, community engagement and accountability. In addition, training was held for decision-makers and practitioners in preparation for establishing a national Community Engagement and Accountability working group. The DMT Secretariat also reviewed and updated the contingency plans for sudden- and slow-onset responses in order to prepare for election-related violence and drought in 2022.

The DMT Secretariat developed and deployed rapid report templates for humanitarian incidents and activities for the National Assessment Standby Team (NAST), provincial disaster coordinators and humanitarian partners. A NAST training for 20 provincial disaster coordinators and 22 support officers was conducted. The Secretariat also supported the National Disaster Centre to undertake the next step in updating its 1984 Disaster Management Act, by facilitating with provincial government stakeholders, the first of several regional consultations of the Act. Work will continue in 2023 with consultations for the Southern and New Guinea Islands regions after the National Disaster Centre's corporate plan is launched

2.4.3 ASYLUM-SEEKER AND REFUGEE ARRIVALS

UNHCR coordinated with Government and faith-based organisations to respond to and support West Papuan asylum seekers, including through the provision of core

non-food items and identification of a safe relocation site.

To enhance preparedness and response to the arrival of asylum-seekers, UNHCR together with the DMT and Interworks, delivered a two-day consultation to 30 participants from Government, the Defence Force, UN, intergovernmental organisations, faith-based organisations and NGOs. UNHCR also delivered training to 30 officials to promote protection sensitive entry systems in the context of mixed migration flows.

2.4.4 GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS WORKING GROUP

The UN Country Team endorsed the Gender and Human Rights Working Group (GHRWG) in October. At their meeting in late 2022, the GHRWG reaffirmed the 2018-2023 Gender and Human Rights Strategy for implementation and pledged to keep the UNCT accountable for gender and human rights and "Leave No One Behind". The GHRWG noted that its mandate covers all vulnerable people. GHRWG plans for 2023 include reporting on the UNCT System Wide Action Plan, Gender Scorecard Action Plan in November 2023, and supporting the identification of fundamental human rights priorities for UNCT action in 2023, including support for country-level dialogues conducted in connection with the UN Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights.

2.4.5 COMMUNICATION ADVOCACY

The following communications, visibility and advocacy activities were rolled out:

- The UNCT organized a high-level UN Day Breakfast in October. In attendance was PNG Prime Minister, Hon. James Marape, along with several Cabinet Ministers, Secretaries of government departments, development partners and the UNCT. The focus of the event was on "Bridging Development Gaps

and Building Resilience in achieving the SDGs and National Priorities".

- Visibility for the UN Joint Highlands Programme. A team consisting of UNCT representatives and development partners received first-hand insight into Programme activities during a one-week trip to Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces. The trip was captured and shared in local news media, UN websites and on social media platforms.
- Radio talk show attendances and editorial features in newspaper supplements over a four-month period focused on UN International Days. This exposure showcased the activities of the UNCT and human rights initiatives and highlighted issues and challenges such as GBV and SARV, especially during the "20 Days of Activism", observed by GoPNG from 20 November to 10 December. Activities during this period were led by UN Women and UNFPA through the Spotlight Initiative, in support of the national Department of Community Development, Youth and Religion.
- The UN Communications Group conducted media training for local media professionals, to continue validating the UN as a trusted source of information, and to combat misinformation and disinformation around pressing issues such as COVID-19 vaccination.

2.4.6 UN OPERATIONS

Efficiency gains were made through the Business Operating Strategy by establishing long term agreements for internet, travel, vehicle rentals, and security services. The Procurement Working Group increased the pool of pre-qualified and eligible vendors for various rosters through an awareness-raising workshop attended by PNG vendors.



2.5 EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The field phase and report writing phase of the 2018-2023 UNDAF evaluation took place in 2022. The evaluation, lessons learned, and recommendations are as follows.

OECD-DAC evaluation criteria:

- **Relevance:** the UNDAF is closely linked to PNG's development challenges, and the programmatic response has been dynamic, rapid and unified. The UNCT has shown leadership in the Bougainville peace process, gender equality and GBV, and agriculture and rural development.
- **Effectiveness:** The UNCT was highly effective concerning humanitarian interventions, the Bougainville peace process, children, youth, education, COVID-19 response, gender equality and GBV.
- **Efficiency:** The UNCT is noted for its efficiency in reporting, information sharing, and transparency, leading to joint programmes, but faces high staff turnover.
- **Coherence:** Challenges remain regarding coherence, coordination, communication, and duplicative reporting to agency programmes and individual donor requirements.
- **Sustainability:** While the UNDAF supports national institutions and priorities and invests in partnerships and relationships, GoPNG's capacity, budgeting, and weak M&E systems can jeopardise its sustainability.
- **Cross-cutting:** The UNDAF has addressed gender

equality on cross-cutting issues. Human rights and child protection have improved. However, issues such as environmental sustainability, climate change, addressing violence and improving infrastructure and services, should be escalated in the UNDAF implementation.

Lessons learned:

- Modest gains in PNG's national and human development indicators.
- Joint programming and combining development functions that are strategically more relevant.
- UNDAF can be used as an effective resource-mobilisation tool.
- Under-explored role in engaging with the private sector and promoting sustainable development.
- Increased engagement with provincial development partners would further enhance the impact of provincially-oriented programmes.
- UN humanitarian and peacebuilding programmes must not end as soon as the initial work is complete.
- Sustainability is enhanced in areas where the UN's normative framework and mandated programmes correspond with national priorities.

