



United Nations
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Delivering as One



2014



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT



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As Resident Coordinator of the United Nations (UN) in Papua New Guinea (PNG) it is my pleasure to introduce the Annual Progress Report for 2014. This report outlines the activities, achievements and contributions of UN agencies in assisting PNG's

development over the past year. This report highlights progress made in delivering the goals set out in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2015. In 2014 the Government of PNG requested the UN to extend its UNDAF for an additional two years, ensuring a better alignment with the Government of PNG's Medium Term Development Plan and the political cycle in the country. UN agencies have requested their respective Management Boards to approve this extension which would mean that the existing UNDAF would be extended to cover the period until 2017.

Working across all four regions of PNG, 2014 saw the UN implement and support programmes which continue to positively impact on people's lives across the country. The foundation for our work in PNG is the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were established by world leaders in 2000 and seek to address poverty and related issues around the globe. Our experience has shown us that the best results for development occur when Government, private enterprises, civil society groups and the international community work closely together to improve the well-being of a nation.

Since 2007, the UN in PNG has adopted a 'Delivering as One' approach. This approach sees all UN agencies collectively agree outcomes that we seek to achieve, or contribute to, by pooling knowledge, skills and resources, to ensure that programmes have maximum impact. The UN in PNG is proud to be a 'Delivering as One' Country Team

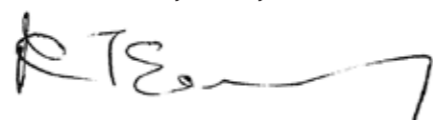
and we appreciate the support of the Government of PNG, as well as development partners since this approach was adopted. As we continuously strive to align our work with the Government's goals and priorities, our programmes will continue to be jointly planned and implemented.

Now is an exciting time for PNG and its citizens. Revenue from the country's natural resources has the potential to significantly boost the development the nation. With 14 years of consecutive economic growth, an achievement experienced by very few countries globally, the challenge continues to be how we can ensure that the country's wealth is effectively translated into practical improvements for all Papua New Guineans, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised groups of society. As we begin the final year of the MDGs and the shift to the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, the UN team will continue to work with the people of PNG and the Government to bring about practical improvements in the country.

On behalf of the UN team, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of PNG for its close collaboration over the past year, and for its commitment to development for all Papua New Guineans. I would also like to thank our development partners, in particular the Government of Australia and the European Union. Without their support, much of the work outlined in this report could not have been achieved.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the people of PNG for your ongoing support, encouragement and engagement with our work. We are proud to serve a nation of passionate people who continue to strive for new ways in achieving a strong future and we will continue to support you in this endeavour.

Mr. Hemansu-Roy Trivedy


United Nations Resident Coordinator

Population	7.257 million (2011 Census)
Population growth rate	3.15% (2011 Census)
Male/female ratio	108:100 (2011 Census)
Rural/urban population (%)	87% rural, 13% urban (2010 World Bank)
GDP growth rate 2014	6% (2014 Asian Development Bank)
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current USD)	USD 2,010 (2013 World Development Indicators) (Lower middle income country)
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	39.9% (2009 World Development Indicators)
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	62 (2012 World Development Indicators)
Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	61 (2014 World Development Indicators)



Development Trends in 2014

In 2014 the Government of PNG passed an annual budget of USD 5.4 billion; the largest in the country's history. The record budget highlights the Government's continued commitment to improving service delivery to citizens through two key strategies: by allocating more resources to provincial, district and local administration; and by increasing the allocation of resources to the 'key development enablers' - health, education, infrastructure and law and justice to 45 percent of the budget (an increase from 31 percent in 2013 [Asian Development Bank]). Increased financial support to sub-national administration aims to improve service delivery to a highly dispersed and growing population. The challenge for Government is to ensure that public agencies have the capacity for managing and implementing priority programmes and demonstrating that these resources are used effectively.

The National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development was launched in April, and aims to re-orient the country's economic and development efforts, around an overarching goal of sustainable development. In line with the National Strategy, Cabinet also endorsed several important policies, including the new population policy to improve family planning; a new Protected Areas Policy, which will establish National Conservation Areas; and a Climate Compatible Development Policy, which provides the overall framework to include climate change mitigation and adaptation into development planning.

Human rights-related legislative reform was also significant in 2014. Following technical assistance from the UN in shaping two key acts - the Family Protection Act, which criminalizes domestic violence, as well as legislation regarding people smuggling and human trafficking were gazetted and came into force during the year. New Bills relating to industrial and employment relations, and occupational health and safety also include child labour provisions, and are supported by a National Action Plan on Child Labour which calls for continued implementation in 2015. UN agencies played an important role in advocating for these new policy initiatives and supporting Government in the development of these policies. The UN also worked closely with Government and the public to focus more attention on the achievement of the MDGs.

The Government also maintained a strong focus on the creation of new legislation designed to support future development progress, including through the provision of more powers for District Development Authorities which will have major implications for local development in the future. At the same time, the Government disbanded the country's anti-corruption agency (Taskforce Sweep) and announced its intention to create a new Independent Commission on Anti-Corruption with wider investigative powers in 2015.

Rollout of the tuition-free education policy has increased enrolment in primary and secondary education in PNG. From

2007 to 2013, the Net Enrolment Rate in basic education has increased from 53 percent to 74 percent. With most of out-of-school children being girls, the UN supported the first gender audit of the Department of Education's work. This highlighted gaps among staff in understanding gender equality and mainstreaming. The UN and its development partners continue to work with Government to advance gender equality in education. Improvements in the quality of education as well as the expansion of secondary and tertiary education have been prioritised in future.

The spread of tuberculosis became a key health issue in 2014 with growing concerns about multi-drug resistant strains of the disease. The UN provided key support to the National Tuberculosis Control programme to conduct reviews, develop a national plan for Tuberculosis control and to coordinate work of the Emergency Response Team. The UN also continued its support in addressing malaria, Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and other communicable diseases.

The past year saw the first export of a major Liquefied Natural Gas shipment for PNG, with Japan as its first recipient. Despite the country's positive economic outlook over the next few years, the country's huge resource wealth has yet to be effectively translated into increased opportunities and wellbeing for all citizens. To assist in addressing this, the UN launched its second National Human Development Report

- From Wealth to Wellbeing: Translating Resource Revenue into Sustainable Human Development. The report stimulated and informed national debate, and also contributed to the Government of PNG's commitment to develop a MDG Progress Report and Human Development Index mapping in 2015.

Financial inclusion, particularly for those in rural areas, continued to receive active support from the Government. In 2014 the Government of PNG, with technical support from the UN and other development partners, rolled-out the Decentralisation Advocacy Programme in support of the new National Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy Strategy. This has supported the establishment of more than 170,000 new bank accounts in the country, with over 55,000 new female clients.

Another key priority is the availability of accurate and timely statistical information for evidence-based policies, budgets, monitoring and evaluation. The Government's National Statistics Development Strategy and National Statistical Cooperation Plan (2015-2019) will include reform of the country's civil registration system and the introduction of a national biometric identification card system to record and maintain population information. The UN continues to support data access and management through its advocacy, technical and financial assistance.



The UN Delivering as One in PNG

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

In PNG, all UN agencies operate under five pillars:

1. ONE PROGRAMME
2. ONE FUND
3. COMMUNICATING AS ONE
4. OPERATING AS ONE
5. ONE UN HOUSE

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

1. ONE PROGRAMME

The UNDAF 2012-2015 is the second joint programme where the UN in PNG coordinates human and financial resources under the Delivering as One framework. The UNDAF was developed following extensive consultations with key ministries to ensure coherence and maximum alignment with national priorities. Development partners were also involved in the UNDAF planning.

The UNDAF is supported by a single action plan and a results matrix. The UNDAF aims to integrate gender-equality and a human rights-based approach in the results matrix.

The structure of inter-agency Task Teams and joint planning processes reinforces inter-agency dialogue, planning, alignment and implementation. The joint annual work plan seeks to eliminate duplication of programming efforts between agencies and reduce reporting requirements for partners.

In 2014, the Government of PNG requested the UN to extend the existing UNDAF for an additional two years, ensuring a better alignment with the Government of PNG's Medium Term Development Plan and the political cycle in the country. UN agencies have requested their respective Management Board's to approve this extension which would mean that the existing UNDAF would be extended until 2017.

2. ONE FUND

The functioning of the PNG UN Country Fund – the 'One Fund' - represents positive progress on the harmonisation of resource mobilisation efforts across the UN in PNG.

In 2014, 100 percent of resources mobilised in-country for the joint annual work plans were allocated through the PNG UN Country Fund, with the exception of core agency resources. Australia, the largest bilateral donors to PNG, channelled all financial contributions to UN programmes through the PNG UN Country Fund.

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

3. COMMUNICATING AS ONE

The UN Communications Group aims to increase awareness and understanding of the UN's work in PNG and our Delivering as One principles. The Group's work includes outreach to the public across PNG, as well as to media, donors and other partners. The UN Communication's Group consists of focal points representing each UN agency. In 2014 adopted a Terms of Reference to formalise its role with the UN in PNG.

In 2014 the Group worked closely to implement a joint public communications strategy in the country. Throughout the year the UN raised the profile of its 'thought leadership' role in development by working with the media on issues such as: eliminating gender based violence and violence against children; improving the quality of health, education and other services; countering the spread of drug resistant Tuberculosis; increasing the use of mobile banking and expanding financial services to remote areas; assisting especially vulnerable groups such as young people, disabled people and people living with HIV/AIDS; and countering malnutrition. Increasing understanding of the country's status toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals was also a key focus for the group.

In addition to increasing the UN's profile in the media, the Communications Group continued to foster its relationships with local media, in particular through regular media-networking get-togethers. These quarterly events, known as 'Yumi Olgeta', are run in partnership with the European Union and involve briefing on forthcoming UN and European Union activities in PNG. The UN Communication's Group also supported the media through provision of specialised media training.

Throughout the year the team worked closely with staff from all UN agencies to increase inter-agency understanding of the diverse work being undertaken by the UN across PNG. In addition to newsletters, film-screenings and Town Hall events, regular Brown Bag learning lunches were held throughout the year for staff, and included topics relating to the UN's work and also that of our partner organisations.

The Group also supported representatives from several UN agencies to visits schools across Port Moresby as part of the UN4U programme. UN4U brings UN officials to speak at schools. Coinciding with UN Day celebrations, more than 1,000 students attended these visits to learn about the work of the UN, in PNG and around the world.

4. OPERATING AS ONE

The UN Operations Committee in its efforts to promote the communication's pillar, endeavours to contribute to the strategic direction of the UN operations (i.e. finances, Human Resources, procurement, ICT, general services and common services) at the country level. The continued progress in all identified areas of operations for effective implementation, coordination and management is the primary objective of this committee. The committee in pursuing this has identified several opportunities for further development, for example by establishing Long Term Agreements for essential common services such as travel, hotels and office stationery.

Among several success stories enjoyed in 2014, three best highlight the great strides in this pillar; firstly the Long Term Agreement for the Common Security Contract; secondly the UN House/Common Services budgets; and finally the completion of the Micro-Assessment of five implementing partners consistent with the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer.

The Committee is looking forward to furthering the co-operations between Agencies in this pillar; however the

obvious challenges including some differing organisational rules and procedures, as well as varied enterprise resource planning platforms will continue to be an obstacle to the progress. The Committee acknowledges the great progress from the Development Operations Coordination Office in harmonising procurement and human resource rules, as well as the agreement of common 'Standard Operating Procedures' have helped, however more is required to see this pillar fully realise its objectives.

5. ONE HOUSE

Locating all UN agencies in PNG in one building - a 'UN Haus' - would further support the implementation of joint UN operations. In 2014, the UN in PNG continued discussions to determine if the Government of PNG is positioned to build a UN Haus or whether alternative avenues should be explored.

Late in 2014 the UN team in PNG welcomed a representative from New York who conducted a needs assessment, feasibility study and developed plans for a proposed UN Haus. This information was submitted to the Government of PNG to determine if they are able to provide further assistance for the construction of the new premises. A decision from the Government is expected in the first half of 2015.

UN Agencies, Non-resident Agencies, Funds & Programmes Operating in PNG in 2014

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

*By resolution A/Res/51/148 of 13 December 1996, the General Assembly, taking note of the Cooperation Agreement between the UN and IOM of 25 June 1996, invited all Specialized Agencies and other organizations, funds and programmes of the UN system to cooperate with the Secretary-General of the UN and the Director-General of IOM in order to initiate, maintain and increase consultation and programmes with IOM. It is also clearly acknowledged and accepted that the IOM is not a UN organisation. The working partnership between the UN and the IOM is appreciated by both parties.

Analysis of UN in PNG Programme

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

The Annual Progress Report is the UN's mechanism for reviewing yearly progress against the UNDAF 2012-2015.

Using our UNDAF Action Plan Results Matrix, we look at results at the inter-agency outcome level and the output level.

