



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT | 2018

UNITED NATIONS IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA



United Nations
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Delivering as One



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UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR'S FOREWARD



It is with great pleasure that I present the first annual report of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022 on the achievements and performance of the United Nations in Papua New Guinea in 2018.



Over 2018, the region and the world more broadly, witnessed firsthand the drive and resilience that Papua New Guinea offers. Papua New Guinea successfully hosted APEC, showcasing the incredible potential for trade, investment and growth with which this country is imbued to those leaders who represent almost 45% of global trade and approximately three billion of the world's population.

I would like to congratulate the Government on the launch of the Third Medium Term Development Plan and the Development Cooperation Policy, which show how Papua New Guinea is a steward of its own destiny with the localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the very heart of these Frameworks. This is because egalitarianism - the idea of "leaving no one behind" is a key philosophy underpinning Melanesian culture.

Papua New Guinea is a country in transition and is well placed to pursue opportunities that will build its status in the region and around the world. Over the last four decades, Papua New Guinea has emerged as a regional leader. It has enjoyed growth and forged its way in the world's most dynamic region. A middle class has emerged and continues to grow, and Papua New Guinea's potential as an investment and tourism destination offers the prospect of generating income and building livelihoods.

The country also dealt with adversity. The earthquake that struck the Highlands in February 2018 was among the largest ever recorded. This event alone cost hundreds of lives, displaced thousands of people, and caused millions of Kina in damage. While the Government together with the United Nations, and other partners, worked tirelessly to provide life-saving assistance, enhancing the resilience of communities remains a real priority. Recognising, the existing low human development indicators, the United Nations in Papua New Guinea is committed to developing an area-based programme in the Highlands to advance ongoing development efforts.

On the heels of the Earthquake, the country faced another unfortunate emergency, the re-emergence of Polio, for the first time since 2000, with the outbreak being declared as a national public health emergency in June 2018. The Government, the United Nations and other partners are amid an emergency response across the country which includes heightened disease surveillance. The United Nations remains committed to supporting the

Government with strengthening its national systems and to lift immunisation rates.

We are also seeing the increased convergence of the "humanitarian-development-peace" nexus. It is clear that that only inclusive, conflict-sensitive and sustainable development can lead to durable pathways to peace. Engagement must continue to ensure the ongoing success of peace building efforts in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. With a referendum date set, the question now agreed by the Joint Supervisory Body, a Referendum Commission operational, and the Post-Referendum Taskforce established, Government is well-placed to ensure this referendum is conducted consistent with international standards and according to established timelines.

Domestic and sexual violence, which continues to affect unacceptably high numbers of women across the country, requires a coordinated response by Government and with support by development partners. Efforts must be made to improve nutrition. Increasing investment in health and education must be a priority. Work must continue to better prepare Papua New Guinea for the inevitable challenges that climate change will bring with it. Experience shows that the best results for development occur when all partners including non-traditional ones, such as the private sector, work closely together to improve the well-being of the nation and its people.

Papua New Guineans are resourceful, resilient and innovative. We know that these challenges presented will only further bolster the collective will of a people determined to fulfil their hopes and dreams and achieve aspirations of "we the people".

To successfully achieve sustainable peace and long-term sustainable development, we count on our partnerships with the Government and other development partners. I would like to thank the Government for the continued support and collaboration.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank our invaluable partners for their important contributions and support to our programmes: Australia, Canada, the European Union, GAVI the Vaccine Alliance, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, Japan, New Zealand, the United States, Education Can't Wait, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. The United Nations would also like to acknowledge the provision of critical logistical support by Exxon Mobil and Oil Search during the Earthquake response.

Mr. Gianluca Rampolla
United Nations Resident Coordinator
Papua New Guinea

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS



Papua New Guinea is one of the world's most diverse countries – geographically, ethnically, linguistically and culturally. It is the largest Pacific island country, with a population of 8.25 million people¹ spread over 600 islands.

The country is classified as a lower middle-income country with a national per capita income of US\$4,040.¹ During 2018, the country's estimated economic growth was lower than expected, as the estimated real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth declined from 2.8 per cent in 2017 to 0.3 per cent in 2018.² This is largely due to low commodity prices and the devastating impact of the 7.5 magnitude earthquake in the Highlands on 26 February, which caused extensive interruptions to agriculture, mining and liquified natural gas production.

The earthquake claimed hundreds of lives and affected hundreds of thousands of people. The destruction of key infrastructure affected businesses, livelihoods and interrupted access to essential services across Hela, Southern Highlands, Western Highlands and Enga provinces. In the aftermath of the disaster, the Government of Papua New Guinea declared a state of emergency and committed PGK 450m (USD 141 million) to the response, recovery and restoration



efforts. The impact on rural and remote communities was particularly significant. Thousands of people were displaced, and many settled in informal care centres, drawing on the already scarce resources of host communities.

Initial estimates pegged the cost of reconstruction and recovery efforts at a minimum USD 200 million, or 1 per cent of the 2017 GDP.³ Approximately USD 140 million is required to rehabilitate health and education facilities, as well as road infrastructure, and approximately USD 62 million is required to address food insecurity, malnutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene, and education, among other humanitarian needs.⁴ The devastating economic impact of the earthquake reiterates the country's need to reduce its economic dependency on the resource sector.

The launch of the third Medium-Term Development Plan 2018-2022 renewed the country's broadening approach to growth, reaffirming the Government's commitment to the 2030 Agenda and to Vision 2050. The Plan sets out the country's main development objectives to grow an inclusive economy and increase internal revenue by 50 per cent, build strategic infrastructure and create more jobs, as well as improve the quality and access of basic essential services at district level (i.e. health and education). Underpinning the Plan, is the country's priority to accelerate growth in the non-resources sectors, moving away from the minerals and energy extraction sector, as well as the agriculture, tourism, forestry and fishing sectors, which engages the majority of the informal labour force.

The Government progressed with fiscal reforms to finance the Medium-Term Development Plan III towards the long-term development vision. The 2019 National Budget, tabled in November 2018, reiterated the Government's commitment to implement the Medium-Term Development Plan III with a focus on accountability and efficiency in the public sector. The 2019 National Budget aims to mobilise revenue and reduce the fiscal deficit as outlined in the Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy for 2018-22 and the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy for 2018-2022.³

The Government also adopted the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy for 2018-2022, which aims to replace short-term domestic debt with longer-term and concessional external debt. In September 2018, after a roadshow to promote the new bond, the country successfully raised a ten-year USD 500 million sovereign bond at an interest rate of 8.4 per cent. The bond will be

¹ World Bank, 2017

² International Monetary Fund, 2018

³ Papua New Guinea Economic Update. World Bank Group, 2019

⁴ PNG DMT 2018b

used to transition short-term domestic debt to longer-term external debt, finance new initiatives under the Medium-Term Development Plan III and address the foreign exchange orders backlog.² The implementation of these reforms will continue to increase investors' confidence and drive the growth in the non-resource sectors.

Papua New Guinea reinforced its leadership position among the Pacific Island Nations by hosting the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Leaders' Summit in November 2018, with over 15,000 people from 21 countries attending. In the run-up to the High-Level Political Leaders' meeting in November, development initiatives supported by China were highly visible due to the country's engagement in the One Belt One Road Initiative – including a USD 35 million convention centre in the capital. Australia's contribution to the Summit was upwards of USD 90 million.

The Summit also successfully attracted pledges of foreign investments and reinforced regional interests to lock-in alliances and secure key infrastructure. For example, Australia and the US pledged to build a naval base on Manus Island. Furthermore, Australia, the US, Japan and New Zealand announced a power grid upgrade, to provide electricity to 70 per cent of the population by 2030, a 57 per cent increase in coverage in 12 years. If coupled with planned telecommunication expansions, this will bring about significant advancements in the country. In June, the Government of Australia has committed to laying an undersea internet cable to the country, and in November 2018, the Government of Papua New Guinea announced an agreement with China's Huawei to build a domestic submarine fibre cable.

The donor landscape is changing, with evolving bilateral and multilateral relations. The top three partners in terms of USD spent in 2018 were the Government of Australia, the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations, followed by the European Union and the World Bank.⁵ The Government's strong collaboration with development partners was also reiterated by the revision of the Development Partners' Aid Cooperation Policy 2018-2022,⁶ which was coupled with the launch of the Medium-Term Development Plan III. The revised Policy, based on 11 essential development partner principles, underscores the importance of bilateral and multilateral development actors towards the national vision. The Policy calls for a stronger focus on investments in infrastructure, governance and social service delivery, as well as the greater presence of development partners at subnational levels.

The national and subnational governance reforms continue to evolve. A referendum on the future political

status of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB) is scheduled on 12 October 2019. Preparations continued during 2018. The implications of the referendum include peace and security risks, as well as political challenges.

Mr. Bertie Ahern, former Prime Minister of Ireland, was appointed as the Bougainville Referendum Commission Chairperson. An independent Autonomy Review was also commissioned by the Government and conducted with technical support from the United Nations. The 2001 Peace Agreement, which brought about a break in the decade-long civil war, was upheld, as reconciliation and unification programmes advanced.

Further calls for greater provincial autonomy were answered in July, when the Prime Minister signed the Inter-Government Agreement. This agreement grants substantial devolution and delegation of decision-making powers to New Ireland, East New Britain and Enga, within the framework of the national constitution. The increasing decentralisation of decision-making to the subnational levels precipitates discussions regarding provincial and sub-provincial service delivery and the trajectory of human development across the country.

Papua New Guinea's population is young and growing. The country ranked 153 out of 189 countries in the 2018 Human Development Index⁷ and scored 3.27 in the 2018 World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment.⁸ The country's estimated average annual population growth rate is 2.2 per cent over the last ten years. Nearly 60 per cent of the population is under 24 years old. This population age structure significantly impacts development issues, as services and social protection measures will need to expand to maintain the current human development index level. In view of the fact that national poverty estimates have remained at 37 per cent over the past decade, even more investment in the social sectors is required. This investment is imperative if the country's long-term development goal, to have a human development index ranked among the top 50 countries in the world by 2050, is to be reached.

In 2018, overall public expenditure for the social sector increased by 14 per cent in the health sector and 13 per cent in the education sector. The 2019 budget allocation for these sectors remains stable, with projected inflation at 6.6 per cent, and is expected to remain this way until 2023. Overall, education and health expenditures have reduced from the peak in 2015, in line with the economic slowdown.

Limited resources allocated to social sectors will not enable the country to translate investments into meaningful progress against development indicators that are already significantly low. For example, there are elevated levels of malnutrition, with stunting among children under five as high as 50 per cent in some areas.

There is extremely low access to a basic water supply (37 per cent) and sanitation (19 percent),⁹ and relatively low primary to secondary school transition rates (36 percent).¹⁰ In addition, the poor routine immunisation rate (60 per cent) leaves many people in the country unprotected from vaccine preventable diseases.⁹

A public health emergency for polio was declared on 22 June following confirmation of several vaccine-derived polio cases. This was a devastating event for the health system, as the country had been 18 years polio-free. After the first case was detected in a 6-year-old boy in Morobe Province, its isolation in two healthy children from the same community, indicated that the virus was circulating.

The Government activated the National Emergency Operations Centre for Polio Response to lead the nationwide campaign – a major undertaking. It reached 3.3 million children under the age of 15. Health workforce strengthening has been a crucial component, with more than 9,000 health workers and community health volunteers trained and mobilised. By the end of 2018, there were 26 confirmed polio cases from nine provinces and eight close contacts from four provinces.

The earthquake during February also exacerbated already low human development indicators attributed to the deep-rooted and prolonged existence of tribal conflict in the provinces of Enga, Hela and Southern Highlands. While limited data exists, there are no nationally representative studies on violence, including domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children. Small-scale studies consistently indicate that 80 per cent of children experience emotional violence, 70 per cent suffer physical abuse, and many grow up witnessing family violence and experiencing its negative effects.

Underpinning gender-based violence is the significant gender inequality in the country. Papua New Guinea was rated the second lowest country on the 2017 gender inequality index, at 159 out of 160 countries.¹¹ Women are markedly under-represented in parliament and in leadership positions. Zero percent of parliamentary seats are held by women and only 9.5 per cent of adult women have reached a secondary level of education, compared to 15 per cent of males. Other than nutrition (where there are consistently more stunted boys than girls), on most human development indicators (health, education, literacy, numeracy and formal employment) women's and girls' status lags behind that of men's and boys': for every 100,000 live births, 215 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 52.7 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19.

Papua New Guinea has made significant strides related to human rights during 2018. In February, the United

Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was welcomed to the country. This was the first such visit of any United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to Papua New Guinea. Also, for the first time, the country prepared reports on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Affecting every development area is the limited availability of development data. This undermines the country's ability to accurately and regularly measure and report development progress against robust indicators. An ability to obtain systematic, routine quality and updated data, particularly at subnational and household levels, is essential to monitor progress and support the decentralisation of decision-making power. Its lack here is due to poor functioning centralised data management systems, fragmented and non-interoperable systems. This is compounded by the challenges of implementing quality timely nationally representative surveys. For example, the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey is currently delayed, with results expected in mid-to-late 2019.

The Government demonstrated its commitment to improving development statistics in May with the launch of the Strategy for Development Statistics. This central document lays out strategies to ensure regular reporting to monitor achievement of national priorities, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It will support the production of statistics for the Government's national policy priorities, such as the PNG Vision 2050, the PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030, the MTDP III and the SDGs.

⁵ 2018 International Aid Transparency Initiative

⁶ PNG Development Cooperation Policy, 2018-2022.

⁷ UNDP Human Development Reports, 2018

⁸ Country Policy and Institutional Assessment. World Bank Group, 2019

⁹ UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme, 2017.

¹⁰ National Education Plan. Government of Papua New Guinea, 2017.

¹¹ Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update. United Nations Development Programme, 2018.



COORDINATION RESULTS OF DELIVERING AS ONE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM



The Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Team continue to provide strategic leadership within the United Nations System. The 13 Agencies in country coordinate under four Priority Working Groups to implement the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) – People, Planet, Peace, and Prosperity. The Joint United Nations Task Team on HIV/AIDS is the only standing committee that focuses on one programmatic area; it falls under the People Priority Working Group.

The Department of Planning and Monitoring co-chairs an annual Joint Programme Steering Committee, which provides the highest oversight of the UNDAF implementation. Seeking efficiencies, the United Nations holds an internal joint Priority Working Group – United Nations Country Team meeting once every six months for programme monitoring and planning. Priority Working Group meetings are held as needed.

Three standing inter-agency groups support the Delivering as One pillars – the Operations Management Team, the United Nations Communications Group, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group. The United Nations Country Team has the additional role of the Budgetary Framework Committee, which manages the One Fund. Throughout 2018 several ad-hoc inter-agency committees were established to support progress towards cross-cutting themes, including a group on Gender and Human Rights and the Medium-Term Development Plan III.

The United Nations in PNG continues to demonstrate that it is committed to ensuring efficiencies across the System. The first year of the UNDAF 2018 – 2022 brought

about a Delivering as One audit, which reviewed all coordination pillars. While the finalisation of the audit is outstanding, the exercise led to a system-wide review of coordination processes reiterating the coordination successes and areas to improve.

ONE PROGRAMME

Under the Programme pillar, UNDAF results-based management and risk monitoring was greatly improved throughout the year. The strategic oversight and leadership of the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Team was bolstered by the routine Priority Working Group updates. These provided an overview of implementation of the UNDAF, including progress towards results, risk monitoring and the performance of United Nations programmes. Progress was made also in identifying risks, not only in programme areas but also across all of the Delivering as One Pillars – Communications, Operations and the Budgetary Framework.

The United Nations' early adoption of UN INFO, a global online platform, further strengthened joint planning, monitoring and implementation of the UNDAF. This new system enabled the United Nations System to endorse the costed UNDAF annual work plans prior to year-end, consolidating inputs from over 100 staff.

Underscoring the United Nations System's commitments to strengthening development statistics, the first ever integrated monitoring and evaluation plan was completed in PNG, outlining key data events throughout the year for better coordination. Furthermore, the United Nations System endorsed the strategic framework of the United Nations Joint Programme on Strengthening Development Statistics 2019-2030. Each UNDAF cycle will focus on one of the three strategic areas.

Ad-hoc committees and the Joint United Nations Task Team on HIV/AIDS made significant progress this year. They finalised an HIV Investment Case Analysis, which highlighted the need for strong investment over the next four years to prevent over 15,000 new HIV infections and save over USD \$150 million in treatment costs.

An ad-hoc committee supported the government with the finalisation of the localisation of the SDGs and the drafting of the Medium-Term Development Plan. These discussions led to several areas of collaboration. For example, PNG's participation in trainings that addressed quality assurance in higher education through the Recognition of Prior Learning for Technical and Vocational Education stemmed from discussions on strengthening the workforce.

The Human Rights and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy was endorsed by the United Nations System, setting an implementation plan for the United Nations' to carry out its commitments to these cross-cutting themes. The roll-out of UN INFO complemented this strategy by standardising the application of the gender and human rights markers across all activities within the United Nations System in PNG. Human Rights and Gender Agency focal points were also appointed to integrate human rights and gender in the United Nations' work.

BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK AND THE PNG UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY FUND

According to the 2018 International Aid Transparency Initiative figures, the United Nations spent USD 82.1 million in Papua New Guinea, making it the country's third largest development partner after Australia and the Asian Development Bank. This demonstrates the United Nations' expertise in technical cooperation, as it continues to deliver on development programmes and respond to humanitarian emergencies, all while doubling its financial delivery since 2017.

In 2018, the United Nations directed nearly USD 41.4 million for joint programming, the bulk of which was for the Highlands Earthquake Response, which included the joint Leadership and Empowerment Programme, and the polio outbreak response. The remaining funds mobilised were for the Bougainville joint peacebuilding programme, the Highlands Gender and Youth Initiative Peacebuilding Fund Joint Programme, the Joint Task Team on HIV/AIDS, and an innovation project.

The PNG United Nations Country Fund continued as an instrumental joint resource mobilisation mechanism, with USD 13.7 million raised in 2018. The Fund standardises the transfer of resources, significantly decreasing transaction costs for donors and the UN. This eliminates multiple contracts, legal clearances, and reporting requirements, enabling the donor to receive consolidated analysis on financial and result performance.

COMMUNICATING AS ONE

On the strategic level, the United Nations Communications Strategy and Crisis Communications Strategy were endorsed, and a Youth Engagement Strategy drafted. Priority Working Group Communications focal points were appointed to improve communication of development results under the UNDAF.

The United Nations Communications Group successfully continued its SDG Advocacy Campaign through a mix of online and offline activities. The group's online work reached over 10,000 people on Facebook, 892 followers on Twitter and nearly 5,000 reads on a new exposure story site. Meanwhile, offline work reached more than 2,000 people through events such as the 'Essential UN' programme with schools and media roundtable events. An editors' training was attended by 15 editors and news heads from radio, newspaper and TV outlets and was conducted by the renowned CNN trainer Jim LeMay. Progress against the Communication Strategy results framework is captured in Annex 1.

OPERATING AS ONE/ONE UNITED NATIONS HAUS

Significant strides were made towards making the One United Nations Haus a reality, where most United Nations System entities will be co-located. The Government officially designated a land parcel in the central Waigani District as the site for the future United Nations Haus. The title over the land was handed by the Government to the United Nations in September 2018, making it the holder of the 99-year State Lease.

The Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Team and agencies are working with United Nations Headquarters to ensure organisational compliance. Envisaged as a green, state-of-the-art building, it will save significant overhead costs, as well as provide income generating opportunities to offset additional costs.