Recommendations:

- Reflect and build on the demonstrated advantages.
- Enhance the UN's leadership role in supporting PNG to be the custodian of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Engage in a more strategic partnership with the private sector in PNG.

2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

2.6.1 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

A total of US\$153.4 million was available to the UN in 2022 for its programmes. At the time of writing, the UN is reporting an expenditure of US\$94 million. The tables below show the financial resources of the UN in PNG. These figures are preliminary self-reported by agencies in-country and are uncertified. The official financial information is channelled through the PNG UN Country Fund report and can be found in section 2.6.3.

Table 1: Financial resources 2018 – 2022

US\$ millions					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Required Funds	79.3	83.1	103.2	214.9	214.9
Available Funds	72.9	69.6	87.9	177.4	153.4
Expenditure	63.9	63.4	63.1	105.4	93.8

Chart 1 - Financial resources 2018-2022, US\$ Millions

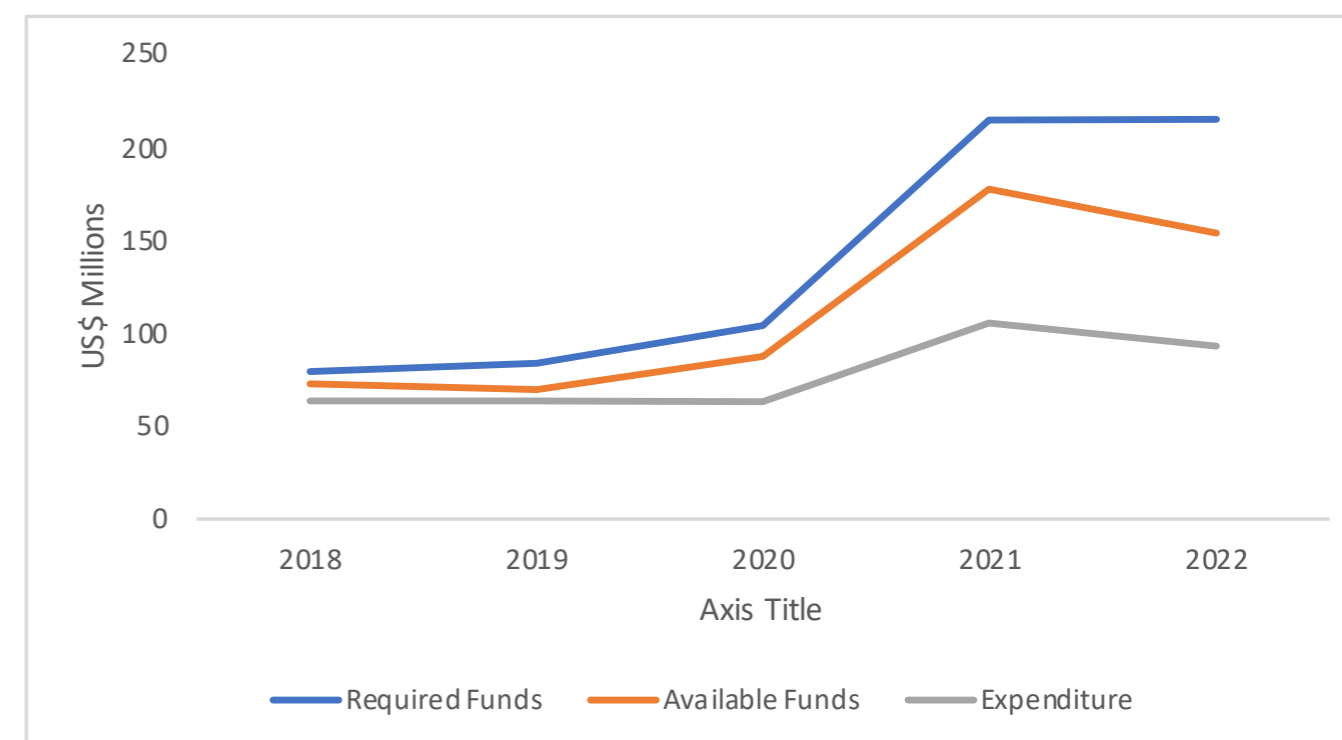


Table 2: Financial resources by UNDAF strategic priority areas, 2022

UNDAF Results Area	Contributing Agencies	Required Funds US\$ Millions	Available Funds US\$ Millions	Expenditure US\$ Millions	Delivery Rate %
People	FAO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO, UN Women	128,385,898	81,014,794	50,581,881	62%
Prosperity	FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UN Women	53,479,235	41,439,407	19,965,805	48%
Planet	FAO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC	17,767,665	16,999,242	11,119,845	65%
Peace	FAO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women	15,301,030	13,918,797	12,181,976	88%