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

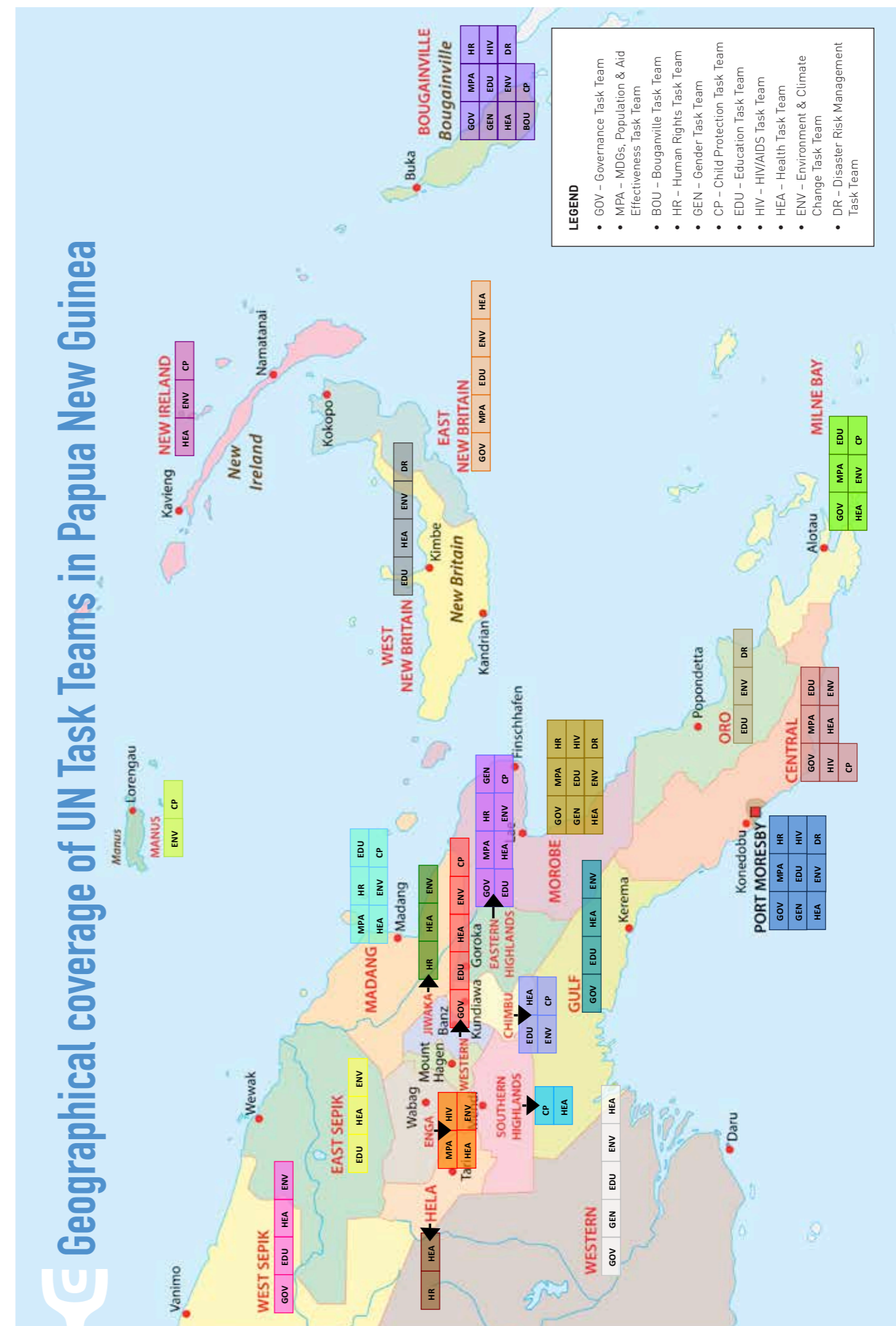
1. GOVERNANCE FOR EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT
2. SOCIAL JUSTICE, PROTECTION AND GENDER EQUALITY
3. ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES
4. ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK/MANAGEMENT

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

 <p>Governance for Equitable Development</p>	 <p>Social Justice, Protection & Gender Equality</p>	 <p>Access to Basic Services</p>	 <p>Environment, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management</p>
1. Governance	4. Human Rights	8. Health	10. Environment, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management
2. MDGs, Population & Aid Coordination	5. Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	9. Education	
3. Peacebuilding - Bougainville	6. Child Protection		
	7. HIV & AIDS		

Activities in PNG across the inter-agency outcomes include:

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



Output Delivery Rates

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

In 2014, the UN focused on 53 outputs across the 10 inter-agency outcomes. Each of the outputs has several indicators with annual targets that enable monitoring of progress.

By year end 2014, two inter-agency outcomes are complete, seven are on track and one is delayed. For the corresponding 53 outputs, 11 percent are complete, 66 percent are on track and 23 percent are delayed.

YEAR	PERCENTAGE OF INTER-AGENCY OUTPUTS COMPLETE OR ON TRACK.
2014	77%

Financial Resources and Expenditures

By year-end 2014, the third year of the UNDAF, the expenditure rate for all ten inter-agency outcomes was 86 percent. This represents expenditure of USD 22.03 million out of the available budget of USD 25.69 million.

YEAR	TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE (USD)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (USD)	EXPENDITURE RATE
2014	25,692,361.12	22,025,357	86%

Each of the 10 inter-agency outcomes benefits from varying available resources such as core, non-core and the PNG UN Country Fund. The following table illustrates the 2014 available resources per inter-agency outcome and the expenditure rates.

Inter-agency Outcome	2014 TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES (USD)*	2014 TOTAL EXPENDITURE (USD)*	2014 EXPENDITURE RATE (%) **
1. Governance	3.22 million	3.18 million	99%
2. Peacebuilding – Bougainville	1.09 million	1.06 million	97%
3. MPA	1.53 million	1.22 million	80%
4. Human Rights	554,754	359,955	65%
5. Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	3.27 million	2.91 million	89%
6. Child Protection	1.01 million	996,567	98%
7. HIV and AIDS	1.08 million	854,502	79%
8. Health	4.74 million	4 million	84%
9. Education	3.73 million	3.72 million	100%
10. Environment, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management	5.47 million	3.72 million	68%

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

Cluster One: Governance for Equitable Development



CLUSTER OUTCOME

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

1. GOVERNANCE

Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNCDF, UNICEF

Inter-Agency Outcome:

By 2015, elected representatives and key Government of PNG bodies implement good governance practices grounded in accountability, transparency, inclusive participation and equity.

This was an important year for governance work in PNG – a country that while replete with natural resources and a significant budget, struggles to deliver key services for its citizens. After a decade of consecutive economic growth, PNG achieved 'lower middle-income' status in 2011; continued economic growth has since been observed. In 2013, per capita income climbed to USD 2,010. In 2014, the country experienced growth of 6 percent – up from 5.4 percent in 2013; however, based on the Liquefied Natural Gas Project's initial exports to Japan in 2014, PNG's 2015 economic growth rate is projected to be 15 percent. Unfortunately, the nation's resource wealth has yet to translate into increased opportunities and well-being for Papua New Guineans, 80 percent of whom live in rural areas. Indeed, ranking just 157 out of 187 countries in 2014 (dropping one rank from 2013), PNG falls within the 'low human development' category. Furthermore, PNG will not achieve any of the internationally agreed MDG targets by 2015.

To begin to address this paradox of plenty, in 2014 the Government passed the largest annual budget in PNG's history at USD 5.4 billion. The Government signalled its ongoing commitment to improve service delivery to all citizens by employing two key strategies: first, through the maintenance of high budget allocations to provincial, district and local level administrations; and second, by increasing to 45 percent allocations to the key development enablers of health, education, infrastructure and law and justice. At the same time, these increases exacerbated the already onerous strain on management and implementation capacity. Public agencies struggled both to utilise resources effectively –

particularly at the provincial, district and local levels – and to improve service delivery to a highly dispersed and rapidly growing population. Its considerable size notwithstanding, the 2014 budget failed to fully address a serious need for capacity development, especially in terms of increasing effectiveness in public spending within key service delivery agencies.

ENHANCING PLANNING, BUDGETING, TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Through technical advisory services, advocacy and convening power, the UN helped increase development planning, budgeting, transparency and accountability to increase equitable service delivery for all Papua New Guineans. UN support focused on four critical areas:

1. Strengthening legislative, representational and oversight functions of Parliament;
2. Increasing public financial management capacity at national and sub-national levels,
3. Supporting the implementation of national anti-corruption initiatives, and
4. Supporting the financial inclusion of all Papua New Guineans.

While overall progress supporting the Government in improving transparency, accountability and participation has been good, some delays persist due to political dynamics that hinder swifter project implementation.

STRENGTHENING PARLIAMENT

During his first visit to PNG in August, UNDP Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific Mr. Haoliang Xu witnessed the signing of a three year Parliamentary Support Project agreement between the UN and PNG National Parliament. The agreement launched a project that aims to strengthen the Parliament's capacity to achieve PNG's development objectives, in areas such as sustainable development, addressing corruption, and helping to reposition Parliament to play a leading role in sustaining gains of the extractive industries. The project will focus on: (i) increasing the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the parliament to better serve elected representatives; (ii) supporting national parliament linkages with provincial legislative bodies including global and regional bodies; and (iii) directly support members of parliament on enhancing their oversight and representational roles. It will do this through (i) institutional strengthening of Parliament; (ii) supporting the work of the Parliamentary Committees and (iii) providing targeted parliamentary outreach.

ADVOCATING FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND LITERACY

According to the results of the UN 2012 survey, "The Financial Competence of Low-Income Households in PNG", the overall level of adult financial competency in poor households is low. Lack of money management skills renders low-income people especially vulnerable to predator lending and other scams. While women constitute approximately 50 percent of the country's population of 7.8 million, they make up fewer than 30 percent of the country's total financial services accounts. Women represent an untapped population of economically active, low-income micro-entrepreneurs and rural producers. Through investments at the retail level, the UN encouraged financial service providers to expand their outreach portfolios to not only include more women but to tailor financial products to better reflect their actual needs. Financial inclusion is crucially important in PNG.

Through its Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme, the UN also supported PNG's vision of a new generation of Papua New Guineans made financially competent. The establishment of six National Working Groups comprised of Government, private sector and development partner representatives, illustrates improved institutional arrangements to engage around financial inclusion and financial literacy including: electronic banking; inclusive insurance; financial literacy and education; consumer protection; data and measurement; and Government coordination.

With UN advocacy and technical assistance to the Bank of PNG, the work of the six groups resulted in the roll-out of the Decentralisation Advocacy Programme of the National Strategy on Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy 2014-15. Initiated in Madang province, the programme included training modules on mobile technical skills within the Women Programme, the digitisation of social protection payments

through mobile and branchless banking solutions, and an overall increase in bank accounts – including women-owned accounts.

SUPPORTING ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVES

The UN provided technical advisory services in the drafting of the institutional structure of the Independent Commission Against Corruption, an anti-money laundering approach within the Bank of PNG. The UN also facilitated the Government's UN Convention Against Corruption peer review of the Marshall Islands.

In addition, the UN facilitated the mentoring of 500 national, provincial and district public officials on public financial management. Support also included technical guidance for seven established and six new provincial audit committees thereby increasing the accuracy and timeliness of financial reports from the provinces to the Central Government. This support has removed the burdensome 65-month delay of sub-national reports.

The newly introduced "Phones Against Corruption" Initiative achieved important results within a few weeks of its launch in the Department of Finance. Between June and December alone, the initiative received 6,254 text messages from 1,550 different users reporting possible irregularities. As a result of this feedback, the Internal Audit and Compliance Division is currently investigating 251 cases of alleged corruption. Five staff members are awaiting trials, and two were convicted of financial misappropriation of over 5 million Kina (approx. USD 2 million). Moreover, interest in the new tool extends beyond PNG. The Australian-based SMS software provider has received requests for more information about the new tool from Bangladesh, Fiji, and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

BUILDING FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

Through the Provincial Capacity Building Programme, the UN continued its support in building the financial management capacity of provincial and district treasuries. During 2014, Jiwaka Province was incorporated as a new province in order to receive Government support thereby increasing the total number of provinces supported by the programme to 11. Through on-the-job mentoring and coaching by locally based advisors, 500 staff members of the Department of Finance, as well as Provincial and District Treasury staff, resulted in the following outcomes:

- all mandatory 2013 annual financial statements from 11 provincial treasuries were submitted on time to the Department of Finance in Port Moresby;
- all monthly bank reconciliations were completed on time for all operating accounts for Provincial and District Treasury Offices;

- a template for monitoring and reporting quarterly provincial and district expenditures, including service improvement programmes, was rolled out to all supported provinces;
- ICT training laboratories were upgraded and established in seven provinces – with an average of 10 computers per laboratory;
- two new Provincial Audit Committees were established in Central and East New Britain Provinces;
- the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability programme officially endorsed and launched by the Government;

- The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability organisational structure set up with participation of 12 central Government agencies and approximately 36 top senior management staff;
- South-South technical cooperation arranged with the Ministry of Finance of Fiji in the implementation of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability approach in the country; and
- a partnership for technical collaboration with the International Monetary Fund was established to support Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability activities in the country.

2. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS, POPULATION AND AID COORDINATION

Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA

Inter-Agency Outcome:

BY 2015, relevant Government of PNG bodies undertake data and evidence-based participatory policy-making, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and manage aid effectively to achieve MDGs with equity.

CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES

According to PNG's most recent progress report on the Millennium Development Goals (2009), the country has improved in some areas; however, achievement of the MDGs remains elusive. It is estimated that 40 percent of the population lives on less than one dollar per day and that 75 percent of households depend on subsistence agriculture. About 86 percent of the poor live in rural areas. About 30 percent of school-age children (600,000) do not go to school at all. When children do attend, many eventually drop out, failing to complete even basic primary education. Serious health issues likewise persist. With 75 deaths per 1,000 live births, there has been no real decline over the last 10 years of under-five children dying of preventable causes. According to Demographic Health Services' report, maternal mortality rates remain among the world's highest at 733 per 100,000 live births. Furthermore, malnutrition remains a significant

underlying factor in high national morbidity and mortality rates. Over 75 percent of PNG's population has no access to safe, clean drinking water and, like infant mortality, there has been no improvement in this area over the last 10 years. Although some progress has been made in the reduction of HIV-infection, PNG continues to have one of the highest levels of infection in the Pacific region. Access to care is low with only 1 in 3 HIV-positive children, and 20 percent of infected pregnant mothers, receiving treatment.

Key challenges to MDG implementation include: pervasive gender inequality; youth unemployment and teen pregnancy; insufficient Government implementation capacity to deliver services; and a pronounced lack of data and research, particularly regarding migration, mortality and fertility. PNG ranks among the last 10 countries on the Gender Inequality Index. Violence against children - as well as gender-based violence - is high and access to healthcare and education



services is substantially less than for males. In terms of the youth demographic, 57 percent of PNG is under 25 years of age. Despite this high figure, youth issues receive scant attention.

While the Government passed the two largest annual budgets ever in 2013 and 2014, a lack of effective planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring and quality control, particularly at the sub-national level, results in an inability to effectively benefit from this wealth. Finally, a paucity of reliable data and statistics impedes Government decision-making and informed policy intervention. Insufficient research often impedes effective planning and implementation in Government.

SUPPORTING STRUCTURAL REFORM

Despite these critical concerns, it is important to note that there has been good progress in structural reform as laid out in the Alotau Accord, the revised Medium Term Development Plan, and more recently in the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development. As part of the reform process, the Government is now funding tuition-free education for all school-age children from elementary to secondary schools

as well as free and subsidised primary healthcare. In April, the Government announced USD 10 million for sustainable development initiatives that focus on curtailing population growth. The draft Population Policy (2015-2024) was finalised in late 2014. The Government is also in the process of formulating a Social Protection Policy targeting persons with disabilities, the elderly and children at risk. This year also saw the finalisation of the analysis to inform the drafting of the Development Finance and Aid Policy.

The UN successfully hosted a mission to assist in the drafting of the Development Finance and Aid Policy to strengthen aid effectiveness. The UN continues to work with Department of Planning and National Monitoring to re-launch the Development Assistance Database to better track donor assistance.

MAKING PROGRESS ON THE MDGs

The UN helped the Government accelerate local MDG achievement through Grant Agreements for Non-Credit Related Activities with community-based organisations in four rural communities in four different provinces of PNG. This advocacy enabled the identification and implementation

of community development priorities. This UN-supported area-based and community-led approach improved health services, community cohesion, and employment opportunities for over 5,000 people. Additional UN assistance included: the promotion of parallel Government funding and the cultivation of public-private partnerships for local development; raising awareness among stakeholders of community initiatives; assisting in the capacity-building of Local Level Governments in community development planning; and helping to integrate communities with Ward and development plans and priorities.

IMPROVING DECISION-MAKING THROUGH IMPROVED DATA AND RESEARCH

Significant efforts were made to strengthen Government capacity to collect, store and analyse data. The UN System, through the MDG, Population and Aid Coordination Task Team, provided technical and financial assistance to the Government of PNG. The expected – and jointly formulated outcome – is that by 2015 all relevant Government bodies will undertake data and evidence-based participatory policy-making, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and manage aid more effectively. The UN continued to train national partners and sectoral focal points in Results-Based Management.

To improve decision-making, the Government is developing a National Statistics Development Strategy and National Statistical Cooperation Plan (2015-2019). These key strategies include reform of the country's civil registration system and the introduction of a national biometric identification card system to record and maintain population information. The strategies will also outline reforms to the Health Management Information System and the Education Management Information System.

Ongoing advocacy and technical assistance by the UN contributed to the successful completion of the National Population Policy (2015-2024). The revised policy is comprised of 16 policy goals ranging from improving the database to community development and education. Linked to the new National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development, the policy provides a framework within which to provide services and support that ensures sustainable population growth.

UN technical support to the National Statistical Office facilitated the analysis of 2011 Census data, and the completion of 22 provincial reports and one national report. This enabled the National Statistical Office to develop basic tables and a Community Profile System that provided disaggregated data by sex and age down to the ward level. Census data have been used to inform economic analyses, including the development of the Consumer Price Index, launched in June 2014. UN-supported STATA software training helped unpack development statistics captured as part of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Previously, the data could not be analysed by the National Statistical Office due to a lack of technical knowledge.

A PNGInfo training workshop was held in April 2014 to strengthen the capacity to use PNGInfo – an online platform

to process and analyse data. The National Statistical Office and the Department of Education as well as East New Britain provincial staff have since acquired the necessary skills and subsequently held PNGInfo training sessions for department staff. A study tour to Timor Leste will be held in 2015 to learn about experiences in that country using various online platforms.

Technical support is being provided to the Department of National Planning and Monitoring to strengthen monitoring and evaluation capacity and systems. A Results-Based Management workshop was held in June 2014 for select staff. A Monitoring and Evaluation framework to monitor national policies is currently in development and will be finalised in 2015. The Department has established a technical Task Team to formulate a results-based Monitoring and Evaluation framework that not only monitors inputs (resources/budget) and outputs (activities) but also focuses on measuring progress towards the achievement of higher-level outcomes and impacts, as outlined in the sector targets of the PNG Development Strategic Planning 2030. The framework will define functions, sector department responsibility and the flow of information, data and indicators. Technical support was provided to the Department towards the development of a National Strategy on the Development of Statistics. The Strategy that is currently being formulated by the Department and the National Statistics Office guides the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data currently undertaken by various other agencies. Both the National Strategy on the Development of Statistics and Monitoring and Evaluation framework will help with the coordination and use of data and statistics. PNGInfo will be the primary database framework for Department of National Planning and Monitoring, National Statistics Office and other departments.

Several initiatives were launched in 2014 to strengthen the knowledge base. The first equity-focused Situation Analysis of Children in PNG was launched in partnership with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring. The Situation Analysis will continue through 2015 to take into account new data and to include youth voices in the lead up to the end of the MDGs. The MDG Technical Working Group was revived and discussions on finalising the last MDG report and integrating the Sustainable Development Goals took place and will continue in 2015. The Population Policy 2015-2024 was finalised and endorsed by the National Population Council and National Executive Council and represents an important achievement for the country.

PROMOTING YOUTH INCLUSION

The UN helped the Government promote the inclusion of youth perspectives in national policy-making. Three Provincial Youth Councils were established and one Youth Parliament was conducted. Youth Work Plans have also been developed and a Youth Policy Plan was launched with the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG). Together, these interventions will help underscore the needs and priorities of young people and effectively target resources and interventions.

CASE STUDY: LAUNCHING THE NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

The second National Human Development Report for PNG was launched by the UN in late-2014. Titled 'From Wealth to Well-being: Translating Resource Revenue into Sustainable Human Development', the report aims to fulfil four purposes: (1) Review the extent to which PNG's revenues from extractive industries have led to practical human development outcomes; (2) Reveal lessons from other countries that can be useful for PNG; (3) Highlight specific innovations from PNG's experience that can contribute to development in other countries; and (4) Stimulate, inform and shift the debate in the country to enable leaders to make appropriate choices for the well-being of citizens.

Ongoing dialogue has stemmed from the report's consultation process which engaged more than 1,500 representatives from Government Departments, Authorities and Offices, industry, civil society, the general public and development partners. The report was also informed by earlier consultations with grassroots and marginalised groups, held to determine their development priorities to support the Government's Post-2015 Development Agenda Country Report.

Despite experiencing 14 years of consecutive economic growth, the report revealed PNG is experiencing a 'paradox of plenty' – a situation where the country's resource wealth is not translating into increased opportunities and capabilities for the majority of citizens. The report calls on all Papua New Guineans to assume greater responsibility in ensuring revenues from resource extraction are used wisely to improve the quality of lives of all Papua New Guineans.

Drawing from a growing body of regional and global experience, the report highlights that PNG has the opportunity to benefit from the experiences and insights gained by other countries. To help ensure that human development outcomes are maximised, the report focuses on key choices and decisions that leaders in PNG need to make in the short and medium term. The report also aims to ensure that PNG's experience of managing this shift contributes to and enriches global dialogue.

3. PEACEBUILDING – BOUGAINVILLE

Contributing Agencies: UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO

Inter-Agency Outcome:

By 2015, the ABG leads post-conflict recovery and development planning and budgeting and provides a safe, secure, stable and sustainable environment in which girls, boys, women and men enjoy their rights to equitable access and utilisation of basic services and their protection from violence, discrimination, exploitation, injustice and inequality.

ADVANCING POST-CONFLICT RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

UN support for the ABG in applying effective crisis management and prevention policies, strategies and techniques has progressed well in 2014. Priority support targets implementation of the over-arching development priorities identified by the Government in the Bougainville Peace Agreement and the Peace and Security Strategy. At both policy and implementation levels UN advocacy has sought to strengthen the following: the democratic governance capacities of ABG divisions, regional institutions and civil society; the rule of law; the promotion and protection of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment. Further, the UN supported front-line service providers in the health and education sectors. In this area several targets have been achieved. Programming delays in Bougainville relate to the weak implementation and absorption capacity of implementing partners and the pending drawdown of powers for autonomous arrangements.

Following a 2012 commitment by the Government of K500 million over five years (2012-2016) to fund high-impact development projects, the Prime Minister visited Bougainville in early 2014. As the first official visit of a Prime Minister since 2001 when the war between PNG and Bougainville ended, this was an important gesture. Moreover, the Prime Minister officially apologised to the people of Bougainville for what transpired during the conflict. The conciliatory gesture was reciprocated by a traditional reconciliation ceremony with the President of ABG. The highly symbolic visit gave hope for greater collaboration between both Governments and the people of Bougainville in this period of post-conflict recovery.

The increasing engagement between both Governments also had a positive impact on the work of the UN and its stakeholders. The ABG organised a one-day coordination meeting in Port Moresby for development partners working in Bougainville, which laid the foundations for closer working between development partners and the ABG. The ABG Medium-Term Development Plan was finalised and is now aligned with the National Medium Term Development Plan and its MDG targets and indicators.

PROMOTING THE RULE OF LAW, SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

In 2014, the UN's work on promoting the rule of law, community security and protection and human rights with the ABG, civil society and other partners was significant. A Peace and Development Analysis provided a basis for the ABG to address issues relating to conflict and law and order issues among marginalised groups. Perceived levels of community security and protection and the promotion of human rights increased as a result of collaborative efforts by ABG, civil society and other partners with technical and advocacy support from the UN.

The completion of the Peace and Security Strategy is a key guidance and policy document on peacebuilding in Bougainville. A 2013 study titled Family Health and Safety Survey indicated high incident rates of gender-based violence in Bougainville. In fact, 85 percent of male respondents reported perpetrating physical, sexual or frequent economic or emotional abuse against a partner. The UN is in the process of designing a project to address this high rate. An existing UN project on Family Sexual Violence is working to map access to related services. A gender-based violence prevention strategy is also being developed for PNG and will include Bougainville.

Promoting human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment have been at the centre of the UN work as it delivers its programmes. This year saw the conclusion and endorsement of the Bougainville Gender Policy and Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. The Plan provides a platform to increase women's participation in leadership and decision-making. Community development groups and leading civil society organisations such as the Bougainville Women's Federation and Leitana Nehan conducted awareness and training workshops on gender equality and women and human rights. The Bougainville Women's Federation will also work with the Council of Elders throughout Bougainville. During the Peace and Development Analysis, the growing participation of women in peacebuilding processes was evident. The UN supported women from three regions in empowerment and women's human rights training.

Due to ongoing and intensive capacity-building the Bougainville Women's Federation secured USD 1.4 million for work on women's political participation and advocacy work on women, peace and security. Further, the UN organised the Bougainville Human Rights Film Festival with various partners. The festival promoted human rights and other issues around gender, development, governance and health.

In terms of supporting capacity-building to promote inclusive socio-economic recovery and development through sustainable resource management, the UN provided technical support to develop a District Risk Management Plan for Tinuputz district and a five-year District Risk Management

strategic plan for the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. The UN also supported the training of primary school teachers in emergency preparedness and response plans. Two biodiversity-related grants were awarded to Rotakas Eco-Tourism and Paruparu Community group. The former was also awarded the Equator Prize in 2014 for recognition of its work on livelihood and development as it concerns rising sea levels around Bougainville atolls.

The Ombudsman's Commission and the UN conducted training for Bougainville Haus Stori in Arawa. Additionally, the UN supplied the library with publications on human rights and women's rights.

