



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT | 2019

UNITED NATIONS IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA



United Nations
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Delivering as One



Bougainvillean women after casting their vote during the Bougainville Referendum, November 2019. ©UN/Seraphina Aupong

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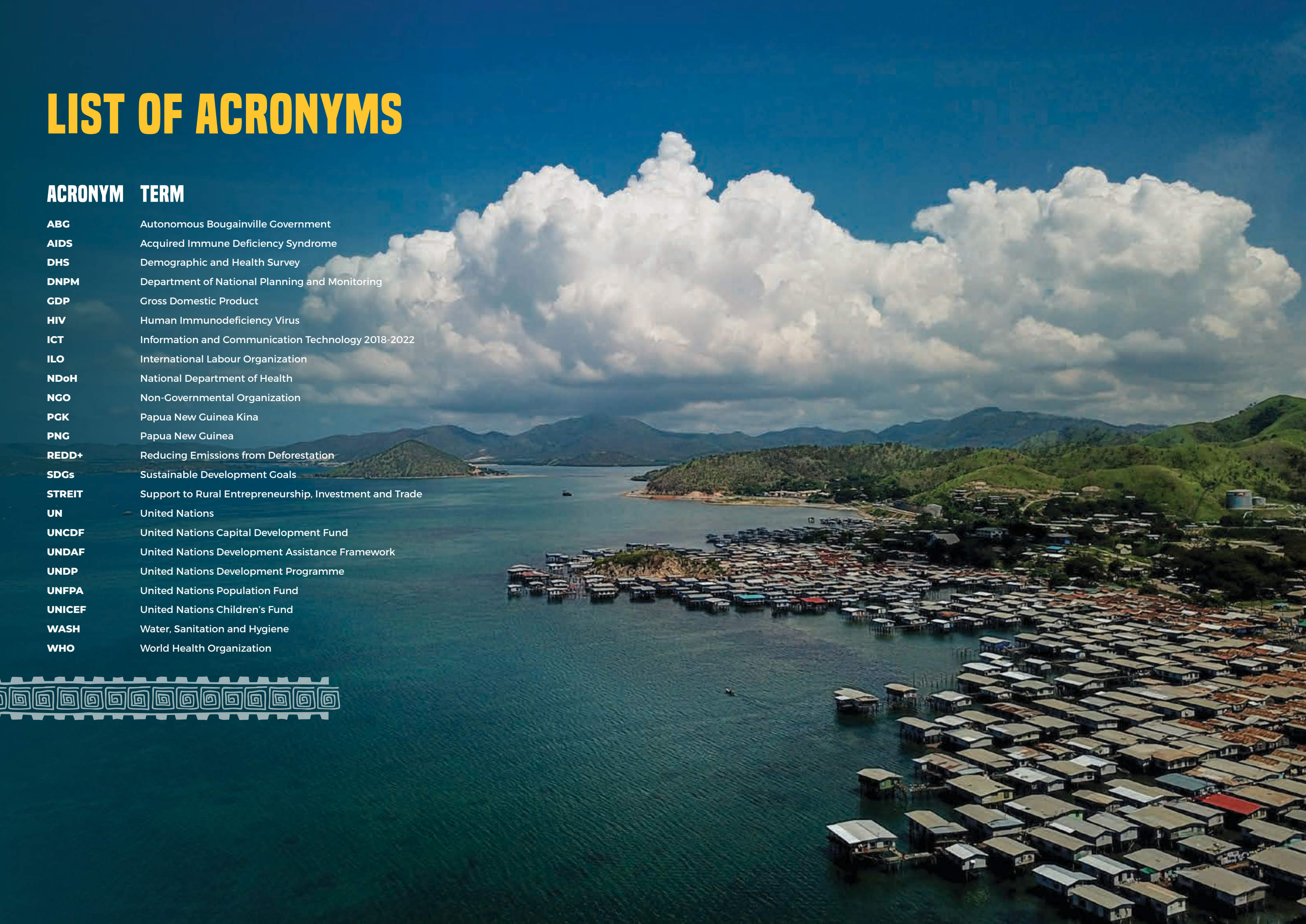
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	TERM
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ABG	Autonomous Bougainville Government
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology 2018-2022
ILO	International Labour Organization
NDoH	National Department of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PGK	Papua New Guinea Kina
PNG	Papua New Guinea
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STREIT	Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization



UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR'S FOREWARD



I am pleased to present the 2019 report of the United Nations' achievements and performance in Papua New Guinea (PNG). This second annual report of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022 shows that PNG made good progress on the four pillars of people, prosperity, planet and peace.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Papua New Guinea for its extensive collaboration and support to implement the seven flagship joint initiatives which are grounded in the critical elements of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Government of Papua New Guinea was one of the first to affirm, to the Secretary-General, its support for the UN Reform initiative. In 2019, the Government co-financed several key joint United Nations initiatives totalling US\$4.5 million. Despite challenges, the Government has expressed its commitment to pursuing the country's social and economic development including harnessing the natural resources and building human capital. On behalf of the Government, the Minister for the Department of National Planning and Monitoring chaired the Joint Programme Steering Committee held in February 2019, which jointly reviewed the partnership programme and agreed on the way forward.

I appreciate our development partners for the strengthened relationships that have resulted in a substantive increase in overall funding and a diversified funding base. Contributions to the Papua New Guinea Country Fund came from Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom and Ireland. In 2019 alone, agreements were signed with the European Union worth over US\$20 million, all through pooled funding mechanisms.

The UN engagement with civil society in Papua New Guinea has grown substantially. The design of the Spotlight Initiative on gender-based violence involved

civil society. Also, the UN strengthened the capacity of civil society to monitor and report on human rights, including in the business sector, through the peaceful referendum process, and in our work with human rights defenders.

There is also good progress in the UN's delivery on the seven flagship joint initiatives. On support for the Bougainville peace process, the 2019 Bougainville Referendum was a critical milestone in peacebuilding in Bougainville. I am also happy to report that the UN is leveraging its work with communities, the Government and development partners in the context of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus for the Highlands Area-Based Programme. During 2019, the increased focus on Gender Equality and Gender Based Violence resulted in the finalization of the design of the Spotlight Initiative, a partnership with the EU for which Papua New Guinea received the second-highest allocation globally. The design process was inclusive and focused on civil society, leveraging the UN's comparative advantage to best address violence against women and girls with a focus on eliminating intimate partner violence. Women's groups have also been granted observer status to the Joint Supervisory Board, which is the highest decision-making mechanism and is the driving force for implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.

Progress was also made on rural development, disaster risk reduction, and health. The joint European Union and United Nations' Support to the Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade (STREIT) project, which will be implemented as of 2020, complements the Spotlight and the safe markets projects in the Sepik. With the UN's support, Papua New Guinea is now better prepared to quickly and effectively coordinate international humanitarian assistance for a variety of natural disasters and human-induced crises that are likely to impact the country. Polio vaccination coverage expanded in 2019, as the United Nations worked with the Government and partners to reach the target of 80 per cent routine coverage, by vaccinating

3.5 million children under 15, as well as improve the nutrition status across the country.

I am also pleased with the increased use of information technology in the development context to address the critical information and evidence gaps. The UN has pioneered mWater, the first nationwide online data management platform for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the country. The use of KoBoToolbox and PowerBI minimized paper-based data management and enabled real-time data transfer in nutrition and education programmes. The use of U-Report – a social messaging platform – has increased youth's engagement in crucial policymaking processes, ranging from healthcare to the environment and other social issues. Local rangers are now using a smartphone application to report on conservation issues in the communities.

Looking forward to 2020, the Government is preparing, with UN support, the Voluntary National Review (VNR), which will be presented for the first time at the July 2020 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Also, consultations on the Bougainville post-referendum process have begun between the two governments. Further, the Government is now preparing for the 2020 census with the UN's assistance. For continued success in 2020, six areas have been prioritized by the UN and the Government within the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022: green growth and diversification; women fully participating in society; healthy population and skilled youth; peace, law and order; climate resilience and action; and data and evidence. The United Nations stands firm in our commitment to meaningful multi-sector stakeholder engagement, improved national coordination mechanisms and data collection to facilitate informed policymaking.

I also want to thank the Government of Papua New Guinea and our other partners for their invaluable support to our programmes. Australia, the European Union, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States of America, and the

United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and the UNICEF National Committees of Australia and France. The United Nations would also like to acknowledge the provision of critical logistical support by Exxon Mobil, Oil Search Foundation, The Incentive Fund and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for our work in the Highlands.

Mr. Gianluca Rampolla
United Nations Resident Coordinator
Papua New Guinea

The Resident Coordinator (center) and UN staff during the Bougainville Referendum roadshow. ©UN/Serahphina Aupong



DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

The Papua New Guinea economy grew by 4 per cent in 2019 driven by commodity exports, agriculture and logging. Government expenditure prioritized free primary healthcare, infrastructure projects, and the Provincial and District Services Improvement Program.

Despite socioeconomic challenges including high rates of unemployment, especially among young people, lack of educational opportunities, underrepresentation of women in governance and decision-making, violence against women and girls, malnutrition and limited access to improved water sources, life expectancy continues to increase in PNG. Digital economic innovative intervention, and information and communication technologies (ICTs), also gained momentum in several government sectors. Furthermore, the Bougainville Referendum Commission conducted a peaceful, violence-free referendum.

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

PNG, a lower-middle-income country ranked 155 out of 187 countries in the 2019 Human Development Index, is the only Pacific country in the low human development band of the Index. Population statistics indicate that 52 per cent of the population is below 24 years and 85 per cent of the population lives in rural areas.¹ The country faces a number of challenges in translating economic growth into inclusive, sustainable human development, including chronic youth un- and underemployment, which remained unchanged at 2.40 per cent in 2019,² as well as low absorption of school leavers into the formal employment sector.

Opportunities for formal tertiary education are minimal, and opportunities for paid untrained workers even more limited. Unemployment is felt, not only among the youth, but throughout the abled population. It is a substantial contributing factor to the challenge of law and order, to the continued, and indeed increasing, levels of crime and violence, and high costs of security protection. Uncertain economic conditions and rising fiscal pressure affect the country and contribute to the breakdown in the rule of law in both highland and coastal provinces. In all, there is an imperative for peace and greater social cohesion throughout the country.

The complex challenges and exciting opportunities PNG witnessed in 2019 included the change in National Government, a referendum on the political future of

the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, two budgets, a cabinet reshuffle, and new infrastructure such as the Coral Sea Cable communications system. A vote of no confidence in the O'Neil government in early May ultimately led to a change in Prime Minister in late May. On 7 June, the new Prime Minister, James Marape, swore in a full cabinet. Significant reshuffling followed in mid-November. Years of deflated economic and social progress, including political will, have put a considerable constraint on the progress of the new Government's focus and other development work.

The new Government expressed its commitment to improving the quality of life for Papua New Guinean citizens by addressing health, education, and law and order. The Government proposed to grow the economy through investing in the skills, business and employment opportunities that would unlock the country's potential, promote economic development outside of Port Moresby, and clamp down on corruption. The Government set out to increase the country's internal revenue by 50 per cent, from a PGK10 billion a year on-average internal revenue.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

PNG ended the year on a positive note, with gross domestic product growth of 4 per cent, compared to -0.6 per cent in 2018.³ The country's economy saw a recovery, driven by commodity exports mainly from the extractive industries and, on a lesser scale, agriculture, fishery and logging. This growth rate is expected to continue in 2020 by 2 per cent.⁴ Within PNG, the informal economy is worth about 60 per cent of non-resource gross domestic product, and women make up over 80 per cent of this resource.⁵ This highlights the importance of the informal economy to national development and women's empowerment. Sixty-four per cent of currently married men were employed in the past 12 months, as compared with only 36 per cent of currently married women.⁶ This creates a challenge on equal participation in economic opportunities and overall decision-making.

Key government expenditure prioritized free primary healthcare, infrastructure projects, and the Provincial and District Services Improvement Program, which benefited women and children in terms of access to services. Sustainability and quality of services, however, must follow.

After adjustment for inflation, health sector funding was cut by 2 per cent, with education receiving a 1 per

cent increase. From 2015 to 2019 education has seen a 30 per cent cut in real terms, health 17 per cent, and law and justice 17 per cent. Funding to provinces and the administrative sector increased in support of the Government's decentralization agenda.

In 2019, total public debt was equivalent to around 31 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), while fiscal deficit in June was 1.9 per cent. A supplementary budget introduced in October addressed the budget deficit with the Treasury Minister stating, "Tough decisions are a must now, to take a major step towards living within our means."

The economy is heavily dependent on extractive industries, and thus the economic performance is subject to varying commodity prices. The Government has taken a decision to be tougher on foreign investors, particularly in the oil and gas sector, renegotiating major energy projects. Nevertheless, the economy is further slowing, due to political instability and trouble generating enough revenue to cover basic services.

THE MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN III 2018 – 2022

The Medium-Term Development Plan III 2018 – 2022 played a considerable role in redirecting the Government's focus. Meanwhile, the revised Development Partners' Aid Policy 2018 – 2022 guided development partners in PNG in outlining the country's main development objectives, setting out a stronger focus on investments in infrastructure, governance and social service delivery. It also determined a more significant presence for development partners at sub-national levels, and the opportunity to align the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with the Government's priorities, while also supporting their implementation.

The Medium-Term Development Plan is the National Government's vehicle to drive PNG's development boost, including the pursuit of full economic recovery. The new Government is committed to controlling its expenditures and its borrowing costs. In alignment with the Plan, the National Government rolled-out the first Governance Performance Scorecard in PNG for national and provincial agencies receiving public funds this year. The scorecard outlined a set of indicators to measure their performance through their audit committee

meetings, as required under the Public Finance Management Act 1995.

THE BOUGAINVILLE PEACE AGREEMENT

On 23 November 2019, the Bougainville Referendum Commission conducted a peaceful, violence-free referendum. With the continued support from the PNG Government to the Autonomous Bougainville Government, the completion of the referendum is a requirement of the Bougainville Peace Agreement signed in 2001. The announcement of the Bougainville Referendum result on 11 December 2019 marked an historic moment for PNG-Bougainville relations, with 97.7 per cent of voters choosing independence from PNG, and 2.3 per cent for greater autonomy.

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

The use of digital economic innovative intervention and ICTs gained momentum in several government sectors, with the inclusion of such technologies as a component in development plans for sectors, such as agriculture, and with other stakeholders in the private and public sectors. Due to depleting forex reserves and pressure on the economy, there is now greater understanding of the importance of developing other sectors and initiatives, particularly in agriculture and the private sector, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

GENDER EQUALITY

Although women have played and continue to play an essential role in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, health and development, they remain severely underrepresented in governance and decision-making. PNG's National Parliament is among only five countries in the world with no female Members of Parliament.

For the first time PNG has global comparable data on Gender-Based Violence and Intimate Partner Violence, which now serves as prevalence data. The data availability has been made possible through the incorporation of Domestic Violence Modules in the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2016 – 2018, conducted by the National Statistical Office. The availability of this data will significantly enhance PNG's ability to respond appropriately in addressing gender-based and intimate partner violence in the country.

¹ Oaktree, from CIA World Factbook Data.

² <https://tradingeconomics.com/papua-new-guinea/unemployment-rate>

³ Asian Development Bank, Asian Development Outlook, 2019 Update.