Chart 2 - 2022 Expenditure by Gender marker

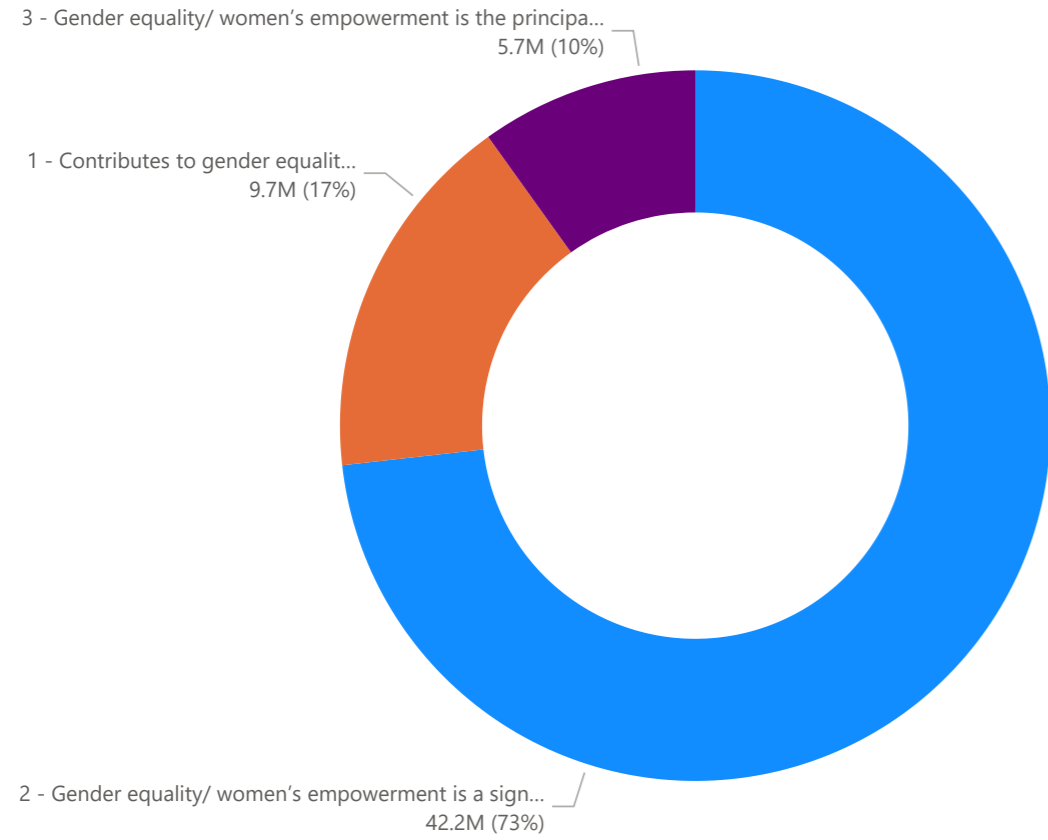


Chart 3 - 2022 Expenditure by Human rights marker

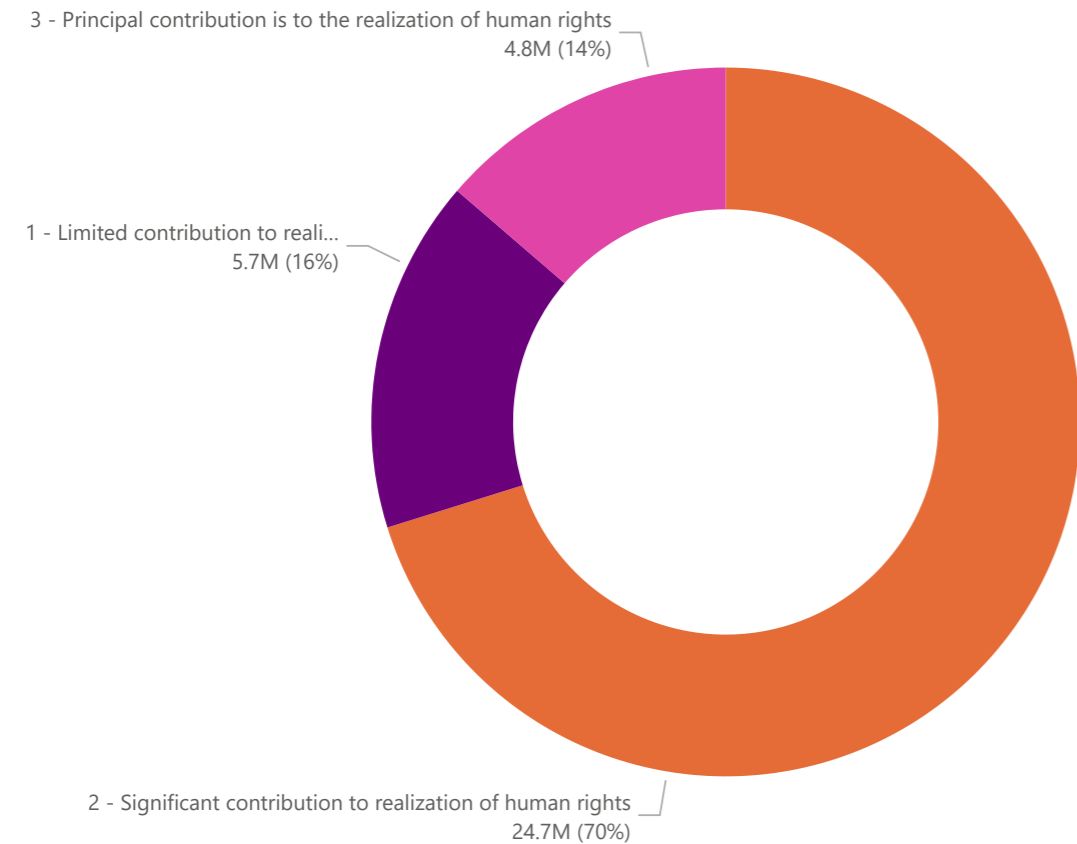


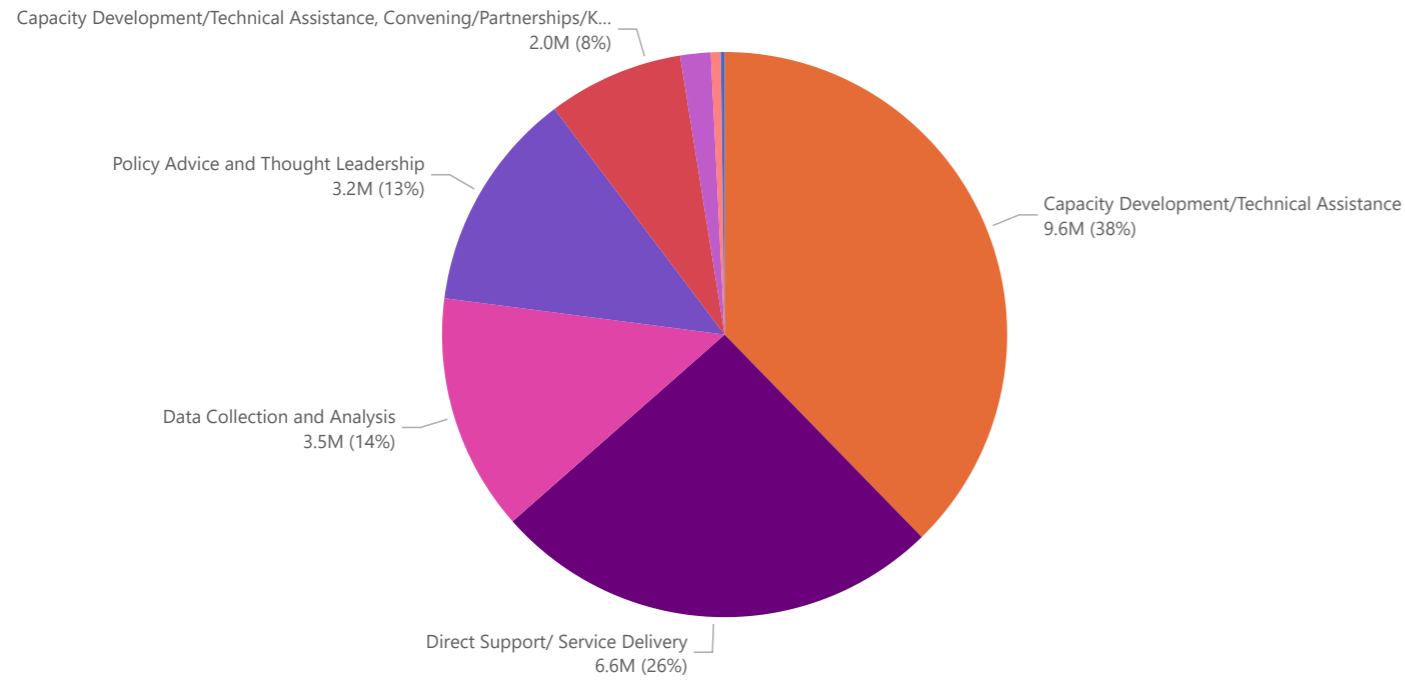
Table 3: Financial resources by Agency, 2022
US\$ Millions

Agency	Required Funds	Available Funds	Expenditure
United Nations Children's Fund	54,027,025	32,851,282	30,719,571
United Nations Development Programme	18,500,000	19,500,000	19,300,000
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	27,150,000	26,043,511	14,413,584
United Nations Population Fund	47,114,588	23,644,768	10,566,079
UN Women	14,953,022	15,012,143	5,810,386
United Nations Office for Project Services	20,157,119	20,157,119	5,225,900
World Health Organization	4,063,800	3,450,000	2,471,484
United Nations Capital Development Fund	2,500,000	1,675,712	1,675,712
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	-	1,036,865	1,036,865
United Nations Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS Secretariat	1,368,507	1,368,507	841,222
International Telecommunications Union	835,975	835,975	814,094
International Fund for Agricultural Development	12,908,000	7,436,000	661,559
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	125,154	181,311	166,311
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	228,134	96,936	86,756
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	72,600	62,111	40,634
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	20,000	20,000	19,350
International Labour Organisation	5,777,182	n.a	n.a
International Organization for Migration	5,132,722	n.a	n.a
Total	214,933,828	153,372,240	93,849,507

Chart 4 - 2022 Expenditure by SDG Goals



Chart 5 - 2022 Expenditure by Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) function