To improve coordination of operations, over a dozen long-term agreements with vendors in categories such as travel, conferencing, IT and others have been established for the use by the entire United Nations System. This enables agencies, funds and programmes in Papua New Guinea to work with vetted vendors and reduce transaction costs in sourcing multiple quotes for services. Furthermore, due to the sharing of consultant rosters, recruitment time has decreased. To address security concerns relating to public transportation, pooled United Nations staff transportation was piloted.



2018 OVERVIEW

IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S DISASTER RESPONSE EFFORTS, THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF VULNERABLE GROUPS SUCH AS WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE PROTECTED FOLLOWING A DEVASTATING EARTHQUAKE



On 26th February, a 7.5 magnitude earthquake hit the Highlands Region of Papua New Guinea, affecting an estimated 544,000 people in Enga, Gulf, Hela, Southern Highlands, and Western Provinces, of which more than 270,000 were estimated to be in need of life-saving assistance. Women, adolescent girls, female-headed households, persons living with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, older persons and children, were particularly at risk of exposure to incidences of violence, including those relating to accusations of sorcery.

The United Nations rallied to support the Government in the wake of the earthquake. The Highlands humanitarian response coordinated by the UN, mobilised over US\$ 20 million and reached over 200,000 people in need in the earthquake affected

areas. This included reaching people living in areas that are the hardest to reach in the country with vital assistance, including food, water and sanitation.

United Nations agencies collaborated on programmes to ensure that women and children have access to support and protection during the disaster response. Ten safe spaces acted as coordination points, enabling access to a range of emergency support, and met the immediate psychosocial needs of women and children. Emergency psychosocial support and critical services to survivors of gender-based violence were provided by 110 trained community mobilisers. As a result, over 20,000 women and girls received psychosocial first aid and counselling services. Today these community volunteers and workers, including those at the Child Friendly Spaces in the Southern Highlands and Hela Province, make up a network able to recognise symptoms of trauma and stress.

One of the many stories of the ways in which women or girls were able to access the protection and services they needed during the disaster includes that of Anna. Anna is a Community Mobiliser from Hela Province, who supported a ten-year-old girl to access much needed health and legal services. The girl was raped by a man in the community and was too terrified to tell her parents, suffering in silence and alone. After hearing Anna talk to the community about such issues, the girl sought her help and Anna recognised that the girl was showing signs of trauma. Anna encouraged the girl to speak to her parents, while she also spoke with the girl's parents, urging them to support their daughter. As a result, the parents took their child to the health clinic for treatment and then to the police station.

Another story is Betty's, an 18-year-old mother of two young children from a village located in Hela, one of the areas badly affected by the earthquake. Julian went into labour in the early hours of the morning. Unfortunately, after hours of exhausting labour, the baby was found to have hydrocephalus, a condition of fluid in the brain that causes the head to swell. Sadly, the baby did not survive, and Julian's life was in grave danger. At the time, rain had affected mobile network coverage. The United Nations facilitated a helicopter to take Julian to the Mendi General Hospital and her life was saved.

In partnership with the government, the United Nations in Papua New Guinea works to ensure that pregnant and lactating mothers are supported during times of disaster. Following the earthquake, the UN distributed more than 2,500 dignity kits and emergency reproductive health kits to pregnant and lactating mothers in the two most earthquake-affected areas of the Nipa-Kutubu District of Southern Highlands Province. It is such responses as these, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups during disaster, that saved the life of Julian. 'I am very happy for the help you have provided,' said Julian. 'Thank you very much.'

The below table depicts the 2018 financial overview in USD. Of the total USD 93.03 million required, USD 83.12 million was available to the UN in 2018, of which USD 73.31 million was directed to programmes and USD 63.27 million was spent (86 per cent delivery rate on total resources). Of the total resources, USD 21.17 million was made available through the PNG UN Country Fund during 2018.

These figures are self-reported by agencies in-country and are uncertified. For certified figures channelled through the PNG UN Country Fund, please refer to the PNG UN Country Fund section of this report.

		Available Resources						
*All figures are reported in USD millions	Total Required	Total	Core	One Fund	Remaining Non-Core	Expenditure	Delivery Rate	
Overall UN System Figures	93.03	83.12	19.89	21.17	42.06	74.27	89%	
Overall Programmes	81.33	73.31	10.08	21.17	42.06	63.27	86%	
Overall Operations	11.7	11.0	11.0	0	0	11.0	100%	

		Available Resources						
Results Areas	Contributing Agencies	Total Required	Total	Core	One Fund	Remaining Non-Core	Expenditure	Delivery Rate
People	OHCHR, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNAIDS, FAO, UNESCO, UNOPS	53.23	42.17	4.98	7.22	30.58	35.24	84%
Prosperity	ILO, FAO, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNCDF, UNOPS, UN, UNICEF, IOM, UNESCO, OHCHR	9.04	10.83	2.63	6.14	2.06	8.6	79%
Planet	FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNOPS, OHCHR	10.29	12.4	1.51	1.14	8.54	12.4	100%
Peace	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNDP, OHCHR, WHO, UNAIDS, IOM, UNHCR	8.77	7.91	0.96	6.67	0.88	7.03	89%



PEOPLE



PROSPERITY



PLANET

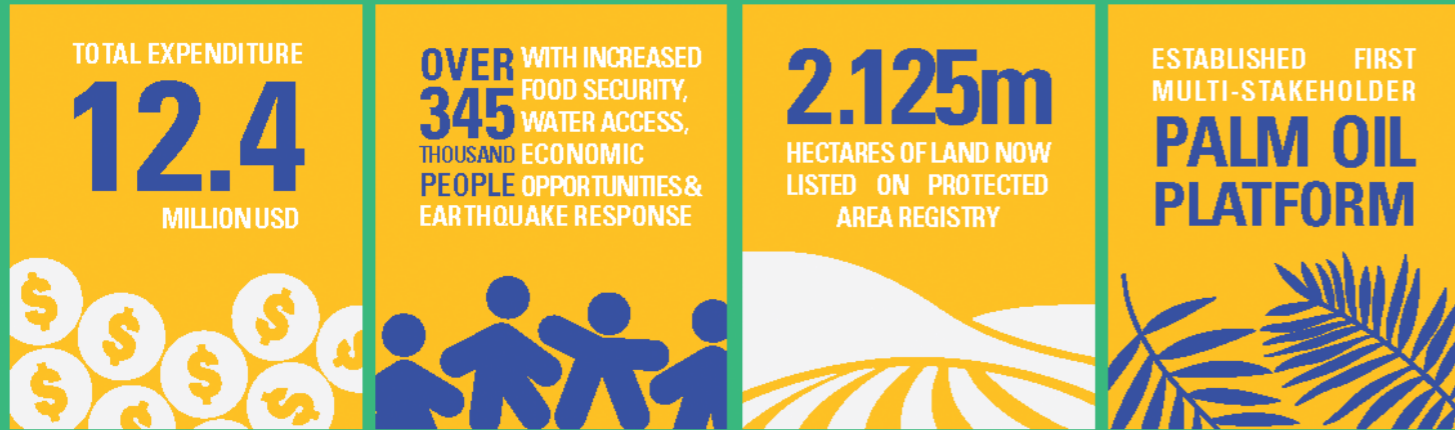


PEACE

PLANET RESULTS

UNDP, IOM, FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNOPS, OHCHR

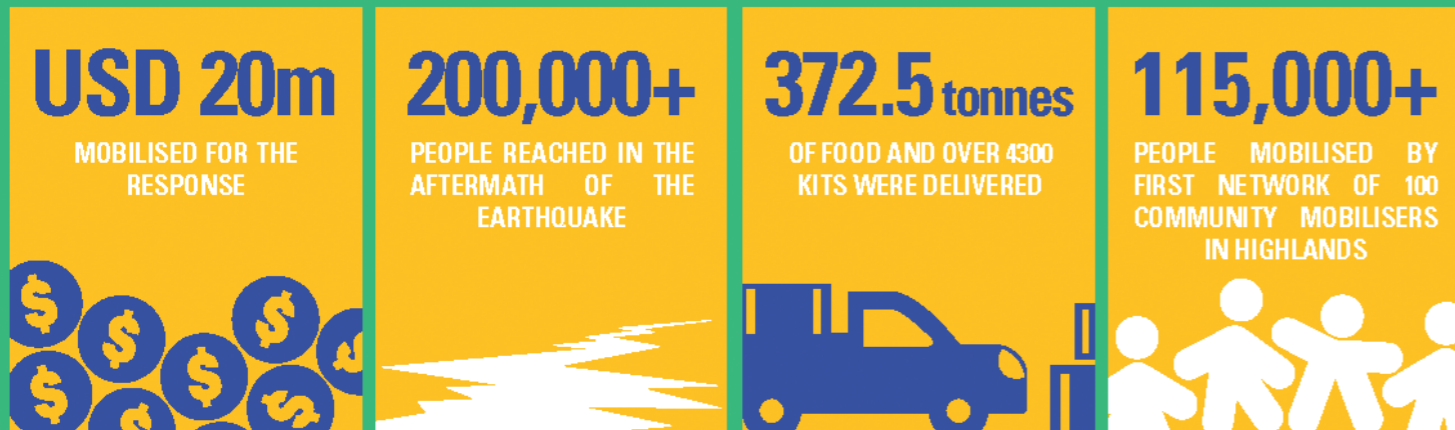
KEY RESULTS



MTDP III DELIVERED KEY RESULT AREAS



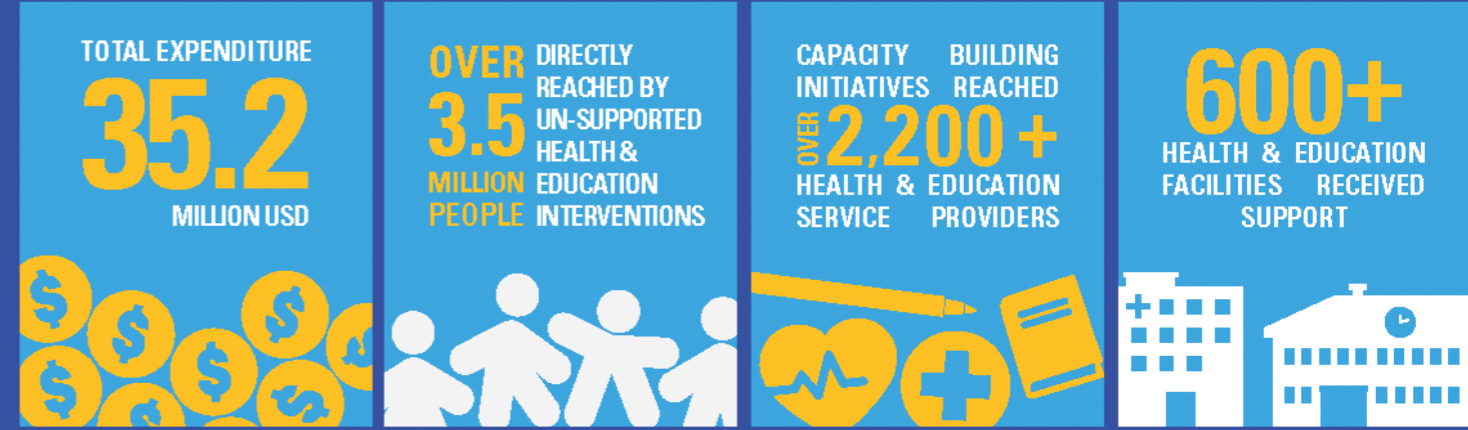
EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE



PEOPLE RESULTS

UNICEF, WHO, OHCHR, UNFPA, IOM, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNAIDS, FAO, UNESCO, UNOPS

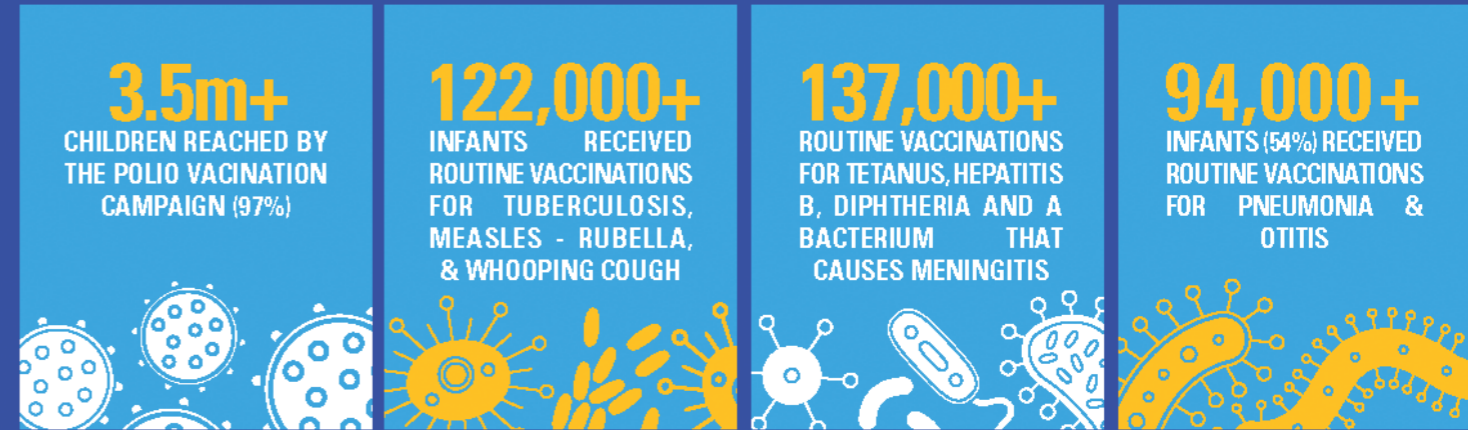
KEY RESULTS



MTDP III DELIVERED KEY RESULT AREAS



POLIO & IMMUNIZATION CAMPAIGN RESULTS



PROSPERITY RESULTS

UNCDF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, FAO, ILO, UNOPS, IOM, UNESCO, OHCHR

KEY RESULTS



MTDP III DELIVERED KEY RESULT AREAS



STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT DATA



PEACE RESULTS

UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, OHCHR, WHO, UNAIDS, IOM

KEY RESULTS



MTDP III DELIVERED KEY RESULT AREAS



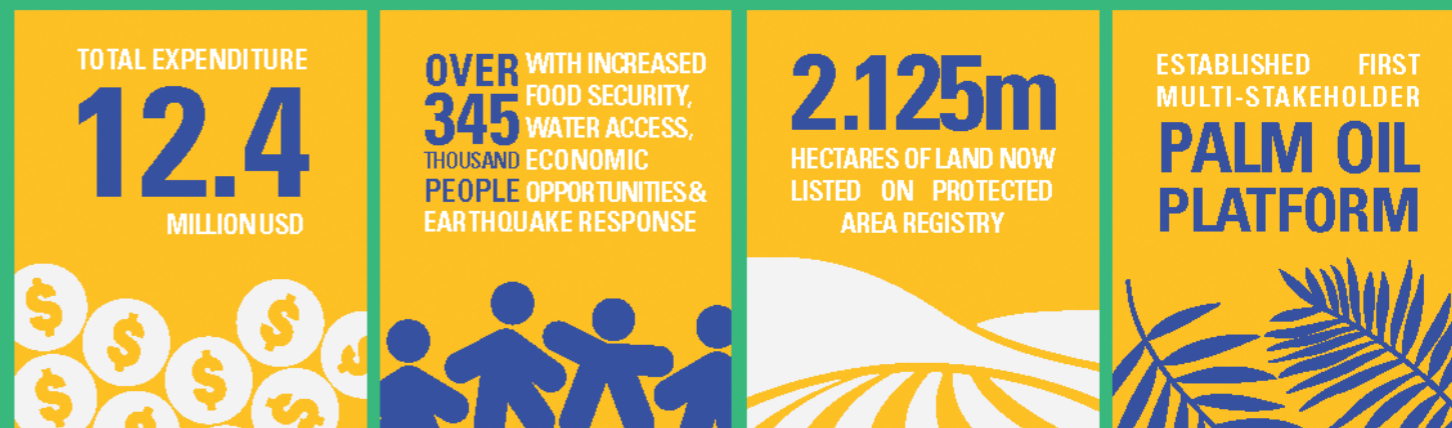
SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENT BOUGAINVILLE PEACE AGREEMENT



PLANET RESULTS

UNDP, IOM, FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNOPS, OHCHR

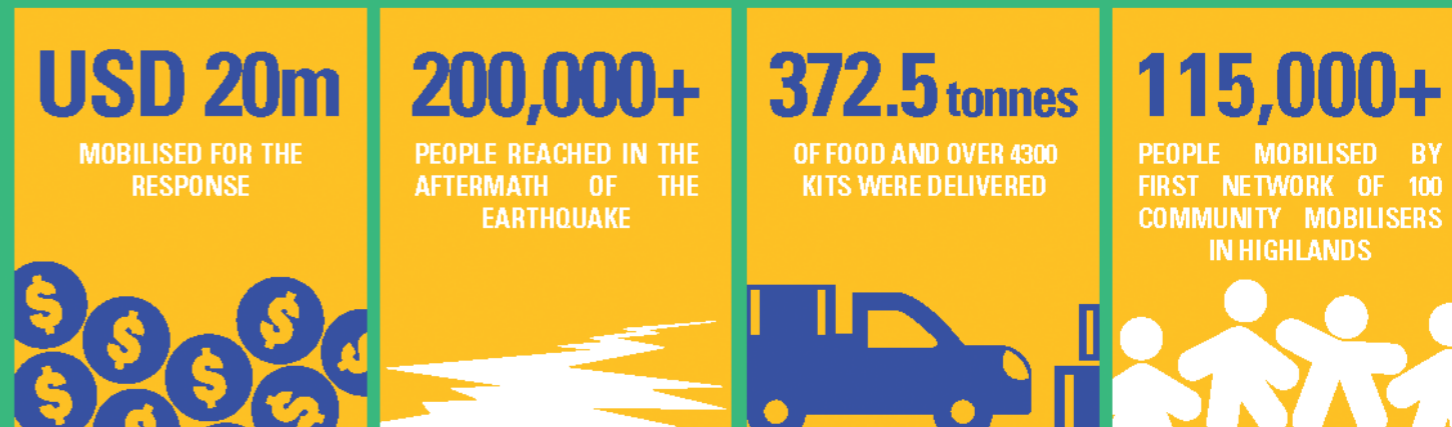
KEY RESULTS



MTDP III DELIVERED KEY RESULT AREAS



EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2018 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS



PROMOTING SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Prosperity)

The SDGs and the 2030 Agenda have been embraced at all levels in country. The United Nations has provided technical assistance to respective government counterparts towards policy development and developing action plans for coherence and translation to quality services. As a result of the United Nations' technical assistance and advocacy, Papua New Guinea's new Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2022) integrates the SDGs, paving the way for further integration at national, provincial and sectoral levels. The localization of SDG indicators underpinned the policy development process, ensuring alignment of international targets with government objectives, while considering the country context and prioritising results in accordance with national strategies and local needs.

The United Nations continues to lead on technical assistance related to robust, quality development data and statistics so vital to development progress. During 2018, the Department of Planning and Monitoring launched the National Strategy for Development statistics 2018 -2027 with the support of the United Nations.

The National Statistics Office, Department of National Planning and Monitoring completed the data collection for the Demographic and Health Survey. Data analysis and dissemination is expected to be conducted by the end of June 2019. Support from the United Nations has been instrumental in ensuring sustainability for data generation in the country through the capacity building of staff working on the project. It has also heightened government's interest in continuous data generation for evidenced based planning and programming. This has been a significant undertaking, as no population survey had been completed since 2006.