⁴ PNG Economic Update 2019, World Bank.

⁵ National Audit of the Informal Economy: <http://cimcpng.net/images/InformalEconomySummaryfindings.pdf>

⁶ PNG Demography and Health Survey

The Government of PNG agreed to a range of national and international commitments to support equal participation in political, social and economic life. These include the PNG Constitution, Vision 2050, the Medium-Term Development Plan III, the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and intimate partner violence, is one of the most widespread, persistent, and devastating human rights violations in the world. PNG is no different, with more than 50 per cent of women in the country affected by domestic violence, and 28 per cent experiencing sexual violence.⁶ In March 2019, more than 200 domestic violence and sexual violence cases were reported in Lae and Port Moresby, where over 23 murders were attributed to domestic violence.⁷

HEALTH

Life expectancy continues to increase, as the under-five mortality rate declined from 159 per 1,000 live births in 1967, to 49 in 2016/18.⁸ The maternal mortality rate remains high at 171 per 100,000 live births yet has improved significantly from previous measurements (330 in 1996, 733 in 2006). Non-Communicable Diseases account for most deaths (40.3 per cent), with diabetes, ischemic heart disease, lung cancer and stroke prominent. However, infectious diseases still significantly contribute to mortality (21.3 per cent). Injuries accounted for 19.1 per cent of deaths. Provinces with the highest adult mortality rate are found in the Highlands region (Enga and, for males only, Southern Highlands/Hela), Momase region (Sandaun, East Sepik, Morobe and Madang), and Gulf in the Southern region.

Malnutrition and limited access to improved water sources is widespread, with a direct impact on healthy development. Almost half of PNG's children between 6-59 months are 'stunted' (short for their age), due to chronic under-nutrition. Approximately 16 per cent of under-fives are 'wasted' (underweight for height), due to

acute malnutrition. The DHS 2016-18 confirms 46.3 per cent are accessing improved water sources, with huge disparities between urban (83 per cent) and rural (41.6 per cent) populations. WASH services in schools and health centres remain inadequate.

The Government has stepped up their approach to health emergencies in response to new health challenges regionally and globally. PNG was on high alert after African Swine Fever cases were reported in Timor Leste and the Philippines.⁹ Due to the exceptionally high value of pork, the outbreak of this virus in the PNG context would have had a detrimental economic and social impact, including reduced food security and a likely increase in gender-based violence. In response to the considerable threat, the Government started precautionary measures, awareness-raising, and increased biosecurity measures.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Under the Marape-Steven Government, for the first time in the country's history, the Deputy Prime Minister is also the Minister of Justice and Attorney General. In this role, Deputy Prime Minister Honourable Davis Steven, Member of Parliament, has authority over the entire social sector of the Government. The new Government has indicated its interest in legislative and policy reform, including the establishment of the anti-corruption body as a priority to address corruption in the country. In 2019, the country was ranked as the 137 least corrupt nation out of 180 countries, receiving a highly corrupt rating on the global 2019 Corruptions Perceptions Index.¹⁰

The human rights of around 300 remaining refugees and asylum seekers brought to PNG by Australia in 2013 continues to be an issue with no robust solution offered to affected individuals. In August and September 2019, all the remaining refugees and asylum seekers on Manus Island were moved to Port Moresby and accommodated in various locations in the city. Among these, 53 individuals with negative refugee status were detained at an immigration detention facility on the outskirts of Port Moresby between August to December

2019, with no access to telecommunications and justice services. External oversight by independent bodies was strictly limited.

Ongoing tribal conflict continues to have a serious impact on children and women, and a culture of impunity around those involved in the fighting remains a serious human rights concern. On 9 July 2019 a massacre of 23 people (including five children and 16 women, two of whom were pregnant) resulted from tribal fighting in the Highlands province of Hela. As reported, this was the first-time women were targeted, including pregnant women, as well as children. The massacre received international and national attention, including remarks by the Governor of Hela on implementing the death penalty. The province where the massacre took place has a population of around 400,000 people, with only 60 police officers to enforce the rule of law. The Government has made commitments to investigate this incident and bring the perpetrators to justice.

Reports of sorcery-accusation-related violence and killings, as well as gender-based violence and sexual assault against children, continued to be reported widely in the media. Other issues of concern include, reports of police brutality, extrajudicial killings, rape and assault in custody, as well as prison breakouts and related deaths. This included unrest in the coastal town of Alotau in Milne Bay Province where, in trying to arrest a notorious prison escapee in early 2019, police destroyed the properties and homes of persons accused of harbouring the suspect and his associates.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Efforts to pursue increased economic growth continue to raise the importance of strengthened legislative frameworks and appropriate policy settings that promote better governance of PNG's unique natural resources and biodiversity; as well as how best to address the social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change. Much needed land and forestry reform continue to remain amongst PNG's most sensitive issues. The extractive industries, agriculture, and logging are all competing to access this finite resource. Climate change

presents a cross-cutting challenge for PNG. Rural and remote communities remain exposed to these impacts, against a backdrop of a slowing economy, declining development indicators, and a rapidly growing population. All this makes mainstreaming climate action significantly difficult. The growing challenge of vector-borne diseases will only increase with climate change. Whereas the malaria 'line' was at 1,400 meters two decades ago, there are now incidents of malaria at altitudes as low as 800 meters. Growing erratic weather patterns present challenges to traditional crop cycles. Changes in temperature are threatening crops that only grow within particular bands, e.g., coffee. The growing intensity of storms threatens infrastructure. Rising sea levels are challenging the water and food security of atoll communities, because saltwater damages fragile topsoil used for planting and compromises water tables that are relied on to provide drinking water.

NATURAL DISASTERS

According to the World Risk Index, PNG is in the top 20 high-risk countries prone to natural disasters. The 2018 Highlands earthquake and, in 2019, the Mount Ulawun volcanic eruptions in West New Britain Province, the Mount Manam eruption, and Cyclone Trevor in Milne Bay Province, are all evidence of the country's susceptibility to natural disasters. The country is also prone to other natural disasters because of the El Niño climate cycle. During the wet season from December to April, communities in the islands, northern provinces and Highlands were affected by floods. In Tsak Valley of Enga Province, the flooding caused a landslide. Seasonal drought in parts of the Western province affected water security in Central and Southern Fly districts. These events specifically affect subsistence farming, on which 80 per cent of the country is reliant for their main livelihood. Acute water shortages caused deterioration in health, hygiene and nutrition. In some cases, health and school facilities were closed, while in others it reduced school attendance. These disruptions caused increased concern for the protection of women and children, who had to walk further to find water.

⁶ PNG Demography and Health Survey, 2018.

⁷ Human Rights Watch, 2019.

⁸ PNG Demography and Health Survey, 2018.

⁹ <http://www.fao.org/papua-new-guinea/news/detail-events/es/c/1245116/>.

¹⁰ <https://www.transparency.org/country/PNG>

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 15 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 – 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.

The Delivering as One pillars are supported by three standing inter-agency working groups: the Operations Management Team, the United Nations Communications Group, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group. A task team on Human Rights and Gender, and a Disaster Management Team, which is co-chaired by the National Disaster Centre Director and the UN Resident Coordinator and set up as the highest body in PNG responsible for addressing international humanitarian/emergency preparedness and response capacity, also support the Delivering as One pillars. The United Nations Country Team has the additional role of the Budgetary Framework Committee, which manages the One Fund.

The United Nations in PNG is in its second year of the UNDAF 2018 – 2022. Whilst in the delivery phase, the United Nations continues to review 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 under the Programme Pillar but also across all of the Delivering as One Pillars: Communications, Operations and the Budgetary Framework.

The UN system in PNG has an online results-based management and risk monitoring system that was rolled out in 2018. UNINFO, a global online platform, has strengthened the monitoring and implementation of the UNDAF. The system has also enabled the United Nations System to do joint planning and further endorsement costing of UNDAF annual work plans prior to year-end, consolidating inputs from over 200 staff. The system standardizes information management across the UN system to ensure credible evidence-based decision-making.

OPERATING AS ONE

The Operations Management Team continued to increase effectiveness and efficiency in 2019. Through the productive collaboration of UN agencies in the areas of procurement, recruitment, finance, ICTs, and common services, the Operations Management Team was able to increase system efficiencies, supported by the completion of the first results-based workplan for operations.

In the area of travel, the Team established a three-year agreement for air travel to reduce transaction costs and completed a comprehensive daily subsistence allowance that resulted in the establishment of new rates. In addition, the quality of conditions for staff were improved by finalizing medical arrangements with the Pacific International Hospital. This resulted in a dedicated UN counter and priority service, establishing a Goods and Services Tax returns process with the Internal Revenue Commission, and completing the second phase of the staff-pooled transport arrangement. New common shared drives, a feature not previously available, continues to improve knowledge management. With the introduction of the Business Operations Strategy 2.0, these results are expected to be further institutionalized as the rollout continues in 2020.

BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK AND THE PNG UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY FUND

According to the 2019 International Aid Transparency Initiative figures, the United Nations is the country's fourth largest development partner after Australia, the Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank. This demonstrates the United Nations' expertise in technical cooperation, as it continues to deliver on development programmes and respond to humanitarian emergencies.

The PNG United Nations Country Fund continued as an instrumental joint resource mobilization mechanism, with US\$10.2 million raised in 2019. The Fund standardizes 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

The UN Communications Group continued advocacy on the SDGs and implementation of the UNDAF throughout the year, guided by the UN Communications Strategy. More than 5,000 citizens were reached during UN Day SDG activities, while the group's online work reached over 133,000 people on Facebook, 5,000 followers on Twitter and gained over 3,000 followers on a new Instagram account.

Targeted media trainings reached 37 media representatives from across the country to support advocacy on conflict-sensitive reporting, disaster preparedness, and sustainable resource management. The UN's work was a significant part of the preparations for the Bougainville Referendum. The UN engaged 18 media representatives (39 per cent female) in a capacity development initiative that highlighted quality and neutrality of reporting. The UN also developed a Referendum Awareness Strategy for its staff that guided and ensured regular, factual and neutral communication on the referendum process. These communications

initiatives throughout the year provided critical support for achieving development results.

By highlighting Climate Change and Decent Work in the Pacific during the High-Level Tripartite Forum that involved a panel discussion with Mr. Guy Ryder, the International Labour Organization Director General, the Resident Coordinator, and youth activists, UN advocacy brought key issues to the forefront. Playing the facilitator role, the UN ensured the participation of two youth advocates to the Economic and Social Council Youth Forum in New York, which were financially supported by the UN system. Additionally, the campaign to commemorate the one-year anniversary of the 2018 earthquake in the Highlands with the UN's design for an area-based programme, was facilitated and supported by the Government and the public.

PNG continues to grow in its global and regional interests. These profiling opportunities were supported by regular engagement and by sharing best practices with colleagues in non-resident agencies.

GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS TASK TEAM

To achieve greater integration of gender equality and human rights principles in the work of the UN in PNG, focal points within all UN agencies continued to implement agreed actions aimed at achieving the United Nations Gender and Human Rights strategy.

The United Nations Country Team adopted a United Nations Strategy on family and sexual violence for UN staff in PNG. The strategy was developed following consultations with staff and Bel Isi, an organization supported by the Oil Search Foundation. It provides referral and support services to victims of family and sexual violence for organizations and companies in PNG, particularly in Port Moresby and Lae.

The contribution to gender equality and human rights of all United Nations' programmes and activities in PNG has been rated using UNINFO. This translates the normative commitment of the United Nations Country Team into tangible and usable information regarding gender and human rights sensitive budgeting and expenditure analysis.

A community member in Bougainville engaging with Government officials during the Referendum roadshow. ©UN / Seraphina Aupong

DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM



With two volcanic eruptions, the threat of African Swine Flu, new arrivals from West Papua, and a potential El Niño event, 2019 proved no exception to PNG's reputation as one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. The Disaster Management Team, co-chaired by the National Disaster Centre Director and the UN Resident Coordinator, is the highest body in the country addressing international humanitarian/emergency preparedness and response capacity. It brings together government institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations, donors and, as of this year, the private sector.

Following lessons learned from the 2018 earthquake response, the operational arm of the Disaster Management Team, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, focused on strengthening contingency planning and preparedness for both multi-hazard sudden onset events and slow onset events, based on analysis of the in-country response capacity completed by the Clusters. This was done with support from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Inclusive of the standard operating procedures to activate a response, the contingency plans outlined clear processes and detailed roles for different actors at different stages. The Disaster Management Team contributed to the UN Country Team's Business Continuity Plan tabletop exercise. During this exercise, the workability of a plan was tested that would enable the Disaster Management Team to quickly develop contingency plans in response to changes in the context. For example, two contingency plans were developed for any potential unrest in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, as well as for the possible arrival of refugees along the Indonesian border.

In 2019, two phases of the three-phase El Niño Early Action Plan were activated. The Plan, developed by the Clusters and approved by the Disaster Management Team, enabled joint monitoring and messaging on preparing for and mitigating the effects of El Niño. Although El Niño did not develop and regional warnings were lifted by mid-June, the National Weather Service's monthly briefings on drought conditions and forecasts contributed to the development of contingency plans.

Capacity development on situation monitoring and assessment underpinned the work on contingency planning. The Clusters developed questionnaires for pre-crisis community consultations to establish contextual baselines. Following national training on the Disaster Needs Assessment Tool, 28 members (seven females) joined the National Joint Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Team, comprised of representatives from the National Disaster Committee and Provincial Disaster Coordinators. The Team carried out two assessments in Milne Bay and Western Province. Ok Tedi Mining Limited, a private sector company, supported the Team with logistical support to Western Province, where the joint Government and Multi-Agency response plan was then implemented.

2019 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The below table depicts the 2019 financial overview in US Dollars. US\$79.4 million was available to the UN in 2019, of which US\$73.1 million was directed to programmes and US\$63.1 million was spent on programmes (86 per cent delivery rate on total resources). Of the total resources, US\$10.2 million was made available through the PNG UN Country Fund during 2019.

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.