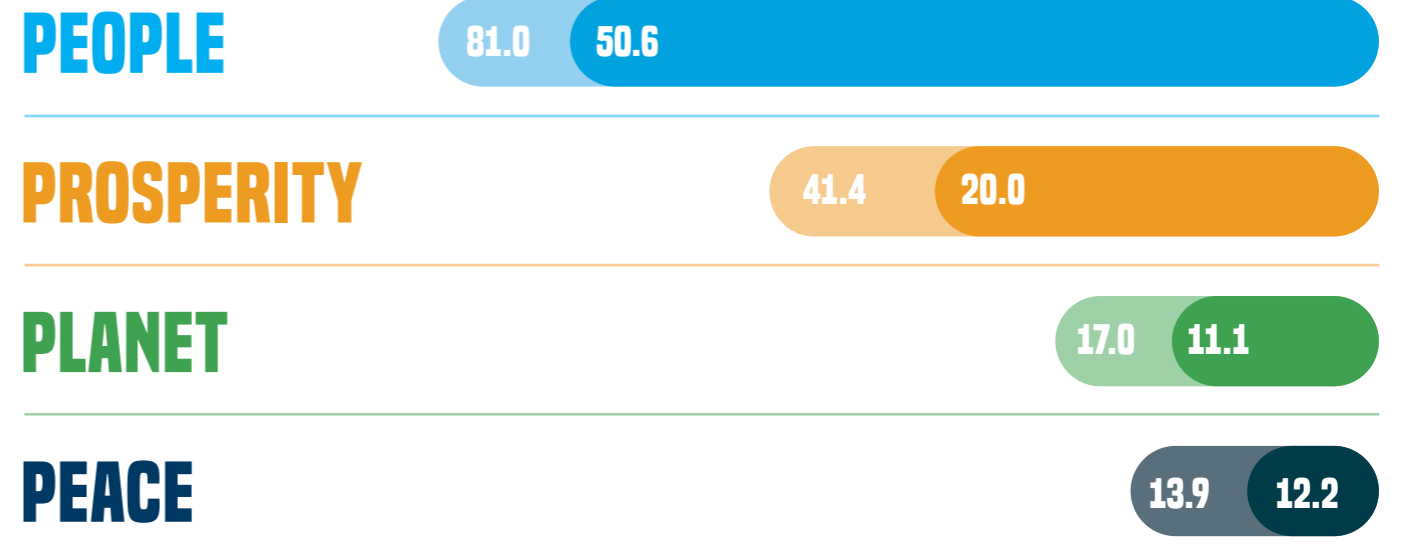
2.6.2 RESOURCE MOBILISATION

The resource mobilisation strategy in 2022 included agencies directly contacting donors, the use of resource mobilisation platforms and joint approaches to donors. Agencies also received funding from core, non-core, and regional sources. The UNCT received both multi-year and short-term funding.

As of 31 December 2021, 10 contributors deposited \$178,503,968 into the PNG UN Country Fund. When other MPTFs' \$9,300,000 contributions and \$169,997 earned interest are added, the cumulative source of funds was \$187,973,965. Of this amount, \$185,967,493 has been net funded to 14 participating organisations.

In addition to donors to the One Fund, the UN received funding from the EU for the STREIT and Spotlight Joint Programmes, from JICA for WASH, and KOICA for the Highlands Joint Project, SARV and GBV. The UN successfully accessed \$250,000 in funding from the Joint SDG Fund Development Emergency Modality to improve food systems' resilience and social protection of refugees in Iowara, Western Province.

Expenditure rate of Available Financial Resources, 2022
US\$ Millions



2.6.3 THE PNG UN COUNTRY FUND

2.6.3.1 GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Overview

The PNG UN Country Fund allows the UN in PNG to move towards a single financing method for development programmes. Also, it provides a means for further harmonization of the UN funding mechanisms in PNG. To minimize transaction costs for partners, the UN jointly mobilized the required additional resources and developed a single report for the Government of PNG and donors to provide an annual update on UN contributions to development results.

Administrative Agent

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and manages contributions and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to stakeholders. This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/pg100>).

Cost Recovery

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

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2022, were as follows:

- The Administrative Agent (AA) fee: 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ 155,634 was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2022, US\$ 1,940,674 has been charged in AA-fees.
- Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations: Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 1,632,616 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 10,552,618 as of 31 December 2022.

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 (<https://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.

Direct Costs

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Fund coordination covering overall coordination, and fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2022, US\$ 4,510,443 has been charged as Direct Costs.

Participating Organization	Current Year Net Funded Amount	Current Year Expenditure	Total Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure
UNDP	-	-24,602	4,510,443	4,540,615
Total	-	-24,602	4,510,443	4,540,615

2.6.3.2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

1. Sources and Uses of Funds

As of 31 December 2022, 10 contributors deposited US\$ 194,067,397, other MPTFs US\$ 11,634,502 in contributions and US\$ 201,309 was earned in interest. The cumulative source of funds was US\$ 205,903,208.

Of this amount, US\$ 203,703,605 has been net funded to 14 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 162,110,042 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 1,940,674. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2022.

Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2021	Annual 2022	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	47,195,493	15,563,429	194,067,397
Contributions from MPTFs	-	2,334,502	11,634,502
Sub-total Contributions	47,195,493	17,897,931	205,701,899
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	23,706	31,313	172,513
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	28,796
Total: Sources of Funds	47,219,199	17,929,243	205,903,208
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	47,286,554	17,742,240	202,561,537
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(442,559)	(6,128)	(3,368,374)
Net Funded Amount	46,843,995	17,736,112	199,193,162
Administrative Agent Fees	471,955	155,634	1,940,674
Direct Costs	-	-	4,510,443
Bank Charges	203	145	1,291
Total: Uses of Funds	47,316,152	17,891,891	205,645,570
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(96,953)	37,352	257,638
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	317,239	220,285	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	220,285	257,638	257,638
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	46,843,995	17,736,112	203,703,605
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	16,681,832	28,776,855	162,110,042
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	30,162,163	(11,040,743)	41,593,563

2. Partner Contributions

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December 2022.

The Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund is currently being financed by 10 contributors, as listed in the table below. The table includes financial commitments made by the contributors through signed Standard Administrative Agreements with an anticipated deposit date as per the schedule of payments by 31 December 2022 and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2022.

Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022 Deposits	Total Deposits
Government of Australia	154,696,653	136,530,832	15,100,233	151,631,065
Former - AusAID	25,212,449	25,212,449	-	25,212,449
Colgate-Palmolive (PNG) Ltd	36,950	36,950	-	36,950
Delivering Results Together	800,000	800,000	-	800,000
Expanded DaO Funding Window	4,244,000	4,244,000	-	4,244,000
Government of Germany	1,146,073	1,146,073	-	1,146,073
Government of New Zealand	7,477,152	7,013,956	463,196	7,477,152
Government of Papua New Guinea	2,919,708	2,919,708	-	2,919,708
Peacebuilding Fund	11,634,502	9,300,000	2,334,502	11,634,502
Population Services International	600,000	600,000	-	600,000
Grand Total	208,767,487	187,803,968	17,897,931	205,701,899

3. Interest Earned

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December 2022, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 172,513.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ 28,796, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 201,309. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years	Annual 2022	Cumulative
Administrative Agent	Current Year		
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	141,201	31,313	172,513
Total: Fund Earned Interest	141,201	31,313	172,513
Participating Organization			
UNDP	26,313	-	26,313
UNWOMEN	2,483	-	2,483
Total: Agency earned interest	28,796	-	28,796
Grand Total	169,997	31,313	201,309

4. Transfer of Funds

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2022, the AA has transferred US\$ 202,561,537 to 14 Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years Cumulative as of 31-Dec-2021			Current Year Jan-Dec-2022			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	986,630	(49,500)	937,130	603,798	-	603,798	1,590,428	(49,500)	1,540,928
IOM	2,145,040	(16,260)	2,128,781	-	-	-	2,145,040	(16,260)	2,128,781
OCHA	1,017,988	-	1,017,988	-	-	-	1,017,988	-	1,017,988
OHCHR	844,252	(511,664)	332,588	-	-	-	844,252	(511,664)	332,588
UNWOMEN	27,048,884	(30,286)	27,018,598	1,490,348	(6,128)	1,484,220	28,539,232	(36,414)	28,502,819
UNAIDS	16,799	-	16,799	-	-	-	16,799	-	16,799
UNCDF	1,673,772	-	1,673,772	-	-	-	1,673,772	-	1,673,772
UNDP	43,254,187	(2,644,454)	40,609,733	3,057,073	-	3,057,073	46,311,260	(2,644,454)	43,666,806
UNEP	118,909	(6,454)	112,455	-	-	-	118,909	(6,454)	112,455
UNFPA	18,905,031	(18,408)	18,886,623	490,000	-	490,000	19,395,031	(18,408)	19,376,623
UNHCR	129,361	-	129,361	-	-	-	129,361	-	129,361
UNICEF	52,990,387	(85,222)	52,905,165	3,533,311	-	3,533,311	56,523,698	(85,222)	56,438,476
UNOPS	5,995,871	-	5,995,871	6,854,168	-	6,854,168	12,850,039	-	12,850,039
WHO	29,692,187	-	29,692,187	1,713,542	-	1,713,542	31,405,729	-	31,405,729
Grand Total	184,819,296	(3,362,246)	181,457,050	17,742,240	(6,128)	17,736,112	202,561,537	(3,368,374)	199,193,162

5. Expenditure and Financial Delivery Rates

All final expenditures reported are submitted as certified financial information by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Joint programme/ project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2022 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/pg100>.

5.1 Expenditure reported by participating organization

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Cumulative	
FAO	Amount	Net Funded	822,880	209,591	1,032,471	67.00
IOM	Amount	2,128,781	1,765,415	323,464	2,088,878	98.13
OCHA	1,017,988	1,017,988	1,017,988	-	1,017,988	100.00
OHCHR	844,252	332,588	332,588	-	332,588	100.00
UNAIDS	16,799	16,799	16,799	-	16,799	100.00
UNCDF	1,673,772	1,673,772	838,485	55,016	893,501	53.38
UNDP	46,311,260	43,666,806	37,355,841	3,282,968	40,638,809	93.07
UNEP	118,909	112,455	112,455	-	112,455	100.00
UNFPA	19,396,196	19,376,623	11,145,797	3,155,118	14,300,915	73.80
UNHCR	129,361	129,361	129,361	-	129,361	100.00
UNICEF	56,523,698	56,438,476	36,368,154	11,628,488	47,996,641	85.04
UNOPS	12,850,039	12,850,039	343,550	827,090	1,170,639	9.11
UNWOMEN	28,539,232	28,502,819	15,657,287	5,471,603	21,128,890	74.13
WHO	31,405,729	31,405,729	22,861,372	3,848,120	26,709,492	85.05
Grand Total	202,562,701	199,193,162	128,767,970	28,801,457	157,569,427	79.10

5.2 Expenditure by UNDAF Outcome

Table 5.2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures incurred and the financial delivery rates by UNDAF Outcome.

Table 5.2. Expenditure with breakdown by Outcome (in US Dollars)

Outcome	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022		Total		Delivery Rate %
	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	
Papua New Guinea					
2018 Outcome 1 People	11,467,022	18,856,118	64,553,693	36,163,643	56.02
2018 Outcome 2 Prosperity	00	1,917,995	9,267,956	4,444,436	47.95
2018 Outcome 3 Planet	603,798	817,535	4,817,917	4,053,025	84.12
2018 Outcome 4 Peace	5,665,292	6,890,367	34,677,974	27,884,349	80.41
Change Management			100,000	100,000	100.00
CLU 1 2012 Governance			21,341,468	20,614,797	96.60
CLU 2 2012 Just, Protect, Gender	00	00	16,290,827	16,278,472	99.92
CLU 3 2012 Basic Services	00	319,443	28,352,853	28,237,812	99.59
CLU 4 2012 Environment			1,574,320	1,576,738	100.15
Foundations for human development			7,534,065	7,534,065	100.00
Gender			851,686	851,686	100.00
Governance and Crisis Management			6,585,540	6,585,540	100.00
HIV/AIDS			2,581,450	2,581,450	100.00
Sustainable livelihoods and Po			398,029	398,029	100.00
UN Communication and Advocacy			188,383	188,383	100.00
UN Operations			77,000	77,000	100.00
Total	17,736,112	28,801,457	199,193,162	157,569,427	79.10
Grand Total	17,736,112	28,801,457	199,193,162	157,569,427	79.10