CASE STUDY: PEACEBUILDING AND RULE OF LAW IN BOUGAINVILLE

Since the signing of the Bougainville Peace Agreement, many grievances and unresolved issues have persisted in Bougainville. Some Bougainvilleans feel that the Agreement has inherent gaps and it is clear that not all the armed factions involved in the conflict signed the Peace Accord. Following the UN Secretary-General's declaration of PNG's eligibility to receive support from the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), the UN and the ABG undertook an extensive and highly participatory Peace and Development Analysis. It was undertaken to help direct the implementation of the ABG's Peace and Security Strategy as well as to help direct the UN support, through identification of remaining conflict factors and issues, capacities for peace and a suggestion of key priorities for peacebuilding.

The Analysis found that Bougainville should not be classified as 'post-conflict' and that the historical drivers of conflict remain present today. The Analysis also found potential contributory factors that could fuel rivalries and a general feeling of insecurity in some parts of Bougainville, often associated with the presence of arms and lack of accurate, relevant and trusted information. Issues related to dealing with the legacy of the past such as trauma healing still needed attention.

Following this a Peacebuilding Priority Plan was drafted with three priority areas. The consultative process for the Plan generated a lot of reflection and discussion by political leaders in PNG and Bougainville as well as other key groups such as the ex-combatants, women and youth. It became evident, that the consultation process was equally important to reach the agreed priority areas for support from the Peace Building Fund. Through the process, certain steps have been taken such as seeking a joint request from both Governments for a referendum needs assessment. Both Government have agreed and sent a request letter to the UN Department for Political Affairs for this assessment to take place in 2015. This will greatly enhance discussions for preparations and support to the proposed referendum. The process also helped generate an increased dialogue amongst the relevant stakeholders on peacebuilding in Bougainville. Partnerships were focused and areas of cooperation identified. This also led to the ABG calling a coordination meeting between all development partners to coordinate efforts on peacebuilding in Bougainville and channel resources better.

IMPLEMENTING PRIORITY HEALTH ACTIVITIES

UN support of the health system was instrumental in the development of a Health Master Plan. Provincial Monitoring, Evaluation and Surveillance Teams are now successfully collecting, analysing, reporting and disseminating data with counterparts in Bougainville and at the national level. The UN supported empowerment and human rights training for women from three regions. Twenty-five police officers were trained in Family and Sexual Violence prevention and response.

A Maternal Health Task force has been formed and is now fully functional. The UN has provided training and capacity-building support to hospitals and health centres in Buka, Arawa, Buin, Wakunai and Sovele through the provision of reproductive health services. Emergency Obstetrics Care and Essential Obstetrics training of 60 staff members of health facilities has been completed under funding from the UN to ensure institutional delivery. District Tuberculosis Coordinators training and a Regional review meeting on Tuberculosis both took place this year. Health facilities are now providing Provider-initiated Testing and Counselling services to health facilities as well as training in the syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections.

The UN initiated the Child Friendly Schools program in 10 primary and elementary schools. Support included training teachers and community workers in gender-sensitive water, sanitation hygiene practices. As a consequence, there has been a marked increase in the promotion of hygiene in schools and communities with more than 1,000 school children learning the different steps of safe hand washing and how to access clean water.



At the district level, four Peace and Security Committees in Siwai, Buin, Konnou and Bana were established and are now fully functional. The committees include the active participation of women and are in the process of developing district development plans and security strategies.

This year, the UN also supported work on integrating peace education into the primary school curriculum.

The third set of general elections in Bougainville since the signing of the 2001 Bougainville Peace Agreement are scheduled for May/June 2015. Elections will take place in a context where attention is increasingly focused on the implementation timeframe for the remaining elements of the Bougainville Peace Agreement, in particular, the referendum on the future political status of Bougainville. The Bougainville Peace Agreement states that a referendum on the future political status of Bougainville should take place 10-15 years after the formation of the first Autonomous Bougainville Government (2005). The commencement of initiatives under the UN Peacebuilding Fund in 2015 will support this work and will also significantly enhance UN presence and related programs in Bougainville. Support under the UN Peacebuilding Fund will focus on three strategic areas including: building trust between both the Governments of PNG and Bougainville; increasing awareness of the upcoming referendum; and addressing gender-based violence prevention through trauma healing, increased community security and stronger governance practice.

Cluster Two: Social Justice, Protection and Gender Equality



CLUSTER OUTCOME

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

4. HUMAN RIGHTS

Contributing Agencies: OHCHR, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNDP, ILO, IOM, WHO

Inter-Agency Outcome:

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

During 2014, the Government took steps to respect and protect human rights in a number of areas. Co-chaired by the UN and the Department of Justice and Attorney General, the multi-stakeholder Human Rights Forum coordinated and monitored progress on the implementation of international and national human rights commitments.

COOPERATING WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Furthering its commitment to cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, the Government facilitated an official country visit by the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in March 2014. During his stay, Mr. Christof Heyns visited all four regions of the country, including Manus Island and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. He held discussions with victims, Government officials, civil society organisations and the UN. During a press conference at the end of his visit, the Special Rapporteur published preliminary findings and recommendations. In 2014, the Government also submitted a national report to the Beijing +20 review on women's empowerment and gender equality, and participated in the appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

SUCCESSFULLY SUPPORTING LEGISLATIVE REFORM

In terms of legislative reform, progress in 2014 was significant. The UN provided technical assistance in the shaping of two key acts. As a result of this support, both the Family Protection Act,

which criminalises domestic violence, as well as legislation regarding people smuggling and human trafficking were gazetted and came into force. Moreover, in order to strengthen the detection of traffickers, the UN facilitated training for 103 members of law enforcement and the judiciary on the content and application of the new law on people smuggling and trafficking. The UN also supported the development of a Draft National Action Plan on Human Trafficking. The UN trained 90 protection actors from the health sector and civil society in how to effectively assist victims of trafficking. These efforts were complemented by a community awareness campaign, which included the distribution of 1,400 awareness materials, regular radio programmes, school visits, and other outreach in four provinces.

The UN continued to advocate for the adoption of legislation establishing a National Human Rights Commission in line with recommendations accepted during the Government's Universal Periodic Review in 2011. Constitutional amendments required for the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission were submitted to the National Executive Council in November 2014; however, as of the end of the year, the required Constitutional amendments and founding legislation were not yet adopted. The UN also advocated on the global position away from the death penalty including through participation in the Government's consultations with the public. The Government is reviewing the implications of proceeding with the introduction of the death penalty.

PROMOTING THE PARTICIPATION OF MARGINALISED POPULATIONS

The UN continued to support the participation of the most marginalised populations in national planning processes. Regarding the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the UN continued to advocate for a response inclusive of the populations most at risk, including men who have sex with men, sex workers, and transgender persons. Support included improving network knowledge on advantages and barriers in existing PNG laws. The UN's advocacy efforts also encompassed support for a national network on the rights of marginalised groups to access health services. The UN strengthened the capacity of 15 Government officers and parliamentarians on HIV/AIDS and affected populations. To complement advocacy efforts, the PNG Institute of Medical Research, with UN support, developed a documentary video highlighting the need for improvement of rights-respecting HIV services for transgender persons. At the service delivery level and with funding secured via the Global Fund, the UN helped increase both access to information and uptake related to HIV and sexually transmitted infection prevention, treatment and care service. The UN also supported the development of an updated surveillance reporting data tool aimed at enhancing both reporting and programming on HIV/AIDS at the National AIDS Council Secretariat and the National Department of Health.

In terms of addressing the basic rights of persons living in informal settlements, in 2014 the UN conducted a poor-friendly assessment of existing policy and legal frameworks, as well as three settlement situation analyses. At the national and community level, committees of settlement residents were established with support from the UN. These committees raised awareness about housing rights in settlement communities and advocated for the creation of a central body to promote access to basic services.

The Government, supported by the UN and other stakeholders, took steps to address violence against women and girls and to improve their access to basic rights. The National Capital District Commission and the UN collaborated to establish a Market Vendors Family Sexual Violence referral service in Gordon's Market, Port Moresby. As of December 2014, the referral service provided health and legal services to over 150 women since its establishment in September 2013. The Department of Justice and Attorney General - in collaboration with other relevant Government departments, Non-Governmental Organizations, academic institutions and the UN and other international donors - drafted a multi-sectoral National Action Plan to address violence based on allegations of sorcery. The Committee also provided background information to the Judicial Inquiry into the circumstances and death of a woman killed in 2013 after being accused of sorcery, which was a high-profile case in the country.

SUPPORTING THE RULE OF LAW

With a focus on the most vulnerable, the UN continued to provide technical assistance for institutional strengthening to promote the rule of law. With UN support, 22 community police officers contributed to the development of a draft child victim and witness police protocol. The UN also trained police on the handling of child victims and witnesses in compliance with national and international rights standards. Training on Juvenile Justice Police Policy and Protocols was likewise supported for 42 police prosecutors and provincial and regional trainers. In collaboration with Bomana Police Training College and the Australian Federal Police, the UN facilitated a discussion on human rights and policing at the Senior Leadership Development Programme for 25 senior police officers.

The UN supported the Ombudsman Commission to increase their internal capacity to monitor detention facilities across the country. The UN partnered with the Ombudsman Commission to train 30 officers on international and national human rights standards as well as on monitoring places of detention. With UN support, one staff member completed the Human Rights and Diplomacy Training Programme, a three-week human rights training programme in Nepal.

HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

The UN continued its engagement and partnership with civil society actors in various parts of PNG. In collaboration with Oxfam, the Ombudsman's Commission, and Arawa Stori Haus, the UN facilitated human rights training for more than 100 civil society actors in Simbu and Jiwaka Provinces, and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. Human rights defenders used skills acquired through the training to monitor and document human rights cases, strengthen local and national networks, provide basic services and refer cases to relevant authorities. Following this training, submissions were made to the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and the Pacific Fund to End Violence Against Women. The UN, in collaboration with the Office of the Development of Women, also provided training to 35 women human rights defenders from eight provinces on working with victims of gender-based violence. This training improved the ability of human rights defenders to facilitate urgent services to victims at provincial and district levels and to effectively apply a human rights-based approach in their work.

To increase public awareness of human rights, the UN also undertook a range of awareness-raising and outreach activities. Throughout the year, the UN provided information on topical human rights issues in the media. For instance, the UN collaborated with a range of stakeholders to organise the 5th PNG Human Rights Film Festival, a four-week event held in the National Capital District, Eastern Highlands Province,

Madang Province and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. During the film festival, participants discussed critical human rights issues affecting PNG including: girls' rights; the right to health; sports and human rights; business and human rights; and the Bougainville referendum. In December, the UN facilitated the "Human Rights 365 Dialogue" in which

human rights defenders from across the country engaged with key Government officials, including the Governor, the Public Solicitor, the Director of the Office for the Development of Women and a representative of the Ombudsman's Commission to discuss challenges, achievements on human rights and to make recommendations for the future.

CASE STUDY: HUMAN RIGHTS 365 DIALOGUE

In celebration of Human Rights Day, the UN facilitated a dialogue between Human Rights Defenders and Government actors, which adopted the global theme of 'Human Rights 365'. The event focussed on how every individual can make a difference to improve human rights in PNG, and the steps Government actors are taking to uphold PNG's human rights obligations.

Marking the close to PNG's 20 Days of Activism, the event saw 30 Human Rights Defenders from eight provinces present on their achievements, challenges and recommendations to Government. They used the opportunity to raise questions and receive advice from Government officials on practical issues impeding their work.

The one-day event signalled the first time the Human Rights Defenders had high level dialogue with National Government officials, which included the National Capital District Governor, Hon. Powes Parkop, Member of Parliament; Public Solicitor, Frazier Pitpit; Deputy Secretary for the Department of Justice & Attorney General, Nichodemus Mosoro; Director of the Office for the Development of Women, Gayle Tatsi, and Ombudsman Commission Anti-Discrimination and Human Rights Unit, Kuri Tumul.

5. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Contributing Agencies: UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO

Inter-Agency Outcome:

By 2015, women, men, boys and girls have increased opportunities to access services, resources, rights and decision-making processes through equal participation and benefits from the economic, social and political development of PNG.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment is a key focus area of the UN's efforts in PNG. Overall, 2014 has been a successful year for the UN in promoting gender equality across various sectors of society through increasing opportunities to access services for women, men, youth and children. The year saw significant progress in terms of increasing the capacity of national women's machineries and selected institutions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Despite some challenges, staff from the Department for Community Development received enhanced skills to plan, budget and advocate for support to combat Gender-based violence. As a result of this capacity-building, the Office for Development of Women was able to successfully guide the entire development

process of the National Gender-Based Violence Strategy to be launched in 2015.

SUCCESSFUL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

This year saw the promotion of capacity development achieve tangible results. With assistance from the UN and the Law Reform Commission, public awareness of the National Council of Women Act 2013 was expanded. The UN also helped the National Council of Women host its Annual General Meeting that resulted in the voting in of new executives. Awareness of the National Council of Women Act has resulted in women acquiring greater opportunities to network and make better-

informed decisions. Now in its second draft, the UN-supported Gender Health Training Curriculum will underpin the training of health program managers and gender mainstreaming in all programmes. Intensive capacity-building in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville by the UN assisted the Women's Federation in securing international donor funding because the organisation met donors' capacity standards.