*All figures are reported in USD millions	Available Resources (US\$)				Expenditure	Delivery Rate
	Total	Core	One Fund	Remaining Non-Core		
Overall UN System Figures	79.39	9.7	10.2	53.19		
Overall Programmes	73.09	9.7	10.2	53.19	63.1	86%
Overall Operations	6.3	0	0	0	6.3	

Results Areas	Contributing Agencies	Available Resources (US\$)				Expenditure	Delivery Rate
		Total	Core	One Fund	Remaining Non-Core		
People	UNICEF, WHO, OHCHR, UNFPA, IOM, UNWOMEN, UNAIDS, FAO, UNESCO	42.69	5.4	2.3	34.99	36.4	85%
Prosperity	UNCDF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, FAO, ILO, UNICEF, IOM, UNESCO, IFAD	4	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.6	65%
Planet	UNDP, IOM, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, OHCHR	15.2	2.7	0.9	11.6	14.9	98%
Peace	UNWOMEN, WHO, OHCHR, UNFPA, IOM, UNWOMEN, UNAIDS, FAO, UNESCO	11.2	0.3	6.2	4.7	9.2	82%
Totals	Totals	73.09	9.7	10.2	53.19	63.1	86%

#TokPlesPNG-2019 UN Photo Competition Winner



PEOPLE



PROSPERITY



PLANET



PEACE

UN IN PNG 2019



15

AGENCIES UNDER THE UN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK 2018-2022

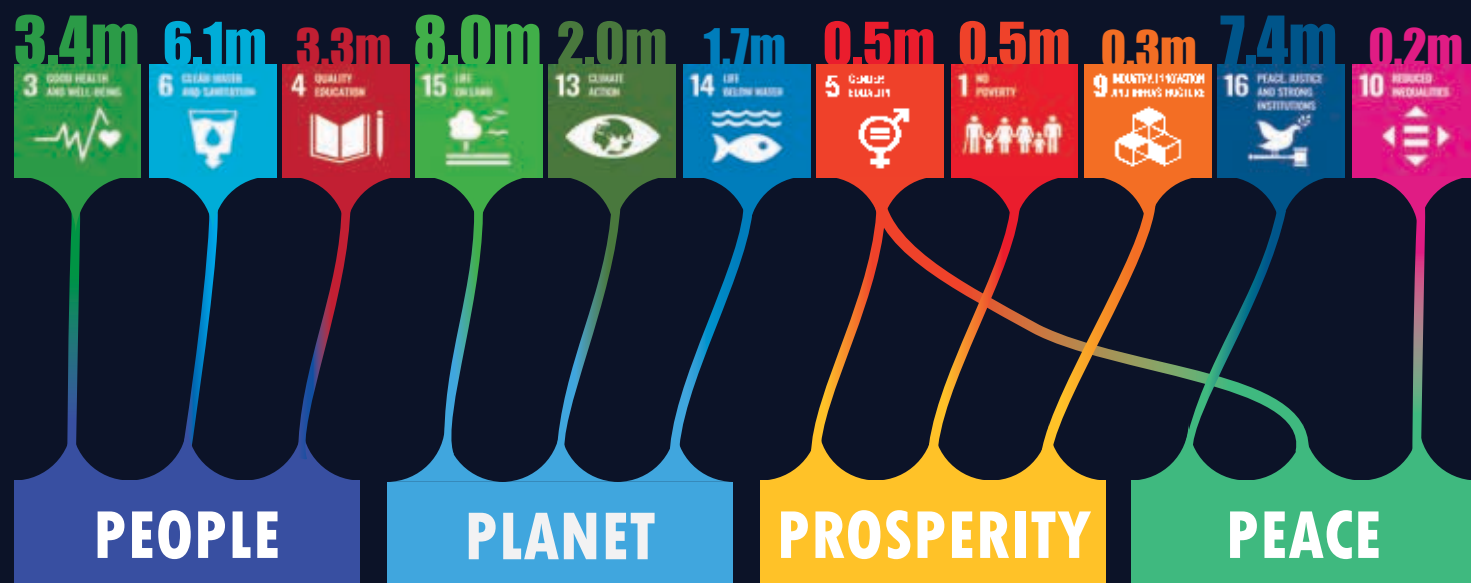
69.4

MILLION SPENT ON OPERATIONS & PROGRAMS, REACHING OVER 3.6 MILLION PEOPLE DIRECTLY

ALL 17

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS SUPPORTED

2019 EXPENDITURE (USD) BY TOP THREE SDGs PER RESULTS AREA



PEOPLE RESULTS

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

KEY RESULTS

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

36.4
MILLION USD



72%

EXPENDITURE TO PROGRESS GENDER EQUALITY & WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

79%

EXPENDITURE TO ADVANCE HUMAN RIGHTS



3.6

MILLION PEOPLE REACHED BY UN SUPPORTED HEALTH, WASH, AND EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS

FUNDING THE SDGs

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



49%

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



19%

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



13%

2 ZERO HUNGER



5 GENDER EQUALITY



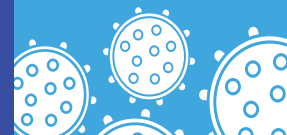
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



BASIC ESSENTIAL SERVICES

3.4M

CHILDREN UNDER 15 REACHED BY POLIO VACCINE CAMPAIGN



OVER

20,800

STUDENTS BENEFITTED FROM WASH SERVICES PROVIDED IN 67 SCHOOLS

CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES REACHED

3300+

IMPROVING HEALTH, EDUCATION, WATER SERVICES, HYGIENE & CHILD PROTECTION

7,300+

YOUTH REACHED WITH SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS, FAMILY PLANNING AND GBV INFORMATION

MORE THAN

360

HEALTH AND EDUCATION FACILITIES SUPPORTED



PEACE RESULTS

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

KEY RESULTS



FUNDING THE SDGs



SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENT BOUGAINVILLE PEACE AGREEMENT



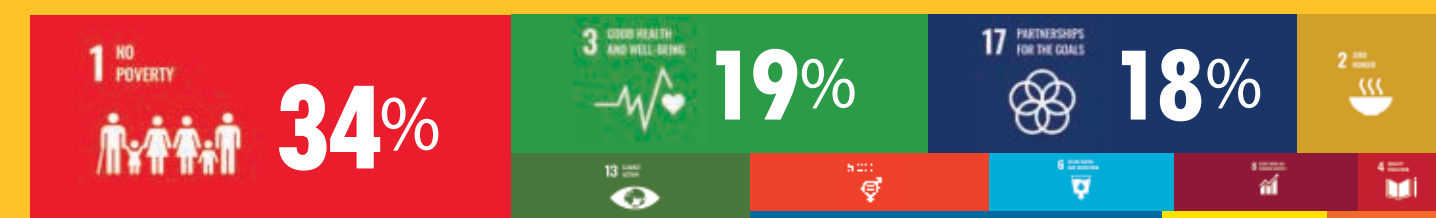
PROSPERITY RESULTS

UNCDF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNFPA,
FAO, ILO, UNICEF, IOM, UNESCO, IFAD

KEY RESULTS



FUNDING THE SDGs



BROADENING FINANCIAL INCLUSION



PLANET RESULTS

UNDP, IOM, FAO,
UNESCO, WHO, OHCHR

KEY RESULTS



FUNDING FOR THE SDGs



PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2019 PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS

PEOPLE

By 2022, people in PNG, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, have enhanced and sustained utilization of quality and equitable services, food security and social protection.

Lives were saved and improved as millions of children received vitamin A supplements and were immunized against polio, measles and rubella. PNG also increased and enhanced malnutrition treatment and Obstetric and Neonatal Care. Health services were enhanced through the acquisition of equipment for early detection and treatment of tuberculosis patients, a National Antimicrobial Resistance Plan for 2013-2019 and increased family planning services. Education and Social Services programmes on early childhood, elementary and primary education service delivery, child protection, and Parenting for Child Development also improved in 2019. There is also better information on water and sanitation through the WASH Management Information System. Plans were even finalized for disaster response, refugees and displaced populations.

HEALTH

Towards universal health coverage, the United Nations continued to work together to address critical system levers to improve access, efficiency and effectiveness of the health system. For example, the Government of PNG developed the situation analysis and position paper for the National Health Plan 2021-2030 with United Nations support. These two key policy pieces lay the groundwork towards the drafting of the five-year National Health Plan. The development of these policy papers was only made possible by previous investments into evidence-based planning and improved national data sources that have been strengthened over the past years. These included, the National Health Information System, Hospital Discharge data, country surveys and research/programme data, as well as the Demographic and Health Survey 2016-2018.

Reiterating improved planning and budgeting, new information from the completed National Health Accounts 2014-2015 report has enabled the Government of PNG, with UN support, to look at health sector spending through different lenses. As a share of general government expenditure, health expenditure is at 10.4

per cent in the 2020 budget, an increase of 0.8 per cent from 9.6 per cent in 2019. The impact of sharp cuts in government and development partner spending needs to be looked at, together with the effect on increased out-of-pocket expenditure. Faith-based organization funding is another consideration, as is geographic distribution of spending and fiscal decentralization, including provincial share of health expenditure, and the distribution of spending by priorities (i.e., disease/condition).

The review of the implementation of the Health Workforce Enhancement Plan noted an increase in frontline health professionals (i.e., doctors, nurses, health extension officers and community health workers) from 8,840 in 2019 to 9,328 in 2018. The rate per population however, decreased from 1.27 in 2009 to 1.03 in 2018, considering the increase in population. This reiterates that access to health care is of concern, as health care visits are low – only 35 per cent of females and 34 per cent of males visited a health facility during the past 12 months. Among women, finding the money for treatment (63 per cent), the distance to health facilities (58 per cent), and not wanting to go alone (44 per cent) were the top three barriers to seeking care.

With United Nations support, the 2018 establishment of the PNG Human Resources Information Database enabled significant progress in strengthening human resources for health. This strengthening included, the drafting of the National Human Resources for Health Strategic Plan 2021-2030, the establishment of a database for the enrolments and graduates from the health training institutions and for educators, and a collaboration between the National Department of Health (NDoH) and the Department of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology. The 2019 launch of the PNG Health Workforce Standards and Monitoring System further reiterated the national commitment to improved quality and access to health service delivery. With support from the United Nations, the System has two main purposes: to optimize the available health workforce by reviewing the current deployment of staff based on the actual workload; and to determine the health workforce requirements based on the service functions outlined in the National Health Sector Strategy. This is the first time that human resources data was available, enabling more accurate costing of the National Health Plan 2021-2030, as the health workforce is one of the largest budgetary components.

The United Nations further supported the strengthening

of the health workforce with the review of the Policy for Village Health Initiatives and Village Health Volunteer Activities 2000, and the development of guidelines for establishing health training institutions and programmes. The guidelines regulate the proliferation of health training institutions, as well as programmes, without the endorsement of the health professional regulatory bodies that ensure quality of training. Capacity development is one of the levers for increasing access to services across the country.

Midwives and village health volunteers play a critical role in ensuring that emergency obstetric and neonatal care are available throughout the country. Currently, the maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate is 171 maternal deaths per 100,000 births, and 33 deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age. With slightly over half of women (55 per cent) delivering in a health facility, and only half of women in rural areas delivering in a health facility, access to services while pregnant and after delivery is a priority.

The NDoH held the first ever 'Training of Trainers' of Midwives on Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care, which has cascaded through step-down training to 80 provincial and district health care providers. After participating in a United Nations supported initiative, trained village health volunteers in seven provinces contributed to 154,678 mothers and their babies receiving care, including saving 1,038 newborns who were deprived of oxygen during birth. For pregnant mothers at risk of post-partum haemorrhage, the introduction of the UN-supported non-pneumatic anti-shock garments, with full collaboration of academia in the country, has been instrumental.

With 67 per cent of all deaths among children under the age of five taking place before the child's first birthday, and with 41 per cent occurring in the first month of life, a comprehensive approach to maternal, newborn and child health is essential. The development of a systems approach to maternal health progressed in 2019, particularly with the new Maternal Newborn Child Health Strategy and the endorsement of the policy paper on improving maternal and newborn health by the 22 provincial Chief Executive Officers, are both results supported by the United Nations. The strengthened leadership from the 2019 Ministerial Task Force, whose main role is to steward the initiatives towards improvement of maternal and newborn health, as well as the Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Technical Advisory Committee.

Immediately after the national emergency was declared by the Government due to the polio outbreak, UN partners stepped up to support PNG by providing technical guidance to the National Emergency Operations Center which was formed to lead the country's outbreak response activities. These activities focused on rapidly increasing immunity to polio and increasing capacity to detect the virus in circulation. A series of immunization campaigns were implemented over a one-year period. In total, eight immunization campaigns were implemented against polio. Along with the immunization campaigns, enhanced surveillance for polio was initiated. Within a period of six months of starting the response activities, there were positive impacts to be seen, with no polio detected in children or in the environment after mid November 2018. Following a comprehensive international review, the polio outbreak was concluded in December 2019. No additional children have been affected by polio since October 2018 and children across PNG have benefitted from immunization campaigns that have raised their immunity against polio.

In addition to the beneficial impact with regards to protection against polio infection and paralysis, the outbreak response facilitated the implementation of a preventive immunization campaign against measles and rubella. The last polio immunization campaign conducted in June 2019 was integrated with the measles rubella vaccine to be delivered to all children from 6 months to 5 years of age. This intervention helped to avert a large-scale measles outbreak in PNG.

During 2019, PNG saw a staggering 3.4 million children under the age of 15 receive the polio vaccine, 1.18 million children under the age of five receive the measles-rubella vaccine, 1.1 million children from 6 – 59 months receive vitamin A supplementation, and 1,486 children from ages 6 – 59 months receive severe acute malnutrition treatment. As part of the coverage and equity improvement in immunization, within 174 communities, 9,100 children were reached, with 50 per cent of those below two years old vaccinated for the first time. As a result, no new cases of polio virus have been detected in children since October 2019. The technical support from the UN and other partners to establish Emergency Operation Centres for the campaign management of polio, measles and rubella with the NDoH and all provincial health offices, including roll-out of vaccination roadshows, all contributed to the achievement of these results.

A further 152 health service providers trained on the Minimum Initial Service package and Clinical Management of Rape, all aimed at providing sexual reproductive health services in humanitarian settings. In addition, a six-week training in Enga increased the coverage of integrated reproductive, maternal and newborn health services by including nine hard-to-reach health facilities that provide key interventions for maternal and newborn care.

The United Nations continues to support multisectoral health approaches, including integrating quality family planning services, as one critical intervention is to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity, as well as to improve health and wellbeing. It also addresses poverty and economic development. With UN supported family planning and maternal health interventions it is estimated¹¹ that in eight provinces, 119 frontline health care workers (61 per cent female) were trained on the provision of rights-based family planning services, including on medicines and commodity management. In doing so, 400 women were provided with family planning and reproductive health services, as well as 7,364 adolescents and youths reached with sexual and reproductive health information and services.

Strengthening tuberculosis services is also a key priority in the health sector, as there is a strong indication of ongoing high rates of transmission. There is a high prevalence among people aged 15-34 and children (19-27 per cent of total cases annually). Annual tuberculosis case notification has increased steadily from 27,934 cases in 2017 to 29,355 cases in 2018, then decreased to 23,481 cases in January – September 2019. The treatment success rate for tuberculosis cases (all forms) from the 2017 cohort improved to 68 per cent in 2018.

Towards addressing these high rates, the United Nations supported the draft of the National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis 2021-2025. This was developed in line with the WHO End Tuberculosis Strategy (2015-2035) and the revision of the national protocol and training module for the management of drug-susceptible tuberculosis. Additionally, a study on the economic cost of tuberculosis detailed the catastrophic impact on families and has been used for multi-sectoral advocacy, resulting in the inclusion of strategies to reduce costs in the National Tuberculosis Strategic plan. According to the study, 54 per cent of affected households incurred catastrophic expenses exceeding 20 per cent of their annual household income.

Nearly a quarter of the cases are in the National Capital District, the largest urban area in the country. Case notification of all forms of tuberculosis was 5,358 cases during January – September 2019. Although the national loss to follow-up rate continues to be high (19 per cent), more patients continued with treatment in the National Capital District, as the loss to follow-up

rate reduced from 11 per cent in the second quarter of 2018, to five per cent in the third quarter of 2019, nearly meeting the WHO recommendation of fewer than five per cent. Targeting 54 health care workers in the National Capital District, a UN supported training on tuberculosis management trained 25 health professionals, including hospital managers, physicians, nurses, laboratory staff, and Monitoring and Evaluation staff. Coupling this capacity building initiative with the secondment of a UN-supported full-time Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and rollout of an electronic case-based information system to 13 hospital-based basic management units, improvements in services are expected.