The Government is now preparing for the 2020 census. As part of the preparations, the United Nations conducted a census scoping mission to support the Department of National Planning and Monitoring. The

outcome of the mission provided recommendations on the logistics, staffing and technologies needed.

Population and Family Planning is one of the eight key result areas in the new Medium-Term Development Plan III. This creates a favourable enabling environment for population-based planning and family planning across sectors and all administrative levels in the Government. The population policy aims to reduce the fertility rate by 1.4, from 4.4 in 2006 to 3 in 2024.

In 2018, the five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) required countries to provide an update on its population health status. The Government, supported by the United Nations, developed a policy brief on the demographic dividend, which reiterated that 60 per cent of the of the population are youth. Therefore, investments are required to increase productivity and propel the country to a position in the top 50 human development index in the world by 2050. The policy enabled the Government to place population, family planning, data and monitoring as key priorities in the Medium-Term Development Plan III.

In the health sector, the United Nations supported the Ministry of Health to develop 22 provincial and 89 district health profiles. Based on the information, subnational administrators and health workers are better able to understand trends revealed by key health indicators. For example, 40 per cent of births are in a health facility, there is 37 per cent measles vaccination coverage, and 23 per cent of children under five are underweight.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Health drafted two manuals accompanied by 63 standard operating procedures to manage and incorporate information on health workers. With this targeted guidance available, health workers and planners will be able to understand and quantify gaps in health coverage – crucial information for strategic planning of health services.

The Provincial Ministry of Health in Milne Bay established a Maternal Death Surveillance and Response Committee. This mechanism, coupled with an ongoing review of maternal deaths, will improve routine identification and timely notification of maternal deaths, in order to prevent deaths in the future.

Access to Quality Essential Services (People)

Translating robust evidence-based policies to accessible quality essential services is a central priority for the United Nations to ensure no one is left behind. United Nations agencies have concentrated on strengthening service delivery frameworks across the country.

In the health sector, an updated Immunisation Coverage and Equity assessment paper is available, revealing varying coverage of pentavalent vaccine (diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B and meningitis) among provinces, districts, and 'urban versus rural'. The paper showed 56 of 89 districts had less than 50 per cent coverage in 2017. Targeting the districts with low coverage, the vaccine storage capacity was tripled through support provided by the United Nations to the National Department of Health; 132 health facilities in 54 out of 89 districts have improved cold chain systems for vaccine management.

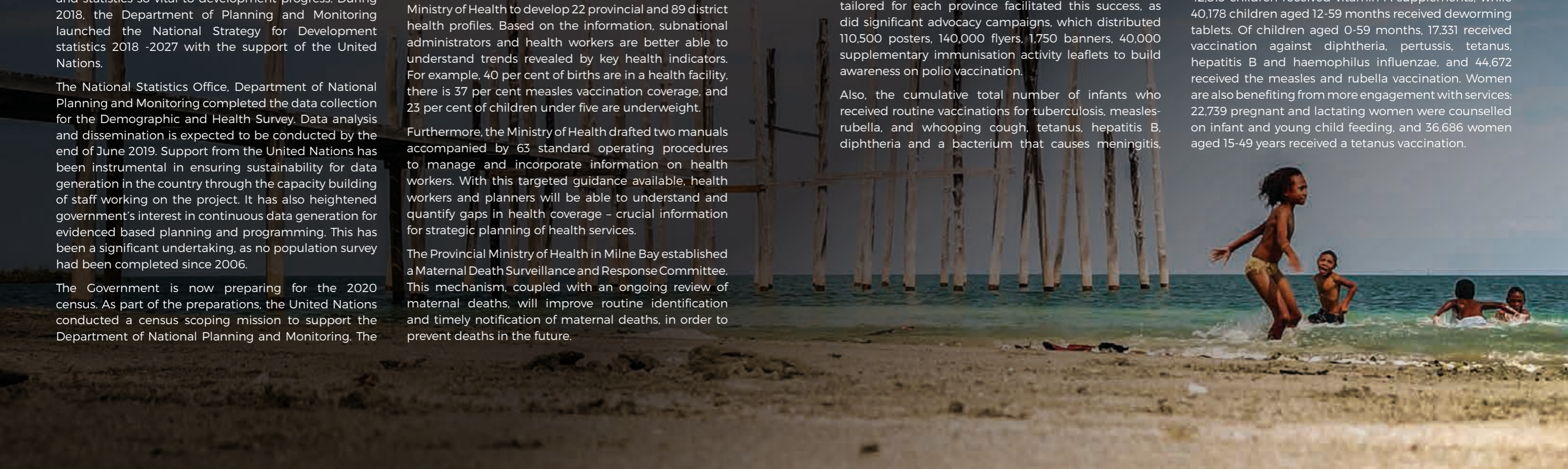
The polio vaccination campaign has reached 97 per cent of children under 15; 3,520,450 children were vaccinated through a multi-stakeholder partnership involving government, the United Nations and civil society organisations. Polio outbreak response plans tailored for each province facilitated this success, as did significant advocacy campaigns, which distributed 110,500 posters, 140,000 flyers, 1,750 banners, 40,000 supplementary immunisation activity leaflets to build awareness on polio vaccination.

Also, the cumulative total number of infants who received routine vaccinations for tuberculosis, measles-rubella, and whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis B, diphtheria and a bacterium that causes meningitis,

pneumonia and otitis were respectively 122,781 (71 per cent), 137,147 (79 per cent), and 94,046 (54 per cent) against the target of 172,831 surviving infants. These results are unprecedented in the country's history. Inspired by the momentum, government designated 2019 the "Year of Immunisation".

Furthermore, the United Nations worked with the National Department of Health and the country's medical institutions to promote an institutional approach to capacity development on maternal, newborn and child health. A pool of 64 master trainers was created, consisting of principals and deputy principals from all 32 medical institutions, to roll out pre-service education on integrated management of childhood illness and new born care. This facilitated expanding early essential new born care in 16 provinces, with 286 health facilities receiving supplies, and a cumulative total of 1,146 staff trained – at least one in each health facility.

Children and newborns have been able to access critical services: 1,044 children under five with acute malnutrition were admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes, while 42,813 children aged 6-59 months received micronutrient powder. In the same age bracket, 42,813 children received vitamin A supplements, while 40,178 children aged 12-59 months received deworming tablets. Of children aged 0-59 months, 17,331 received vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenzae, and 44,672 received the measles and rubella vaccination. Women are also benefiting from more engagement with services: 22,739 pregnant and lactating women were counselled on infant and young child feeding, and 36,686 women aged 15-49 years received a tetanus vaccination.



SIX YEAR OLD GAFO BECOMES THE FACE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S POLIO OUTBREAK RESPONSE EFFORTS

One morning in April 2018 a six-year-old boy named Gafo woke up with pain in his legs. He fell as soon as he got out of bed, his legs so weak he could barely move. Over the next two days, despite his mother Soya's constant massaging, Gafo's pain worsened. On the third day, the family brought Gafo to Angau Memorial General Hospital in Lae, Morobe, on the central northern coast of Papua New Guinea. A series of tests confirmed that polio was the cause of Gafo's paralysis. Soon it became clear that the virus was circulating in the community.

For many weeks, Gafo was the nameless and faceless "first polio case in Papua New Guinea in 18 years", as it was reported in the national and international media. His case was instrumental in raising awareness of polio in Papua New Guinea. His story brought children to the vaccination sites when the Government, with support from United Nations agencies, launched mass polio vaccinations as part of their outbreak response. "My son may not have the normal life we prayed for, but he will always be a special boy," says Gafo's mother, Soya. "What happened to my son has increased awareness of polio and many mothers are having their children vaccinated, saving these children from lifelong paralysis." Morobe Provincial Polio Response Coordinator, Mr Micah Yawing, echoed the sentiment: "Because of ... [Gafo], we are able to vaccinate and protect many children in Morobe Province. If it wasn't for this kid, we probably still wouldn't know that we have an outbreak on our hands."

In the first 100 days of its polio outbreak, Papua New Guinea implemented a focused response to the crisis. On 22 June 2018, the same day that the virus's circulation was detected in Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea notified the World Health Organization, as per requirement under the International Health Regulations. A public announcement was made on 25 June 2018 and

the next day a national emergency was declared by the Government of Papua New Guinea. With support from United Nations agencies, the National Emergency Operations Centre for Polio Response was activated a day later. The work of over 9,000 health workers has seen 3.3 million children under the age of 15 vaccinated nation-wide.

With help from the Morobe Provincial Health Office and Angau Memorial General Hospital, Gafo receives regular check-ups and therapy. Gafo's paralysis will never be cured, but the regular therapy he is receiving from his doctor, Dr Winnie Sadua at Angau Memorial General Hospital, will help to improve his mobility and minimise the physical challenges facing him. Gafo still cannot run, but he has developed his own unique gait, moving rapidly to keep up with his friends and his sister, Sola. Next year Gafo will start school, and he lights up with excitement at the idea: "I want to become a doctor," he says, "giving injections to children and making them feel better when they are sick."



The HIV epidemic in Papua New Guinea is not over. While there has been strong progress in the scale up of life-saving antiretroviral therapy, access to HIV prevention services for key populations and their intimate partners is still lagging. Over 3,000 new infections occur each year and Papua New Guinea remains one of the few countries in the region where the epidemic continues to grow.

HIV drug resistance has reached the alarming rate of 16.7 per cent, the second highest in the world. The United Nations provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to update the national HIV Treatment and Care Guidelines to ensure Dolutegravir (an antiretroviral medication used, together with other medication, to treat HIV/AIDS) is introduced as the first-line antiretroviral regimen. Furthermore, the United Nations Joint Team on AIDS supported the development of a new enhanced HIV prevention outreach model in Port Moresby in partnership with two government health facilities and non-government partners. The first three months of operation have seen 70 new cases of HIV identified and linked to treatment and care.

The Ministry of Health has introduced updated national tuberculosis guidelines and tools, with support from the United Nations. The new guidelines and tools ensure adherence to the Global End Tuberculosis Strategy, which translates to the national goal to reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis to 262 per 100,000 population and death rates to 30 per 100,000 population by 2020.

The Ministry of Health developed a Medicine Quality Surveillance Framework with the United Nations' support to ensure the quality of medicines through practical and risk-based sampling and testing to protect people in Papua New Guinea from unsafe and ineffective medicines. Quality medicines are a crucial component in realising universal health for all. The Framework monitors the quality of medicines entering and subsequently circulating in the country. It supports the identification of problem regions, products, facilities or sectors, which will prompt enforcement action and drive continuous regulatory process and supply chain improvements.

The Medicines Quality Control Laboratory functions and has seven trained analysts. There were 63 standard operating procedures and two manuals developed to govern how pharmaceutical samples are analysed. All provincial hospitals in the country were trained on how to detect, report and manage adverse drug events/reactions, guided by the updated National Department of Health Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Form and reporting pathway.

The United Nations supported the Milne Bay Provincial Health Authority to establish a community-based

maternal death surveillance committed to facilitating routine identification and timely notification of maternal deaths. The Authority conducted training and surveillance in areas where deaths occurred, which were integrated into family planning services, and trainings on essential obstetric care and monitoring. This work enabled the Authority to review the status of midwifery practice, which laid out actionable recommendations to improve maternal health. Furthermore, 413 health workers received training on family planning, including contraceptives, minimum initial service packages, gender based violence in emergencies, clinical management of rape and stress management. A further 20 facilities were supported to provide safe deliveries and postpartum services, along with 34 health facilities that received reproductive health kits to improve safe deliveries and reduce maternal and neonatal deaths.

Papua New Guinea has one of the highest rates of food insecurity in the world. The Government has made responding to food insecurity a development priority. With support provided by the United Nations, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock drafted the National Food Security Policy (2018-2027) and the corresponding Action Plan 2018-2022. This policy aims to ensure that all Papua New Guineans will be food secure, principally from locally produced food, and lead healthy, active and productive lives. Together with the action plan, the policy complements existing agriculture policies, such as the National Rice Policy. Successful implementation of this policy will foster public-private partnership, keep the annual average food inflation below 3 per cent and reduce the percentage of rural household expenditure on food.

An estimated 61 per cent of children under five are malnourished or stunted, making Papua New Guinea one of the ten countries with the highest prevalence of malnutrition in the world. The National Nutrition Policy 2016-2026 and the National Nutrition Strategic Action Plan (2018-2022) was endorsed by the National Executive Council with the United Nations' technical and advocacy support. The policy and plan facilitate the adoption of multisectoral approaches to tackling undernutrition and will include appropriate planning and budgeting for the nutrition sector.

The Department of Health and Provincial Health Authorities with the United Nations drafted the Infant and Young Child Feeding Act in the National Capital District, Chimbu and Eastern Highlands. This will help the National Nutrition Policy 2016-2026 advance the country's progress towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through a multisectoral response addressing the multiple social determinants of malnutrition. With core government legislation and policies, and the establishment of multisectoral coordinating mechanisms to provide

leadership and advocacy, all relevant stakeholders will gain the skills and resources required to tackle malnutrition.

Teaching guides have been updated to incorporate critical nutrition information for a general diploma in three schools, as well as for nursing and community health workers to recognise and respond to signs of malnutrition. This review followed a five-day regional training event on the integrated management of acute malnutrition and infant and young child feeding for 16 training institutions in the Highlands and Momase regions. A total of 37 tutors were trained (29 female), including nurses/midwives, community health workers and a health extension officer. On-the-job coaching was also offered in some of the institutions.

In the education sector, the findings from the United Nations supported a national out-of-school children study (2018) in which it was revealed that, despite an increase in student enrolment, only 56 per cent of primary school children (50 per cent girls) transit to secondary school, and only 23 per cent of Grade 5 students meets the expected proficiency level for literacy and 51 per cent for numeracy.

To increase access to quality education, the United Nations supported the capacity development of 169 Inclusive Early Childhood Development centre staff, and elementary and primary school Boards of Management, benefiting 38,834 children (20,028 girls).

To create demand for access to quality early childhood, elementary and primary education services, the United Nations supported the training of 72 members of the Board of Management, who have established Inclusive Early Childhood Development centres benefiting 6,453 young children (3,060 girls). Seventy-two community-based Inclusive Early Childhood Development centres, non-formal bridging classes, and school-related gender-based interventions have benefited 8,344 children, including 3,935 girls.

In addition, more than 4,000 children (2,000 girls) received materials for art and play in 104 early childhood development kits. To date, a cadre of 57 master trainers (29 female) have been trained. With their support, 144 teachers, including 56 females, were trained and are now able to teach the early childhood care and education curriculum and set up integrated Early Childhood Development centres in alignment with the early childhood education minimum operating standards. Furthermore, a total of 950 out-of-school children, including 430 girls, participated in United Nations supported non-formal bridging classes, where children can catch up on primary education in preparation to return to mainstream school.

The National Department of Education approved the Policy and Standards for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools in 2018, aiming to ensure functional water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools, and systematically promote health and hygiene among children. In line with the national policy, the Government has already begun to establish the National Water, Sanitation and Health Authorities. The corresponding Bill for the Authority has been submitted for National Executive Council approval.

At the community level, the United Nations provided 12,993 school children in Southern Highlands with access to improved pit latrines, access to safe water and hygiene practices including menstrual hygiene training. As well, the United Nations had ensured that 123,500 people in communities have access to safe drinking water, as well as basic knowledge of water purification for cooking and hygiene. Rainwater harvesting systems were installed in health facilities, schools, and in locations decided by the 17 recipient communities, benefitting 5,078 households, and 26,915 individuals in Southern Highlands Province. Access to clean water is one of the first steps for recovery from damage by earthquake. The United Nations also provided participatory health and hygiene education community mobilisation sessions. These communities will construct new double-compartment, gender-segregated latrines.

Sustainable Economic Growth (Prosperity)

The United Nations continues to provide expert technical assistance to government counterparts in key areas such as agriculture, financial inclusion and demographic data. This year saw several advances in policy and legislative frameworks to encourage inclusive growth in Papua New Guinea.

The National Employment Policy was drafted and submitted to the National Executive Council by the Department of Labour. Since independence, PNG has never had a National Employment Policy framework to guide cascading sectoral employment policies. The National Employment Policy is intended to set the parameters for decent employment for all, with the end goal of alleviating poverty and enhancing social justice. The collaborative development process was supported by United Nations technical assistance through workshops, surveys and baseline studies. Together with the newly introduced PNG Decent Work Country Programme, the Policy, which is rights-based and promotes inclusive development, will support the country towards achieving national development goals and the SDGs, especially number 8.

The United Nations is working to strengthen value chains as a way to alleviate poverty and reduce inequalities. As part of this work, the Department of Agriculture

and Livestock tabled the PNG E-Agriculture Strategy 2017-2023 for endorsement by the National Executive Council, with United Nations technical assistance. The strategy recommends more than 70 ICT solutions (or e-solutions), specifically tailored towards supporting the PNG agriculture sector. The effective deployment of these e-solutions will have a significant impact on the sector by 2023, transforming institutions, infrastructure, data and information, services, processes and mechanisms, as well as developing capacity, knowledge and skills. This will improve farmers' access to markets, networks and information on good agriculture practices to improve crop varieties, pest and disease management, soil improvement and climate change adaptation.

An agri-tech training was piloted in Jiwaka Province for 20 farmers from the Women and Youth in Agriculture working with the National Information and Communications Technology Authority, the International Telecommunication Union and the Provincial Administration. Involvement of the provincial administration was key to engagement, ownership and commitment by the provincial government. The Governor of Jiwaka has committed to procure smart-phones for all trainees who participated in the agri-tech training, so the farmers can apply what was learned, including monitoring prices of fresh produce.