In 2014, the UN also promoted laws, policies and mechanisms to support women, youth and adolescents in leadership for gender equality. Further, the UN successfully supported the Office for Development of Women in finalising the PNG National Action Plan to support women's representation and the implementation of activities such as a scoping exercise to identify elected women at the sub-national levels (provincial and district). The scoping exercise plans to inform an assessment to better understand capacity-related needs including more targeted training so that elected women can effectively carry out their roles. This work links closely to the UN Parliamentary Support Project that is intended to develop the capacity of women's representation in political parties. Increased coordination in 2014 through the Development Partners Gender Forum and its three Technical Working Groups has been able to provide a highly visible coordination and accountability mechanism. Although national coordination meetings may not immediately deliver tangible results, they demonstrate the UN's commitment to strong coordination and open and informed discussion.

Through the 23 October 2014 Gender Forum, the Minister for Community Development, the Hon. Delilah Gore, called on development partners to work with her on the Temporary Special Measures document to enhance its ability to attract funding. At the same time, the strengthened Delivering as One position of the UN in PNG facilitated the first joint program funding for gender equality under Delivering as One with USD 1.2 million earmarked for women, peace and security programming in Autonomous Region of Bougainville. In addition, the UN also supported the Women, Peace and Security Action Plan (UNSCR1325) in Bougainville through the Family Health and Safety Study and the Peacebuilding Fund. A Priority Plan has been developed with women, peace and security as a key component in supporting women's participation in leadership and decision-making as well as addressing Gender-based violence. This work is also closely linked to the Bougainville Peacebuilding Fund projects. Capacity building provided by the UN to Family Support Centre staff has likewise resulted in improved services and more community leadership and involvement in addressing this issue.

POLICY COLLABORATION PRODUCES RESULTS

In 2014, the UN worked collaboratively in driving policy formulation. For instance, the National Action Plan on Addressing Sorcery-Related Violence was developed with national partners from Government, civil society and Non-Governmental Organizations. The Plan was presented to the PNG National Executive Committee with endorsement expected in February 2015. This development follows the successful intervention to repeal the 1971 Sorcery Act in 2014. The Department of Justice and Attorney General is the lead Government agency in this process along with the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee. The 2014 Action Plan addresses the legal loopholes left by the absence of the repealed 1971 Act that adversely affected women accused of sorcery and witchcraft, a widespread issue in PNG and one that accounts for hundreds of deaths annually.

In March 2014, the UN supported the United States Embassy-led National Women's Forum, an event that brought together women throughout the country to Port Moresby to pave a way forward on gender equality and women's empowerment across all sectors in PNG. A working document was drafted and submitted to Government for review. With technical assistance from the UN, the National Capital District Commission Youth Desk reviewed and developed new guidelines and protocols that are transparent, gender inclusive and align with PNG Youth Policy.

INNOVATION IMPROVES GENDER EQUALITY AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Overall, the UN continues to work with partners to find innovative ways to improve social services, eliminate discrimination and promote gender equality. The new protocols and guidelines were used by the National Capital District Commission Youth Desk to set up a Youth Help Desk at Gerehu Market. As a result of this initiative, the local police reported a marked decrease in petty criminal activity. A standalone Market Administration structure was also established in the Social Services Division to improve market management, accountability and transparency.

Today, Gerehu Market has been re-created into a female-friendly market. Under the UN and National Capital District Commission Safe Cities programme, women vendors have been economically empowered using innovative mobile technology that lessens the risk of being robbed. Most women vendors now have a good savings account that also provides access to other banking services such as loans. Additionally, the Gerehu Market Vendors Association is taking a leading role in the planning and improvement of market initiatives such as

becoming the Nationwide Micro Bank Agent in the market and providing timely banking services to market vendors. Vendors, 85 percent of whom are women, can now use their mobile phones to pay their daily market fees directly into a designated National Capital District Commission fees account. Previously, fees were not collected in a transparent method. Now all fees are utilised for ongoing maintenance and upgrading in the market. A play station was also established at Gerehu Market thereby creating a safe recreational environment for the children of vendors and shoppers. Perhaps most noteworthy is the fact that 2014 was the first year since records began in the 1970s that no violence was reported at the notoriously crime-ridden Gerehu Market.

UN support in 2014 has seen more children and women access Family Support Centres and related services and, importantly, with the explicit support of community leaders. Support for Family Support Centres has resulted in staff members who are able to clearly identify areas for extended training and learning within communities with high incidences of Gender-based violence. Since men and boys are central to most of the UN's gender programming, a male champion's network has also been established through the Markets Programme in Port Moresby. In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, a former high-level ex-combatant is now a spokesperson for the sub-regional office. Through the UN Ending Violence Against Women Pacific Fund, grantees have been able to build

up a strong male advocates network in the Eastern Highlands Province.

A police station set up in Gordon's Market has seen a significant decline in reports of market violence and will be a pilot for a 'one-stop shop' referral pathway where victims of Gender-based violence or Family Sexual Violence can report incidents, receive medical attention and pursue legal action. The National Gender-based violence Strategy - led by the Office for Development of Women and with support from the UN - is gaining momentum with 8 provinces committing to support Gender-based violence strategies. Furthermore, budgets for this work in four provinces are already set to pass the 2015 provincial budget allocation. With UN assistance, 25 police officers in Autonomous Region of Bougainville were trained in Family Sexual Violence response and protection. UN support also helped create a services database to establish the prosecution rate of reported cases. Two provinces will pilot the database with two more added by June 2015. Assisted by the UN, refresher training sessions were provided to four out of nine Family Support Centres including Mt. Hagen, Kundiawa, Buka and Maprik. The refurbishment of Goroka and Kainantu Family Support Centres is under implementation. Funding has been secured from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to establish new structures in Goroka Base and Kainantu Hospitals.

CASE STUDY: MEN WALKING TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The Eastern Highlands Family Voice, a grantee of the UN Women End Violence Against Women Fund, in conjunction with human rights networking partners, organised a 'Walk Against Violence' in commemoration of the White Ribbon Day Campaign. The theme – strong men say no violence against women and girls – aimed to encourage men and boys to take action in ending violence against women and girls.

For many in PNG, men advocating for women's human rights and the right to live free of violence is uncommon, making the 500-strong march a powerful vision. One participant remarked "Most times, we hear women talking about violence against women and girls and we always see it as women's issue, but to observe men talking openly about ending violence against women is challenging. We men need to start doing something to protect our women and girls from all forms of abuses".

The march concluded with a rally near the Goroka town market, where men pledged "never to commit, excuse or remain silent about violence against women and girls" by adding their hand prints to a commemorative banner.

6. CHILD PROTECTION

Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, ILO

Inter-Agency Outcome:

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

Through combining training, capacity-building, targeted program interventions and upstream policy support, the UN addressed multiple systemic barriers and bottlenecks in the child protection sector including: weak leadership; lack of a coordination mechanism; poor financial and human resources capacity; limited availability and poor quality of services; a weak case management system and a dysfunctional knowledge management and accountability mechanism.

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK STRENGTHENS

Despite ongoing systemic challenges, 2014 saw several key accomplishments at the policy level. By engaging directly with the Constitutional and Law Reform Commission, a lengthy impasse ended with a successful review of the Lukautim Pikinini Act (Child Protection Act) and the drafting of a National Child Protection Policy. The new Act proposes a minimum funding of 10 million Kina; an independent child and family services office and the establishment of a high-level national and sub-national council to coordinate the implementation of the Act.

The year also saw the Government enact the Civil Registration Act that provides for the set-up of a decentralised civil registration system, including birth registration. By working closely with the Department of Community Development and the World Bank also led to the inclusion of a life-cycle approach in a draft Social Protection Policy. This was a major achievement as previously the policy included only an old age pension and support to persons with disabilities.

On child labour, the last Labour Law Reform Report was concluded and given to the Government for enactment

through parliament. The new Industrial Relations Bill, the new Employment Relations Bill and the new Occupational Health and Safety Bill now all include Child Labour Provisions. Further, a National Action Plan on Child Labour was also handed over to the Government to further its implementation in future.

QUALITY AND ACCESS TO SUPPORT SERVICES IMPROVES

At the program level, the UN continued to support national efforts to improve access to coordinated legal, medical, and psychosocial support as well as referral services for women and child victims of violence. The support came through the training and capacity-building of staff in Family Support Centres and through the development of clinical care guidelines and a training manual for the management of family and sexual violence cases.

In 2014, greater emphasis was placed on preventing violence against children through the re-launch of the End Violence Against Children campaign. Communication materials were created and media personnel from all provinces trained to support the campaign in partnership with Kundu TV and NBC radio. In addition, provincial radio stations developed various public service announcements on the campaign. Training and technical support also provided for the commencement of the Positive Parenting Program with Faith Communities in the Western Highlands. A total of 280 community advocates, 366 volunteer counsellors and 102 village court magistrates and officials have been trained to undertake community level awareness-raising and to identify and refer cases of violence to services providers.



ACCESS TO JUSTICE IMPROVES

The UN continues to support law and justice agencies in advancing access to legal remedies for women and children experiencing violence and to strengthen diversion options for young offenders. Important challenges remain, however, as traditional systems of compensation continue to be used as a form of conflict resolution. Moreover, social and cultural norms contribute to a belief that children who come in contact with the law must necessarily be treated as adults. Diversion options are generally regarded as too lenient to effectively rehabilitate juvenile offenders.

To address these challenges, the UN supported efforts to enhance the capacity of law and justice sector agencies to provide services to victims of violence and to strengthen juvenile justice. This support involved training all 20 Juvenile Court Officers and all 22 Police Community Services Officers. Support also included the training of regional police trainers in the provision of justice to children. A national workshop on access to justice for children was also organized for key officials from law and justice sector agencies and from Non-Governmental Organizations to introduce attendees to comprehensive approaches to justice for children. Key barriers and bottlenecks identified during this workshop were presented to the National Technical Working Group on Juvenile Justice. Key recommendations were then incorporated into the Government's annual work plan. The UN also supported the

participation of police, magistrates and senior child protection officers in regional sessions on the training of trainers on child victim and child witness. This support offered opportunities for South-South learning of good polices, practices and procedures in the area of justice for children.

The UN supported the Juvenile Justices Training curriculum that is to be incorporated into Police Pre-services training. The curriculum is in the final stages of endorsement, while the Training the Juvenile Justices Training Manual for Magistrates has been endorsed by Magisterial services. All district courts are now undertaking diversion programmes; however, programming quality needs improvement. The UN also supported the production of a management handbook and training manual on juvenile inmates.

In 2014, the UN also continued to improve knowledge, skills and competencies of village court officials in the delivery of justice, particularly for women and children. During the year, 102 village court officials were trained in child protection. This training has led to increased awareness of children and women's rights by village court officials and has likewise increased the number of cases of violence against women and children referred from village court to Family Support Centres.

Finally, the UN supported the implementation of capacity-building projects for village court officials in the Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Simbu provinces.

7. HIV AND AIDS

Contributing Agencies: UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UN Women

Inter-Agency Outcome:

By 2015, the Government of PNG and its partners have strengthened capacity in delivering on the goals and strategic priorities of the National HIV and AIDS Strategy.

Generally, progress towards strengthening the capacity of the Government to implement the National HIV and AIDS strategy has been experienced some challenges in 2014. The situation is due largely to persistent systemic issues in the processing and dissemination of information needed to inform Government strategy. More of the available financial resources are needed to be spent on direct HIV response, in order to improve service quality, capacity in the health system and slow progress in integrating key services. Legal and policy impediments persist and limit services to key affected population groups and individuals (e.g. criminalisation of sex work, and behaviours related to transgendered individuals, and men who have sex with men). An ongoing reduction in available financial resources has meant a contraction of the UN's programme in PNG.

STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS, INCREASING PARTICIPATION

Despite challenges related to systemic issues, inadequate data collection and programme contraction, there has been some recent progress. Importantly, there has been an

increase in domestic spending (as compared to international donor funding) with 50 percent of funding for the PNG national HIV response domestically generated and a 10 percent overall reduction in the cost of the response - with no loss of quality - during the reporting period. PNG now fully funds domestic HIV AIDS treatment.

The UN, in partnership with the National AIDS Council Secretariat in PNG, piloted the "Effective HIV and Sexual Reproductive Health Responses among Most-at-Risk Populations" Workshop. Twenty-six senior staff members from various Government departments, faith and community-based organizations, international and local Non-Governmental Organizations, health and legal services, and local networks came together to discuss the key components needed to effectively respond to the sexual and reproductive health needs of most-at-risk populations. The Consolidated Guidelines for Key Populations (WHO, July 2014) were used to map PNG's current progress and gaps in providing a comprehensive package of programmes and services. This exercise resulted in a detailed and concrete action plan to support joint action.

It is important to note that the success of the workshop lies not only in the participation of high-level participants, but also in the direct involvement of Most-at-Risk Populations themselves. Sex workers, people living with HIV, men who have sex with men and transgender participants facilitated some of the sessions and were involved in panel discussions. This broad participation strengthened the partnership between Most-at-Risk Populations, the Government, service providers, and Non-Governmental Organizations. As a follow up to the workshop, in November the National AIDS Council Secretariat (with support from UN) organized another meeting with key stakeholders to review action plans and establish concrete steps to better work with Most-at-Risk Populations, especially sex workers in PNG.