In 2019, 552 drug resistant tuberculosis cases were detected, an increase of 109 cases from 2018. With support from the Australian Government, two laboratory scientists were recruited to support the rapid-testing for the detection of resistance to second-line anti-tuberculosis drugs. This will reduce the turnaround time for drug-susceptibility testing results, as samples are sent to the Queensland Mycobacterial Reference Laboratory. The United Nations supported the procurement of 12 GeneXpert machines to facilitate case detection.

Regarding HIV, 65 per cent of adults and children living with HIV are on antiretroviral therapy, which counts as among the continuing progress towards the 90-90-90 treatment targets. Facing reduced funding availability globally and nationally for HIV, the United Nations continued to support high-level advocacy to ensure the prioritization of this issue. United Nations supported assessments, policy dialogues, continuous monitoring and quality assurance has led to enhanced client-centred community HIV case management, critical updates in antiretroviral treatment regimen, and expansion of viral load monitoring. The testing of a new model of HIV outreach showed doubling or tripling of monthly performance by outreach workers. For example, in Port Moresby, case workers reached 4,800 people from key populations, of which 61 per cent took an HIV test, which yielded a high HIV positive rate (5 per cent). This confirms the targeting and mapping strategy. The research also showed outreach workers were more motivated with daily coaching and weekly personalized performance assessments, as well as using practical monitoring and assessment tools (i.e., weekly performance calculators and geographic maps).

Stock-outs of rapid HIV diagnostic tests and antiretroviral drugs exacerbate the low rates of testing among tuberculosis patients and treatment among people co-infected. In 2019, the percentage of tuberculosis patients tested for HIV remained low at 52 per cent, the same as in 2018. The low antiretroviral therapy rates among people co-infected with tuberculosis and HIV still persists – from 95 per cent in 2017 to 81 per cent in 2018. With support from the United Nations, collaborative

activities across the two programmes in the National Capital District have demonstrated improved statistics between the first quarter and the third quarter of 2019 – the percentage of tuberculosis patients that know their HIV status increased from 53 per cent in the first quarter of 2019 to 73 per cent in the third. Co-morbid treatment of tuberculosis and HIV using clinically recommended Co-trimoxazole preventive therapy increased from 53 per cent in the first quarter of 2019 to 82 per cent in the third, and antiretroviral therapy increased from 69 per cent in the first quarter of 2019 to 90 per cent in the third. Ensuring the uninterrupted provision of tests and medicines, as well as better coordination between the two programmes at all levels, continues to be key to improvements.

Major collaborations between human, animal and environmental health stakeholders made significant advancements in drug-resistance. The National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2019-2023 was signed by the four lead agencies, namely, the NDoH, Conservation and Environment Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, and the National Quarantine and Inspection Authority, with support from the United Nations. The Action Plan formalizes the multi-sectoral political commitments, and the agreement facilitated the first receipt for PNG of financial support from the UN's Fleming Fund.

This work further enabled the multi-sector approach by staging the first forum on National Anti-Microbial Resistance and advocated for high-level engagement and mutual accountability. Enabled by a common platform for open dialogue, this collaboration facilitated the Memorandum of Understanding for One Health Arrangement that was signed by the same lead agencies.

The preliminary Report on the First National Post-Market Surveillance of PNG's Medicines Supply Chains in Public and Private Sectors was completed. The first study of its kind was completed solely by national laboratory analysts from PNG, who tested and evaluated the quality of medicines in public and private supply chains. This was a direct result of UN support capacity initiatives, including a competency assessment of all laboratory analysts at the Medicine Quality Control Laboratory, as well as conducting nine local trainings and facilitating participation in five international trainings.

For pharmacovigilance, the Summary Report of 2018 PNG Antimicrobial Drug Resistance Reports was presented in a national workshop, with areas for improvement identified recommended actions. For product registration/marketing authorization, the PNG Marketing Authorization System was officially launched, establishing the Department of Health's pharmaceutical service standards branch Product Registration Database. The Database undergoes regular

enhancements and customizations, supports the work of the Product Registration Unit, and streamlines review and approval processes of marketing authorization application.

EDUCATION

To ensure every child learns, the United Nations focused on early childhood, elementary and primary education service delivery. In 2019, and supported by the Government of Australia, 2,380 young children (1,248 girls) were enrolled in 70 new inclusive early childhood development centres in Madang and Morobe provinces. This brought the total number to 8,065 young children (3,517 girls) learning in 230 inclusive early childhood development centres across Central, Madang, Milne Bay, Morobe, and Simbu provinces, plus the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and the National Capital District. These 230 inclusive early childhood development centres, established in close collaboration with church partners and non-governmental organizations, also catered for 91 children living with a disability (49 girls). In addition, the inclusive education policy was completed so that children with disability could be mainstreamed into regular schools, with the financial support of the Australian Government.

The United Nations also led the establishment of an Early Childhood Development alliance which consisted of the Government of PNG (the Office of the Prime Minister and National Executive Council, the Department for National Planning and Monitoring, the National Department of Education, and the National Office of Child and Family Services). Development partners (the Australian High Commission, Save the Children, World Vision, and Child Fund), were also part of the alliance, as were local civil society organizations (Book Bilong Pikinini, the Ginigoda Foundation, and the PNG disability sector coalition), the church education council, and private companies (the Oil Search Foundation and Digicel Foundation). Supported by the alliance, the National Department of Education organized an Early Childhood Development symposium to sensitize Government officials, development partners, local civil society organizations and the private sector, on the importance of Early Childhood Development investment. As a result, support for early childhood development is increasing and the Minister of Education has publicly declared it a key government priority.

By reviewing associated documents, the UN supported a survey on the Funding Support for a Cost Benefit Analysis Study of the Tuition Fee Free policy. This survey provides evidence on the social and economic costs and benefits of paying school fees for students in all sectors of education and provides an evidence base for policy decisions on the Tuition Fee Free policy of the country.

¹¹ Using the Impact 2 model to calculate impact of services supported.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND CHILD PROTECTION

Regarding child protection, and in support of improved programme planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, the Office of Children and Family Services finalized all legal documentations required for the PRIMERO system on child protection case management. This is a crucial step before the system goes live. Once operational, it will provide an important source of administrative data on child protection issues and will potentially cover the current gap on data on violence, abuse and exploitation of children in the country.

The National Council for Child and Family Services gazetted 28 Child Protection Officers. With United Nations support, this critical coordinating forum established in 2018 held coordination meetings in 2019 and significantly supported the gazettal. The minimum qualifications for Child Protection Officers require development and institutionalization. To fill this gap, the UN facilitated the development of a memorandum of understanding between the Office of Children and Family Services and the Pacific Institute of Leadership and Governance for the development of a national curriculum for child protection officers and volunteers. The designing process of this curriculum started in late 2019.

To strengthen the protective environment for children, the United Nations provided technical and financial support in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act 2014, particularly with the establishment of the Provincial Juvenile Justice Committees, and the development of provincial level plans aligned to the National Plan. These provincial level plans are being costed to influence budgetary allocations at the district administration and local government levels. While diversion of children in contact with the law remains a challenge in PNG, the United Nations provided technical support for the process of drafting a National Rehabilitation and Reintegration Policy for such children. Once approved, the policy will contribute to ensuring that children are not only diverted but are also supported through breaking the cycle of crime and violence.

As a result of the United Nations support, a total of 260 children (48 boys, 212 girls) were reached with child friendly medical and referral services. This was the successful result of 77 staff members in seven provincial and district health facilities participating in trainings under the guidelines for Health Sector Response to Gender Based Violence. It brought the total number of health workers with enhanced capacity on how to handle cases of violence to 176 across 59 facilities in the country. This is part of a strategic capacity development response rooted in the guidelines. As a result, 16 health facilities have at least three staff capacitated to delivering child-, girl- and adolescent-friendly services.

Building on promising results from the Parenting for Child Development programme pilot phase 2017-2018, the UN supported faith-based organizations' expansion of the Parenting Programme in five provinces. The programme addresses social, cultural and gender norms that perpetuate violence against children by providing parents with positive parenting skills and techniques and giving them a safe space to practice their new skills. This partnership with faith-based organizations involved 1,980 parents (with approximately 60 per cent female), benefiting approximately 7,500 children from the positive parenting practices.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PNG has one of the lowest rates of access to water and sanitation in the Pacific Region – less than half of households (46 per cent) have access to an improved drinking water source, less than a third of households (29 per cent) use improved toilet facilities, and slightly over a third of households (33 per cent) have access to soap and water. Patterns of wealth determine whether a household has an improved source of drinking water and improved toilet facilities. In fact, the improved toilet facilities increased ten times, from 7 per cent of households in the lowest economic group to 73 per cent in the highest.

With the DHS only recently providing information on the status of WASH across the country, the lack of information and monitoring systems have contributed to poor planning and service delivery. To address this challenge, the United Nations, in collaboration with the European Union and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for Australia, established the first ever WASH Management Information System for PNG to improve sector monitoring. The System gathers data on household and institutional services and tracks progress on SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation). The United Nations also supported the launching of PNG's mWater, an open source web-based platform used to collect data for the National WASH system. So far, the system has accumulated data for 1,249 communities, 518 schools and 104 healthcare facilities covering 12 districts across seven provinces. To ensure improved design and delivery of decentralized services, the United Nations further supported the capacity building of the Government and Civil Society Organizations to be mWater master trainers.

Simultaneously, the United Nations supported the drafting of the WASH service delivery arrangements for PNG, ensuring extensive consultations with the Departments of Health, Education, Planning and Monitoring, and Provincial and Local Government Affairs, in this process. The arrangements are currently being piloted in four focus districts. The UN reached the education sector by facilitating the development of a draft School Learning Improvement Plan policy for the National Department of Education. The Policy guides budgeting for expansion, plus operation and maintenance of WASH services in

schools, with 26 school inspectors and 50 head teachers already reached with initiatives to increase their capacity and knowledge on the draft policy. An orientation of 140 district and Local Level Government leaders and officials on the importance of hygiene and sanitation has led to actively mobilizing communities to eliminate the practice of open defecation. As part of the open defecation free campaign, community members at household level in three targeted districts have built 1,260 individual latrines.

Targeting school students, the United Nations, in collaboration with the European Union and three international civil society organizations, improved access to WASH facilities for 20,883 students, including 9,097 girls, in 67 schools through the services improvements

programme. Construction is underway in 24 more schools, which will benefit 4,243 additional children. Hygiene clubs have formed in 48 schools, with 214 focal teachers identified and trained on health and hygiene promotion in schools. This, together with a training of 435 community motivators on advocacy for WASH services, has triggered 253 communities, resulting in 6,900 additional people gaining access to basic sanitation. Knowledge and awareness on improved hygiene and menstrual hygiene management reached 30,047 school children. Meanwhile, a "Klinpela News" app was developed to share the stories of change from the WASH sector, enabling real time monitoring, reporting from the field, and support for communication and information sharing.



STAMINA AND SEAPLANES: HOW UN PARTNERS ARE BATTLING POLIO IN PNG

Seven-year-old Nicola rubs her lifeless left leg continuously as her father explains how she contracted polio when an outbreak struck PNG several months ago.

"We are going through a lot. We don't have enough money as the illness has affected us and we spend more time at home. This is a big expense for us," says Nicola's father, Jeffrey. He adds that although Nicola and her three siblings, who live in a village in East Sepik Province, received some routine immunizations, they did not receive the polio vaccine before the outbreak hit.

Polio returned to this vast, diverse South Pacific nation of around eight million people last year after an 18-year absence. Twenty-five other young people were affected, with PNG accounting for just over 20 per cent of the 128 cases reported worldwide.

The Government declared a national public health emergency last June. Several rounds of immunization were planned to target 3.34 million children, aged 15 and under, with the first mass vaccinations taking place in October and November of 2018 and in February 2019. The aim was to achieve 95 per cent coverage nationwide.

But carrying out a mass vaccination campaign is uniquely difficult in PNG, one of the world's poorest countries, where many live in isolated communities. The country's poor infrastructure was further weakened by a devastating earthquake in February last year and frequent tribal fighting creates additional security risks. Many remote clinics have no way of keeping vaccines cold, adding an extra dimension of difficulty for health workers.

Because of these challenges, the campaign is estimated to cost at least US\$18 million, making it one of the most expensive in the world.

Like Nicola, many children live in isolated settlements, cut off from access to roads, services, electricity and running water. About 85 per cent of people here live in rural areas.

A UN agency, as one of the leading stakeholders, alongside the NDoH and the World Health Organization (WHO), has obtained 14.4 million doses of the oral polio vaccine (OPV) and is supporting logistics, social

mobilization and the printing and distribution of materials.

It is hoped that the nationwide polio campaign will also boost routine immunization coverage, which has fallen to as low as 20 – 30 per cent in some parts of the country.

Setting a target of zero child deaths

UNICEF Country Representative, Mr. David McLoughlin, said the agency's goal is to reach zero deaths from preventable childhood diseases and to strengthen the overall immunization infrastructure, especially in terms of supply and procurement.

"In 2019 polio and measles should really be unheard of," said Mr. McLoughlin. "It is simply because we let our guard down to vaccine (against) preventable diseases."

In recent years, the national routine immunization rate plummeted to around 60 per cent, against a target of 98 per cent. Preventable diseases have increased because of low immunization rates, an ill-equipped health system that is unable to deliver a full range of services to children, as well as security challenges, poor sanitation and a widely dispersed population.

At the launch of the second phase of the polio immunization campaign on 25 February, the Minister of Health and HIV, Sir Dr. Puka Temu, said people needed to spread the word about the importance of vaccinations. He called on faith leaders, teachers, parents and health workers to unite to make sure all children receive their vaccinations.

Mr. McLoughlin said faith leaders were key allies, as more than 50 per cent of schools, and many clinics, were run by churches.

Leaving no child behind requires amazing logistics ... and people

Reaching maximum coverage rates in PNG, which claims only 1 per cent of the world's land mass but more than 850 languages, requires stamina, skilled logistics and sometimes luck.

The country's estimated 25,000 health workers have to use four-by-four vehicles, boats, seaplanes and helicopters to reach communities. Sometimes there is

no other option but to walk for hours. Sometimes the obstacles can seem insurmountable and authorities must work hard to keep up morale.

"It is important to keep (the health workers) motivated because they are the ones who know the population," said one expert.

Shelly De, a health extension officer in Hela Province in the Highlands region, is typical of the dedicated professionals who work tirelessly to ensure that no child is left behind. She often walks several hours in a single day to get to remote villages. She has had to cope with tribal fighting and opposition from parents who sometimes fear vaccinations. She does her best to convince them that immunizations are both safe and necessary.

"Once I explain about the complications of polio, I am able to convince them," she says.

New Ireland is the country's most north-eastern province and is dotted with small islands, thick tropical rainforests, towering hills and rivers. Health workers must drive for hours over bumpy jungle paths to reach some communities. In the rainy season, roads become impassable and drivers live in fear of getting stranded.