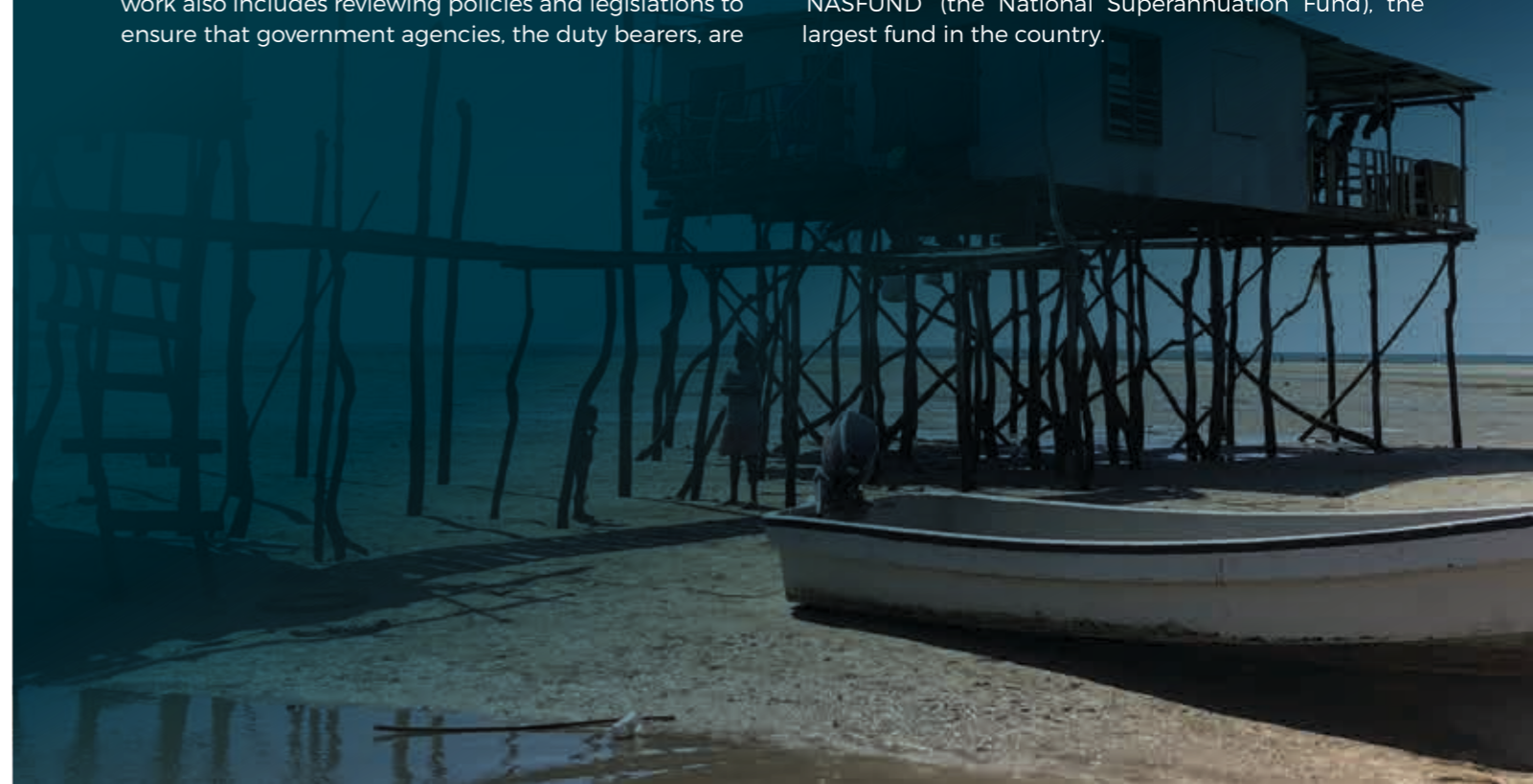
As an island state, fishing contributes an estimated 19 per cent to Papua New Guinea's GDP. As such, medium- and large-scale informal fishing poses a significant threat to the nation's economic growth and to the environment. The National Fisheries Authority, together with the UN, trained four officers in legal, monitoring controlled services and policy (75 per cent female) to ensure appropriate monitoring of ocean borders. This work also includes reviewing policies and legislations to ensure that government agencies, the duty bearers, are

aware of their responsibilities to uphold the Agreement on the Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing programme (2009).

The Papua New Guinea National Audit of the Informal Sector is a world's first, implemented through a partnership with the Department of Community Development and Religion, the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council, and the European Union. The audit found that over 90 per cent of people depended either directly or indirectly on the sector, and over 60 per cent of women operated and depended on the informal economy for their survival.

This evidence has been translated into the development of the National Strategy for the Informal Economy. The Strategy promotes the forming of associations within the informal economy to facilitate constructive dialogue between informal workers and government. The findings of the Audit have reiterated the importance of addressing the informal economy, with a view to social protection and financial inclusion towards growing the economy.

In Papua New Guinea, only 37 per cent of adults have a bank account,¹² largely the result of limited access to institutions in rural areas. Women's Micro Bank Limited launched a bio-metric enabled MamaBank Access Points Project in 2018, with the United Nations' support, to set up six access points where women can access basic banking services using their fingerprints. Another 9000+ accounts are opening through a Westpac innovation hub in Mount Hagen. A feasibility study on voluntary micro-pensions highlighted the critical need for pensions and provided recommendations for 'NASFUND' (the National Superannuation Fund), the largest fund in the country.



Access to financial services has been expanded in Port Moresby through the United Nations' work in markets, together with the National Capital District Commission and the Moresby South Markets Board. A new market fee collection system has improved and increased revenue collection and reduced extortion in Boroko and Koki Markets, two of the largest markets in the city. Three banks are now in the process of establishing formal arrangements with the National Capital District Commission and Koki Market Management to set up agents at the markets; providing the opportunity for vendors and customers to access financial services in the market.

The United Nations support to financial literacy for women in the informal economy has been transformative. Five hundred market vendors have enhanced capacity in basic financial literacy: savings of men have increased by 50 per cent, and over 500 per cent for women. In 2018, bank fairs were organised in three Port Moresby city markets. As a result, over 1000 women vendors have increased access to financial information, products and services, with at least 113 vendors empowered with new bank accounts. This has enhanced vendors' bargaining power and improved their ability to fully engage in measurable and productive economic activities in the market place. Eighty-nine people, including 40 females, have enhanced capacity in areas of leadership and computing, as well as how to ensure safety at the markets and to run more viable enterprises.

The Start and Improve Your Business Training Programme was well received by 151 market vendors who participated, including 135 females. Offered by the Small and Medium Enterprise Corporation, the programme up-skilled vendors with concepts of how to manage and grow business. Additionally, 120 female market vendors representing different associations underwent two weeks of intensive training on time management, communication skills, hygiene and grooming, adult literacy (literacy/numeracy) and other cross-cutting issues like HIV/AIDS, gender and human rights, and sexual violence.

In Eastern Highlands Province, financial education was successfully incorporated into the curriculum of Technical Vocational Education Training institutions. The pilot educated close to 1,200 students from Kamaliki Technical Vocation Education Training Institute in Goroka and now will be scaled-up to four other such institutions in Western Highlands Province, covering more than 400 students.

Through the use of the United Nations enterprise tools, more than 1,100 people (620 females) have been trained to start their own businesses. To increase the uptake of the trainings, several public-private memorandums

of understandings have been signed, and train-the-trainer sessions have developed more than 150 trainers, including 85 females.

Partnerships (People, Prosperity and Planet)

Private sector partnerships continued to flourish in 2018. Digicel has been a main partner for data collection across the country. Due to the difficult terrain, census-style, face-to-face data collection initiatives are complex and expensive undertakings, so Digicel now makes their call centre available for data collection initiatives, at a cost, over the phone.

The United Nations was also an integral partner in the country's inaugural Investment Summit, which connected the private sector with provincial governments and was attended by over 1,000 stakeholders, including members of parliament, the private sector, development partners, civil society and media. The Resident Coordinator was featured as a renowned speaker during the summit and the United Nations Communication's Group showcased United Nations development and humanitarian results during the summit's exposition.

The United Nations continued the rehabilitation of Lake Lifikatabu at Varirata National Park, Central Province, together with the Coca Cola Company and the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority. The partnership led to the building of a water supply system at Pari village. The cost-effective design increased water pressure and conveyed water to 400 village dwellings, providing clean water access to nearly 5,000 villagers.

The partnership with the National Capital District Commission and market management in Port Moresby has been instrumental in gender-sensitive services. Monthly meetings have connected vendors to market authorities and stakeholders, resulting in significant improvements in inclusive safe design and management. Seventy women vendors at Koki and Gerehu markets have enhanced capacity to maintain required food hygiene standards, joining a cohort of 115 vendors and clerks previously trained at Boroko and Koki markets.

This partnership has already translated into gender sensitive design and universal access to the Gordons market. As the largest market in the country and in the Pacific as a whole, once construction is completed in 2019, more than 2,000 market vendors from the National Capital District and Central Province will benefit. Female market vendors' perspectives and concerns have been incorporated into the design.

The Village Health Volunteer programme was expanded in two districts, and improved community health awareness through partnership with Touching the

Untouchables, a local NGO. This partnership resulted in 48 trained village health volunteers, including 44 females, in Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands provinces. They conducted 189 community meetings, 781 home visits, provided post-natal care to 191 mothers and their newborns, and counselled parents and caregivers on kangaroo care, which promotes parental skin-to-skin contact.

Multisector partnerships have also been successful in increasing access to quality education. A total of 72 new integrated early childhood development centres were established in collaboration with church partners and non-governmental organisations, benefiting 6,453 young children (3,060 girls) in Madang, Milne Bay, and Morobe provinces, as well as in the National Capital District. In Madang and Chimbu, a partnership with the Catholic Dioceses improved access to quality elementary and primary education, benefiting 32,381 children, including 16,968 girls.

Funding was received from the Government of India, through the South-South Fund, to develop a centre for excellence in ICT at the University of Papua New Guinea. This is an important initiative for the United Nations, the University, the country and for the Government of India, with the potential to create 16,000 new jobs and contribute to an estimated 6.2 per cent increase in GDP in the region.

Financing for Sustainable Development (People, Prosperity and Planet)

Over the years, and in 2018, the United Nations has supported and engaged key private sector bodies and industry towards achievement of the SDGs. The new Development Partners' Aid Cooperation Policy reiterates the Government's growing partnerships with non-traditional development actors, including the private sector.

Through a partnership with the Business Council of Papua New Guinea, the United Nations has engaged a leading development financing firm to explore ways to increase traction with the private sector to increase their contributions to the achievement of the SDGs.

The Delegation of the European Union has requested the United Nations to programme the 11th European Development Fund, worth EUR 85 million, with the main focus on agriculture-value chain development. The United Nations and the European Union drafted the project action document for the European Union Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade in Papua New Guinea (STREIT) programme, valued at USD 100 million. The Delegation of the European Union Committee in Brussels approved the document. Implementation of the programme is expected to commence in 2020.

Innovating for Results (People, Prosperity and Planet)

The United Nations System has demonstrated its value by taking new, innovative approaches to inform and advance development. The United Nations Country Team in Papua New Guinea is no exception, dedicated to identifying effective, innovative solutions to development challenges that impact people's everyday lives.

Bebi Kol Kilok (Hypothermia Bracelet): The hypothermia bracelet sounds an alarm to alert caregivers to low body temperatures in babies. Caregivers are coached to respond by giving skin-to-skin contact, swaddling and breastfeeding and, if the alarm continues, to seek skilled care, as the low body temperature may be caused by infection or another serious problem. Hypothermia mostly occurs in low birth weight or premature babies in resource-poor settings and is the underlying cause of 70-80 per cent of neonatal deaths. Preventing and responding to hypothermia can save up to 42 per cent of yearly deaths. Encouragingly, rates of hypothermia dropped in Goroka and Port Moresby General Hospital. Female caregivers' compliance to respond was 100 per cent. Nearly 50 per cent of male caregivers were involved in care – an impressive unintended result as, culturally, caring for newborns is considered a female role.

Targeting SDG Area Based Joint Programmes: This initiative developed an SDG-wealth index to facilitate joint targeting of development programmes. By using statistics, the UN, working together with Digicel, combined communities' perceptions of development, based on a global survey and administrative mobile phone data. In PNG, data is limited, especially so for programme design and monitoring. Basing the targeting method on the SDGs ensures relevance across sectors and could direct innovative financing for joint programming at subnational levels.

Business4SDGs: In partnership with the Business Council of PNG, the United Nations designed a private sector online platform to measure the private sector's contribution to the SDGs. By targeting the private sector, the platform engages businesses in facilitating innovative financing and good business practices.

Bima – Expanding Mobile Based Health and Life Insurance into Rural Areas: PNG is one of the least-insured countries in the world, with only 5 per cent of the population insured. Using a mobile platform, customers can subscribe to low-cost insurance products via text messages. The platform also enables enrolment and periodic payments of insurance premiums. The most successful investment has come from the Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme's (PFIP). Within six months nearly 80,000 people had signed up and, within two years, nearly 400,000. This project alone makes up

nearly a quarter of the Government's financial inclusion target to reach one million more people with a range of financial services.

Striving for Gender Equity (People, Prosperity and Planet)

The Department of Agriculture and Livestock have completed a Country Gender Assessment (CGA) of Agriculture, with the support of the United Nations. The report indicates that women comprise almost 35 per cent of the economically active population, engaged mainly in subsistence agriculture, including raising livestock, poultry and fish farming, and selling surplus at local markets. Rural women play a prominent role in subsistence food production, in agricultural value chains and rural livelihoods. Women have also ventured into small to medium enterprise activities. They own and operate a range of farm and non-farm micro-enterprises, mostly in the informal economy, that enable rural households to diversify and secure income sources.

Women, however, are challenged by their multiple roles and responsibilities. They take on the primary responsibility of ensuring the nutritional, childcare and health needs of their families are fulfilled, in addition to participating in the community, social and cultural activities they are expected to perform. Given these multiple roles, women lack the time to participate in other opportunities that could potentially contribute to enhancing their knowledge and skills. Women also face security challenges from the high rate of violence, resulting in hindered mobility outside of their homes and communities. This impacts their access to markets, which limits their ability to earn enough to sustain their

families, as well as their access to resources, such as education and health. It also hinders their ability to take on leadership roles.

The Department of Agriculture and Livestock held the first ever Women in Agriculture and Fisheries Symposium in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting. This resulted in discussions about an agricultural gender policy.

Through the partnership between the United Nations and National Capital District Commission, 11 market vendors associations now have over 80 per cent of women in executive positions. This has ensured consideration of women vendors' perspectives in decision-making processes and daily market operations. For example, seven women have been hired as security guards in the Boroko market, increasing women's confidence and perceptions of security. Female guards have adopted a more conducive style of conflict resolution that has a calming influence in the market place. As a result, other security firms have now employed a number of women security guards, a welcome development that also offers job prospects for women.

Over 60,000 women and girls have accessed safe public transport in the last three months of 2018 using women and children only public transportation service and new buses. The United Nations supported a gender and transport study, which provided key data and recommendations to advocate a suitable gender-sensitive public transportation system. Furthermore, the technical assistance provided to the Ginigoda Foundation resulted in developing standard operating procedures and capacity development of staff in running women-only buses. A further 2000 women and

girls have received information from sessions offered on Meri Seif Buses by Sanap Wantaim Youths, on how to identify harassment in public and where to seek help if experiencing violence.

A new Transit House at Koki provides a safe clean space for men, women and children. Its location in Koki market is conducive for economic activity. An average of 50 women and children have daily access to the facility, and development of a Transit House Operational Manual guides operations and promotes safety standards within it.

The School Board of Management members, parents and citizens committees have been mobilised to create demand for quality education for their children, especially girls. Key interventions focused on training teachers and School Board of Management members in 133 schools to enhance gender-responsive school learning and improvement plans, which help to remove barriers to student learning and increase the value that parents place on education for girls and children with disabilities. This type of direct engagement at community level has proved an effective approach to increasing demand, along with supply through training and capacity development.

Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction (Planet)

The United Nations' efforts are supporting normative changes in sensitive areas of the economy. Among them has been the palm oil industry. Palm oil produced in country is among the highest-grade in the world. Furthermore, it has been certified as 97 per cent sustainable by a peak international body, and communities have enjoyed substantial returns for their support of sustainable production. This success is under threat, however, from new players entering the market who favour unsustainable methods. If not addressed, the country stands to lose its sustainability certifications and ultimately its access to lucrative European markets. To address this, the first Multi-Stakeholder Palm Oil Platform was established, bringing together the Government, private sector and civil society, with the United Nations' support. The Platform will address transparency and accountability concerns in an industry often at odds with conservation efforts.

Papua New Guinea is among the ten most disaster-prone countries in the world. While communities continue to display impressive levels of resilience, the scale and scope of disasters is often beyond the capacity of communities to respond. Matters are complicated by weak government response capacity, both nationally and provincially. The United Nations has supported efforts to improve this by stewarding the

development and endorsement of PNG's first National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework. This framework now guides disaster risk reduction and preparedness efforts nationwide. The United Nations is also active in 16 provinces, working with authorities to develop complementary Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies as well as assisting at-risk communities develop and implement Disaster Risk Reduction measures and Disaster Risk Management Planning.

Papua New Guinea is home to the world's third largest intact rainforest, and an estimated 7 per cent of the world's biodiversity. This makes Papua New Guinea a custodian of a global public good. Much of this responsibility falls to communities. The architecture to conserve wildlife areas has been outgrown by the demands of a modern economy. To assist the country to better conserve this resource, the United Nations finalised preparations for the submission to the national parliament of the Protected Areas Bill in 2019. The United Nations supported institutional strengthening of the National Forestry Authority and engaged in capacity development to improve law enforcement and sector governance. It has also supported PNG's efforts to establish its own Timber Legality Verification System to help strengthen the timber legality and compliance status in the country.

To assist delivery on the Government's commitment to improving the management of valuable wildlife and conservation areas, the United Nations supported the expansion of protected conservation areas, in partnership with communities. With the direct support of the UN, land with significant biodiversity value, listed under the Protected Area registry, reached 2.125 million hectares in 2018. This is up from 960,157 hectares in 2013. This compliments ongoing efforts to pursue a range of climate mitigation actions to meet international commitments.

For example, as a founding member of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) initiative in 2005, the country continues to demonstrate growing leadership in this area. To assist, the United Nations worked with government to draft the country's first REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan. Once endorsed, it will catalyse additional finances, better coordinate development partner investments, and more appropriately target government finance across sectors. To date, over 500 stakeholders have been engaged, 37 per cent of whom are women.

Considering Papua New Guinea's exposure to natural disasters, the United Nations worked to raise community awareness of disaster preparedness. The United Nations trained over 700 students, 40 of whom were girls, in tsunami awareness. The United Nations' efforts to



facilitate the delivery and installation of weather stations in six provinces complements this work. The weather stations are integral to help prepare for, and manage, a range of natural disasters and emerging climate issues. This includes the first flood early warning system in the country. International experience shows that such early warning measures are critical for improving longer-term community resilience and the Government's policy settings, particularly as they relate to the economy, transport (maritime and aviation) and infrastructure.

Papua New Guinea remains among the world's countries most vulnerable to natural disasters. Like other countries of a similar economic, geographic and demographic profile, these natural disasters are often made worse by the impacts of climate change. Among these challenges is health, water insecurity, and growing food. Increasingly erratic weather patterns are presenting challenges to traditional cropping cycles, threatening crops that only grow within particular bands (e.g. coffee). The growing intensity of storms is, now more than ever, threatening infrastructure. Meanwhile, rising sea levels are challenging the water and food security of atoll communities, as saltwater damages fragile top soils used for planting and water tables relied upon for drinking water.

The United Nations distributed and installed water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in a range of communities, often in areas of heightened conflict. These efforts have reduced such conflict and contributed to reductions in domestic violence in some instances. Furthermore, the Government has started efforts to address the increasingly important and sensitive issue of internal displacement.

Climate change has emerged as a genuinely cross-cutting challenge for PNG. Communities, especially

those that are rural and remote, remain particularly exposed to these impacts. This comes against a backdrop of a slowing economy, declining development indicators and a rapidly growing population. Responding to climate change requires a suite of measures to improve socio-economic resilience. As such, the United Nations champions a range of mitigation and adaptation measures. For example, the United Nations, under the National Forest Inventory initiative, surveyed 50 sampling plots covering a total of 240 tree species, and facilitated the presentation of its valuable research findings as part of its capacity development efforts. It also launched the REDD+ multi-purpose inventory handbook and the National Forest Inventory Field Manual.

With United Nations support, more than 30,000 women and men in 2018 benefitted from increased food security and economic opportunities. This was achieved in areas of high conservation value, with the introduction of alternative economic opportunities through cash cropping and fish farming. Better farming techniques, crop diversification, and the introduction of technologies to improve the scale and quality of production (e.g. cocoa), showed how value can be added to commodity production.

Beyond this, the United Nations' continuing investment in initiatives, such as the procurement, distribution and installation of water tanks, solar lighting, rice mills, solar dryers and mini-processing plants for cocoa, coffee and moringa, will increase the sustainability of these interventions once their associated projects have concluded. Already, the profit of certain cash crops has increased by 30 per cent in target areas.