INCREASING AWARENESS ABOUT AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

In 2014, all stakeholders agreed that a targeted Integrated Bio Behavioural survey of female sex workers and men who have sex with men should be conducted, commencing early 2015. In August, the Government of Australia, the Government of PNG, the Global Fund and the National Aids Council Secretariat all made potential funding commitments for implementation.

In 2014, a documentary film entitled "I'm Proud of Who I Am: HIV, Sexuality and the Law in PNG" was completed. The film explores various issues faced in PNG including inequitable access to health services and the fear, stigma and discrimination experienced by men who have sex with men and transgendered individuals.

The National AIDS Council Secretariat initiated a series of consultative forums aimed at improving the access of Most-at-Risk Populations to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.

The UN supported the Youth Alliance on HIV and AIDS and the National AIDS Council Secretariat to conduct an HIV and Sexual Reproductive Health Awareness Workshop to 25 out-of-school young people in Central Province.

ENHANCING HIV AND SYPHILLIS TESTING

Significant progress was made in scaling up HIV and syphilis testing for pregnant women in antenatal clinics. To date, 49 percent (364/741) of health care facilities providing antenatal care offer HIV testing compared to 38 percent in 2013. Testing of male partners remains very low. Only 0.7 percent of male partners of pregnant women tested for HIV. Antenatal care settings are a vital entry point into HIV care and contributed 50 percent of all tests done in the country.

The Government has successfully phased in lifelong antiretroviral treatment for pregnant women as a model of care for eliminating new paediatric HIV infections and keeping mothers alive. Unfortunately, there was little overall progress made in the elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV as only 41 percent of pregnant women in need of antiretroviral drugs for Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission are receiving them.

A more robust training regimen for health workers is required and should include regular mentoring, on-the-job support and attachment training in antiretroviral therapy service provision.

Logistics management has improved and the country experienced no stock-outs of antiretroviral drugs until the very end of 2014, although there was a short stock-out of HIV test kits. The addition of rapid diagnostic test kits for syphilis testing to the list of essential commodities has increased access to this service.

With support from the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, nurses and midwives have been trained in the Integrated Management of Adult and Adolescent Illness.

Guidelines for Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission mentoring and support supervision have been developed. The Guidelines will help improve service quality and address factors that inhibit thorough follow-up of clients in HIV care, including poor monitoring systems and a lack of disaggregated data.

SUPPORTING STRATEGIC INFORMATION COLLECTION

UN support for strategic information collection during 2014 focused on the development, completion and submission of the following documents:

- **Global AIDS Response Progress Report** employs 2013 data pertaining to the 34 core indicators used globally to monitor national progress in responding to the HIV epidemic
- **The Universal Access Report** covers 23 indicators for monitoring and reporting on health sector response to HIV/AIDS during 2013
- **The National Commitments and Policy Instrument** which measures progress in the development and implementation of national-level HIV/AIDS policies, strategies and laws and tracks progress for the period 2012 – 2013
- **The 2014 Interim PNG HIV Estimates & Projections Report.** PNG's national HIV estimates were generated using the UNAIDS estimation and projection package. National data used included routine HIV testing data from antenatal clinic attendees (1993–2013), distribution of antiretroviral regimes for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (2008–2013), and distribution of antiretroviral therapy among adults and children (2004–2013). For 2013, PNG's HIV prevalence was estimated at 0.65 percent and is projected to remain at this level through to 2020. There were wide provincial variation noted with 4 province estimated to have an HIV prevalence of over 1 percent. Eight province were projected to have an increasing HIV prevalence by 2020.

HIV DATA SYNTHESIS

To inform the development of PNG's HIV re-programming request to the Global Fund PNG has undertaken an exercise to review all available evidence on the HIV epidemic trend in

PNG and identify gaps in the national HIV response. The re-programming request aims to provide a basis from which to revise the current National HIV and AIDS Strategy and to assist in better targeting HIV interventions for higher impact. The exercise will also determine which geographic areas and sub population groups should be prioritised for HIV prevention, treatment and care interventions and services. Data sources reviewed include: behavioural; biological (HIV and sexually transmitted infection); population size estimation; programmatic (e.g. service delivery Monitoring and Evaluation data, coverage); resource allocation and coverage; and ethnographic or contextual sources of information.

The request was submitted in August and priority program areas included:

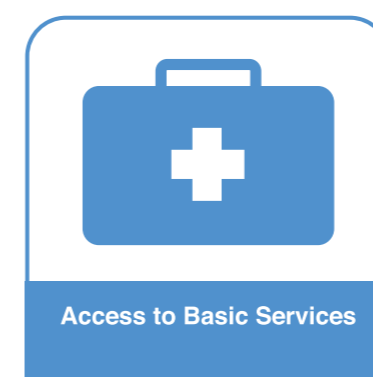
- prevention programs for sex workers and their clients;
- prevention programs for men and transgendered persons,
- treatment, care and support;

- Tuberculosis and HIV collaborative activities
- Health information systems as well as Monitoring and Evaluation.

Priority geographical locations included are Enga, Western Highlands, Hela, Morobe and National Capital District. The Grant was approved in late 2014 and will be signed and finalised in Q1 and 2 of 2015.

Capacity-building at the national level to manage, disseminate and use strategic information is ongoing. Surveillance officers have been recruited and report forms were updated to capture data on the majority of the Universal Access and Global AIDS Response indicators. SURV 1 and 2 databases were revised in line with revised data collection and reporting tools. The UN has supported the training of Eastern Highlands Province health workers in the effective use of revised data collection and reporting tools and continues to support similar activities in other provinces.

Cluster Three: Access to Basic Services



CLUSTER OUTCOME

This cluster outcome addresses education and health.

8. HEALTH

Contributing Agencies: UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO

Inter-Agency Outcome:

Support given to The Government of PNG and Non-Governmental Organizations to strengthen Primary Health Care for All and Improved Service Delivery for the rural Majority and Urban Disadvantaged

ADVANCING CHILDREN'S IMMUNISATION

In 2014, the UN continued its capacity-building work to support PNG's implementation of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness strategy and the provision of immunisation services for all children under five. With UN support, the National Department of Health organised a national Expanded Programme on Immunisation & Surveillance Consultative workshop for provincial senior management health officers on the technical and operational aspects of the routine Expanded Programme on Immunisation strengthening program and syndromic surveillance. The workshop also organised technical session on pneumonia vaccine, PCV-13. This support would

help the provinces to roll out the new vaccine as part of the Expanded Programme on Immunisation. National Hepatitis B Birth Dose assessment survey was conducted to understand the bottlenecks of the low coverage in PNG. In addition, six new officers were deployed to six priority provinces as part of the Reach Every District strategy targeting low-performing districts. The officers were supported through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

ADVOCATING FAMILY PLANNING

In 2014 there was good advocacy for family planning initiatives and the Government contributed USD 2.5 million to support

family planning. A provincial advocacy event on family planning and reproductive health and two community awareness events were held at the community level throughout the four provinces in which the UN works. Importantly, there was a remarkable increase in the uptake of long-acting contraceptives in PNG.

The UN continued on track to meet its targets in terms of developing capacity in the provision of essential obstetric care (antenatal, supervised deliveries and postnatal) including quality services, support and assurance. In 2014, a comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care Survey was conducted and a final report issued. A joint initiative of the WHO and UNFPA started to promote the systematic reporting and investigation of maternal deaths. To date, 80 percent of hospitals and health centres are now tracking maternal deaths with, six provinces now having functional Maternal Death Audit Committees.

SUPPORTING ADOLESCENT HEALTH

In 2014, UN support to the Government on adolescent health progressed well. Financial and technical support was provided to the University of PNG, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Department of Education and the Department of Health in the form of Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health programs.

The University of PNG has an annual training program for selected students in Peer-to-Peer Education. In 2014, the University of PNG trained 60 students to be Peer Educators. The students provide counselling on relationships, sexual reproductive health issues, family planning, prevention of gender-based violence and HIV/ sexually transmitted infection prevention. The Young Women's Christian Association held a two-hour weekly interactive radio program throughout the year on addressing Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health issues hosted by the National Broadcasting Corporation. Participants were in-school and out-of-school youth and relevant stakeholders. The Young Women's Christian Association also holds out-of-school youth programs in the National Capital District on these issues and HIV prevention. With the exception of church-run entities, most schools have now adopted the curriculum. This year, the Department of Health has worked closely with the Department of Education in evaluating the effectiveness of teaching Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health subjects in schools and re-training teachers in upper primary and secondary schools in teaching these subjects.

BUILDING CAPACITY FOR BETTER DISEASE CONTROL

In 2014 the UN continued to support the establishment of a successful disease control and public health programme in line with Key Result Area 6: Reduce the burden of Communicable Diseases and Key Result Area 8: Improve Preparedness of Disease Outbreaks and Emerging Population Health Issues of

the National Health Plan 2011-2020. In 2014, the UN provided key support to the National Tuberculosis Control programme to conduct its external review, to develop the National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis Control, and develop a Tuberculosis Concept Note to mobilise program funds from the Global Fund and to coordinate the work of the Emergency Response Team for Multidrug and Extensively Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis.

With funding support mainly from the Global Fund, the nation's National Malaria Control Program is perhaps the only program in PNG within reach of the MDGs. Indeed, the malaria programme in PNG has seen dramatic success in combating the disease. For instance, just five years ago one in every five Papua New Guineans carried malaria parasites in their blood. In 2014, the number dropped down to two people in every 100. This means malaria has dropped from 3rd to 8th position on the list of major causes of premature deaths in the country. While diagnosis and treatment requires considerable improvement, the largest single contributor to success in malaria reduction to date is the sustained nationwide use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets. With UN technical and financial support, the Mass Drug Administration program protected 121,000 people in New Ireland Province from contracting Lymphatic filariasis from mosquitoes. The training of 10 more Field Epidemiologists further enhanced provincial capacity for disease surveillance, epidemic preparedness and response.

MANAGING ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RISKS

Community-Led Total Sanitation activities in 7 provinces were rolled out and the National Department of Health funded the Global Hand Wash Day and World Toilet Day.

STRENGTHENING HEALTH SYSTEMS

The UN supported activities towards improved service delivery, enhanced evidence-based practices, strengthened coordination among stakeholders and improved health outcomes. According to the latest Annual Sector Report, only 68 percent of facilities benefit from support supervision. Eighteen health workers in Madang province acquired skills to utilise the newly developed and approved Integrated Supervision Checklist – to improve the quality and quantity of supervision visits in the province. The UN supported the six District Health Teams in the province to develop their 2015 District Annual Implementation Plans on time. The teams also acquired the capacity to use health data as evidence for better planning and decision-making through quarterly reviews of their Annual Plans.

Five staff benefited from the UN fellowship program and acquired knowledge and skills in public health practice and cardiac surgery from overseas institutions.

In 2014, Cancer and Tobacco Control Policies were approved by the National Department of Health. As well, the draft Multi-sectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of

Noncommunicable diseases was developed. The 2014 STEPS report provided the baseline information used to support the drafting of PNG's Multi-sectoral Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases.

The national availability of essential drugs and supplies increased marginally during 2014 - from 49 percent to 53 percent. Samples from the 100 percent Kits are sent overseas for Quality Control.

In its efforts to prevent and reduce disease, the UN promoted affordable essential non-communicable disease medicines and technologies. In 2014, the National Department of Health assumed responsibility for purchasing 100 percent Drug Kits for the Aid Post, Health Centre and Community Health Posts.

Finally, the Independent Joint Health Sector review was deferred and in its place a Mid Term Review of the National Health Plan will be conducted in 2015.

CASE STUDY: CAMPAIGN FOR THE ELIMINATION OF LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS

In May 2014, PNG saw its first successful completion of a Mass Drug Administration campaign for the elimination of lymphatic filariasis. Lymphatic filariasis, commonly known as elephantiasis, is a painful and disfiguring disease which is transmitted by mosquitoes.

Conducted in New Ireland Province, the Mass Drug Administration adopted a unique implementation model of working with trained village volunteers to conduct the mass distribution of two drugs to communities throughout the province. Supervisors, local health managers and other staff provided oversight to ensure that as many people as possible received the appropriate treatment. Treating all villages in the province, the total population reached was over 121,000 or 80 percent coverage - WHO recommended target for a successful campaign.

Insights from this campaign will be integral in conducting national campaigns, in an effort to reach the WHO's global target on the elimination of lymphatic filariasis by 2020.

9. EDUCATION

Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, UNESCO

Inter-Agency Outcome:

By 2015, sufficient capacity exists within the DOE and DCD, together with cognate departments and provincial divisions of education and community development, to formulate and implement policies and programs to achieve inclusive universal basic education, holistic Early Childhood Care and Development and alternative pathways to learning

Through collaboration with the Government of PNG, the UN seeks to advance the country's Education for All goals. In 2014, progress was made towards building Government capacity to implement policies targeting inclusive basic education, Early Childhood Care and Education and alternative pathways to learning. The rollout of the tuition-free education policy increased enrolment in primary and secondary education. From 2007 to 2013, the Net Enrolment Rate in basic education increased from 53 percent to 74 percent. However, 24 percent of the school-age population remains out of school. Providing access to alternative ways of learning remains

critical to reaching all children. In 2014, the UN supported the Department of Education in revising the Literacy Policy to include provisions for non-formal education and the creation of an equivalency programme for out-of-school children and young adults.