But it is not just the health workers who struggle to get to the remote clinics. For many mothers, the journey might entail several hours of walking. Public transportation is scarce and too expensive for many families. And even if health workers do make it to remote clinics, there are further challenges.

At the inland Messi Sub-Health Centre, which serves around 7,000 people, there are no functioning refrigerators. The vaccines must be brought in from Kimadan, more than an hour's drive away over a bumpy road and used quickly.

"Last year, I didn't do any immunization because my fridge wasn't functioning. And one of my two vehicles

is out of action. We have a lot of problems connected to transport and the cold chain," said Sister Lucy Hayai, who oversees the church-run clinic.

"I feel that we are left out. Maybe it is because the geography and location of this place. But even if I write in my monthly report that my cold chain system isn't working, I don't get a response. It is a pity as the parents keep asking us when we will provide vaccinations. I have to tell them we still have a problem. It is costly for mothers to take the minibus and bring their children here," she said.

One way of reaching children in New Ireland is to vaccinate in schools, which saves time and money and makes record-keeping easier. On a recent March morning at a primary school two hours' drive from the provincial capital Kavieng, dozens of children proudly showed off the marks they received on their fingernails to show that they had taken the polio drops. Most mothers interviewed during a two-day tour of the region said their children had received at least two or three doses of the oral polio vaccine.

On the other side of the country, in East Sepik Province, a small airline plays a critical role in delivering vaccines to isolated communities along the sprawling river basin. Samaritan Aviation, run by Mark Palm from the United States, flies up and down the river every day to provide vaccine outreach and to 'medevac' patients to the provincial capital of Wewak.

When the Cessna splashes down, villagers and health workers flock to the plane, driven by curiosity and a desire to help ferry the vaccines to shore.

"You couldn't do what we did today without an airplane," said Palm, after an intense day flying vaccines, cold storage equipment, and UN experts.

The regular air deliveries have improved reporting by field workers, and the high coverage rates documented in several provinces over February and March show that the Government and its immunization partners, with support from UN agencies, have reached record numbers of children during the current campaign.

To build on this success, investment across the health sector must be increased and sustained, including in improving the cold chain by using solar-powered refrigerators, bolstering human resources and educating communities about health risks.

Last year, Australia committed AU\$16 million to support the polio vaccination campaign and routine immunization to help combat other infectious diseases.

Against incredible odds, PNG has made remarkable progress in achieving almost universal coverage with polio immunizations. It will now be critical to maintain those gains and boost routine vaccinations to ensure a better future for the country's children.

Nicola, who contracted polio last year, stands with the help of her mother at their home in the village of Kambrok East Sepik province in 2019. In the last year twenty six children have contracted polio and there is now a country wide vaccination campaign taking place that is being supported by UNICEF and partners. ©UNICEF/PNG.

INNOVATING FOR RESULTS

PNG's unique context, where access to those furthest behind is difficult and the evidence-base is weak, requires innovation to better address key development challenges and inform policymaking. To this end, the UN is using a suite of e-tools to improve access to information and promote inclusive evidence-based decision-making.

The significant information and evidence gaps in PNG continue to exacerbate challenges in planning and responding to the complex development context. Preparations for PNG's first Voluntary National Review in 2020 are emphasizing how big the gaps are in-country. Over 55 per cent of SDG indicators do not have data available, as seen in the preliminary SDG Progress Assessment conducted by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. By using a few key tools however, the UN is assisting the Government and development partners to harness data, and then translate it into evidence for planning, monitoring and evaluating development progress.

For example, the UN has pioneered mWater, the first nationwide online data management platform for WASH in the country. The WASH situation is critical in PNG as over half of the population is drinking from unimproved water sources and only 30 per cent are using improved sanitation facilities. This platform collects a wide range of data, such as sources of drinking water, toilet and handwashing facilities in communities, as well as schools and health clinics. Local authorities and non-governmental organizations collect data in the field using Surveyor, a mobile app. In August 2019, the UN handed the platform over to the Government after providing master training to local authorities. The platform is currently being used by UN agencies and partnered non-governmental organizations to collect and manage district level data associated with the rollout of the national WASH Policy. Moving forward, the system will also include household WASH services.

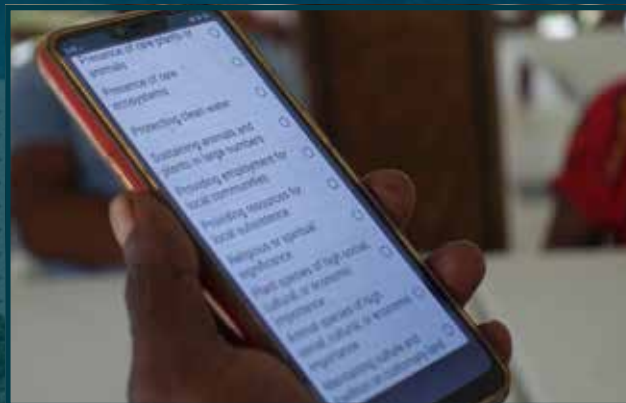
The UN in PNG also adopted KoBoToolbox and PowerBI to address key information challenges by minimizing paper-based data management. KoBoToolbox provides an online form and mobile app to collect data that works online and offline. PowerBI is a data reporting tool that automatically retrieves data from KoBoToolbox and updates the dashboard.

These programmes are used in nutrition and education programmes for accessing real-time data transfer. With faster and more in-depth analysis and use of data to inform planning and implementation, the feedback loops between communities, policymakers and front-line nutrition and education workers can be strengthened. In the nutrition programme, the United Nations is collecting data, such as nutritional status assessment, hospital admission, HIV/tuberculosis status, and stock monitoring. In the education programme, the United Nations is working with local non-governmental

organizations to monitor the quality of services for Inclusive Early Child Development centres and bridging schools.

Over 40 per cent of the population in PNG is under the age of 15, and youth is a key demographic target for development. To increase youth's engagement in key policymaking processes, the UN is using the U-Report. This is a social messaging platform that gathers opinions and information from young people on subjects ranging from healthcare to the environment and other social issues. Through this United Nations initiative, youth express their opinions and answer questions via Short Message Services, Facebook and Twitter. The poll results are publicly available on the U-Report PNG website, closing the feedback loop by sharing back information with communities and policymakers who make decisions that affect young people.

The United Nations in partnership with the Government has developed an application that allows local rangers to report conservation issues in the communities using their smartphones. This innovative programme is part of the US\$12.3 million Protected Area project aiming to provide renewed impetus to enhanced conservation of ecosystems in the country. PNG's valuable rainforests are home to some of the world's most unique species of plants and animals. Holding seven per cent of the world's biodiversity in just one per cent of the world's land mass, the country is home to the largest mangrove forests and butterfly populations in the world. It is essential to conserve the country's rainforests to protect its rich natural resources and its endangered native species, as well as to buffer the effects of global warming. This innovative solution utilizes modern technology to grant online and offline accessibility, while featuring a simple design that allows individuals to use the application easily. The programme supports the conservation of PNG's biodiversity by empowering communities to live sustainably with an appreciation for the socio-economic value of their surrounding ecosystem.



A youth demonstrating how to enter data on the phone application 'Lukim Gather'. ©UNDP/Kim Allen

PROSPERITY

By 2022, All People in PNG, Including Marginalized and Vulnerable Populations Benefit from Shared Prosperity and Contribute to Growth and Development that is Equitable, Inclusive and Sustainable.

Financial inclusion in PNG is being made more sustainable and inclusive. Private partnerships to enhance economic opportunities and enable diversified growth were also established. The first first-ever national Audit of the Informal Economy led to the revision of the Informal Economy Policy and development of a draft National Voice Strategy. The Gordon market in Port Moresby benefited from gender-integrated designs. The Demographic Health Survey provided internationally comparable data for provincial level planning. The completed gender assessment of agriculture and the rural sector in PNG informs work in the gender and agriculture space.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

The unbanked population is extensive in PNG. The number of banked people in PNG doubled in the five years between 2013 and 2018, from 15 per cent to 31 per cent respectively. With 85 per cent of the population living in rural areas, access to physical financial institutions is limited. Additionally, many women work in the informal sector and have never sought or used services from a financial institution. Financial technology, or 'Fintech', is technology used to increase access to banking and financial services and has been instrumental in increasing financial inclusion. Although, in PNG, there have been very few avenues or options for this. The United Nations has been establishing several partnerships to reduce the number of unbanked and increase access to financial services.

In 2019, the Government completed a review of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy II (2016 to 2020), which provides the legal framework for financial inclusion. This update reiterated that the legislative framework has credible capacity to expand the system for revenue, tax collections and distributions, through strong partnerships that support the implementation of policies and regulations. The review was a result of a successful collaboration between the Government of PNG, the Bank of PNG, the United Nations, and the Centre for Excellence in Financial Inclusion.

The Pacific Association of Southeast Asian Nations Financial Innovation Challenge facilitated a partnership with Kina Bank, a PNG financial institution established in 1985. As a relatively small challenger bank, Kina Bank's aim is to become a leader in digital financial services in the rapidly developing PNG market. Through this

challenge, Kina Bank is developing a digital solution for a digital strategy based on an open banking model to drive the bank's digital banking ecosystem. The United Nations provided financial and technical assistance to promising innovations that customize, test, and scale their solutions with identified implementing partners.

In an innovative approach to improve economic opportunities and enable diversified growth for the under-privileged segments of society in a sustainable manner, the UN entered into four partnerships.

One such partnership was between Life Insurance Corporation and the United Church of PNG, who together launched a bundled insurance package providing life, funeral and hospitalization coverage. Initial assessments and multiple areas for improvement in the product and its service delivery, have been identified to boost product update in the next phase of the partnership. This bundled insurance has significant scaling up potential by leveraging on the large network of the United Church that has approximately 700,000 members across the country.

Another partnership was between the National Superannuation Fund, the Bank of PNG and the United Nations, who together developed recommendations for a digital product and architecture design for a new micro-pension and micro-insurance scheme for PNG's five million informal sector workers. The recommendations considered the feasibility of leveraging PNG's digital financial service infrastructure to include digital micro-pension solutions.

A third partnership was targeted at rural populations: Sola PayGo provides self-installing power kits and financial technology. Customers use their cell phones to select options on a menu to purchase tokens. After an initial deposit of PGK200 – 300, a minimum payment of PGK12 a week provides seven days of lighting. If the customer makes consistent payments, they will pay off the kit in just over 12 months. With only about 13 per cent of the country able to access reliable grid power, this project has significant potential to contribute to improving access to low-cost energy solutions to low-income households. This in turn will increase their opportunity to engage in small businesses beyond normal daylight hours and their children getting benefits of studying in the evening hours. Over 2,467 customers, of which 43 per cent are women, have been leased with solar kits so far.

A fourth partnership involved Mibank under the Agriculture Focused Agent Network – Innovation Lab. This partnership aims to design and pilot a commercially scalable agent network management model for providing financial services to low-income populations, primarily engaged in agriculture and allied sectors in the Highlands. The goal is to devise a financially viable and commercially scalable business model through the Innovation Lab that can be a successful pilot for potential up-scaling in other parts of the country. This

¹⁸ https://www.bankpng.gov.pg/media_release/financial-inclusion-expo-aims-unbanked-population-in-highlands-region/.

project aspires to find a solution to the biggest challenge for digital financial services in PNG, which is the establishment and management of an agent network. The Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme - MiBank Agent Network Innovation Lab will be established in Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province. During the project at least 5,000 clients, an estimated 80 per cent of which are expected to be engaged in agricultural activities, will be enrolled.

Working with the Government, the first-ever National Informal Economy Audit was completed with support from the United Nations. The audit findings informed the revision of the existing Informal Economy Policy and development of a draft National Voice Strategy. Modelled on the UN's work with market vendors in Port Moresby, the National Voice Strategy aims to strengthen the voice and capacity of workers in the informal economy. It provides a mechanism for informal economy workers to engage with all levels of Government on issues affecting their rights and wellbeing. The revised policy is intended to enable the social and economic protection of informal economy workers and support the growth of the sector.

With advancements in broadband technology increasing the coverage of the network in Jiwaka province, the 'Fresh-Produce Advisory Resources Market Information Services' (FARMIS) application was successfully launched. This application is a digital information service for fresh produce and agriculture. It promotes and markets products, and provides options for farm inputs, market information, as well as weather and crop advisories.

At the community-level, over 31,000 people, ranging from informal economy workers, subsistence farmers to community leaders and citizens, were reached with capacity development initiatives around gender responsive infrastructure development, social programming and livelihoods recovery. Vendors were trained to manage their finances, resulting in more than 20,000 people (70 per cent females) having bank accounts and access to formal financial services, including digital access points that use biometric enabled financial services. Over 1,000 people, including 500 students from Technical Vocational Education Training schools, were trained on how to improve business skills, including financial literacy, the market tax collection system, sustainable food production, and business start-up.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH: LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND WITH DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT

With the release of the Demographic Health Survey 2016-2018 Report, to which the UN contributed, there is now available data to guide the Government and development partners, including the UN, in targeted programming. The incorporation of data on the Food Insecurity Expectation scale is a highlight of the

Demographic Health Survey that will provide further opportunity for cross-sectoral collaboration with government agencies, and developing partners and stakeholders, in collecting and collating data for the country. The Demographic Health Survey 2016-2018 provided provincial and national data, with indicators comparable internationally. Also, for the first time, the Survey included domestic violence and women empowerment indicators. PNG is the first in the world to have food security and household food production indicators in this survey.

The Government continued to champion sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda. This was further reiterated when the Government of PNG expressed its intent to present for the first time their Voluntary National Review at the July 2020 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The new administration continues to champion this process. The process is led by the Voluntary National Review Core Team, which is co-chaired by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring, and the Department of Foreign Affairs, supported by the UN in PNG. The UN provided technical assistance through regional engagement with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia-Pacific and the UN system, coordinated by the Resident Coordinator's Office.

The Voluntary National Review Roadmap outlines ~35 preparatory activities. The UN supported the Core Team to launch the process with an introductory workshop. Two UN technical missions on stakeholder engagement and data have prompted the national focal points from all sectors to coordinate, engage and own the process. A week of stakeholder engagement sessions during November provided an opportunity to review the preliminary Country SDG Progress Snapshot. This had been prepared by UN agencies and the Resident Coordinator's Office, with over 70 representatives from public and private spheres, academia, Civil Society Organizations, and development partners.

EQUITABLE PROSPERITY: GENDER EMPOWERMENT

Gender blind infrastructure can hinder economic growth. To ensure construction of gender sensitive, disability, and accessible infrastructures, the United Nations supported the PNG Government with consultative gender-integrated market infrastructure designs. A notable achievement is the Gordons Market Construction in Port Moresby that was designed through a consultative process with over 400 market vendors who participated in the design and construction of the market. This state-of-the-art gender sensitive and disability-inclusive market is now completed and fully operational. This model is being replicated in other selected markets across the country. The infrastructure resolves some of the problems faced by women in markets, such as theft, sexual harassment, environmental threat, and stigma and discrimination as a result of the high concentration of people, and the frequent financial transactions.