BUILDING AND MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY AND EFFECTIVE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION (PEACE)

Preventing and Sustaining Peace

Supporting national governments and the population to prevent conflict and sustain peace continues to be a critical role for the United Nations in Papua New Guinea. The United Nations' strategic initiatives to support the national peacebuilding efforts in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville continue to deliver results and contribute to building trust between the national government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government. The three bilateral meetings in 2018 between Prime Minister O'Neill and President Momis demonstrate the impact of this contribution.

High level engagements led to the signing of the Charter to establish the Referendum Commission and the appointment of Bertie Ahern, the former Prime Minister of Ireland, as the Chairman. Translating efforts into tangible preparations included the visit of the Chair of the Bougainville Referendum Commission in October 2018, its gazettal by both governments, and the successful adoption of a referendum question with two options for the future political status of Bougainville: 'Do you agree for Bougainville to have: (1) greater autonomy; or (2) independence', thus marking an historic breakthrough in negotiations.

At the national level, the United Nations has supported the National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs (NCOBA) to conduct joint awareness campaigns between the National Government of PNG and members of the Autonomous Bougainville Government across the country, covering the referendum, weapons disposal efforts, and information on the wider implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. A Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce also now exists and is putting measures in place to secure peaceful acceptance of the results of the referendum by decision makers.

The long pending mandatory step of undertaking the Second Review of Bougainville's Autonomy Arrangements was completed and is ready for discussions in 2019. This is a critical step in the process of determining whether Bougainville has achieved the standard of good governance intended by the Peace Agreement.

Also, a new Joint Secretariat on Weapons Disposal has been established with support from the United Nations. This will provide technical backstopping to

national government for monitoring progress on the ground by a number of dedicated communities. It will reinforce the series of training of trainers' workshops across Bougainville in partnership with key government stakeholders to expedite referendum readiness and weapons disposal.

In the Highlands, the United Nations established the first ever network of community mobilisers. Comprising over 100 community-based volunteers placed in centres, the network was able to recruit over 500 volunteers (65 per cent women) for a violence prevention campaign. A series of village-level awareness campaigns mobilised by community volunteers led to awareness messages on reproductive health needs, and the prevention of gender-based violence and violence against children, reaching 115,451 people (60,388 women, 50,754 men, and 41,913 youth). This outcome exceeded the initial target of 60,000, with success attributable to collaboration with religious leaders, non-governmental organisations, teachers and health workers.

This new network overcomes the challenge in the region of limited civil society on the ground. Working with the network, the Community Engagement Working Group facilitated five joint community consultations with over 400 affected people, as well as the Highlands Context analysis, to ensure appropriate programming.

In a humanitarian crisis, though communities may be devastated, and affected populations appear completely stranded, humanitarian actors must apply strategies that value and strengthen local capacity and supplement existing resources. Humanitarian aid projects implemented by the United Nations in Highlands communities demonstrated that a community development approach facilitates more effective implementation and sustainability of results. The United Nations helped to enhance the capacities of communities possessing important traditional disaster coping mechanisms, recruiting respected community leaders as community mobilisers to raise awareness and reinforce gender-based violence response referral pathways at district levels.

This approach not only filled gaps in service provision at community level, but leveraged resources and strategies from communities with a deep-rooted track-record of service provision at community level, such as churches, community health care providers and village court officials. Consequently, when aid services were suspended during the declared state of emergency in June 2019, community mobilisers continued to deploy referral and awareness services.



WORKING AS ONE TO ENGAGE AND COMMUNICATE WITH AFFECTED COMMUNITIES



When the 7.5 magnitude earthquake hit the Highlands Region of PNG in February 2018, the United Nations in support of the Government, and in coordination with the humanitarian community and the private sector, launched a humanitarian response to meet the immediate needs of the most affected communities. This response was jointly led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), the Disaster Management Team and the National Disaster Centre. As part of this response, a Cluster System was set up to focus humanitarian action on the following seven clusters: Health, Food Security, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Shelter, Non-Food Items and Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Nutrition, Protection, and Education. This included activation of the displacement tracking and monitoring system in 41 locations across three provinces to identify humanitarian needs.

A Community Engagement Working Group facilitated two-way communication with humanitarian responders and affected communities. Meeting on an ad-hoc basis, the inter-cluster Community Engagement Working Group supported organisational accountability mechanisms and coordinated common services to all seven clusters. The services included a Community Response Map, common humanitarian response messages, mass communication campaigns and inter-cluster dialogues facilitating coordination of community engagement activities among clusters.

Together, staff from United Nations agencies conducted consultations with six communities across the two most affected areas, Hela and the Southern Highlands Provinces. A total of 535 community members participated in the consultations and identified similar yet slightly varying needs. The information gathered was then cross-referenced with the data from the Community Response Map to identify the most pressing needs, which the humanitarian community could prioritise.

During the consultations, community members expressed the hardships they faced during and after the earthquake. Many expressed their appreciation for the work of the United Nations in their province. A woman expressed her appreciation saying, "Thank you, UN, for giving us a listening ear. We really appreciate it, because our traditions usually neglect the views of women."

The displacement and aftershocks caused trauma as well as misconceptions about earthquakes. Given how spread out the affected communities were, there were limited channels of communication to engage them in the humanitarian response. To provide psychosocial support, and to inform and engage communities about their needs and roles in their own recovery, the United Nations launched an information hotline with life-saving audio and text messages that guided appropriate community action.

Using data from the Community Response Map, the Community Engagement Working Group was able to produce and disseminate posters to affected communities on what an earthquake is and how to respond during and after. This proved effective in creating more resilient communities.

The Community Response Map is PNG's online platform for accountability in the humanitarian Response (<https://png.communityresponsemap.org/>). It ensures the views of the affected communities are treated as paramount and provides a confidential platform to share feedback with humanitarian organisations. It also enables humanitarian responders to track the communities' needs and perceptions of the humanitarian response. The main feedback channel for the Community Response Map developed by the United Nations was ChildFund's 1-Tok Kaunselin helpline. A total of 1,820 cases have been recorded.

The initial community engagement into the Highlands is only the beginning of such approaches, with plans for rollouts in future disasters or emergencies in the country.

Effective Partnerships and Collaborations

The United Nations continued to foster new partnerships and reinvigorate linkages between government and civil society, as part of strategic efforts to support peace processes. In 2018, the United Nations broadened its partnership with churches and women's groups.

Through a partnership between the United Nations and the PNG Council of Churches, senior church leaders from several denominations visited Bougainville for dialogue with the Autonomous Bougainville Government President and senior officials, women parliamentarians, and peacebuilders for the first time. Together they discussed the peace process and peacebuilding efforts in the Highlands. With improved understanding, church leaders are now able to translate this knowledge to church members and to advocate to parliamentarians to ensure accountability for the process. Churches are even advocating for gender equality in the process.

In urban areas, the United Nations focuses efforts to promote access to safe public spaces. In the capital city, a city-wide campaign against street harassment was implemented by the National Capital District Commission and a network of youth groups called Sanap Wantaim, with United Nations support. The campaign reached over 200,000 people, with daily social media messages attracting over 3,000 followers. This initiative has strengthened the capacity of the National Capital District Commission to drive behavioural change campaigns with civil society.

Adopting New Approaches

The Community Response Map: As a common service for all humanitarian responders, the Communicating with Communities Working Group developed an online feedback platform and introduced audio broadcasting across cell phones. The Community Response Map is a mechanism for capturing feedback and complaints that was in turn captured by humanitarians and the ChildFund hotline (png.communityresponsemap.org). The information is available for any humanitarian partner to facilitate programmatic changes in response to community needs.

Safe Cities: Port Moresby's high crime rates result in significantly high perceptions of insecurity. Using 'SafetiPin', a phone application, women and girls share their perceptions of safety during the day and night in 'safety audits'. In one month, nearly 2,500 audits were recorded, with information on geographic location, lighting, visibility, and availability of public transportation. Five taxis collected over 38,000 images over a 12-hour period between 6:30PM and 6:30AM. An Open Street Audit map was developed in Boroko Tabari Place and Waigani Market. This enabled communities

(60 per cent female) to pin areas on the map which were deemed safe or unsafe, thus creating a community-validated safety map, an invaluable resource for the National Capital District Commission and communities for urban planning.

Women, Peace and Security

The women, peace and security agenda remains a priority for the United Nations. It involves promoting women's meaningful inclusion in peace processes and promoting gender sensitive agreements, as well as expanding protection services and networks, and increasing demand for services to address gender-based violence and violence against children.

A national consultation process was initiated in 2018 by the Constitutional Law Reform Commission (CLRC) to identify legislative changes that are required to advance women's representation in parliament in the years ahead. Through such engagement the United Nations can work with key actors to stimulate the change needed to enable women's greater representation. For example, PNG's local level government elections scheduled for 2019 provides a timely opportunity to work with women over the course of the five-year electoral cycle. If the decentralisation process and special measures for women's leadership at subnational level is successful in strengthening women's influence, these structures will facilitate women's participation in future elections.

In Bougainville, United Nations support to locally-led initiatives enabled three Autonomous Bougainville Government departments to induct elected representatives of Bougainville's 47 community governments on applying gender equality and social inclusion to the referendum process.

In the aftermath of the earthquake, women and children were particularly vulnerable to all forms of crime and exploitation. To increase access to quality services, the United Nations supported the Family Sexual Violence Action Committee to train 200 people to prevent and respond to violence against women in Mendi and Tari. The United Nations also established 32 Child Friendly Spaces and ten Learning, Empowerment and Protection centres in earthquake affected areas, as well as supporting Family Support Centres in Hela and Southern Highlands Province.

As a result, nearly 70,000 women and girls can now access public information and health and protection services in Southern Highlands Province and Hela. One out of three women and girls accessed urgent mental and medical health services. Over 4,000 children, nearly half girls, accessed centre-based psychosocial support services, and 13,175 children and adolescents (45 per cent girls) accessed community-based psychosocial services.

Elsewhere, 575 parents of 2,300 children accessed guidance on positive parenting in Madang, Mount Hagen and Kundiawa Dioceses, as part of Parenting for Child Development initiatives. In Bougainville and Western Highlands Province, 157 health workers from 54 health facilities received mentoring to enhance skills on emergency medical care, psychosocial first aid and referral services for survivors of violence.

A review of the four pilot provincial Gender Based Violence Secretariats and the corresponding data collection system has been completed. The review, led by the Office of Development for Women, and the Department for Community Development and Religion, with support from the United Nations, concluded that some of the secretariats were functioning, although still weak. They were continuing to operate as referral pathways, through data collection. The findings also revealed that more officers are needed to fully implement the roles and responsibilities of gender-based violence secretariats.

Youth, Peace and Security

The United Nations continued to support youth as powerful change agents for peace and expand access to quality child protection services. A successful regional youth forum and model youth parliament was held in Bougainville. Twenty-eight youth leaders connected with political leadership from the national government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government. This unique opportunity enabled the youth to ask questions regarding the referendum and the government, enhancing knowledge and appreciation of the peace process.

The United Nations continued to support equitable service delivery in the areas of child protection and juvenile justice, working with the Office of Child and Family Services and justice sector agencies. Following training, 245 village court officials from 99 village courts in Chimbu Province can now apply justice rules and procedures to juvenile cases and protect the rights of children in contact with the law. In Port Moresby, 34 volunteers were able to apply training techniques to assist nearly 500 children in contact with the law. The same volunteers were so empowered they conducted a successful crime prevention campaign that reached 3,450 youths. Nationally, access to individuals with paralegal skills was increased, as 35 juvenile justice officers and probation officers were trained. These officers, based at the national level and in ten provinces, can now effectively support juveniles at all stages of the justice process.

Strengthening National and Intergovernmental Processes

Effective governance and the rule of law are important for sustainable peace, and the United Nations in country continues to support national efforts. The country improved ten places on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, moving from 145 to 135 since 2014, helped by the strengthening of two corruption monitoring mechanisms. The first mechanism was an integrated Finance Management System that was rolled out to 14 provinces. The second was 'Phones Against Corruption', a government-United Nations innovation enabling anyone to anonymously report corruption by sending a text-message.

Recognising the fluidity of the political party system, officials from four lead political parties and the Registrar of Political Parties received support from the United Nations to better understand their responsibilities. Officials are able to see how party regulation, cohesion and political stability benefits the political process.

The Autonomous Bougainville Government also reached 1,016 local government and community leaders. This resulted in an informed cohort of first-term community government representatives, who are more aware of governance responsibilities and better equipped to hold members of parliament to account on resourcing and to give support to their constituencies.

Papua New Guinea endorsed the Global Compact for Migration during December, joining 152 countries globally. The United Nations facilitated the country's participation in the consultative process required for the endorsement. With this commitment, the country will address the drivers/structural factors of migration, tackling the growing issues related to migration, including climate change and violence, under SDG 10.7



A WOMEN'S RECONCILIATION CEREMONY IN BOUGAINVILLE

An historic move on 12 June 2018 saw the members of two significant women's bodies – the Bougainville Women's Federation and the Papua New Guinea National Council of Women – come together in Arawa for a reconciliation ceremony to build ties. It was an emotionally charged event as the two organisations had not seen eye-to-eye on a platform to promote peace since the Bougainville Civil War ended two decades ago.

During the event, presentations were made by a wide range of actors. These included representatives from the Autonomous Bougainville Government, who are responsible for the preparations for the referendum, and law makers, veterans and law enforcement agents. Joanne Clarkson, Assistant Police Commissioner of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary, addressed the women, encouraging them to promote unity through the multiple roles they hold within their communities.

The United Nations' peace-building work in Bougainville is one of its flagship initiatives in Papua New Guinea. United Nations agencies have collaborated in support of the peace processes in Bougainville since the end of the civil war, working with both the Autonomous Bougainville Government and the National Government. The nature of crime, violence and tribal conflicts in Papua New Guinea are increasingly less amenable to management by traditional means. Therefore, achieving and maintaining a peaceful society has to be an all-of-society effort, positioning civil society as major stakeholders in the peace process. Educating people about their rights and responsibilities is integral to peace-building and to avoiding the resurfacing of conflict.

Members of the Bougainville Women's Federation and the National Council of Women were deeply appreciative of the role the United Nations system played in facilitating the opportunity for women to meet in person, to share experiences and build partnerships in the name of peace. The participants from the National Council of Women felt the event equipped them with a better understanding of the importance and relevance of the referendum, both for the people of Bougainville and for all of Papua New Guinea.



PROMOTING AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

Papua New Guinea has ratified six of the core human rights treaties, committing the country to periodically report on the status of its human rights. The process for national reporting against human rights conventions and obligations can be challenging; as such, the new framework for a National Reporting and Follow Up Mechanism on human rights conventions was drafted and will be submitted for endorsement by the Cabinet in 2019. Designed by the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the Department of Justice and Attorney General, with support from the UN, the new mechanism will facilitate the drafting of international reports by establishing a legally recognised coordination process among the various responsible departments, including facilitating access to statistics, and providing updates on progress.

During 2018, the country, led by the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Justice and Attorney General, and the Department for Community Development, Religion, and Youth, with support by the UN, progressed draft reports on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Both reports are expected to be submitted to parliament for endorsement in 2019 and will be the first time the country has prepared reports on these two treaties. Also, over 10,000 people participated in the annual PNG Human Rights Film Festival and Human Rights Day.

Furthermore, technical assistance provided to the Department for Community Development, Religion and Youth resulted in the drafting of the Disability Authority Bill, which has completed its public consultation process and will be submitted to the National Executive Council for endorsement. This is the first bill of its kind, which will give the disability sector a legal mandate to effectively pursue the campaign to break more barriers and protect the rights of people living with disabilities.

As part of the Right to Education and Protection, to address the needs of children with disabilities, a screening protocol was developed for enhanced early screening, identification and referral of retinopathy of prematurity to prevent childhood blindness. The United

Nations strengthened the capacity of 32 medical doctors in a five-day Training of Trainers course in collaboration with the University of PNG, and the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists, funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Australia. The new protocol and the enhanced capacity of medical doctors will significantly improve the identification and management of retinopathy of prematurity in Port Moresby General Hospital, noting that an average of 15,000 babies are born annually, with 3,000 sick babies admitted to the Special Care Nursery.

In Bougainville, the parliament expanded the institutional mandate of the Gender Equality Committee to include Human Rights. Forty parliamentarians signed a statement of commitment to respect their obligations to human rights, demonstrating their enhanced understanding following a United Nations training. With the full endorsement of the Autonomous Bougainville Government's President, the parliamentarians are now equipped to ensure that the referendum process is gender-sensitive, inclusive and respects human rights.

To ensure the realisation and protection of rights, 292 Bougainvilleans (60 per cent women and 17 per cent youth) now know how to use the existing governance mechanism. Following this training, two Bougainville women regional representatives were inspired to work with a further 80 local women leaders to ensure human rights are recognised in the referendum process.

Moreover, at the national level, the United Nations continued to partner with the Department of Justice & Attorney General, and the Royal PNG Constabulary to strengthen the application of human rights in the law and justice sector. With the support of the Police Commissioner, 40 senior police officers participated in a training, including 20 out of the 22 Provincial Police Commanders understand how to respect and protect human rights, in relation to their obligations and responsibilities. In addition, after a training, 80 law enforcement officials in Western Province, Manus and Oro can now effectively identify human trafficking cases and apply the domestic counter-trafficking legislation under the Criminal Code Amendment Act 2013.

OPERATIONALISING THE HUMANITARIAN-PEACEBUILDING-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS BOX

In the aftermath of the 7.5 magnitude earthquake in the Highlands region on 26 February 2018, the United Nations leveraged global, regional and national networks to mobilise over USD 20 million. This supported the Government-led response to meet the needs of the 270,000 affected people. Despite challenges of humanitarian access, the United Nations delivered a multi-sectoral response including distributing 372.5 tonnes of food and over 4,200 humanitarian aid kits. An estimated 115,000 people were mobilized by the first network of community mobilizers. Over 70,000 women were able to access health and protection services, and over 13,000 children and youth accessed community-based psychosocial services. However, it was evident that the humanitarian system alone could not address the complex and diverse needs of the affected areas.

In addition to significant humanitarian challenges, the affected communities faced chronic and pre-existing development needs with many issues rooted in poor rule of law and persistent violent armed conflict including 80 or more protracted tribal conflicts.

Recognising this link between sustainable development, humanitarian response, conflict prevention and peacebuilding, the United Nations in Papua New Guinea pledged to adopt a new way of working by designing a new programme in the Highlands.

Conceived by the United Nations in the spirit of leaving no one behind, the Highlands Areas-Based Programme embodies the UN's commitment to bridge the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus. It builds on growing consensus locally that

humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts are complementary and need to mutually reinforce each other, to respond to the state of volatility and fragility in Hela and Southern Highlands provinces by engaging earlier to prevent violent conflict and reduce humanitarian need while supporting the post-conflict recovery process.

The area-based programme will aim to address the underlying root causes of vulnerability, fragility and conflict, through building bridges for peace, supporting community development and strengthening government services. Operationalised through seven pathways for peace including empowering women and youth, building resilient livelihoods, increasing resilience to crises, strengthening rule of law and local leadership, and improving social cohesion and access to basic services, the area-based programme will work across the micro, meso and macro-levels to bring holistic programmatic response based on the context and comparative strengths of the United Nations. Under a common vision, the area-based programme will foster complementarity, synergies and cooperation between humanitarian, peacebuilding and development actors.