STRENGTHENING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR EDUCATION

Significant efforts were made in 2014 to strengthen the enabling environment for early childhood development and inclusive education. The Department of Education launched a process to develop the National Education Plan. Unlike in previous

years, the Plan now explicitly integrates issues regarding out-of-school children and strengthening gender mainstreaming. The Government is also in the process of reviewing current policy to explicitly include education as a core component of Early Childhood Care and Development. The objective is to render policy more holistic by specifying clear responsibilities and linkages across sectors including health, labour, planning and agriculture. Further, the UN successfully advocated for the inclusion of children in the overarching Disability Policy.

In 2014, the UN supported the work the Department of Education. Findings highlighted gaps in designing, managing and implementing programmes for girls; gaps in gender education; and gaps among staff in understanding gender equality and mainstreaming. This development is especially crucial given that most of out-of-school children are girls. Girl enrolment at the elementary level remains low at 48 percent (2012). Girl enrolment at the primary level has remained stagnant since 2011; enrolment at the secondary level is just 39 percent (2012).

UN and the Education Development Partner Coordination Committee members continued to support the Government in advancing education policies. Early Childhood Care and Education issues and gender mainstreaming were prioritised by all development partners as a strategy to address issues of gender disparity, as well as the low enrolment, retention and completion of basic education by girls and rural children. Capacity training on statistics and data management provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, European Union and the UN contributed to the improvement of the Education Management and Information System through the generation of key performance indicators.

IMPROVING GENDER AWARENESS

Significant steps were taken in 2014 to strengthen gender awareness within the Department of Education. Gender training was conducted for 50 participants from divisions and select provinces. Participants developed action plans to address gender issues in their respective areas of work. Gender focal points from ten provinces were trained on gender concepts and gender issues in the education sector as well as strategies to mainstream gender in schools. Studies to address demand side barriers to girls' education were launched in 2014. While early data show an improvement in the number of girls enrolling in elementary and primary schools from previous years, many girls still do not complete basic education. Low completion is especially acute in the Highlands region. Violence in schools is one potential driver for girls' low attendance and completion of school.

EXPANDING THE SCOPE OF NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

In 2014, the UN continued to advocate to the Department

of Education to expand the scope of non-formal education to include an abridged curriculum equivalent to primary education as well as incorporating livelihood and life skills. The ongoing review of the Literacy Policy focuses on creating provisions for a meaningful second chance at education for children and young people who missed the opportunity to go to school. The Department of Education is embarking on an out-of-school children's initiative to address the plight of more than half a million eligible children who are not attending school in PNG.

In 2014, the Technical and Vocational Education Training programme in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville was revived with support from the Australian Government; the objective is to provide a smooth transition for out-of-school children to enter livelihood skills programmes if they choose not to study beyond primary education.

REINFORCING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

In 2014, significant efforts were made to strengthen the capacity of the education sector in emergency preparedness and response. Since endorsement of the National Policy on Education in Emergencies and Disaster Risk Management in 2012, the capacity of the education sector in emergency preparedness and response has increased. Targeted training helped build the skills and knowledge of primary school teachers and Department of Education provincial and central officers to lead disaster preparedness. Thirteen provinces have developed emergency response plans. Mock drills have been held in selected schools and will be rolled out to all schools in the coming years. Four regional emergency clusters and focal points have been established. In total, 9 provinces have identified emergency focal points. Over 8,000 children have become skilled in practicing drills in the event of earthquake, fire and floods. Emergency items for schools and children's families have been pre-positioned in all 22 provinces to help children continue to attend and have some sense of normalcy following disasters. Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction was rolled out to selected schools in 17 provinces. The Riskland game has been introduced to 13 high-risk provinces to teach children about how to identify different risks and vulnerabilities. Integrating climate change in elementary and primary curricula is ongoing.

ADVANCING CHILD-FRIENDLY SCHOOLS

In 2014, the UN advanced the implementation of the Child Friendly Schools initiative, expanding from seven schools in two provinces to an additional 25 selected schools in three provinces. As part of this programme, schoolteachers, head teachers and provincial education officers were trained on the 10 minimum standards of Child Friendly Schools. Special focus has been given to issues of sanitation and hygiene



promotion. Participants are now skilled on the eight steps of hand washing which will contribute to the prevention of hygiene-related illnesses that often lead to absenteeism and the subsequent drop-out of school children, especially girls. This standardisation is significant; while in the past more than 160 primary school teachers were trained in the Child Friendly Schools programme, implementation was inconsistent.

The UN's support to Water and Sanitation Hygiene in Schools enabled 25 focal teachers and 25 water caretakers from selected schools in three provinces to acquire skills on appropriate operation and maintenance of rainwater catchment systems, latrines, hygiene promotion and hand washing. For the first time, change rooms have been introduced in select schools to help address barriers in relation to menstrual management. This is especially important as research indicates that lack of privacy and access to sanitary facilities precludes many girls from remaining in school.

EXPANDING EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

With UN assistance, Early Childhood Care and Education efforts were successfully advanced in 2014. For the first time, a partnership between public and private sectors was established that brought together 96 participants to produce 26 high-quality advocacy materials to directly influence the development of an Early Childhood Care and Development policy. The UN also supported the piloting of 20 Early Childhood Care and Education Centres in three provinces in partnership with the Department of Education and church-based organisations. Ten elementary classrooms were

furnished with water tanks, hand-washing basins, toilets, Early Childhood Development kits and learning materials.

An Early Childhood Development Scales Assessment was conducted in nine provinces with a sample size of 1,800 children (3 – 5 year old boys and girls) and 1,800 parents. Initial findings show that rural children have stronger social skills while urban children have better cognitive skills. A final report will be launched in 2015 and will serve as input for developing an age-appropriate curriculum.

An Early Childhood Care and Development network was revived to improve coordination across five implementing agencies. Coordination is crucial as health interventions - especially nutrition and early stimulation of children 0-3 years old - form a critical component.

SUPPORTING MORE INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

While there has been remarkable progress in access to education in PNG, concerted effort is still required. With UN support, efforts are underway to strengthen education policy frameworks around inclusion. Similarly, the Department of Community Development launched a process to develop a national Disability Policy. A key challenge remains insufficient capacity within the Department of Education to address issues of children with special learning needs. The UN initiated discussions on partnering with the Special Olympics Committee to sensitise parents and communities on the importance of inclusiveness in sports.

CASE STUDY: INNOVATIVE COMMUNICATION FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

In collaboration with the Department of Education and Department of Health and Community Development, the UN supported a workshop on international standard communication, for and about young children.

Held in Madang, the Master Class presented the latest research in Early Child Development together with the Best Practice Principles and Guidelines in the production of print, radio and television productions.

A group of 93 individuals attended; including creative talent, Early Childhood Development professionals and those working in a range of aspects of child survival, development, protection and participation.

A range of 24 items were produced throughout the workshop, including illustrated books for young children; radio spots for children and parents on school and life readiness skills; animation for children and/or adults on holistic early child development and photo-based books for parents that can be co-read with children.



Cluster Four: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management



Environment, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management

CLUSTER OUTCOME

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

10. ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Contributing Agencies: FAO, UNDP, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNHABITAT, IOM

Inter-Agency Outcome:

By 2015, The Government of PNG and civil society have enhanced their capacity to implement biodiversity conservation, low carbon and climate resilient development initiatives for environmental sustainability and improved community livelihoods to reduce the vulnerability of women, girls, men and boys to disaster risks

SUCCESSFUL POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS

Through policy, legislative and livelihood interventions, the UN made significant contributions to the improvement of biodiversity conservation and Natural Resource Management, the promotion of Climate Change Adaptation, the improvement of Disaster Risk Management and the enhancement of local capacities at national and sub-national levels. UN support in 2014 included:

1. National Executive Council endorsement of PNG's first Protected Areas Policy in December 2014;
2. National Executive Council endorsement of PNG's first Climate Compatible Development Policy in July 2014; and
3. Establishment of six Provincial Climate Change Committees – five in coastal provinces and one in a Highlands province in an effort to enhance the profile of climate change and subsequently strengthen national and sub-national Climate Change / Disaster Risk Management coordination mechanisms.

The Protected Areas Policy outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Government, private sector, civil society and community landowners regarding protected and conservation areas in PNG. Responsibilities meet International Union for Conservation of Nature categories and reflect other

international obligations for the country. The Protected Area Policy addresses inconsistencies in national Government policies related to the conservation of globally and nationally significant areas of biodiversity.

The Climate Compatible Development Policy provides the overall policy framework at the national and sub-national levels for public, private and civil society organisations to address the effects of climate change in the country. Special emphasis is on supporting the Government's priority to achieve a low-carbon development path. The Policy covers the completion and national validation consultation of PNG's first Free Prior Informed Consent Guidelines on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation development as well as draft National Guidelines on Social and Environmental Safeguards.

The UN's efforts towards achieving institutional capacity-building for Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation reached important milestones following the Government National Executive Council approval of PNG's first national Protected Areas Policy. The Department of Environment and Conservation became the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority. UN support facilitated the initiation of processes to formulate PNG's first Biodiversity Offset Mechanism and the amalgamation of all Protected Area laws into one new Conservation/Protected Areas Act.

The formulation of a Food Security Policy is now underway with expected completion in 2015. These national level policy and legal arrangements regarding protected areas and food security combine to enhance human and institutional capacity to improve the planning, development and management of natural resources in PNG as well as to improve rural livelihoods.

The UN continues to promote low-carbon growth and climate-resilient economic development. Despite the slow start to implementation, efforts on policy development - including institutional strengthening, human capacity building and improved stakeholder engagement - led to the formulation of PNG's first Free Prior Informed Consent Guidelines on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, draft Social and Environmental Safeguards Guidelines, Second National Communication to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and review of the PNG Forestry Act. Efforts are underway to establish coastal and inland flooding Early Warning Systems in East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, New Ireland and Northern Provinces.

There has been good progress in UN promotion of sustainable livelihoods and community empowerment for environmental governance. For instance, an addition of 10 women from the YUS Conservation Area and Sepik Wetlands in Ambunti Area joined 800 women from two women-led initiatives in the area of environment/natural resource management, climate change renewable energy and mangrove rehabilitation. This number exceeds the target of women benefitting from training and becoming empowered through various initiatives.

ADVANCING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Some progress was made in 2014 towards improving the enabling environment for effective and inclusive Disaster Risk Management. The development of the Disaster Risk Management Commission Bill 2013 underscores commitment to establish an appropriate legal and policy basis to support these programs in PNG. The guidelines in health and community-based disaster risk management allowed for activities to be implemented at the provincial and community levels. More advocacy and awareness is needed to highlight the importance of Sex and Age Disaggregated Data in decision-making as well as the need to maintain a central database system.

Significant contribution was made in taking Disaster Risk Management to provincial, district and community levels in this reporting period. In total 14 communities in three provinces benefited from this initiative - well beyond the annual target.

In addition to the creation of six Provincial Climate Change Committees, five provinces now have improved understanding

of potential risks and losses associated with climate-related coastal and inland flooding following the completion of Hazard Assessments. Furthermore, the resilience of more than 1,000 people living in five flood-prone villages of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville has been strengthened through community-level participatory planning and training. In 2014, over 1,000 school children were reached through Climate Change Adaptation / Disaster Risk Management awareness campaigns. Piloting of sub-national level participatory disaster preparedness and response planning involving all stakeholders was completed in one province and one district.

Institutional roles and responsibilities continue to be strengthened through the DMT and Cluster System arrangements. Although clusters are operating to varying degrees of effectiveness, having them in place indicates a willingness to use this approach in disaster preparedness and response. The El Nino Preparedness Workshop and Disaster Response Simulation Exercise provided a useful opportunity to review roles and responsibilities as well as to strengthen partnerships in Disaster Risk Management. These events also provided opportunity to network with non-traditional partners, including the private sector.

Disaster risk reduction has been mainstreamed in selected schools in 17 provinces. Over 8,000 children have become skilled in practicing drills for earthquake, fire and flood scenarios. Almost 50 percent of the schools monitored had developed specific disaster response plans. So far, 13 provinces have education emergency response plans. A network has been established at the school level, among health service providers, fire service, Red Cross Special Education Resource Centres, and Provincial Disaster Centres. A consultative workshop on a regional strategy for climate change and disaster resilience was held in 2014.

Four regional emergency clusters and focal points have been established by the Department of Education. Next year these groups will help identify education-in-emergency focal points in their respective provinces. Emergency items like school-in-a-box, school tents, emergency family kits, fleece blankets and Early Childhood Development kits have been pre-positioned in all 22 provinces.

There are good future partnership indications since out of the 40-45 disasters and hazard events recorded by the DMT in 2014, more than half of the post-disaster assessment reports were shared by the NDC with partners. Financial and material resources were provided by the National Disaster Centre and its partners based on these reports. Regarding health emergencies, 100 percent of assessments were shared with all Health Cluster partners.