Investing in improving local markets is not only an appropriate response towards ensuring the safety and wellbeing of women vendors, it also represents a worthwhile government economic investment for increasing its income. The Market Fee Collection System, which the UN contributed to, continues to address extortion and increase revenue for local government, as well as assist local partners to manage market space better. Working with the local authorities, the UN capacitated women with advocacy skills to ensure that their needs and voices were heard. This resulted in the establishment of vendor associations and women's participation in market management committees. To date, over 900 vendors are now registered with vendor associations.

Outside of the informal economy interventions, the United Nations has also ensured that female leaders in communities are given key roles in community project boards/committees as an effort to drive gender equality and advocacy. This is evident in the inclusion of female

community leaders in water maintenance committees after installation/rehabilitation of a safe water supply system. The UN supported the development and publication of the Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and the Rural Sector in PNG report, a document the UN itself is using to assess its own work in the gender and agriculture space, and how best it can place itself to do more, from national through to rural community levels.

In contribution to the reduction of gender-based violence and enhancing women's livelihoods and agency, the UN supported the Government through the National Capital District Commission, to improve markets and transport systems in Port Moresby. The initiative created safer and more efficient gender sensitive public produce markets and transport systems through working with the Road Traffic Authority in the city. Women can now travel safely through gender sensitive public transport systems.



FINANCIAL EDUCATION IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA IS KEY TO INFORMATIVE CHOICES ON PAY-DAY LENDING

"I was one of those teachers that would seek help from a moneylender on a regular basis and would pay back the loan once I received my salary."

This used to be the norm for many of the teachers at the institute, according to Judy Norman, a tertiary education business tutor at Kamaliki Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) Institute in Goroka, Papua New Guinea: living week by week on money borrowed from a moneylender.

"As an adult and business tutor, I know that I should have been managing my money wisely, but it wasn't something that I easily practiced," she said.

According to Judy, since taking part in a Financial Education (FinED) pilot programme, implemented by the Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme (PFIP), her money management skills have improved, and the lessons motivated her to take the necessary actions to change her financial behaviour.

"I realized the irony of the fact that I was teaching basic financial management skills to my students, while I was not managing my own finances well. So, I opened a separate savings account and I'm really happy to see my savings grow. I would not have been able to do this if I had not made the decision to start budgeting and stop spending my salary on items that I can do without."

She added that one can also save for traditional obligations that often drives Papua New Guineans to taking out small loans.

She says that she is imparting to her students the key learnings from the financial education curriculum, such as being aware and making informative financial decisions when it comes to seeking a loan and, most importantly, to live within one's means.

"When teaching financial education to my students, I stress the point that they need to prioritize spending their allowances or earnings on necessities. For instance, parents need to spend their income on weekly food grocery shopping, school fees for children, and paying electricity bills and rent. Additionally, if they cannot afford something then they will need to set a savings goal and progressively save to buy that item at a later date, instead of taking out a loan and spending money they don't have whilst still having other important expenses."

Judy's story is not uncommon in PNG. According to the World Bank's Papua New Guinea Financial Consumer Protection Diagnostic 2018 report,^[1] one quarter of Papua New Guineans obtain credit from unlicensed moneylenders. Though there are no official statistics available, it is estimated that PNG's unregulated lending sector may range from approximately 50 to around 280 registered businesses that offer short-term (pay-day) loans to government employees and to some private sector employees. This doesn't take into account all the non-registered businesses offering the same services.

Global practices around pay-day lending vary. In some countries, pay-day loans are repaid through deductions

made directly by the employer from the borrower's salary. In PNG, the borrower will be asked to surrender their automated teller machine (ATM) cards and personal identification number (PIN). Interest rates charged by these moneylenders for most of these small loans are much higher than the charges from commercial banks, reflecting the high risk of default on these unsecured loans. The moneylender withdraws what is owed from the borrower's account using their cards, and when the debt is cleared, returns the cards with a withdrawal receipt.

Many low-income working families in PNG struggle to manage everyday cash flow. A lack of savings to buffer against financial woes, such as emergency medical bills, traditional obligations, such as burials, as well as other unexpected life expenses, can drive families to resort to these moneylenders. Over time, borrowers find it hard to break out of the recurring cycle of pay-day lending, often referred to as a 'loan trap'.

A Coordinator at the Goroka Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) Institute, Francisca Kuman, believes that financial literacy and financial planning can be very good tools to address this issue in PNG. "Our society has money management issues. A strong savings culture is not something that we are brought up with, so financial competence is an important life skill that should be taught in our school system."

"Financial education is having a very big impact on our community. I can definitely see a change in everyone that has taken part in PFIP's [Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme] FinEd [financial education] pilot programme. There is a noticeable decline in the purchase of items like betelnut, cigarettes, and alcohol. The students are now saving at least two kina a day from the pocket money their parents have given them. This may seem like a small step, but it is a positive one they're taking for their financial future," she added.

Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme Financial Education Specialist, Abigail Chang, said that the financial education programme helps students gain a better grasp of financial products in the market and how to make informed decisions about these products, especially when it comes to understanding fees and interest rates. She added that financial



Judy Norman, a tertiary education business tutor at Kamaliki Technical Vocational Education Training Institute (TVET) in Goroka, Papua New Guinea. ©PFIP/ Erica Lee

PLANET

By 2022, PNG demonstrates improved performance in managing environmental resources and risks emanating from climate change and disasters.

PNG strengthened biodiversity conservation, including the rollout of the Protect Area Policy Implementation Plan. Communities also benefitted from growing green commodity opportunities. PNG continues to demonstrate growing leadership in support of 'reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries', otherwise known as the REDD+ initiative, as well as enhanced preparedness and capacity to address natural disasters.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND PROTECTED AREAS

PNG's rainforest, the third largest in the world, is home to a diverse range of endemic plant and animal species. It is estimated that the country, which covers less than one per cent of the world's total land area, has over five per cent of the world's biodiversity, making it a significant global resource.¹² In 2019, the Government of PNG demonstrated commitment to protect this global resource with the United Nations advocacy and technical assistance.

The National Government committed K2 million in its 2019 budget to progress the rollout of the Protect Area Policy Implementation Plan. With United Nations support, this contribution laid the groundwork for the rollout of the forthcoming Protected Areas Bill, which was submitted to the National Executive Council in October 2019. PNG's 6th National Report under the Convention on Biological Diversity confirmed that United Nations support had contributed significantly towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. This target, "addresses the value of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures as proven, vital, and cost-effective nature-based strategies not only for conserving biodiversity, but for securing ecosystem goods and services, enabling climate change adaptation and mitigation, and helping countries achieve the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development."¹³

The United Nations supported the development of the Standards and Guidelines for Protected Area Management which, in principle, the Conservation and

Environment Protection Authority approved. A total of 15 various agreements were also signed to support the establishment and management of Protected Areas. Environmental sustainability was further supported by the United Nations, with support to register five new protected areas, for a total of 58 areas in 2019, up from 53 in 2018. These sites will see an increase in the current land under Protected Area status reach approximately 672,187 hectares on New Britain Island, and approximately 238,071 hectares along the Owen Stanley Range. These efforts have resulted in, for example, stable and increasing populations of some endangered species, such as Torricelli tree kangaroo.

Cataloguing species is a key part of biodiversity conservation. Under the National Forest Inventory initiative, the United Nations surveyed 50 sampling plots covering a total of 240 tree species and facilitated the presentation of valuable research findings as part of its capacity development efforts. Also, the United Nations developed new partnerships with international institutions, such as with the Bishop Museum. This would strengthen biodiversity surveying, and the cataloguing of new species previously thought absent from some of these conservation sites: among them, the red-crested bird of paradise.

Communities, rangers and research officers play an important role as custodians of natural resources in PNG. Working with over 1,500 community representatives (35 per cent females), the United Nations supported increasing their active engagement in forestry conservation initiatives, building from their local knowledge and networks. Additionally, over 100 rangers and 16 research officers were trained through United Nations initiatives, including on the use of Global Positioning Systems mapping and other emerging technologies to improve conservation efforts, such as a mobile application called Lukim Gather, as well as thermal imaging.

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The United Nations also supported communities to benefit from growing green commodity opportunities and sustainable production practices, particularly in protected areas. Continued support from the United Nations in the Yus mountain range saw approximately 400 families benefitting from sustainable coffee production. In 28 villages, approximately 30 tonnes of coffee were sold to international buyers Caffè Vita (Seattle, USA) and Jasper Coffee (Melbourne, Australia).

¹² AUSAID, 2005, Australian Government Overseas Aid Available at "Archived copy", archived from the original on 05-05-2011, retrieved 18-05-2011.

¹³ Global Biodiversity Outlook 4, 2014.

The sales generated over US\$275,000 in revenue and increased profits for farmers by approximately PGK176,000.

For cocoa, the United Nations supported communities in Pomio District and East New Britain to access high-end international markets with high-grade organic cocoa. Targeted communities in November 2019 sold their first 500 kgs of high-grade cocoa at two times the market price to Tachibana company. Following these activities, an order for 50 tonnes has been placed for products from these communities. These sales demonstrate benefits tied to the Protected Areas Policy and encourage greater community participation.

In the Tenkili Conservation Area, fish farming was expanded in 47 villages to supplement protein intake with support from the United Nations. To complement these efforts, a mini-solar programme benefitted 150 homes (approximately 750 people) with panels, lights and regulators, while another 300 homes (approximately 1500 people) received tin roofing that improved shelter and water collection. The lessons learned from these efforts will be expanded over the coming months across the Momase Region, with the rollout of EU STREIT, a joint programme with the European Union and the United Nations.

Advocacy on the importance of sustainable resources management and climate mitigation were further lifted through a targeted media training. The initiative resulted in the publication of 16 climate and forest-related articles in national and international media by local journalists.

CLIMATE CHANGE

As a founding member, PNG has continued to prioritize REDD+, with support from the United Nations. Three legislative reviews in 2019 aligned land use legislative frameworks with the National REDD+ Strategy, including the Climate Change (Management) Act, the National Sustainable Land Use Policy and PNG's Forestry Act.

Another REDD+ element that the Government of PNG reached in 2019, was the development of the national forest reference emission level or forest reference level. It met the reporting obligations to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the Biennial Update Report and the REDD+ Technical Annex – REDD+ results and report.

The development of PNG's first REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan was an extremely consultative process, engaging over 500 stakeholders (37 per cent females) with United Nations support. Once endorsed, it will catalyse additional finance, better coordinate development partner investments and more appropriately target government finance across sectors to address deforestation and forest degradation.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, PREPAREDNESS, AND MITIGATION

As PNG remains, in 2019, among the world's most vulnerable countries to natural disasters, the Government of PNG launched the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2017 – 2030 and drafted the corresponding action plan with United Nations technical assistance. The National Disaster Centre developed an additional three national plans to address a slow onset (El Niño) event; a midscale multi-hazard sudden onset event; and a conflict/civil unrest event. With these frameworks, all levels of government and service providers can align to the national policy direction to reduce disaster risk and increase community resilience.

At the community-level, engagement and outreach continue to remain critical to longer-term stakeholder buy-in and, ultimately, project sustainability, especially concerning disaster preparedness and early recovery efforts. Through a training of trainers to introduce the programming approach supported by the United Nations, vulnerable and disaster-prone communities were more actively engaged in the identification, analysis, monitoring and planning for management and mitigation of disaster risks. Consequently, the communities will reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities by developing and implementing their respective community designed plans. As a community-cohesion building exercise, the United Nations coupled this programming approach with the distribution and installation of WASH infrastructure in several grassroot communities across the country, often in areas of heightened conflict.

As communities continue to face increased pressure from natural disasters and climate change, migration and displacement are rapidly becoming larger priorities. To enable collection and use of displacement data during crises, the United Nations supported the rollout of the Displacement Tracking Matrix in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. This system helps the systematic collection, processing and dissemination of information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations. The system was also deployed during the Ulawun volcanic activity in West New Britain. It provided multi-sectoral data to humanitarian partners on gaps and needs, as well as displacement patterns and monitoring, which informs the coordination and targeted delivery of aid to those most in need.

To further advance the availability of data for disaster preparedness, the first national flood early warning system was established with United Nations support, along with training of more than 700 students on what to do if there is a tsunami. Combined with the delivery and installation of weather stations in six provinces, these results reiterate the importance of quick, accurate and available data to prepare for, and manage, a range of natural disasters and emerging climate issues.

MANGROVE PLANTING AT VOVOSI

Vovosi Community in Ward 4 of Hoskins Local Level Government is one of the project-sites the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has worked with in developing their Community Based Disaster Risk Management Plans.

Several communities in the province continue to experience heavy rains as well as strong winds, among other hazards recorded in West New Britain.

As part of the Community Based Disaster Risk Management planning and implementation, Vovosi villagers identified mangrove planting as one of their community-driven mitigation activities, with the aim of reducing coastal erosion induced by flooding.

Stakeholders including the IOM and the West New Britain's Environment and Climate Change Unit are participants in the planting of mangroves by the local villagers (men, women, boys and girls). The province's Environment and Climate Change Unit has been providing technical advice in local mangrove nurture and transplanting.

From March – April 2019, the community established a nursery with 250 mangrove seedlings collected from nearby sparse mangrove forest. In May, the first lot of mangrove seedlings in the nursery were transplanted by community members onto the shoreline of Vovosi.



Beach Erosion at Vovosi Village, West New Britain province, caused by continuous heavy rain and strong winds. ©IOM/PNG



Community members of Vovosi collecting mangrove seedlings for nursery. ©IOM/PNG

PEACE

By 2022, government and non-governmental institutions demonstrate improved transparency, accountability, delivery of justice, and promotion of peace and security.

PNG has made constructive progress in the implementation of the critical aspects of the Bougainville Peace Agreement, including the December 2019 referendum. In the Highlands, youth, village leaders and other actors in targeted communities have increased leadership skills and capacity for prevention of conflict in their communities. The launch of a Juvenile Justice Service in 2019 makes international standards applicable to children in the justice system. PNG has also implemented the global action plan on the prevention of violence against women and girls, and children and adolescence. There has also been the first Governance Performance Scorecard in PNG for national and provincial agencies receiving public funds. The training of trainers in all 22 provinces increased knowledge and promotion of Human Rights in PNG.

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

On the 2019 Worldwide Governance Indicators, PNG ranked 98th out of 194 and ranked 137th out of 180 on the 2019 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, the lowest ranking in the Pacific. As part of the Worldwide Governance Indicators, the control of corruption score has remained the same since 2014. This indicates little change to the way public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests.¹⁴

During 2019, the Government recognized that billions of Kina have been lost to corruption. The Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister for Justice and Attorney General proposed the Organic Law on the Independent Commission Against Corruption 2019. The passage of this law would fulfill the country's 2007 commitment to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

The PNG Phones Against Corruption programme, an UN-Australia initiative, won a 2019 International anti-corruption excellence award. This anti-corruption initiative recorded over 6000 activities of corruption since its launch in 2014. From these reported activities, over 250 cases are being investigated and five await trial. As a result of this initiative, two government officials have been arrested for mismanagement of US\$2 million, and further sparking interest from Fiji, Bangladesh, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, who are planning to adopt the system.