In developing the area-based programme, the United Nations in Papua New Guinea is focused on delivering collective outcomes by working collaboratively and in complementarity across the system, leveraging expertise to put into operation the humanitarian-peacebuilding-development nexus and seizing synergies to achieve the peace and development aspirations of Hela and Southern Highlands provinces.





SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AGAINST UNDAF INDICATORS

PWC	Total Indicators	Indicator Level of Progress Against 2022 Targets for Outcomes and 2018 Targets for Outputs						
		No Updated Data Available	None	Low	Partial	High	Fully Achieved	
Overall	Outcome	34	14 (41%)	5 (15%)	0 (0%)	11 (32%)	2 (6%)	2 (6%)
	Output	50	9 (18%)	3 (6%)	7 (14%)	7 (14%)	4 (8%)	20 (40%)
People	Outcome	14	11 (79%; pending DHS)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (14%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)
	Output	11	0 (0%)	1 (9%)	0 (0%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	8 (73%)
Prosperity	Outcome	6	3 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	2 (33%)	0 (0%)
	Output	15	4 (27%)	0 (0%)	2 (13%)	1 (7%)	2 (13%)	6 (40%)
Planet	Outcome	6	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	4 (67%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)
	Output	14	0 (0%)	2 (14%)	4 (29%)	3 (21%)	1 (7%)	3 (21%)
Peace	Outcome	8	0 (0%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	Output	11	4 (36%)	0 (0%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	4 (36%)



DELIVERING AS ONE RISK MONITORING

The United Nations in Papua New Guinea regularly monitors risks to the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and documents lessons learned. This includes all Delivering as One Pillars, One Programme, Communicating as One, Operating as One and the One Fund/Common Budgetary Framework. Every six months, the United Nations System in country reviews these risks and provides status updates and reviews the progress of identified risk mitigation strategies as well as updating lessons learned.

The tables below provide a high-level summary of risks and lessons learned identified at the end of 2018.

Delivering as One Pillar(s)	Delivering as One Pillar Risk(s)	Mitigation/Contingency Actions
Programme, Communications	Delays in national approval processes for key policy and legislative pieces.	Coordinate with officials to ensure that the policy and legislative pieces are those that reflect national priorities. Ensure that legislative pieces are accompanied with clear advocacy demonstrating the positive development impact.
Operations, Programme	Instability leading to programmatic disruptions, especially Bougainville and Highlands region/local-level governments (LLG) elections and political instability can also affect investments.	Continue to implement the United Nations security plan and keep abreast of the security situation. Review programme criticality of activities to ensure those most critical to meeting development priorities continue if the security situation changes.
Programme	Volatility in commodity prices can lead to macro-economic instability.	Monitor commodity prices and review design and implementation of livelihood projects to ensure people and markets are sheltered.
Programme	Weakened health system continues to be fragmented and coordination limited/Gaps in referral mechanisms for essential services and limited subnational presence/coverage of services.	Coordinate with government and development partners to support mapping of referral mechanisms to illustrate key gaps. United Nations and key health development partners to actively coordinate with the Ministry of Health to reduce fragmentation. United Nations to revisit the possibility of a establishing an internal inter-agency Health Systems Coordination group.
Programme	Limited interest for range of environmental and conservation issues.	Coordinate with government to draft a policy piece for climate action demonstrating the importance across all SDGs.
Communications	Limited prioritisation leading to minimal engagement of political and development actors in the Highlands.	Advocacy for development in the Highlands is a major component of the Highlands Peacebuilding project. This will also be a main component of the area-based development programme.
Communications	Delays in the referendum process and/or delays in the release of key messaging.	A well-established road map, as well as clearance processes, have been outlined to ensure that key messages are developed to address communities' key information needs.
Common Budgetary Framework	Limited diversification of donors to the One Fund	UNCT is now the budgetary committee. Updating Common Budgetary Framework will help to unlock new funding mechanisms.
Communications	Communication initiatives are activity based.	UNCG to include advocacy initiatives into work plan to strategically position key themes (i.e. human rights, gender equality, peacebuilding).

LESSONS LEARNED



Lessons Learned	Strategy
Leverage UN System resources at regional and global levels	In response to the 7.5 magnitude earthquake in the Highlands region on 26 Feb 2018, the United Nations leveraged global, regional and national networks to mobilise over USD 20 million to support the Government-led response to meet the needs of the 270,000 affected people. The United Nations delivered 372.5 tonnes of food and over 4,200 humanitarian aid kits. An estimated 115,000 people were mobilized by the first network of community mobilizers. Over 70,000 women were able to access health and protection services, and over 13,000 children and youth accessed community-based psychosocial services. This reiterates leveraging resources from across the United Nations System is crucial for initiatives, such as data and SDG acceleration.
Advance the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus	There is a need to increase coherence between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding initiatives. The United Nations is strengthening relationships with communities and leveraging partnerships with the Government and development partners in the context of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. The United Nations is developing a Highlands Area-Based Programme to strengthen resilience, livelihoods, and local capacities, while supporting peacebuilding and local mediation work. The dual aim is to deliver on development priorities, while reducing conflicts, in line with the recommendations of "Pathways to Peace" and in close collaboration with traditional and non-traditional development partners.
Continue demonstrating and upholding aid effectiveness	The Joint Programme Steering Committee (JPSC) is comprised of senior government officials and the UNCT. It is co-chaired by the Secretary of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring and the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The Joint Programme Steering Committee provides the highest level of oversight of the UNDAF and it annually reviews the UNDAF joint workplans and progress of implementation of the UNDAF. The JPSC met twice during 2017-2018 to approve and launch the 2018-2022 UNDAF. The 2019 Joint Programme Steering Committee will review the United Nations' 2018 achievements and 2019 priorities under the UNDAF, as well as the United Nations' contribution towards the Medium-Term Development Plan III, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda.

Strengthen results-based management across all Delivering as One Pillars (One Leader, One Programme, Operating as One, Communicating as One and Common Budgetary Framework/ One Fund)	In 2018, the United Nations in Papua New Guinea was one of the early adopters of UNINFORM, the global online results-based management UNDAF information management system for the One Programme using the results-based work plans. This includes risk monitoring of the UNDAF implementation, including mitigating actions and recommendations for all of the Delivering as One Pillars. Establishing results-based work plans for the all of the Delivering as One Pillars will further strengthen the results-based management of UNDAF implementation and the United Nations System in PNG, particularly for Operating as One and Communicating as One, as well as performance-based allocation criteria for the One Fund.
Continue to address the availability of data	Increasing the availability of reliable high-quality data is a priority of the United Nations System. The United Nations supported, at the request of the Government of PNG, the development of the National Strategy for Statistics, that includes PNG Census 2020. The first joint integrated monitoring and evaluation plan also included steps to improve the quality of data.
Increase operations in hard to reach, insecure areas	The United Nations is increasingly operating in insecure, hard-to-reach areas of the country. In order to operate and maintain the safety and security of personnel, the United Nations completed a Programme Criticality exercise. The Programme Criticality Framework is used to determine the levels of acceptable security risk for UN personnel. It provides guiding principles and a systematic, structured approach to ensure the activities implemented by UN personnel can be balanced against security risks – that is to say, whether the benefits for the target group justify the risks a staff member might have to take in implementing the activities. The assessments under this framework enable coordination between security personnel, programme managers and senior managers so that informed and legitimate decisions can be taken on the safety and security of UN personnel.
Innovation is essential to Development Success	Innovation is essential across all Delivering as One pillars to progress UNDAF implementation in order to support Papua New Guinea in achieving the Medium-Term Development Plan III, the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. During 2018, the United Nations produced an innovation snapshot to understand how agencies were innovating to find smarter solutions to development problems. However, in an internal staff survey, many staff believed that the United Nations' regulations and policies were inflexible, effectively impeding innovation. In response, the United Nations Country Team highlighted innovation and identified ways to reduce administrative barriers, to encourage exploration pilots and the scale-up of successes.

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 harmonization of the UN funding mechanisms in PNG.

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

The Administrative Agent

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office in New York has been appointed by Participating Organizations as the administrative agent of the PNG UN Country Fund. As per the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between participating UN 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 section dedicated to the PNG UN Country Fund. The GATEWAY includes extensive, real-time information on contributions to the PNG UN Country Fund; on transfers made to Participating Organizations; and on annual expenditure data and all key documents relating 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 mobilization 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 organizations.

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

- monitoring the overall results of the UNDAF,
- outlining programmatic priorities, in accordance with agreed allocation procedures.

The UN Country Team is responsible for:

- acting in the role of the Budgetary Committee,
- monitoring the overall delivery of joint UN country strategy results,
- mediation of disputes in case of disagreements on allocations, utilization or management of the PNG UN Country Fund,
- outlining programmatic priorities, in accordance with agreed allocation procedures.

Allocation Process

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



Financial Performance

The financial information in the tables included below has been provided by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the PNG UN Country Fund and it includes multi-year funding. The net transfers as of 31 December 2018 are not limited to the budgeted expenditures for 2018 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 Multi-Partner Trust Fund 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 2018, highlighting the key figures as well as the balance available, both with the Administrative Agent and with Participating Organizations. As of 31 December 2018, eight contributors deposited USD 103,622,087, other Trust Funds deposited USD 3,630,668 in contributions and USD 100,222 was earned in interest.

Of this amount, USD 106,291,663 has been net funded to thirteen Participating Organizations, of which USD 91,112,749 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to USD 1,036,221. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the PNG UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2018.

	Annual 2017	Annual 2018	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	2,712,596	10,019,289	103,622,087
Contributions from MDTFs	-	3,630,668	3,630,668
Sub-total Contributions	2,712,596	13,649,957	107,252,755
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,495	18,162	71,426
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	28,796
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	2,719,091	13,668,118	107,352,977
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	3,131,039	15,749,182	104,557,173
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(516,503)	(2,205,804)	(2,775,953)
Net Funded Amount	2,614,535	13,543,378	101,781,220
Administrative Agent Fees	27,126	100,193	1,036,221
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	162,212	4,510,443
Bank Charges	55	132	588
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	2,641,716	13,805,915	107,328,472
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	77,375	(137,797)	24,505
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	84,927	162,302	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	162,302	24,505	24,505
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	2,614,535	13,705,590	106,291,663
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	19,427,281	17,920,376	91,112,749
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			15,178,914

Table 2 | Partner Contributions

The PNG UN Country Fund is currently being financed by 8 contributors, as listed in the table below. The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2018 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2018. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2018.

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018 Deposits	Total Deposits
Government of Australia	68,207,135	58,904,400	9,019,289	67,923,688
Australian Agency for International Development	25,212,449	25,212,449	-	25,212,449
Colgate-Palmolive (PNG) Ltd	36,950	36,950	-	36,950
Delivering Results Together	800,000	800,000	-	800,000
Expanded DaO Funding Window	4,244,000	4,244,000	-	4,244,000
Government of New Zealand	4,805,000	3,805,000	1,000,000	4,805,000
Peacebuilding Fund	3,630,668	-	3,630,668	3,630,668
Population Services Intl.	600,000	600,000	-	600,000
Grand Total	107,536,201	93,602,798	13,649,957	107,252,755

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.

As of 31 December 2018, Fund earned interest amounts to USD 71,426. Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to USD 28,796, bringing the cumulative interest received to USD 100,222. Details are provided in the table below.

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	53,264	18,162	71,426
Total: Fund Earned Interest	53,264	18,162	71,426
Participating Organization			
UNDP	26,313		26,313
UNWOMEN	2,483		2,483
Total: Agency earned interest	28,796		28,796
Grand Total	82,060	18,162	100,222

Table 4 | Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organizations

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2018, the AA has transferred USD 104,507,673 to 13 Participating Organizations (see list below). This table provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017			Current Year Jan-Dec-2018			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
IOM	1,155,859		1,155,859	173,986		173,986	1,329,845		1,329,845
OCHA	1,017,988		1,017,988				1,017,988		1,017,988
OHCHR	844,252	(460,870)	383,382				844,252	(460,870)	383,382
UNAIDS	16,799		16,799				16,799		16,799
UNCDF	1,573,772		1,573,772				1,573,772		1,573,772
UNDP	23,235,700		23,235,700	6,298,984	(2,199,524)	4,099,460	29,534,685	(2,199,524)	27,335,161
UNEP	118,909		118,909				118,909		118,909
UNFPA	9,710,677	(6,075)	9,704,603	563,389	(6,280)	557,109	10,274,066	(12,355)	10,261,711
UNHCR	129,361		129,361				129,361		129,361
UNICEF	28,542,484	(47,571)	28,494,914	1,469,135		1,469,135	30,011,619	(47,571)	29,964,049
UNWOMEN	8,117,370	(6,133)	8,111,236	1,463,535		1,463,535	9,580,904	(6,133)	9,574,771
WHO	14,295,321		14,295,321	5,780,153		5,780,153	20,075,474		20,075,474
Grand Total	88,758,491	(520,649)	88,237,842	15,749,182	(2,205,804)	13,543,378	104,507,673	(2,726,453)	101,781,220

Expenditure Tables

All final expenditures reported for the year 2018 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office. Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2018 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PG100>.

In 2018, USD 13,543,378 was net funded to Participating Organizations, and USD 17,308,205 was reported in expenditure. As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is USD 101,781,220 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to USD 87,640,622. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 86 percent.

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Cumulative	
FAO	49,500					0
IOM	1,329,845	1,329,845	1,155,859		1,155,859	86.92
OCHA	1,017,988	1,017,988	786,555		786,555	77.27
OHCHR	844,252	383,382	318,938	(21,880)	297,058	77.48
UNAIDS	16,799	16,799	16,799		16,799	100.00
UNCDF	1,573,772	1,573,772	881,589	2,536	884,125	56.18
UNDP	29,534,685	27,335,161	17,879,699	6,288,726	24,168,425	88.42
UNEP	118,909	118,909	118,909		118,909	100.00
UNFPA	10,275,231	10,261,711	8,422,456	855,435	9,277,891	90.41
UNHCR	129,361	129,361	129,361		129,361	100.00
UNICEF	30,011,619	29,964,049	23,390,351	4,002,137	27,392,488	91.42
UNWOMEN	9,580,904	9,574,771	6,164,439	1,728,667	7,893,106	82.44
WHO	20,075,474	20,075,474	11,067,463	4,452,585	15,520,048	77.31
Grand Total	104,558,338	101,781,220	70,332,416	17,308,205	87,640,622	86.11

Table 5 | Expenditure by UNDAF Outcome

Country/Sector	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017		Current Year Jan-Dec-2018		Total		Delivery Rate %
	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	
Papua New Guinea							
2018 Outcome 1 People			6,964,764	1,459,972	6,964,764	1,459,972	20.96
2018 Outcome 3 Planet			2,199,524	906,859	2,199,524	906,859	41.23
2018 Outcome 4 Peace			6,584,894	3,156,053	6,584,894	3,156,053	47.93
Change Management	100,000	109,787			100,000	109,787	109.79
CLU 1 2012 Governance	23,553,076	15,100,512	(2,199,524)	2,428,421	21,353,552	17,528,933	82.09
CLU 2 2012 Just, Protect, Gender	16,311,958	12,409,072	(485)	2,575,463	16,311,472	14,984,535	91.87
CLU 3 2012 Basic Services	28,418,130	21,692,434	(5,795)	5,497,009	28,412,335	27,189,443	95.70
CLU 4 2012 Environment	1,580,774	2,791,346		1,299,774	1,580,774	4,091,121	258.80
Foundations for human development	7,534,065	7,534,065			7,534,065	7,534,065	100.00
Gender	867,796	852,761			867,796	852,761	98.27
Governance and Crisis Management	6,614,353	6,679,435		(16,092)	6,614,353	6,663,343	100.74
HIV/AIDS	2,583,649	2,581,450			2,583,649	2,581,450	99.91
Sustainable livelihoods and Po	399,337	316,257		747	399,337	317,004	79.38
UN Communication and Advocacy	197,705	188,383			197,705	188,383	95.29
UN Operations	77,000	76,913			77,000	76,913	99.89
Papua New Guinea Total:	88,237,842	70,332,416	13,543,378	17,308,205	101,781,220	87,640,622	86.11
Grand Total:	88,237,842	70,332,416	13,543,378	17,308,205	101,781,220	87,640,622	86.11



Table 6 | Expenditure by Standardized UN Development Group Budget Categories

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditures are reported in the new eight categories.

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	603,703	-	603,703	0.74
Personnel (Old)	4,257,805	-	4,257,805	5.19
Training of Counterparts(Old)	896,568	-	896,568	1.09
Contracts (Old)	1,900,870	-	1,900,870	2.32
Other direct costs (Old)	1,448,803	-	1,448,803	1.76
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	15,414,733	3,580,004	18,994,737	23.14
Supplies, Commodities and Materials (New)	939,285	120,090	1,059,374	1.29
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture and Depreciation (New)	1,095,387	652,340	1,747,728	2.13
Contractual Services (New)	10,273,812	4,803,668	15,077,480	18.37
Travel (New)	5,547,808	1,772,255	7,320,064	8.92
Transfers and Grants (New)	11,645,687	3,472,147	15,117,834	18.42
General Operating (New)	11,876,834	1,784,548	13,661,382	16.64
Programme Costs Total	65,901,296	16,185,052	82,086,348	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	4,431,120	1,123,154	5,554,274	6.77
Total	70,332,416	17,308,205	87,640,622	

Cost Recovery

The cost recovery for the PNG UN Country Fund is guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Agreements concluded between the Administrative Agent and Donors. The policies in place, as of 31 December 2018, were 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. In the reporting period USD 100,193 was deducted in Administrative Agent fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2018, USD 1,036,221 has been charged.
- 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. In the current reporting period USD 1,123,154 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to USD 5,554,274 as of 31 December 2018.
- c) Direct costs: The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In the reporting period, direct costs charged to the fund amounted to USD 162,212.

Table 7 | Direct Costs

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditures are reported in the new eight categories.

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate
UNDP	4,510,443	3,472,128	77%
Total:	4,510,443	3,472,128	77%

Accountability and Transparency

To effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office has developed a public website, the Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the 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, as well as interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the Multi-Partner Trust Fund 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.