5.3. Expenditures Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories.

Table 5.3. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years Cumulative as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	603,703	-	603,703	0.41
Personnel (Old)	4,257,805	-	4,257,805	2.90
Training of Counterparts (Old)	896,568	-	896,568	0.61
Contracts (Old)	1,900,870	-	1,900,870	1.29
Other direct costs (Old)	1,448,803	-	1,448,803	0.99
Staff & Personnel Cost	29,367,281	4,623,403	33,990,684	23.12
Supplies, commodities and materials	2,707,065	640,636	3,347,701	2.28
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	3,245,045	527,521	3,772,566	2.57
Contractual Services Expenses	24,649,837	5,307,441	29,957,278	20.38
Travel	10,278,211	1,717,002	11,995,213	8.16
Transfers and Grants	20,354,380	8,557,407	28,911,787	19.67
General Operating	20,138,400	5,795,431	25,933,831	17.64
Programme Costs Total	119,847,968	27,168,841	147,016,810	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	8,920,002	1,632,616	10,552,618	7.18
Grand Total	128,767,970	28,801,457	157,569,427	-

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



CHAPTER 3:

UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR 2023

3.1 SIGNING OF THE NEW UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

In 2023, UNCT will finalise the new UNSDCF. The Strategic Prioritisation Workshop will be held in February 2023, and the Cooperation Framework document will be developed during March-April 2023, followed by the signing of the UNSDCF in May 2023.

3.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FINAL FULL YEAR OF THE 2018-2023 UNDAF

The UN will support GoPNG by implementing the priorities of the 2018-2023 UNDAF, including the following:

PEOPLE

- Advocate for strengthened WASH in school planning and increased investment, including supporting the government to develop a WASH in School costed plan, to support GoPNG in realising the national WASH in School Policy.
- Support a National Stakeholders Validation Workshop, involving high-level engagement at the ministerial level. After validation, the State Party report will be submitted to the NEC for final approval and submission to the Child's Rights Committee in Geneva by March/ April 2023.
- Support for the Development of a new Papua New Guinea National STI and HIV Strategy (NSHS 2023-2027) and the Global Fund Programme (2024-2026 grant).
- Update the Education Sector Analysis using the latest situational information and data to enhance the informed decision-making process in the Education sector.
- Support GoPNG in the containment of ASF, behaviour change with farm biosecurity awareness, as well as the preparedness for other transboundary diseases threats such as foot and mouth disease and lumpy skin disease, to safeguard the livestock industry, and protect the livelihoods of farmers, communities, and food security in PNG.
- Support the health sector through programmes including nationwide measles-rubella-polio

supplementary immunisation, endemicity mapping, the eTB module rollout, and the new Maternal and Newborn Health Strategy.

PROSPERITY

- Support the increased production of cocoa and vanilla, including distributing seedlings (2 million), high-quality vanilla vines, and production materials for cocoa and vanilla. In addition, focus on post-harvest and marketing of the value chains.
- Support the development of the Fisheries value chain through the delivery of aquaculture, riverine and coastal production, post-distribution equipment, and fish market rehabilitation. In addition, implement the e-agriculture strategy in the Sepik region and support and advise on improving coverage, regulation (and implementation) of mobile network-related aspects.
- Rehabilitate and maintain 17 roads and work on five airstrips and three jetties.
- Develop, produce, and distribute knowledge management information products effectively to share lessons learned, best practices, and experienced challenges with broader policy, science, and development partners, stakeholders, and interest parties, at national, regional and international levels.
- Provide technical assistance for constructing gender-responsive market infrastructure in the regional markets.
- Support diversification of women's livelihoods through skills-building financial literacy and access to affordable finance.

PLANET

- Drive innovation and forge new partnerships.
- Continue leadership on climate action, conservation and disaster preparedness.
- Review and update the Tentative List of potential World Heritage Sites. PNG's Tentative List was last reviewed in 2006.
- Implement programme activities on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and biodiversity conservation.

PEACE

- Continue to work with target communities and local authorities to finalise, launch, and operationalise community peace and development plans.
- Support child protection, including conducting engagement exercises and drafting the provincial-level administrative determination, by-laws, declarations and rules.
- Support Provincial Juvenile Justice Committees provided for in the Juvenile Justice Act (2014) by strengthening their capacity to oversee cases of children in contact with the law and promote non-custodial measures.
- Support GoPNG for the 2024 Census and SARV and GBV projects.
- Work closely with the PILAG to support a third cohort of subnational female politicians to participate in and graduate from the Political Leadership Academy for Women.
- Enhance income generation by realising the potential of small livestock and coffee in Hela and Southern Highlands Province.
- The UN will continue to support the two governments in the Bougainville Peace Process.