CASE STUDY: MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Prone to numerous hazards, including earthquake, tsunami, king tide, floods and landslides, the Autonomous Region of Bougainville is a key area for growth in disaster risk management in PNG. To support the region, the UN in partnership with the ABG, conducted training aimed at integrating Disaster Risk Management into Bougainville's development plans. The training, which targeted development partners and planning officials, aimed to support participants in identifying steps to operationalise their Disaster Risk Management activity.

The two-day training included case studies from around the world to help participants appreciate the importance of Disaster Risk Management for sustainable development.

Participants in the workshop included representatives of the Technical Services Department, Buka Urban Council, the Law and Justice Department, IOM, UN Women, Red Cross and the Office of Disaster Management. Local activist, and co-founder of the Leitana Nehan Women's Development Agency, Ms. Helen Hakena also participated in the training and later provided support in promoting the need for increasing Disaster Risk Management activity in the region.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROGRESS AHEAD

While visibility of the Small Grants Programme over the past year has increased interest from civil society organizations and communities wanting to access funding, a common challenge in allocating funds lies in applicant inability to describe their initiative in a way that attracts funding. As a result, enhanced investment of time into training and capacity-building would result in more successful projects and increase the number of community beneficiaries.

The establishment of coastal and inland flooding Early Warning Systems in five pilot provinces could not be completed due to lack of a comprehensive national system analysis and was therefore deferred to 2015. Policy and legislative gaps exist persist particularly in relation to the roles and responsibilities of the agencies involved in Climate Change

Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management. Additionally, the absence of systems and procedures below national level also impedes effective downscaling of related Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management interventions. In addressing this gap, efforts at the sub-national level focussing on community-based Disaster Risk Management have made a critical contribution to enhancing local capacities.

Similarly, exploring opportunities to enhance biodiversity conservation through a sustainable financing mechanism received inadequate awareness and advocacy regarding innovative environment and climate financing in PNG. The absence of a legislative framework on Protected Areas further delayed achievement in this area. In addition, misunderstanding at the political and upper bureaucratic levels remains an obstacle to ensuring completion of all readiness activities.

Challenges in 2014

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

Below, we list some of the common challenges in 2014 and our strategies for overcoming them.

CHALLENGE	STRATEGY
High turnover of development partner and Government staff diminishes built capacity and requires continued efforts in training of new staff.	Increase efforts to multi-skill staff at the sub-national levels to avoid or minimise staff turnover.
Limited capacity of and insufficient coordination within partners to absorb and contribute to the UN's support activities.	Strengthen co-ordination approach to build capacity of partners. Mobilise joint resources to provide dedicated capacity support.
Gaps between policy development and on-the-ground implementation of development activities.	Ensure UN support links upstream policy engagement with implementation to ensure mutual reinforcement wherever possible.
Logistical challenges related to transport and the high-cost operational environment is slowing down or limiting delivery.	Factor these issues into the work planning and implementation process where possible. Ensure continuous monitoring.
Limited in-depth understanding of development strategies which are to be used as departmental guides.	Work with partners to strengthen their leadership role within sectors. Engage in relevant stakeholder workshops to raise awareness.
Lack of data, research and capacity to undertake data analysis.	Strengthen surveillance systems to provide sound and sustainable evidence-base for programming. Conduct training to support data analysis.
Current implementation methods do not support timely procurement of goods and services to support implementation.	Conduct micro-assessment of potential partners and encourage participation in implementation of UN initiatives.



The PNG UN Country Fund

OVERVIEW

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

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

THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT

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

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

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

GOVERNANCE

The governance arrangements of the PNG UN Country Fund ensure national ownership and alignment with national priorities through the Government of PNG's co-chairing of

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

The Resident Coordinator is responsible for the strategic leadership of the PNG Country Fund. This involves:

- engaging in joint resource mobilisation for the PNG UN Country Fund
- ensuring the allocation process is documented
- ensuring consolidated PNG Country Fund level reporting in collaboration with the administrative agent and based on submissions received from participating UN organisations.

The Government of PNG - UN Programme Steering Committee is responsible for:

- monitoring the overall results of the UNDAF
- outlining programmatic priorities
- allocating resources at the inter-agency outcome level

The UN Country Team is responsible for:

- monitoring the overall delivery of joint UN country strategy results
- mediation of disputes in case of disagreements on allocations, utilisation or management of the PNG UN Country Fund
- outlining programmatic priorities
- allocating resources at the inter-agency outcome level

The UN Budgetary Committee:

- advises the Programme Steering Committee on resource allocations and governance arrangements of the UN Country Fund (for example revisions of allocation criteria)

ALLOCATION PROCESS

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

The financial information in the tables included below has been provided by the MPTF Office in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the PNG UN Country Fund and include multi-year funding. The net transfers as of 31 December 2014 are not limited to the budgeted expenditures for 2014 and, in some cases, also include allocations against budgeted expenditures for future years. Expenditure data is consolidated based on financial reports submitted by participating UN organizations' headquarters to the MPTF Office. Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up. All amounts in the tables below are in USD.

Table 1 | Financial Overview

The below table provides a financial overview of the PNG UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2014, highlighting the key figures as well as the balance available, both with the Administrative Agent and with participating organizations.

	Annual 2013	Annual 2014	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	11,586,800	11,132,855	45,031,254
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	1,894	2,398	30,943
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	27,682
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	11,588,694	11,135,253	45,089,878
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	11,470,932	8,244,282	40,267,917
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(6,075)	-	(6,075)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	11,464,857	8,244,282	40,261,843
Administrative Agent Fees	115,868	111,329	450,313
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	2,777,245	4,348,231
Bank Charges	15	67	94
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	11,580,740	11,132,922	45,060,480
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	7,954	2,331	29,398
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	19,113	27,067	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	27,067	29,398	29,398
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	11,464,857	8,244,282	40,261,843
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	6,004,795	5,572,859	26,755,752
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			13,506,091

Table 2 | Donor Contributions

Two donors contributed to the PNG UN Country Fund in 2014. From 1 January through 31 December 2014, donor contributions to the PNG UN Country Fund amounted to USD 11,132,855. In prior years, USD 33,898,399 was contributed, resulting in a cumulative contribution to the PNG UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2014 of USD 45,031,254.

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2013	Current Year Jan-Dec 2014	Total
AUSTRALIA, Government of	-	10,332,855	10,332,855
Australian Agency for Int'l Development	25,212,449	-	25,212,449
Colgate-Palmolive (PNG) Ltd	36,950	-	36,950
Delivering Results Together	-	800,000	800,000
Expanded DaO Funding Window	4,244,000	-	4,244,000
NEW ZEALAND, Government of	3,805,000	-	3,805,000
Population Services Intl.	600,000	-	600,000
Grand Total	33,898,399	11,132,855	45,031,254

Table 3 | Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Level

Interest income is earned in two ways:

- on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and
- on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the Administrative Agent. (Many UN agencies have revised their financial rules relating to interest refunds and, as a result, no interest income was received from Participating Organizations in 2014.)

As of 31 December 2014, Fund earned interest amounted to USD 30,943 and interest received from Participating Organizations (taking into account prior years) amounts to USD 27,682, bringing the cumulative interest received to USD 58,624. Details are provided in the table below.

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

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2013	Current Year Jan-Dec 2014	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	28,545	2,398	30,943
Total: Fund Earned Interest	28,545	2,398	30,943
Participating Organization			
UNDP	26,313	-	26,313
UNWOMEN	1,369	-	1,369
Total: Agency earned interest	27,682	-	27,682
Grand Total	56,226	2,398	58,624

Table 4 | Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization

From 1 January to 31 December 2014, the PNG UN Country Fund had funded approved projects/programmes for a net total of USD 8,244,282. The distribution of approved funding by participating organizations is summarized in the table. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2014, a total of USD 40,261,843 had been net transferred for funding projects/ programmes.

Participation Organization	Net Funded Amount		
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2013	Current Year Jan-Dec 2014	Total
FAO		49,500	49,500
OCHA	786,555	231,433	1,017,988
OHCHR	40,946	49,500	90,446
UNAIDS	16,799		16,799
UNCDF		1,573,772	1,573,772
UNDP	10,625,610	1,944,081	12,569,691
UNEP	118,909		118,909
UNFPA	2,311,794		2,311,794
UNHCR	129,361		129,361
UNICEF	7,962,237	3,470,245	11,432,482
UNWOMEN	1,786,819	925,752	2,712,570
WHO	8,238,532		8,238,532
Grand Total	32,017,561	8,244,282	40,261,843

EXPENDITURE TABLES

During the reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2014, a total of USD 5,572,859 was reported by participating organizations as expenditure. The cumulative total expenditure since 2009 amounts to USD 26,755,752 as of 31 December 2014. This is the equivalent of 66.45 percent of the total approved funding that was transferred to participating organizations as of 31 December 2014. The net transfers as of 31 December 2014 are not limited to the budgeted expenditures for 2014, and in some cases include allocations against budgeted expenditures for 2015. The delivery rates in the tables provide the percentage of actual expenditures against the total net transferred amounts. All expenditure reported for the year 2014 was submitted by the headquarters of the participating organizations through the MPTF Office's Financial Reporting Portal and consolidated by the MPTF Office. The below tables provide different cuts on this expenditure data.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each participating organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified the original six categories. Therefore, all expenditures reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted below in Table 6. In 2014, the highest percentage of expenditure was on General Operating costs.

Table 5 | Expenditure by Sector within Country

Country Sector	Expenditure				Delivery Rate %
	Net Funded Amount	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2013	Current Year Jan-Dec 2014	Total	
Change Management	100,000	148,111	1,286	149,397	149.40
CLU 1 2012 Governance	5,219,464	876,589	1,499,787	2,376,376	45.53
CLU 2 2012 Just, Protect, Gen	4,781,653	767,804	2,025,097	2,792,901	58.41
CLU 3 2012 Basic Services	10,341,439	848,972	2,077,387	2,926,360	28.30
CLU 4 2012 Environment	1,476,407	288,415		288,415	19.53
Foundations for human development	7,580,949	7,589,258	(55,192)	7,534,065	99.38
Gender	867,796	842,073	2,746	844,819	97.35
Governance and Crisis Management	6,635,757	6,680,629	0	6,680,629	100.68
HIV/AIDS	2,584,336	2,575,489	5,660	2,581,149	99.88
Sustainable livelihoods and Po	399,337	300,256	16,089	316,345	79.22
UN Communication and Advocacy	197,705	188,383		188,383	95.29
UN Operations	77,000	76,913		76,913	99.89
Grand Total	40,261,843	21,182,892	5,572,859	26,755,752	66.45

Table 6 | Expenditure by Standardised UN Development Group Budget Categories

Category	Expenditure			
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2013	Current Year Jan-Dec 2014	Total	% Total of Programme Cost
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	603,703	-	603,703	2.40
Personnel (Old)	4,257,805	-	4,257,805	16.94
Training of Counterparts (Old)	896,568	-	896,568	3.57
Contracts (Old)	1,900,870	-	1,900,870	7.56
Other direct costs (Old)	1,448,803	-	1,448,803	5.77
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	2,429,005	2,412,398	4,841,402	19.26
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	306,775	(84,682)	222,094	0.88
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	303,669	56,958	360,627	1.44
Contractual Services (New)	856,061	1,200,493	2,056,554	8.18
Travel (New)	1,304,367	312,853	1,617,221	6.44
Transfers and Grants (New)	2,513,785	223,577	2,737,362	10.89
General Operating (New)	3,114,739	1,073,023	4,187,762	16.66
Programme Costs Total	19,936,151	5,194,620	25,130,771	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	1,246,742	378,239	1,624,981	6.47
Total	21,182,892	5,572,859	26,755,752	

COST RECOVERY

The cost recovery for the PNG UN Country Fund is guided by the applicable provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Administrative Agent and participating organizations and the Standard Administrative Agreements concluded between the Administrative Agent and Donors. Cost recovery, as of 31 December 2014, was as follows:

- a) The Administrative Agent fee: One percent charged at the time of donor deposits and is charged for the entire duration of the PNG UN Country Fund. As of the end of the reporting period (31 December 2014), the Administrative Agent fee amounted to USD 450,313 (USD 15,950 in 2009, USD 40,689 in 2010, USD 125,642 in 2011, USD 40,836 in 2012, USD 115,867 in 2013, and USD 111,329 in 2014).
- b) Indirect Costs of participating organizations: As per the PNG UN Country Fund Memorandum of Understanding and Standard Administrative Agreement, participating organizations may charge 7 percent indirect costs on approved programme costs. As of the end of the reporting period (31 December 2014), indirect costs across all programmes and projects amounted to USD 1,624,981 or 6.47 percent of reported programme expenditure (USD 26,755,752).

Direct costs: As per PNG UN Country Fund Memorandum of Understanding and Standard Administrative Agreement, the Programme Steering Committee may request any of the participating organizations to perform additional tasks in support of the PNG UN Country Fund not related to the

Administrative Agent functions. Such costs are to be charged as Direct Costs to the PNG UN Country Fund.

In 2014, a total of USD 2,777,245 direct costs were charged, meaning the total cumulative direct costs amount to USD 4,348,231.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

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

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

Acronyms

ABG	Autonomous Bougainville Government
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations
PNG	Papua New Guinea
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization



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Delivering as One

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