ANNEX 1: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY UPDATE

1. Strategic Indicator Update

Objective 1: United Nations in PNG is recognised as a trusted and valuable partner		
Output 1: Impact of United Nations work demonstrated and disseminated		
Indicator 1:	Baseline	2018
% of people knowing about the United Nations	56.2% (United Nations perception Survey)	Data not available
Method of verification: United Nations Perception Survey		
Indicator 2:	Baseline	2018
# of articles about United Nations' work	622	993
Method of verification: media monitoring		
Output 2: Impact of United Nations work demonstrated and disseminated		
Indicator 1:	Baseline	2018
# of journalists participated (# of female journalists participated) in YUMI OLGETA and the editors Training	19 journalists, including three from the provinces, participated in the journalist training. Two Yumi Olgeta hosted in Port Moresby (on WASH) and in Lae (Ending Violence).	60 participated in two Yumi Olgeta events. 15 participated in the editors training, ten of whom were female. (13 journalists including one from Bougainville and two university journalism lecturers).
Method of verification: participant registration		
Indicator 2:	Baseline	2018
# articles monthly before and after the media events		128 articles published before the first Yumi Olgeta and 486 articles published after and 360 published after the second event.
Method of verification: media monitoring		
Objective 2: SDGs are localised and owned by the Government and People of Papua New Guinea		
Output 1: Advocacy for the SDGs enhanced		
Indicator 1: # people knowing about the SDGs	Baseline	2018
Method of verification: United Nations Perception Survey	30.8% of 4075 survey respondents (1223 people).	Not available as no United Nations Perception Survey was completed.
Output 2: Citizen participation in advocacy across the country realised		
Indicator 1: # organisations and schools involved	Baseline	2018
Method of verification: school/organisation registration	Ten schools in 2017 (1500 students), Commonwealth Queens Baton Relay Event (300 students), PNG National Games in Kimbe in partnership with PNG Olympic Committee, 10,000 participants from across 23 Provinces.	14 Schools (2000 students)

Objective 3: United Nations staff actively engage in communications		
Output 1: Knowledge and skills of United Nations staff on communications improved		
Indicator 1: # people knowing about the SDGs	Baseline	2018
Method of verification: internal survey (online)	Not available as no United Nations Perception Survey was completed.	Not available as no United Nations Perception Survey was completed.
Output 2: Linkage between programme and communications enhanced		
Indicator 1: # UN staff members in the priority working groups	Baseline	2018
Method of verification: PWC member list	4	Three of these focal points provide strategic communications support to programme groups.
Output 3: United Nations staff members motivated and skilled		
Indicator 1: % United Nations Staff members seeing changes in their capacity on communications	Baseline	2018
Method of verification: internal survey (online)	Not available as no internal survey was completed	Not available as no internal survey was completed

ANNEX 2: UPDATED UNDAF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

People Sub-Outcome 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Number of Human Rights Conventions recommended in UPR 2016 ratified	UPR Reporting, Treaty Body Reporting, Legislation & Policy Passed	1 (2012-2017)	UPR recommend HR treaties for Ratification- 2: 1. CAT 2. CEDAW Optional Protocol
Number of reports to International Human Rights Mechanisms recommended in UPR 2016 completed	UPR Reporting, Treaty Body Reporting, Legislation & Policy Passed	2.7% (3 women national parliamentarians out of 111- 2016)	UPR recommended HR mechanism reporting- 5: 1. ICCPR 2. ICESCR 3. CEDAW 4. CRC 5. Common Core Document
Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament and subnational elected office	UNDP Reports, UN Women Reports, Beijing +20 Report	10% (4 women Bougainville parliamentarians out of 40- 2016)	9% (10 women national parliamentarians- TBC post 2017 election)
		14.1% (45 LLG women presidents out of 319- 2016)	15% (6 women Bougainville parliamentarians)
		GDP 4% (NHA 2014) THE per capita \$92 (NHA 2014)	17% 2018 (55 LLG women presidents) 20% 2022 (65 LLG women presidents)
Total Health Expenditure as a percentage of GDP (plus Total Health Expenditure per capita)	National Health Accounts (NHA) Reporting	GDP 4% (NHA 2014) THE per capita \$92 (NHA 2014)	GDP 5% THE per capita \$100 (adjusted for inflation)

People Sub-Outcome 1, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of analytical products developed using population statistics	Advocacy/Briefing material produced Programme Reports from Government (DfCD, DNPM, NDOH, NDOE)	0	5 (Food Security & Nutrition, Health, HIV, Education, Gender)
Number of relevant protocols, policies, frameworks and budgets developed/supported to address inclusive human development and humanitarian response	Protocol submitted to NEC Annual Reports from DFCD and partners	0	3 (IOM- Migration Policy, IDP Policy, building Codes) 9 (UNICEF- EENC SAP, Inclusive Education, National Literacy, Alternative Basic Education, ECD, EMIS, Civil Registration, Alternative Care Act, Child Protection Plan) 8 (WHO- at least one per health programme) 3 (UN Women- Gender Responsive Budgeting, GESI Policy, APEC Economic Empowerment Framework for Women)

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Partial Achievement	0	1	2018: The Government plans to establish a National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up of the government's human rights obligations, including commitments to ratify new human rights treaties.
Partial Achievement	0	2	2018: Drafted reports on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and establish a National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up
N/A	N/A	N/A	As there were no elections in 2018 progress for this indicator was limited.
N/A	N/A	N/A	As there were no elections in 2018 progress for this indicator was limited.
N/A	N/A	N/A	As there were no elections in 2018 progress for this indicator was limited- LLG elections postponed to 2019.
N/A	N/A	N/A	The National Health Accounts 2016 is currently being finalised.

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	2 (UNICEF); 111 WHO	3 (Health, Education, Food Security & Nutrition UNICEF)	2018: 111 Provincial and District health profiles (WHO) National Out of School Children Report completed (UNICEF). As DHS release was delayed to 2019 analytical products planned using DHS results were also delayed. 2019: Food Security & Nutrition, Health, Education.
Fully Achieved	111 (WHO); 11 (UNICEF); 1 (UN Women)	3	2018: Medicines Quality Surveillance Framework; TB guidelines; 22 Provincial & 89 District health profiles; Immunization Coverage and Equity (WHO); Nutrition Policy and Strategy Action Plan; Inclusive Education Policy, National Education Plan addendum/extension 2015-2020, National Quality School Standards Framework, Behaviour Management Policy (School Related Gender Based Violence), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools, Infant and Young Child Feeding Act in National Capital District, Simbu and Eastern Highlands (UNICEF) Guidelines & Protocols on Immunisation & Polio Outbreak Response. 2019: Draft displacement policy (IOM) & National Literacy Policy and Alternative Basic Education Curriculum Framework (UNICEF) Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health Costed Strategic Action Plan (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA)

People Sub-Outcome 1, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of sub-national (Provincial, DDA, LLG, Ward) social sector implementation plans produced	Plans Developed and shared as evidence for reporting	0	Total 24 10 (IOM-Community Based Plans); 2 (UNICEF health Equity, AIP); 6 (UNICEF-Education: Provincial Education Plans); 4 (UNICEF Supported District Development Plans); 2 (UN Women Provincial Development Plans- ARoB, NCD)
People Sub-Outcome 1, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of sectoral reports addressing access to essential services (education, health, protection, WASH, nutrition & food security)	Plans Developed and shared as evidence for reporting	0	Total 10 2 (IOM KAP Report on WASH & DTM Report); 2 (UNICEF Health- SPAR, JRF EPI); 1 (UNICEF Education 2018 EMIS Report); 5 (WHO)
People Sub-Outcome 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Hospital/ RHCS Facility Records	TBC upon the release of DHS 2016	60.00%
Pupil teacher ratio, Primary	National Department of Education Annual Reporting	Primary- 32.6	Primary- 30.6
Pupil teacher ratio, Secondary (potential to disaggregate for focus provinces)	National Department of Education Annual Reporting	Secondary- 34.7 (NDoE, 2015)	Secondary- 32.7

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	29	36	2018: All 22 provinces developed micro plans to respond to the polio outbreak (WHO, UNICEF); 4 WASH District Plans (UNICEF); 2 Community Based Disaster Risk Management plans- 1) Bago community in Bago ward 22, Pomio LLG, Pomio Baining District, East New Britain; 2) Kandeta community, Higaturu LLG, Sohe District, Oro. (IOM) 1 Provincial Development Plan for National Capital District (UN Women) 2019: 8 Community Based Disaster Risk Management plans- 2 communities in SHP, 2 communities in Hela, 2 communities in East Sepik, 2 communities in Western Province (IOM); 4 Support to District School Learning Implementation Plans in four districts (UNICEF) 22 Provincial micro plans for polio outbreak response & measles, rubella campaign
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
High Achievement	9	10	2018: 63 SOPs and 2 manuals developed, PNG Human Resource for Health Info System developed (WHO); 1 DTM report & 1 WASH assessment (IOM); Out of School Children Report, 2018 (UNICEF) Coverage & Equity Analysis for Immunisation (UNICEF); Family Planning Expenditure Resource Survey (UNFPA) 2019: 3 (WHO); 2 Displacement Tracking Matrix Report & 2 KAP WASH Report (IOM); 1 Early Childhood Development Policy (UNICEF) 1 Coverage & Equity Analysis for Immunisation & 1 Bottleneck Analysis for Maternal and Newborn Child Health in 3 provinces (UNICEF)
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	DHS data expected July 2019
N/A	N/A	N/A	Administrative data for 2018 not endorsed and released to date.
N/A	N/A	N/A	Administrative data for 2018 not endorsed and released to date.

People Sub-Outcome 2, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of UN supported subnational institutions with functioning essential services (Education, Health, WASH, Nutrition & Food Security)	Programme report shared as evidence for reporting	0	76 (32 IOM WASH water points Ward Level & 30 Evacuation Centers Ward level, 15 health facilities Ward Level) 6 (UNICEF health- 3 provinces & 3 districts) 4 (UN Women GBV Provincial Secretariats) 100 (UNICEF supported schools)

People Sub-Outcome 2, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of targeted social sector workers reporting increased capacity to deliver essential services through post training assessment	Programme report shared as evidence for reporting	0	1. EENC 300 (UNICEF additional agency input may be required) 2. ECD 150 3. WHO 100 4. UN Women 15 (DfCDR Staff)
Number of social sector facilities delivering minimum package of social services (facilities: i.e. school, hospital, GBV Shelters, etc.)	Programme report shared as evidence for reporting	0	50 (UNICEF Health) 100 (UNICEF Education) 1000 (WHO- including BMUs for TB)

People Sub-Outcome 2, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of sub-national authorities supported to roll out community based support mechanism for improving demand for social services	NDoH Annual Report	1 (UNICEF)	3 (UNICEF - Districts)

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	1 (UNFPA); 18 (IOM); 148 (UNICEF); 4 (UN Women) 89 District Health Authorities support for Polio Outbreak Response (UNICEF) 42 Health Facilities (EENC, UNICEF) 1 (FAO)	2 MDSR committees (UNFPA); 24 (IOM); 22 (UNICEF, Provincial Hospitals) 1 (FAO)	2018: Milne Bay Maternal Death Surveillance and Response Committee (UNFPA); 17 rain water catchments (IOM); 4 GBV Provincial Secretariats (UN Women) 2019: 2 MDSR Committees (UNFPA); 14 boreholes, 6 evacuation, 5 medical facilities (IOM); 132 health facilities in 54 districts supported to triple capacity for vaccine storage, 16 highlands training institutions; 72 IECD centers & 62 Safe Temporary Learning Spaces & 4 Schools (AROB) 2019: 89 District Health Offices (UNICEF, polio), 4 provinces with 24 District Health Offices & 75 Health Facilities (UNICEF, EENC) 6 (UNICEF- Hospitals, nutrition)

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	2106 (UNICEF); 200 (WHO); 413 (UNFPA)	250 UNFPA; 1,500 (UNICEF)	2018: 200 health workers (WHO); 413 health workers on LARC, MISP, GBViE, CMR & Stress management (UNFPA); 32 medical doctors on Retinopathy of Prematurity; 1146 on Early Essential Newborn Care, 37 (29 female) infant and youth child feeding, 188 school inspectors, 57 Inclusive Early Childhood Development (IECD) trainers/29 female, 144 IECD teacher/56 female, 169 IECD centre staff, 72 IECD board of management members, 130 teachers/85 female, 91/28 women teacher/trainers in Emergency, 40 District Development Authority staff for WASH (UNICEF). 2019: 160 (UNICEF, EENC) 4000 (UNICEF, polio C4D) 80 (UNICEF cold chain)
Fully Achieved	20 facilities (UNFPA); 426 (UNICEF)	20 facilities (UNFPA) 22 Provincial Hospitals (UNICEF) 50 Schools/IECD Centers (UNICEF)	2018: 20 facilities strengthened to provide safe delivery and postpartum services (UNFPA); 286 facilities equipped with EENC supplies, 72 IECD centers, 62 safe spaces, 6 WASH in schools (UNICEF) 2019: 20 facilities (UNFPA) 75 (UNICEF health facilities, EENC), 776 (UNICEF, EPI/polio)

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	4 Districts UNICEF	6 provinces (UNFPA) 1 (UNICEF, IYCF/ Nutrition) 25 (UNICEF- education)	2018: 4 districts IYCF/Nutrition (UNICEF) 2019: Community Mobilizers in 6 provinces (UNFPA) 133 schools supported through training and capacity development for Board of Management Members.

People Sub-Outcome 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Percentage of adults and children on antiretroviral therapy among all adults and children living with HIV	NDoH, Global AIDS Progress Report	53% (UNAIDS 2015)	80%
Gross completion rate at grade 8 (disaggregated by sex)			
Gross completion rate at grade 8 (disaggregated by sex)	National Department of Education EMIS Annual Report	35% (NDoE 2014)	50% (with gender parity)
Proportion of women aged 15-49 using any form of contraception	RHCS Facility Surveys	UNICEF to support NDoE to produce sex disaggregated data in next EMIS report.	60.00%
Number of established and functioning Provincial GBV Secretariats	Provincial GBV Secretariats annual reports	Baseline to be confirmed with 2016 DHS data	22 GBV Secretariats established and functioning
Number of cases of GBV and violence against children (VAC) reported to Provincial GBV Secretariats (as a measure of the responsiveness of the system)	Provincial GBV Secretariats annual reports	4 GBV Secretariats established and functioning (2016) 4 Provinces) No. of reported GBV cases: No. of reported VAC cases:	UN Women to provide baseline data for GBV & VAC reporting in four pilot provinces, 2016- Target is 30% increase in reporting from baseline figure.

People Sub-Outcome 3, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of UN supported sub-national authorities with costed communication and social mobilisation plans	Provincial AIP	0	2 (UNICEF Provincial)

People Sub-Outcome 3, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of people with increased capacity (measured by pre- & post training assessment) on social sector and/or human rights implementation, monitoring, reporting or advocacy	Training reports; programme monitoring	0	180 (UNICEF Nutrition-Mother Support Groups) 300 (UNICEF Education-mothers/fathers/caregivers-parenting programmes for school readiness) 1000 (UN Women, Sanap Wantaim BCC)

People Sub-Outcome 3, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy	Annually - HIV Patient Database	0.532	0.58

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available
N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available
N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available
Fully achieved	4	N/A	GBV Secretariats established with positive external review of functioning
N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Full Achievement	22		2018: Polio Provincial Plans (WHO/UNICEF)

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Partial Achievement	642	100 (UNICEF-education)	48 Village health volunteers/44 female; 144 community support facilitators for IYCF; 399 BoM members (UNICEF); 51 youth leaders (UNFPA)

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	Data unavailable, will be available in March 2019.

Prosperity Sub-Outcome 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Adoption of gender sensitive National Employment Policy (strengthened application of ILO fundamental and governance Conventions ratified by PNG)	Policy adopted	Employment Policy Convention C. 122 ratified (1976), no existing formal National Employment Policy (2016)	Formal launch of National Economic Policy and implementation in line with ILO Employment Policy Convention (C. 122)
Percentage of non-resource (non-Oil, Gas Extraction and Mining/Quarrying) Gross Domestic Product in per capita real growth rates	IMF Article IV PNG Country Reports	1.8% (2012-2015)	3% (cumulative from 2018-2022)

Prosperity Sub-Outcome 1, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of draft policy, plans and frameworks that support the development of policy, legislation and regulation in subjects related to prosperity. (yearly)	NEP Framework handed-over to GoPNG	0 (ILO FAO UNCDF UNWOMEN UNDP)	7 (National Employment Policy Framework, Population Policy integrated in sub-national plans, reviewed national IE policy, recommendations for participatory business environment, MicroBank Supervision Unit in BPNG)

Prosperity Sub-Outcome 1, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of people participating in capacity development initiatives focusing on equitable and diversified economic growth. (yearly)	Plans Developed and shared as evidence for reporting	6000 (UNCDF FAO ILO UNDP UNWOMEN IOM)	1000 (1000 Farmers)

Prosperity Sub-Outcome 1, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of analytical products developed that address Papua New Guineans participation in formal and informal income generation and/or inclusive national growth. (yearly)	Publication of analytical products shared as evidence for reporting	0 (UNCDF FAO ILO UNDP UNWOMEN IOM)	3 (DHS Paper, Review of past Census, APEC 2018 Think Piece)

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Partial Achievement	Draft with Government	NEC Endorsement	Current draft is awaiting NEC endorsement.
High Achievement	2.6%	3%	https://www.imf.org/-/media/Files/Publications/CR/2018/cr18352.ashx

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	2 (FAO); 1 (ILO); 1 UNW; 4 UNDP	3 (FAO); 1 (UNFPA)	2018: National Food Security Policy 2018-2027 and the PNG E-Agriculture Strategy 2017-2023 submitted to NEC for endorsement by the Government of PNG. (FAO); National Employment Policy (ILO); MTDP III, Development Cooperation Policy, National Strategy for Development Statistics, Rigo District Plan; National audit for informal economic (UNW) 2019: NFA Fisheries Legislation, Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, Gender policy (FAO); National Population Policy (UNFPA)

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	90 (FAO); 180 (UNCDF); 8 (UNDP); 1000 (ILO)	50 (IOM); 50 (FAO)	2018: SIYB participants

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	1 (FAO); 1 (UNW); 2 (UNDP); 1 (UNFPA); 1 (UNCDF)	1 (UNFPA)	2018: Country Gender Assessment for Agriculture (FAO); National Audit of Informal Economy (UNW); Discussion Paper on Public Policy & SDG Utilization, 2019budget review (UNDP); Scoping for Census (UNFPA); Feasibility study on micro-pensions (UNCDF) 2019: DHS (UNFPA)

Prosperity Sub-Outcome 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Percentage of adults (15+ years) with an account at a bank or other financial institution (SDG indicator 8.10.2)	UNESCO Institute for Statistics Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment, PNG Census	37% (PNG National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2016-2020) UNCDF to support gender disaggregation of baseline through follow up with BPNG and CEFI	65% (with gender parity)
Prosperity Sub-Outcome 2, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of new public or private partnerships established or brokered that focus on enabling equitable and diversified economic growth.	Programme report shared as evidence for reporting	0 (UNDP FAO UNCDF ILO)	2 (cash for work - public sector, Business Coalition - private sector)
Prosperity Sub-Outcome 2, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of people accessing formal financial services (including digital financial services) linked to support from UN interventions	Programme report shared as evidence for reporting	600,000 (UNCDF UNDP UN WOMEN ILO)	100,000 (UNCDF)
Prosperity Sub-Outcome 2, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of innovative technology driven solutions (e.g. e-solutions/digital platforms) that support / facilitate market linkages	Programme report shared as evidence for reporting	0 (FAO UNCDF UNDP)	2 (e-agriculture technology enabled platform for LLMA; Safe Cities/Safe Transport)
Number of people benefitting from capacity development of business skills (e.g. numeracy, financial and business start up)	Training report shared as evidence for reporting	200 (UNCDF UN WOMEN ILO UNDP IOM)	500
Prosperity Sub-Outcome 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (percentage)	UNESCO Institute for Statistics Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment, PNG Census	63.433% Male 65.06%; Female 61.773% (UNESCO 2015)	75% (with gender parity)
Food insecurity prevalence rate (percentage of population aged 15+ years who are food insecure)	Department of Agriculture and Livestock reports, FAO reports	DHS 2016	5% cumulative reduction by 2022
Reduction in prevalence of stunting in children under five years	Global Hunger Index Annual and Cumulative Reporting	49.5% (Global Hunger Index 2011-2015)	5% cumulative reduction by 2022