The first Governance Performance Scorecard was rolled out in PNG for national and provincial agencies

receiving public funds. With United Nations support, the scorecard outlines a set of indicators to measure their performance through their Audit Committee Meetings, as required by the Public Finance Management Act 1995, towards improving the country's ranking in the International Corruption Transparency Index. A training supported by the UN to improve audit committee's capacity to play their role more effectively resulted in 40 internal auditors certified as fraud examiners. The UN also provided technical assistance towards the 2020 national budget analysis, resulting in the timely development of a supplementary budget and the passing of the budget by the National Parliament.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND CHILD PROTECTION

With a significant youth bulge in the population, access to juvenile justice is a key national priority, particularly working across the legislative/policy framework, strengthening the workforce, and ensuring intersectoral linkages to facilitate the delivery of justice for children. Continuing the implementation of the National Juvenile Justice Action Plan 2018-2022, launched in 2018, the Juvenile Justice Committees were revived in 2019. These are key provincial coordinating mechanisms of the Juvenile Justice Service of the Department of Justice and Attorney General, the Government body mandated under Section 7 of the Juvenile Justice Act 2014, to ensure that boys and girls coming into contact with the law are protected. Committees in Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, East New Britain and Madang are now functioning due to the United Nations' support towards the Juvenile Justice Service, which ensures provincial level plans are costed and aligned to the National Plan.

In 2019, the United Nations continued to support the national alignment and further leveling-up capacities of the justice workforce. The partnership with the Bomana Police Training College has enabled the training of 144 officers (22 per cent females) from all 22 provinces on human rights. It is anticipated that certified trainers would then deliver this training to their respective provinces.

For Juvenile Justice Officers, a handbook on case management for Juvenile Justice Officers and an accompanying Trainer's Manual were developed through a consultative process with United Nations support. This handbook is a critical daily guide for working with boys and girls in the justice system. It contains relevant laws, child rights and international standards applicable to children in the justice system of PNG, including the latest scientific literature on case management for juveniles in criminal justice systems and lived experiences of officers.

Critically, the handbook provides a resource for officers to advocate with all institutions within the justice sector, ranging from the police to the judiciary, for diversion of juveniles away from the criminal law system. This is

part of the United Nations' interventions designed to operationalize the diversion provision in Article 29 of the Juvenile Justice Act 2014. This act aims to help realize children's best interests in the criminal justice system through strengthening services for diversion, as well as alternatives to detention.

In the realm of child protection, the Office of Child and Family Services established the National Council for Child and Family Services to oversee, coordinate and accelerate the implementation of the Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015, and the National Child Protection Policy, with United Nations support. In addition, 38 Child Protection Officers have been submitted to the National Child and Family Service Council for gazettal.

In the health sector, 2019 was the first time the Government of PNG submitted the Global Status Report on the Prevention of Violence Against Children for 2018. With this successful submission, supported by the United Nations and other programming, the implementation of the five strategic directions of the global action plan on prevention of violence against women and girls, and against children and adolescence, is ongoing.

The UN has also been working with communities to address social and cultural norms perpetuating violence against children and girls and fostering positive parenting practices. The Health Sector Gender Policy and Clinical Guidelines are now implemented in 20 functional provincial hospital Family Support Centres. In a bid to ensure quality services to victims of violence, four health facilities were reached with capacity building on Gender-Based Violence sensitization and clinical guidelines.

Continued advocacy with various Government of PNG counterparts has resulted in institutionalization of the Parenting for Child Development Programme in their annual workplan for 2020, thereby ensuring sustainability and ownership. The effectiveness of these interventions has been measured through 'pre-' and 'post-' interventions questionnaires. These revealed that people who have attended a full cycle of positive parenting sessions progressively decrease the use of harsh discipline on their children. Improved relations between parents themselves have been noted as well.

GENDER EQUALITY

The Government of PNG, in its commitment to reporting against international treaties and normative frameworks that promote the rights of women and girls, has developed the Beijing +25 Report. As a result of the UN's technical support, a total of 12 government officers and ministers from the Department of National Planning and Monitoring, the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the Department for Community Development, Youth and Religion were trained on the International Treaties and

Reporting requirements by state parties. The training improved the knowledge, understanding and reporting processes and requirements for the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and Beijing +25. The team submitted the Beijing +25 final report which was endorsed by the Parliamentary Social Sector Committee and is now before the National Executive Council for approval. In preparation for the 64th Session on the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2020, the UN supported the development of an outcome document on the position of governments in the Pacific on gender equality through a preparatory meeting in Fiji attended by key government officials from PNG.

A key component towards operationalizing the National Gender Based Violence Strategy 2016-2025 was realized by the development of the Operational Framework for the National Gender-Based Violence Secretariat. This led to the full recognition of the Secretariat and enabled resource mobilization of US\$3.7 million over three years through the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative.¹⁵

To promote women's political participation, the UN supported a process to collect views from more than 450 women across the country on how to increase their involvement in political processes. This process identified diverse and capable women political leaders at national and sub-national level in need of various capacity building in order for them to fully participate in the political sphere. Based on these findings, the UN will provide strategic support to create an enabling environment for women in politics.

PROMOTING PEACE AND SECURITY

Historic progress has been made towards the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. The Agreement, signed in 2001 by the National Government of PNG and Bougainville leaders, is a roadmap for all parties, based on three pillars: a referendum on Bougainville's political status, Weapons Disposal, and Autonomy. Political dialogues facilitated by the United Nations resulted in a signed agreement between the National Parliament and the Bougainville House of Representatives to ensure the implementation of autonomy arrangements, the successful conduct of the referendum, and the continued dialogue on the post-referendum transition period.

A pivotal moment took place on 11 December 2019, with the announcement of the referendum results, marking the achievement of a peaceful, inclusive and transparent process. Nearly all the 181,000+ voters (97.7 per cent) chose independence from PNG and the rest voted for greater autonomy (2.3 per cent). The voter turnout, of at least 85 per cent, was high when compared with international democratic electoral experience, and is the highest of any electoral process in Papua

¹⁵ <https://www.un.org/en/spotlight-initiative/index.shtml>

New Guinea. The informal vote of 1,096 was low when compared with international democratic electoral experience and national elections. The referendum was observed by national and international groups (from Australia, Japan, New Zealand, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the European Union).

The essential role of the Bougainville Referendum Commission in shepherding this process was supported by the United Nations Bougainville Referendum Support Project. The project provided technical, logistical and financial assistance to the Bougainville Referendum Commission, with voluntary contributions from the governments of Australia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. This project supported establishing a referendum roll with gender parity.

Community engagement and awareness was a critical aspect to holding a peaceful referendum, by ensuring that people know their rights and responsibilities. The “Peace by Peaceful means” awareness roadshow successfully reached more than 10,000 Bougainvilleans across the Autonomous Region of Bougainville with peacebuilding messages. It was also an opportunity for people to ask questions about the peace agreement and the referendum, led by the President of Bougainville, the National Minister assisting the Prime Minister on Bougainville Matters, and the UN Resident Coordinator. This initiative was significant because it was, for example, the first collective engagement of the Bougainville Unification Core Group and Me’ekamui leadership with both governments (President and Minister Samb) and the UN. It was also the first time Moses Pipiro (head of the military arm of the Me’ekamui defense force) joined the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) in public awareness activities, highlighting unity between the two parties. It was the first time too that the Minister Assisting the Prime Minister and the Resident Coordinator addressed the Bougainville House of Representatives.

This joint display reiterated the level of commitment of national and regional governments to the process. It reiterated the need for continued dialogue between the leaders and the people to ensure peace is maintained and sustained throughout the different milestones in the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.

To sustain this engagement work, a network of 90 community facilitators (51 per cent females) was engaged, with United Nations support, and these conducted a series of community political dialogues which reached over 15,000 participants, 40 per cent of which were female. Combined with the community facilitators’ work, substantive awareness initiatives at

grassroots to regional levels, including a radio drama series of 15 episodes and one national television advertisement, promoted peaceful messages.

Duty bearers in the ABG have embraced more participatory processes for inclusive policy and systems that promote and value youths’ and women’s participation and contributions in leadership roles. The Bougainville Women’s Federation and the National Council of Women were granted observer status to the Joint Supervisory Board, the highest decision-making mechanism for the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. Co-chaired by the Autonomous Region of Bougainville President and the PNG Prime Minister, women have not been represented on the Joint Supervisor Board before. Meanwhile, the review of the Bougainville Youth policy, led by the ABG Department of Community Development and District Youth Associations, stressed this policy direction.

Looking towards the future, a Post-Referendum Planning Taskforce was formed. Chaired at the ministerial level with representation from both governments, the Taskforce started planning preparations for the post-referendum process and met on eight occasions in 2019. The meetings were supported by the United Nations’ Mediation Support Unit and the London-based international non-governmental organization conciliation resources. The Taskforce provided guidance on the immediate post-referendum process. Guidance included a proposed Joint Post-Referendum Secretariat to be a convener for technical and expert advice, the formation of two consultation teams, and an external moderator to support the consultation process, chosen by leaders from Papua New Guinea and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

Regarding the weapons disposal process, 2019 work facilitated the momentous integration of previous outliers, like the Me’ekamui, into the Weapons Disposal Secretariat and other resolutions. This is a huge collaborative achievement of various actors, particularly the United Nations, because this is the first significant government initiative where a non-Bougainville Peace Agreement signatory has been brought on board as a party, giving its full support for maintenance of peace.

Another major decision reached with support from the UN is the commencement of a rapid verification mission by the ABG and a second round of Peace and Security surveys to validate progress in Weapons Disposal.

The Highlands, which is a region of Papua New Guinea still recovering from the February 2018 earthquake, suffers from insecurity characterized by persistent, low intensity armed tribal conflicts. The current number of active conflicts in Hela and Southern Highland provinces is estimated at 85.¹⁷

and Community Facilitation Teams has translated into significant results. Community Mobilizers reached over 4,426 people while working voluntarily to conduct awareness on peace, provide basic counseling, as well as psycho-social support to survivors of drug abuse and gender-based violence in Southern Highlands Province. In Purení, Community Mobilizers, supported by the United Nations, worked closely with leaders of warring tribes to negotiate a ceasefire. This followed participation in a training of 60 Community Facilitation Team members on conflict transformation, peacebuilding, gender, and the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 on youth.

Capacity building initiatives throughout 2019 ensured that more people have the knowledge to prevent and manage conflicts at the community level. Sixty-five people (46 per cent females), including five government officials from ten target communities in Southern Highlands Province and Hela attended training on community-led peace and development. Of the attendees, one-third were recognized as youth leaders. Now, an additional 50 youths have enhanced skills and confidence in managing community conflict issues and have been equipped with tools to conduct problem-solving action at community level.

Leveraging on these efforts, an historic three-day conference resulted in a roadmap for peacebuilding in Hela.¹⁸ Organized by the United Nations, the conference

brought together the Hela Provincial Government, key national government agencies, development partners (including representatives from the governments of Australia and New Zealand), civil society, and the churches, as well as private sector representatives, such as Exxon Mobil, and the Oil Search Foundation (which are the major extractives actors in the Highlands). Workshop participants agreed that, “a common vision to have the people of Hela living in peace and harmony can be achieved through specific measures identified in the roadmap developed at the workshop, including building resilient communities, effective rule of law, and strong social cohesion that maintains peace, and strong and effective leadership and services.”

The ongoing presence of the United Nations in these provinces continues to generate interest in a wide range of thematic areas from other development partners and private sector organizations. The Oil Search Foundation, for example, along with Exxon Mobil, the Incentive Fund and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, have all expressed interest in joint programming and collaboration to contribute towards peace building and sustainable development in the Highlands. A joint area-based programme for the Highlands is expected to continue this work.

Members of the Bougainville Women’s Federation exclaim joyously after results were announced. ©UN/Serahphina Aupong



¹⁶ <http://www.abg.gov.pg/peace-agreement>

¹⁷ Department of Peacebuilding and Political Affairs.

¹⁸ <http://www.looppng.com/png-news/first-ever-hela-peace-workshop-87435>.



PEACE BY PEACEFUL MEANS: THE BOUGAINVILLE REFERENDUM



When the result of the Bougainville Referendum was announced, the crowd that had gathered to hear the result erupted in joy. Others broke down in tears, while some joined in the Bougainville anthem. Among the crowd was Stephanie Elijah, tears streaming down her face, hand over her heart: an image that would become a symbol of the reaction of Bougainvilleans in that historic moment.

"It was a clash of emotions," Stephanie recalled as she explained the tears. "Joy, relief and immense humbleness, as I recounted the effort that was put into ensuring that this day arrived."

For Stephanie, a public servant, now working as acting Secretary for the Department of Peace Agreement Implementation, it has been a demanding and interesting four years of challenge and growth, starting with her first role as Communications Officer in 2015.

"From the beginning, I felt the weight of the role that I had. I know that thousands of lives were lost when people felt they were not being heard and represented. I knew that whatever I did and said had the potential either to ignite a breakdown of the peace that has been established or continue to support the peace effort that has been established."

The signing of the Bougainville Peace Agreement marked the official end of nine years of bloody conflict that saw between 15,000 and 20,000 casualties. One of the three main pillars of this agreement was the conduct of a referendum on the future political status of Bougainville that needed to be held no later than 15 June 2020. When November 2019 was confirmed as the date, 2019 became a year of constant demand and pressure to successfully stage a credible and peaceful referendum.

"From the beginning we realized that we needed to establish strong working relationships with government and community leaders, while raising awareness on a very technical process, while responding and dealing with different expectations. Not many people were aware of what a referendum was and what it entailed. I had to do a lot of research, and a lot of discussions were conducted throughout the ABC [the Autonomous Bougainville Government] to ensure what was communicated was consistent and accurate to help to maintain peace."

With this being PNG's first ever referendum, both the Autonomous Bougainville Government and the National Government called on development partners to support this historic and crucial event.

"A lot of the work in the beginning boiled down to intuition, wisdom in handling sensitive information, and a great understanding of the communities and people we worked with. An important lesson that comes from our Melanesian values, is the need to make genuine connections with people, from rural communities and hardliner factions, to the government offices in Kubu or Waigani."

With the date of the referendum looming, the Government of PNG and the Autonomous Bougainville Government doubled their efforts on awareness among key populations. At the same time, work continued to ensure that joint



Stephanie Elijah, an Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) official with the Department of Peace Agreement Implementation, crying after the announcement of the referendum results. ©UN/Seraphina Aupong

decisions between the Government of PNG and the Autonomous Bougainville Government were made on key areas of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.

One of those key joint decisions was the establishment of the Bougainville Referendum Commission, an independent body, which took on the massive task of registering eligible voters, and steering awareness on the technicalities of the voting process, with the aim of conducting the referendum within months of the date's confirmation.

With the UN's historic involvement in Bougainville following the crisis, the year of the Bougainville Referendum further strengthened the relationship between the Government of PNG and Autonomous Bougainville Government.

"The UN was with us from the beginning and played a key role in ensuring that key players had spaces through which they can engage meaningfully in the different processes of the Bougainville Peace Agreement. This role stemmed from the UN's understanding of our Melanesian values, particularly the importance of relationships. As a global partner, what was truly valuable was the UN's principle of neutrality, it helped to foster goodwill and ensured negotiations moved forward."

Through the Peacebuilding Fund, the UN was able to support political dialogue among government partners and with communities on the ground supporting avenues to ensure everyone, even the most marginalized, were reached. With the support of the two governments and various partners, the UN supported the establishment and operation of the Bougainville Referendum Commission and the critical role that it played.