Table 4: 2023 Joint Annual Work Plan Budget, US\$ Millions

UNDAF Results Area	Contributing Agencies	Required Funds	Available Funds
People	FAO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO, UN Women,	59,512,745	46,615,840
Prosperity	FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UN Women	35,315,086	24,230,114
Planet	FAO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC	14,276,982	12,588,851
Peace	FAO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women	14,594,490	14,039,058
Total		123,699,303	97,473,863



LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYM TERM

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ARoB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
ASF	African Swine Fever
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority
CEPA	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority
CPDP	Community Peace and Development Plans
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
DJAG	Department of Justice & Attorney General
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GHRWG	Gender and Human Rights Working Group
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICAC	PNG Independent Commission Against Corruption
IDP	Internally Displaced Populations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan

NCD	National Capital District
NDoe	National Department of Education
OPP	PNG Office of the Public Prosecutor
PHA	Provincial Health Authorities
PILAG	Pacific Institute of Leadership and Governance
PMNEC	PNG Department of the Prime Minister and National Executive Council
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGCS	PNG Customs Services
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RPNGC	Royal PNG Constabulary (police)
SARV	Sorcery Accusation Related Violence
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small to Medium Enterprise
STREIT	Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



ANNEX 1

UNDAF IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS 2022

1 Adelberts Cooperative Society	36 Department of Labour and Industrial Relations	70 National Capital District Commission (NCDC)	107 PNG Trade Union Congress
2 Adventist Development and Relief Agency	37 Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM)	71 National Council on Family Relations	108 PNG Water
3 Anglicare PNG Inc.	38 Department of Provincial and Local-Level Government Affairs	72 National Curriculum Development Center	109 PNG Independent Commission Against Corruption
4 Australian Border Force (ABF)	39 Department of Works & Implementation	73 National Department of Agriculture and Livestock (NDAL)	110 PNGData4Development Network
5 Autonomous Bougainville Government	40 Digicel	74 National Electoral Commission	111 Population Service International
6 Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG)	41 District Development Authority	75 National Forestry Agency of Georgia	112 Potters Without Borders
7 Bmobile	42 DJAG Juvenile Justice Services	76 National Statistical Office	113 Project Management Office
8 Bomana Police Training College	43 DJAG Magisterial Services	77 National Youth Development Agency	114 Provincial Administration
9 Bougainville Referendum Commission	44 DJAG Village Courts and Land Mediation Secretariat	78 Nationwide MicroBank Ltd.	115 Provincial and District Administrations
10 Bougainville Women's Federation	45 East and West Sepik Provincial and District Administrations	79 Nawaeb District Development Authority	116 Provincial Fisheries
11 Buisness Coalition	46 Eastern Highlands Province - Provincial Administrator Office	80 Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)	117 Public Employees Association
12 Business Council	47 Eastern Highlands Province -Provincial Health Authority	81 Office of Urbanization	118 Pulsa Lab Jakarta (PLJ)
13 CARE International	48 Eco-Custodian Advocates	82 Ombudsman Commission	119 Road Transport Authority
14 Caritas	49 Employers Federation of Papua New Guinea	83 OXFAM	120 Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC)
15 Catholic Church	50 Equal Playing Field	84 Pacific Development Contractors	121 Salvation Army
16 Catholic Diocese Mendi	51 Fagagara Development Foundation	85 Paediatric Society	122 Save the Children
17 Central Province Administration	52 Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	86 Papua New Guinea Autonomous Bougainville Government	123 SMEC PNG
18 Central-Provincial Health Authority	53 Ginigoada	87 Papua New Guinea Department of Environment	124 Tenkile Conservation Alliance
19 Centre for Environment Law and Community Rights	54 Gohoyuho Community Association	88 Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA)	125 The National Agricultural Research Institute of Gambia
20 Child Fund PNG	55 Goroka DDA	89 Papua New Guinea Forestry Authority	126 The Voice Inc.
21 Climate Change Development Authority	56 Government of Papua New Guinea	90 Papua New Guinea Immigration and Citizenship Authority	127 Transparency International PNG
22 Coffee Industry Corporation	57 Highlands Human Rights Defenders Network	91 Papua New Guinea Ministry of Culture and Tourism	128 TVET Institutions
23 Community-Led Total Sanitation Approach (CLTS) Expert Agency	58 Integrity of Political parties and Candidates Commission	92 Papua New Guinea National Agriculture Quarantine and Investigation Authority	129 United Church PNG
24 Conservation and Environment Protection Authority PNG	59 Lake Kutubu Foundation	93 Platform for Inclusive Finance	130 University of Goroka-Center for Social Media and Communication
25 Conservation Forum of PNG	60 Life Insurance Corporation (PNG) Ltd.	94 PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons	131 University of PNG
26 Constitutional & Law Reform Commission	61 Local Women's group	95 PNG Centre for Judicial Excellence	132 UPNG Peer Educators
27 Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council	62 Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) secretariat	96 PNG Correctional Services	133 WASH PMU-DNPM
28 Department for Community Development and Religion	63 Moresby Arts Theatre	97 PNG Council of Churches	134 West New Britain Community Development Forum
29 Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) PNG	64 Morobe-Provincial Health Authority	98 PNG Customs Service	135 Western Highlands Province Provincial Administrator Office
30 Department of Education(NDOE)	65 Mt Hagen City Authority	99 PNG Department of the Prime Minister and National Executive Council	136 Wildlife Conservation Society
31 Department of Environment	66 NASFUND	100 PNG Employers' Federation	137 Women in Agriculture
32 Department of Finance	67 National Agricultural Research Insitute	101 PNG Family Health Association	138 Women in Agriculture Development Unit (WIADU) of the NDAL
33 Department of Foreign Affairs	68 National Agriculture and Quarantine Inspection Authority (NAQIA)	102 PNG National Culture Commission	139 Women's MicroBank Ltd.
34 Department of Health (NDOH)	69 National Broadcasting Corporation	103 PNG National Research Institute	140 Woodland Park Zoo (Tree Kangaroo Conservation Program)
35 Department of Justice & Attorney General (DJAG)		104 PNG Office of the Public Prosecutor	141 World Vision International
		105 PNG Parliament	142 Yoga & Walk for Life
		106 PNG Science & Technology Secretariat	143 YWCA



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