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	9000 accounts with Westpac (UNCDF); 113 vendors set up bank accounts (UNW)
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	1 (UNDP); 1(ILO); 8 (UNCDF);	3 (UNCDF); 15 (UNDP)	2018: Private sector platform (UNDP); United Church, LIC (PNG), NASFUND Women's Micro Bank, 4 TVETs in WHP (UNCDF); SHP Technical College (ILO) 2019: Kina Bank (UNCDF); 15 private sector companies (UNDP)
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Low Achievement	9000 (UNCDF); 1113 (UNW)	5000	2018: 9000 accounts with Westpac (UNCDF); 113 vendors set up bank accounts and 1000 women (UNW)
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	1 (FAO); 3 (UNW); 1 (UNCDF)	4 (UNW)	2018: Agri tech training (FAO); biometric enabled banking (UNCDF); Market Fee Collection System; Saftipin; Digicel phone survey (UNW) 2019: Market Fee Collection System; Saftipin; Digicel phone survey, Highlands conflict mapping tool
Partial Achievement	271 (UNW); 200 (ILO); 180 (UNCDF)	500	2018: 271 market vendors (94% female) on adult literacy and small enterprises (UNW); 180 master trainers (UNCDF); 200 SYIB trainers (ILO) 2019: 50 master farmers in ENB (IOM); 200 vendors in East Sepik (UNW)
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Updated figures are expected once the DHS is completed
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	No updated data available. FAO will provide support to NSO in the analysis of the food security and agriculture production questions from the DHS.
High Achievement	Estimated 37.4%	Estimated 1% reduction	https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2018.pdf

Prosperity Sub-Outcome 3, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Change in coping strategies index (CSI/rCSI)	WFP, FAO & IOM	To be confirmed (WFP FAO IOM)	To be confirmed
Number of public or private development plans with SDG targets integrated into them	Programme report shared as evidence for reporting	0 due to start of new programme	3 (2 National, provincial and district agencies, DAL plan)

Prosperity Sub-Outcome 3, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of SME value chains supported by UN interventions	Programme report shared as evidence for reporting	0 (UNCDF UNWOMEN FAO ILO UNDP IOM ILO)	3 (rural centers)

Prosperity Sub-Outcome 3, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of people benefitting from UN supported educational/training initiatives that develops people's capabilities to enter formal/informal income generation	No. of SIYB / KAB certificates (training completion) issued	200 (ILO)	2500 (ILO: 500; UNCDF:1200; UNDP:400; UNW:300; IOM: 50 (50% Female))

Planet Sub-Outcome 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Number of sectoral policies, legislation, plans and strategies integrating environmental protection and sustainable resource management endorsed by PNG Government	NEC submissions of the Protected Areas Policy Implementation Plan and Protected Area Bill; PNG's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan and 6th National Report to UNCBD, Project Implementation Review reports	7 policies; National Protected Area Policy 2014, Maritime Zone Act 2015, Environment Act (Amendment) 2014, CEPA Act 2014, Conservation Act (Amendment) 2014, Crocodile Trade Act (Amendment) 2014, Fauna (Control) Act (Amendment) 2014	An additional 5 legislation/policies/ strategies; 2 Natural Resource Management and Environment Protection Policies/Laws; Forestry policies, REDD+ Policy and Strategy, Safeguards policies, policy development for the Mitigation of Impacts on Biodiversity (Biodiversity Offset)
Number of sectoral policies, legislation, plans and strategies that incorporate Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management strategies	NEC Submissions, Reports from Stakeholder Consultations on Policy and Laws, Project Reports	7 Medium Term Development Plan 2012-2017, Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030, Vision 2050, Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (2014), Climate Change Management Act, Climate Change Compatible Development Strategy, Electricity Industry Policy	6 Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2022, & 2 additional sector strategies, Renewable Energy policies, Biannual Updated Report, Third National Communications

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fully Achieved	3 (UNDP)	3	2018: MTDP has institutionalized 43 SDG indicators, DCP, Rigo District Plan (UNDP)

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Low Achievement	UNDP/FAO	3	2019: Palm Oil, Cocoa and Vanilla

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	1 (UNESCO); 151 (135 F) (UNW); 1600 (UNCDF)	1 (UNESCO); 50 (IOM)	2018: educator participated in a study tour on Quality Assurance and Qualification Frameworks in Higher Education; 151 market vendors (135F) SIYB training by SMEC (UNW/ILO); 1600 TVET students with financial education embedded into curriculum (UNCDF) 2019: UNESCO desk study on entry points into TVET including ICT in Education initiated; 50 Master Farmers in East New Britain.

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Partial Achievement	1	6	2018: National risk reduction framework
Partial Achievement	3	4	2018: National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, MTDP III and Rigo District Development Plan (2018-2022)

Planet Sub-Outcome 1, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of relevant policies and frameworks revised and/or developed to address improved environment protection, climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk management challenges	1) NEC Endorsement, 2) Project Reports, 3) UN PNG Reports, UN Agency Reports; 4) Science, Technology & Innovation policy	10 (FAO, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF, UNESCO)	6
# of research and data analyses informing revision and development of relevant policies and frameworks.	Assessment/Study Reports	11 (FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP)	5

Planet Sub-Outcome 1, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of partners participate in capacity development initiatives with a focus to strengthen legal and policy frameworks on environment, climate change and disaster risk management	1) Project Reports, 2) UN PNG Reports, 3) UN Agency Reports	240 (FAO, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF, WHO)	250

Planet Sub-Outcome 1, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of villagers are informed of PNG's legal, policy and regulatory frameworks on environment, climate change and disaster risk management	1) Project Reports, 2) UN PNG Reports, 3) UN Agency Reports	5 (FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP)	100

Planet Sub-Outcome 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Percentage of PNG land area, including marine environment, identified and established as a Protected Area	CEPA Registry of protected areas; Updated PoWPA map, National Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and 6th National Report on Biodiversity to UNCBD, National Forest Inventory	Land and sea - 1.96 m Hectares (4.23%- 2016)	Additional 350,000 hectares identified and proposed as a Protected Area (0.9%)
Score in INFORM Index for Risk Management on Vulnerability and Coping Capacity	Inform Index Annual Reports	Vulnerability 5.7/10 (High- 2017)	Vulnerability 4/10 (Medium)
Score in INFORM Index for Risk Management on Vulnerability and Coping Capacity	Inform Index Annual Reports	Coping Capacity 7.7/10 (Very High- 2017)	Coping Capacity 5/10 (High)

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Partial Achievement	3 approved (UNDP), 14 draft provincial DRM Strategies (IOM)	15 (UNDP: 2 ; IOM: 13)	2019: National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, MTDPIII and Rigo District Development Plan (2018-2022) 2019: Sustainable Land Use Policy and Early Recovery Framework ; Launch of 13 Provincial DRM Strategies
Partial Achievement	7	5	2018: Hazard/Disaster Risk profiling completed for 5 provinces, Reports on financial flows into the land use sectors & Grievance Redress Mechanism for REDD+ and 1 report completed on protected areas in PNG

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	500	1000	500 REDD+ representatives from government, private sector, and civil society organisations

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	30,000	150	This target has been exceeded through the delivery of workshops and training sessions.

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	2.125 million hectares in 2018		
Partial Achievement	4.8	4.4	www.inform-index.org/Portals/0/InfoRM/2019/Country_Profiles/PNG.pdf
No achievement	7.6	7.0	www.inform-index.org/Portals/0/InfoRM/2019/Country_Profiles/PNG.pdf

Planet Sub-Outcome 2, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of provinces mainstream environment, climate change and disasters into their provincial development and budgetary processes.	1)MOAs/MOUs with provinces, 2) Project Reports, 3) UN PNG Reports	5 (FAO, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF, WHO)	11
Number of multi-hazard provincial disaster and climate risk assessments that inform development plans, taking into account differentiated impacts	Number of Assessments, Project Reports	7 (FAO, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF, WHO)	12
Number of forest plots surveyed under the National Forestry Inventory (NFI)	Number of Assessments, Project Reports	0 (FAO, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF, WHO)	5

Planet Sub-Outcome 2, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Percentage of targeted institutions have improved capacity to apply different standards, tools and approaches for monitoring and reporting to address environment, climate and disaster risks on key development sectors.	1) Training Reports, 2) JMP report, 3) NHIS report, 4) UN PNG reports	68 (FAO, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF, WHO)	20

Planet Sub-Outcome 2, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of individuals have improved capacity to apply different standards, tools and approaches to address environment, climate and disaster risks on key development sectors.	1) Training Reports, 2) JMP report, 3) NHIS report, 4) UN PNG reports	120 (WHO, FAO, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA)	200
Number of provinces and villages demarcating ecosystems for improved protection and management	National Protected Areas Gazettal Notices	59 (FAO, UNDP, IOM)	65
Number of beneficiaries supported to implement community adaptation and DRR action plans and mitigation strategies	1) Project Reports, 2) UN PNG reports	46 (FAO, UNDP, IOM)	50

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
High Achievement	10 led by UNDP, 4 by IOM		10 provinces under the Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation and 4 provinces out of 14 that have full draft DRM Strategies & SOPs
Partial Achievement	5	4 (IOM)	2018: 5 Hazard/Disaster Risk profiling completed for 5 provinces under the Disaster Risk Management Initiative 2019: 4 new provinces to be in DRR/ CBDRM Programme in 2019
Partial Achievement			2018: x30 Clusters; x6 Provinces surveyed; x4 Trainings 2019:

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
No Achievement			

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	767	240	Progress 500 representatives from government, private sector, and civil society organisation trained on REDD+ as Training of Trainers (TOTs) and Build Back Safe (BBS)
Low Achievement	266 communities		266 community groups expressed interest to demarcate certain areas for protection and improvement management. This continues to face a range of challenges and sensitivities. These challenges include balancing economic pressures with conservation. This includes having to deal with the challenges of illegal logging and over exploitation
Low Achievement	2 under IOM	8 (IOM)	

Planet Sub-Outcome 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
International environment and climate financing mobilised for Papua New Guinea 2018-2022(Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental Facility)	Project Cooperation Agreements, GEF & GFC Annual Financial Reporting	Global Environment Facility- \$26,736,677 (2012-2017)	Global Environment Facility- \$25,000,000
Planet Sub-Outcome 3, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of local level governments who are aware and supporting development opportunities from protection of land, forest and marine resources for rural communities	1) Project Reports, 2) UN PNG Reports, 3) UN Agency Reports	15 (IOM)	15
Planet Sub-Outcome 3, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Number of villages inclusive of men and women benefit from accessing international and finance for measures on environmental protection, climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster preparedness and response.	1) Grants Applications, 2) Project Progress Reports, 3) UN PNG Reports	94 (UNDP, IOM,FAO)	144
Planet Sub-Outcome 3, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of income generating livelihood activities generating employment and income for men and women including vulnerable and marginalised individuals in villages	1) Grants Applications, 2) Project Progress Reports, 3) UN PNG Reports	2 (UNDP/UNOPS)	5

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Partial Achievement	USD 12,000,000	\$17,000,000	Proposals have been submitted to the GEF directorate. These remain under consideration.
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Low Achievement	3 (IOM, UNDP)	8 (IOM)	Rigo District approval of Rigo District 5 Year Development Plan, 2018 - 2022
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
No Achievement	2 (IOM)	8 (IOM)	
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Low Achievement	2		Rice Mills, Moringa and Coffee from conservation communities

Peace Sub-Outcome 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Score in annual Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank) on Rule of Law and Government Effectiveness	Worldwide Governance Indicators- World Bank Annual Reporting	Rule of Law 19/100 (2016)	Rule of Law 24/100
Score in annual Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank) on Rule of Law and Government Effectiveness	Worldwide Governance Indicators- World Bank Annual Reporting	Government Effectiveness 30/100 (2016)	Government Effectiveness 35/100
3 pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement implemented	Resolutions passed by the National Government and ABC Joint Supervisory Body to enable the referendum and post-referendum support	A target date of June 15, 2019 set by JSB for referendum No Post-referendum plan BPA implementation 2016 & 2017- ongoing.	National Government and ABC Joint Supervisory Body Meeting agreements, resolutions and action Plans delivered within agreed timeframes: Independent agency to conduct referendum established, resourced and functioning (2019) Weapons disposal plan and strategy implemented (2019) Good governance assessment conducted (2019)

Peace Sub-Outcome 1, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of UN-supported mechanisms and frameworks in place, which promote engagement of women, men and youth in combating corruption, preventing violence and access to justice	State and Institutional reports	8	9 (i) UNESCO round table; Peacebuilding & Referendum Programme; ii) BPA Provisions regarding autonomy arrangements; iii) Evacuation Center and Safe shelters; iv) Referral pathway tribal fighting and socery related killings; v) Community based tribal and socery related conflict building; vi) Do no harm assessment; vii) Bomana Police Training College; viii) Youth Resource Programme; ix) Phones Against Corruption Initiative) ; x) Juvenile Justice programme

Peace Sub-Outcome 1, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of Responsible institutions with enhanced capacity to deliver services for the prevention of conflict and to combat violence against women and children.	Assessment reports of Responsible Institutions	2 - RPNGC, Family Support Centres	6 (i)ABG Dept. of Peace Agreement Implementation; ii) Bougainville Youth Foundation [Self-Management Clinic]; iii) National Human Rights Commission; iv) Ombudsman Commission; v) Bomana Police College; vi) Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission (IPPCC))

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Partial Achievement	21/100 (2017)	22/100	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/wgidataset.xlsx
No Achievement	25/100 (2017)	26/100	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/wgidataset.xlsx
Partial Achievement	UNDP: Referendum question and BRC Head agreed to.	2019 target: Confirmed Ref date: Joint Weapons Disposal Sec meetings and Post-Ref Taskforce meetings	

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Partial Achievement	8. UNDP 2; OHCHR 2; UNICEF 2; UNFPA 1	8. UNICEF 2; UNDP 2; UNFPA 1; IOM 3; OHCHR; 1 UNESCO 1;	2018: UNDP BPA, peacebuilding and referendum, Phones Against Corruption; UNFPA Youth Resource programme; OHCHR: RPNGC and BHOR; UNICEF: Juvenile Justice and RPNGC. 2019: UNESCO roundtable planned for May 2019.

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	8. UNDP 2; UNICEF 2; UNFPA 3; OHCHR 1	8. OHCHR 3 UNDP 2; UNICEF 2; UNFPA 1	UNDP Funded Weapons Disposal Secretariat established and National GBV Secretariat; UNICEF Capacity of ARoB and Lae Provincial Juvenile Justice Commitees strengthened; UNFPA: all 3 Youth Resources Centres completed; OHCHR: National Human Rights Commission, PNGCS, and Ombudsman Commission

Peace Sub-Outcome 1, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Percentage of population expressing satisfaction about quality of services provided by selected government and non-government institutions to combat corruption, prevent violence and provide access to justice [SAG]	Survey reports	N/A	70%
Peace Sub-Outcome 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Ranking in Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	Ranking 75/167	70/167
Overall score in Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	Overall Score 6.03/10	7/10
Political participation score in Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	Political Participation 3.89/10	5/10
Functioning of government in Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	Functioning of government 6.07/10 (2016)	7/10
Peace Sub-Outcome 2, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of government institutions with regular reporting/routine administrative data	Administrative reports	3 - NDoH, NDoE, RPNGC	1-DFCD National GBV Secretariat, NDC
Peace Sub-Outcome 2, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
# of targeted civil servants reporting increased capacity at their jobs three months after participating in capacity building initiatives.	Survey reports	0	TBC
# of provinces where capacity building initiatives are implemented to stimulate enhanced service provision at provincial level	Public Service reports	0	25

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	Study not conducted in 2018. UNDP relevant initiative is Phones Against Corruption. 2019 UNDP: Anti-corruption laundering initiatives support to Bank of PNG
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
No Achievement	75/167	74/167	2018: Remains unchanged. https://www.eiu.com/topic/democracy-index
Partial Achievement	6.03	6.5/10	https://www.eiu.com/topic/democracy-index
Partial Achievement	3.89	4/10	https://www.eiu.com/topic/democracy-index
No Achievement	6.07	6.5/10	https://www.eiu.com/topic/democracy-index
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	UNICEF: 2 UNDP: 1	UNDP: 1; UNICEF 16	2018: UNDP Finance Dept mgt of gov accts. GBV Secretariat. UNICEF: Rapid Pro-based info system in use at Juvenile Justice Office and Primero info system in use at DoCD. 2019: UNICEF Primero scale up
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	Reported figures available only for number of provinces.
Low Achievement	UNDP: 14 provinces; UNICEF 4 provinces	UNDP: 19 provinces; UNICEF 5 provinces	UNDP in 2018: Awareness rolled out and Information Financial Management Systems set up in 14 of these 16 provinces

Peace Sub-Outcome 2, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Number of citizens with increased awareness and ability to demand services	Activity reports	0	50
Peace Sub-Outcome 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Existence of functioning and resourced National Human Rights Commission	Recommendations from the 2016 UPR and other convention/ treaty reporting/ Reports of UN Special Rapporteurs.	Recommendation from the 2016 UPR: establishment of a National Human Rights Commission	Establishment of functional and resourced National Human Rights Commission
Peace Sub-Outcome 3, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
# of government agencies/ institutions mainstreaming gender equality and values to improve service delivery.	Reports from relevant institutions	Draft Standard Based Curriculum, DNPM MTDP 2	2-National Curriculum for Elementary and Junior Primary, Dept. of National Planning & Monitoring-Medium Term Development Plan 3 (MTDP 3)
Peace Sub-Outcome 3, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
# of Human rights defenders/ service providers that have the capacity to deliver human rights sensitive services and monitor, report and advocate for political, social, economic, civil and cultural rights enshrined under the Constitution	Programme report shared as evidence for reporting	33 (UN Women);20 (OHCHR)	100 (UN Women)
Peace Sub-Outcome 3, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2018 Target
Percentage of population demonstrating understanding and confidence key policy and legislative provisions (Bougainville Peace Agreement) disaggregated by sex, target group and institutions	Survey reports	54% disaggregated by sex, target group and institutions (Govt, Factions, NGOs, CBOs)	100%
Number of women and men engaged by the UN through advocacy campaigns to promote improvement in safety and security service provision	Advocacy reports	UN Women-100,000 (UN Women); 2,000 (OHCHR)	100,000 (UN Women) UNFPA, OHCHR, UNICEF

Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
No Achievement	OHCHR: 0, not established	OHCHR: 1	OHCHR: Enabling legislation reviewed in late 2018
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	UNICEF 14; UN Women 2 ARoB		2018: gender focal point workshop involving all 14 ARoB agencies (UNICEF); ABG Departments Community Govt and Development (UN Women)
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
High Achievement	556: 322 (OHCHR); 34 (UNICEF); 200 (UNFPA/UNW/ UNICEF)	500. UNW; UNICEF 35;	OHCHR: 322 civil society & ABG officials in ARoB (58% women; 6% PLWDs) UNICEF: 34 juvenile justice volunteer support persons in NCD UNFPA/UNW/UNICEF: 200 FSVAC stakeholders
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	Next survey planned in Q1 2019
Dec 2018 Status	Dec 2018 Update	2019 Target	Comment/Evidence
Fully Achieved	UN Women 200,000; OHCHR 10,000; UNICEF/UNW 163,853	OHCHR 10,000; UNICEF 30,000	2018: 200,000 Sanap Wantaim (UN Women); 10,000 Human Rights Day campaigns and PNG Human Rights Film Festival (OHCHR); 163,853 emergency awareness raising campaign on ending child and GBV violence (UNICEF/UNW)



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UNITED NATIONS, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Level 14, Kina Bank Haus, Douglas Street,
PO Box 1041, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

T (+675) 321 2877

E un.pg@one.un.org

W <http://www.pg.one.un.org/>

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