On 11 December 2019 the results were announced to the world by the Bougainville Referendum Commission Chair, Bertie Ahern, following two weeks of peaceful voting and counting.

Stephanie will always remember that moment and the reactions from the people. "I believe the result is a true testament to the spirit of peaceful relationships that exists between Bougainville and greater PNG. Not just in politics but especially among everyday people," She said.

PROMOTING AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS



The Government has demonstrated an increase in political will to report in line with international treaties and normative frameworks that promote the rights of women and girls. In that regard, the Department for Community Development and Religion and the Constitutional Law Reform Commission worked in close collaboration with the UN to conduct nationwide consultations. The resulting report came in commemoration of 25 years since the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA+25), a landmark document on advancing the rights of women and gender equality. The report is currently before the National Executive Council for approval. Authorities plan to further leverage the tools and processes from the Beijing Platform for Action to complete the outstanding state report on the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women. In September, the Government organized the final validation of the report on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which is expected to be submitted to Cabinet for approval in early 2020.

Progress in fulfilling the Government's commitment to establish a human-rights commission to enhance human rights accountability remains slow. A taskforce constituted by the Government to review the existing draft bill completed the review, and the Department of Community Development, which was leading the taskforce, has submitted the final draft to the Department of Justice for further processing.

The United Nations continued to enhance periodic engagement with civil society and other multi-disciplinary actors to promote human rights and gender equality at strategic and programmatic levels. For instance, the European Union - United Nations Spotlight Initiative, which aims to upscale national efforts in ending violence against women and girls, conducted several consultations with stakeholders, particularly civil society. This was to ensure that their perspectives, and the expectations of survivors, were incorporated into the project design, especially for those experiencing intersecting forms of discrimination.

Towards widening civic space, UN agencies continued to strengthen the capacity of civil society to monitor and report on human rights. For instance, the UN enhanced the capacity of civil society involved in the business sector and supported the establishment of a network to promote human rights monitoring, public reporting and advocacy. The civil society group passed a video message to the United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights, held in November 2019, that highlighted the need for human rights compliance in the business sector.

Similarly, to ensure institutions of the Autonomous Bougainville Government were accountable to women and youth for a free and fair referendum, joint United Nations programming, together with government agencies in Bougainville, ensured that more than one quarter of police officers (18 out of 67) were trained on human rights in the referendum, and nearly 50 per cent of the 26 public servants who have completed training-of-trainers were female. In addition, joint UN efforts have resulted in the development of human rights training modules for use by civil society organizations on the rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities. Through this intervention, 158 women, youth and persons with disabilities have strengthened their understanding of their rights and responsibilities in the context of the referendum. The UN's capacity building support to civil society, and to disabled persons' organizations, has been critical to building their confidence in human rights monitoring and advocacy in the context of the referendum.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AGAINST UNDAF INDICATORS

PWC	Total Indicators		Indicator Level of Progress Against 2022 Targets for Outcomes and 2019 Targets for Outputs					
			No Updated Data Available	None	Low	Partial	High	Fully Achieved
Overall	Outcome	34	32%	9%	3%	3%	21%	32%
	Output	47	13%	0%	4%	15%	9%	60%
People	Outcome	14	43%	21%	0%	0%	7%	29%
	Output	11	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	91%
Prosperity	Outcome	6	67%	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%
	Output	11	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%
Planet	Outcome	6	17%	0%	0%	0%	50%	33%
	Output	14	7%	0%	7%	36%	21%	29%
Peace	Outcome	8	0%	0%	13%	13%	25%	50%
	Output	11	36%	0%	9%	18%	0%	36%

Students from the Jubilee Catholic Secondary School take part in the Sanap Wantaim Campaign in Port Moresby. The behavior change campaign rallies men and boys to stand side by side with women and girls as partners to make the city safe. ©UN/Andrew Hau

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 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. It 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 by the end of 2019.

Risk Categories	Risk(s)	Mitigation/Contingency Actions
Management/Leadership/ Accountability Programme	Political fluidity influencing change of leadership, policies and priorities impact continuity, ownership staffing/staff morale, etc.	Maintain productive relationships with line ministries at senior and technical levels. Continue to demonstrate alignment with national priorities through work planning and validation exercises (i.e., Joint Programme Steering Committee). Reiterate that the UN is a neutral partner of choice with the mandate to support member states
Common Budgetary Framework, Development Partner Coordination	Donor fatigue as a result of multiple competing demands.	Strengthen development partners' coordination. UN financing strategy.
Management/Leadership/ Accountability Communications Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning	Increased migration and displacement as a result of numerous factors, including climate-change driven displacement.	Support the Government with migration policy & advocacy.
Technical Capacity	Limited sustainability of programmes to effect lasting structural changes	Identify key government champions who can advocate for policy and practical changes. Capacity development for staff.
Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning	Data and information not being fully utilized for design, planning, monitoring and evaluating programmes.	Capacity development for staff.
Common budgetary framework, Development Partner Coordination	Delayed/limited financial Government commitment for key processes (i.e., census) and services (i.e., health)	High-Level advocacy for transparent and timely budgeting processes, as well as the impact on coverage and effective delivery of essential services and stock-outs of essential medicines.
Management/Leadership/ Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning Communications	Emerging Global/Regional Risks (i.e., African Swine Fever and Fall Army Worm)	Strengthen context monitoring. Support national actors with contingency planning and precautionary measures.
Programme	Government facing competing demands to meet international reporting obligations (i.e., Voluntary National Review, Convention on the Rights of the Child and International Convention on Civil and Political Rights in 2020, Universal Periodic Review in 2021).	Provide a package of technical assistance that serves to build upon each of the reporting processes working with central Government actors.
Programme	Transition to Provincial Health Authorities may result in lower staffing capacity.	Address in-programme design and implementation plans.
Management/Leadership/ Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning Programme	Regular recurrence of disasters affects implementation of regular programming.	Continue supporting contingency planning. Further develop risk-informed approach to programming to adequately account for potential impact of disasters.
Common Budgetary Framework, Operations	Outstanding acquittals delaying implementation of UN-supported interventions can result in the UN agency being unable to provide a Direct Cash Transfer to the partner.	Identify alternative of direct payments to the service provider.

LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons Learned	Strategy
Making the most of the UN's convening power across sectors	Developing new partnerships and maintaining close collaboration has been critical to the achievement of development results. As a core aspect of the work, the UN brings together the Government, faith-based organizations, development partners, civil society, academia and the private sector. These partnerships have increased the reach and impact of interventions. For example, the national response to polio and the measles-rubella outbreak that successfully stopped transmission was only made possible through partnerships. The UN also continues to support establishing multi-sector leadership boards and committees, and enabling multi-sectoral agreements, such as the One Health Initiative Memorandum of Understanding. This brings together four government agencies: the National Department of Health, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, the Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority, and the National Agriculture and Quarantine Inspection Authority.
Recognizing joint programming as a successful resource mobilization strategy	Joint programming continues to be a successful resource mobilization strategy. Bringing in US\$10.2 million in 2019, it demonstrates that the UN is maximizing resources, addressing duplications, and soliciting greater levels of support from the Government, development partners and other development actors. The UN's investment in peacebuilding initiatives, especially the development of the Highlands Centre for Peace, has drawn unprecedented levels of support from government counterparts and other development actors.
Increasing integrated approaches to programme and service delivery	Looking at insights from behavioural patterns and population access points helps to identify opportunities to integrate programming and service delivery. The use of a village cluster approach to deliver WASH services is a good example. The approach targets a cluster of locations in a village, including a school, a health facility and surrounding communities. Next it trains teams of local motivators for working Civil Society Organizations' field officers to deliver WASH services. This approach helps to increase the reach and, most importantly, promote quicker local ownership and behavioural change. This was also facilitated by the UN's ability to work across sectors.
Stronger mid-term review to capture progress towards UNDAF results	A light mid-term review was completed later in the year. The lower performance of many indicators reiterates the importance of this mid-year check against the UNDAF results framework. The UN and Priority Working Groups have also committed to meeting more frequently to better monitor against the UNDAF. The Resident Coordinator's Office will continue to provide support to agencies with programme alignment to the UNDAF.
Increasing meaningful community engagement in programming as an accountability measure	Although community engagement is a basic programming principle, it can be trivialized if not meaningfully included in design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Engaging community members has been an effective strategy to increase accountability. Again, the village cluster approach to WASH had communities form vigilance committees to actively monitor initiatives towards their own communities' open-defecation status.

Ensuring financial commitments are actualized for major time-bound initiatives	The completion of the Demographic and Health Survey was a major development result. The process, spanning years, yielded significant lessons learned. These are particularly important for the preparation of the 2020 Census. One major lesson is ensuring that financial commitments are actualized so that processes are not significantly delayed. This is particularly important for development data initiatives that demand meeting certain international standards.
Using technology to unlock behavioural insights	Mapping the incentives that shape the behaviour of stakeholders continues to remain critical to ensuring greater normative change, as well as, ultimately, improvements in the sustainability of project activities and associated interventions. A current example of this is in the forestry and agricultural sectors, where efforts are being directed towards improving safeguards, work practices and the more sustainable use of land resources. This is being achieved through the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to show communities the impacts of unsustainable farming practices. It is achieved also by the deployment of safeguard officers to raise community awareness through training on issues of work safety and exploitation, and heightened provincial government and community engagement, as well as communication campaigns to promote more sustainable land use.



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.

To minimize transaction costs for partners, the UN jointly mobilized the required additional resources and developed a single report for the Government 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 2019 are not limited to the budgeted expenditures for 2019 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 table below provides a financial overview of the PNG UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2019, highlighting the key figures as well as the balance available, both with the Administrative Agent and with Participating Organizations.

	Annual 2018	Annual 2019	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	10,019,289	11,437,794	115,059,881
Contributions from MDTFs	3,630,668	1,400,000	5,030,668
Sub-total Contributions	13,649,957	12,837,794	120,090,549
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	18,162	24,942	96,368
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	13,668,118	12,862,736	120,215,713
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	15,749,182	10,247,317	114,804,490
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(2,205,804)	(43,189)	(2,819,142)
Net Funded Amount	13,543,378	10,204,128	111,985,348
Administrative Agent Fees	100,193	114,378	1,150,599
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	162,212	-	4,510,443
Bank Charges	132	198	786
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	13,805,915	10,318,704	117,647,176
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(137,797)	2,544,032	2,568,537
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	162,302	24,505	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	24,505	2,568,537	2,568,537
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	13,705,590	10,204,128	116,495,791
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	17,920,376	15,374,007	106,486,756
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			10,009,035

Table 2 | Donor Contributions

Four donors contributed to the PNG UN Country Fund in 2019. From 1 January through 31 December 2019, donor contributions to the PNG UN Country Fund amounted to USD 12,837,794 . In prior years, USD 107,252,755 was contributed, resulting in a cumulative contribution to the PNG UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2019 of USD 120,090,549.

Donor	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019 Deposits	Total Deposits
AUSTRALIA, Government of	81,004,732	67,923,688	9,693,657	77,617,345
Australian Agency for Int'l 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
GERMANY, Government of	554,207	-	554,207	554,207
NEW ZEALAND, Government of	5,994,930	4,805,000	1,189,930	5,994,930
Peacebuilding Fund	5,500,000	3,630,668	1,400,000	5,030,668
Population Services Intl.	600,000	600,000	-	600,000
Grand Total	123,947,267	107,252,755	12,837,794	120,090,549

Table 3 | Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Level

Interest income is earned in two ways:

- i. on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and
- ii. on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the Administrative Agent. (Many UN agencies have revised their financial rules relating to interest refunds and, as a result, no interest income was received from Participating Organizations in 2019.)

As of 31 December 2019, Fund earned interest amounted to USD 96,368 and interest received from Participating Organizations (considering prior years) amounts to USD 28,796 bringing the cumulative interest received to USD 125,164. Details are provided in the table below.

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

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	71,426	24,942	96,368
Total: Fund Earned Interest	71,426	24,942	96,368
Participating Organization			
UNDP	26,313		26,313
UNWOMEN	2,483		2,483
Total: Agency earned interest	28,796		28,796
Grand Total	100,222	24,942	125,164

Table 4 | Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organizations

From 1 January to 31 December 2019, the PNG UN Country Fund had funded approved projects/programmes for a net total of USD 10,204,128. The distribution of approved funding by Participating Organizations is summarized in the table. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2019, a total of USD 114,754,990 had been net transferred for funding projects/ programmes.

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018			Current Year Jan-Dec-2019			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
IOM	1,329,845		1,329,845				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	29,534,685	(2,199,524)	27,335,161	6,478,260	(43,189)	6,435,072	36,012,945	(2,242,713)	33,770,232
UNEP	118,909		118,909				118,909		118,909
UNFPA	10,274,066	(12,355)	10,261,711	112,350		112,350	10,386,416	(12,355)	10,374,061
UNHCR	129,361		129,361				129,361		129,361
UNICEF	30,011,619	(47,571)	29,964,049	1,057,683		1,057,683	31,069,302	(47,571)	31,021,731
UNWOMEN	9,580,904	(6,133)	9,574,771	1,914,466		1,914,466	11,495,371	(6,133)	11,489,237
WHO	20,075,474		20,075,474	684,557		684,557	20,760,032		20,760,032
Grand Total	104,507,673	(2,726,453)	101,781,220	10,247,317	(43,189)	10,204,128	114,754,990	(2,769,642)	111,985,348

Expenditure Tables

During the reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2019, a total of USD 14,891,368 was reported by Participating Organizations as expenditure. The cumulative total expenditure since 2009 amounts to USD 102,531,990 as of 31 December 2019. This is the equivalent of 92 per cent of the total approved net funding that was transferred to Participating Organizations as of 31 December 2019. The net transfers as of 31 December 2019 are not limited to the budgeted expenditures for 2019, and in some cases include allocations against budgeted expenditures for 2020. The delivery rates in the tables provide the percentage of actual expenditures against the total net transferred amounts. All expenditure reported for the year 2019 was submitted by the headquarters of the Participating Organizations through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office's Financial Reporting Portal and consolidated by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. The below tables provide different cuts on this expenditure data.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting.

Table 5a | Expenditure by Participating Organizations

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Cumulative	Delivery Rate %
FAO	49,500					0
IOM	1,329,845	1,329,845	1,155,859	115,463	1,271,322	95.60
OCHA	1,017,988	1,017,988	786,555		786,555	77.27
OHCHR	844,252	383,382	297,058	80,023	377,081	98.36
UNAIDS	16,799	16,799	16,799		16,799	100.00
UNCDF	1,573,772	1,573,772	884,125		884,125	56.18
UNDP	36,012,945	33,770,232	24,168,425	7,647,551	31,815,975	94.21
UNEP	118,909	118,909	118,909		118,909	100.00
UNFPA	10,387,581	10,374,061	9,277,891	896,151	10,174,042	98.07
UNHCR	129,361	129,361	129,361		129,361	100.00
UNICEF	31,069,302	31,021,731	27,392,488	1,768,788	29,161,276	94.00
UNWOMEN	11,495,371	11,489,237	7,893,106	1,546,288	9,439,394	82.16
WHO	20,760,032	20,760,032	15,520,048	2,837,104	18,357,152	88.43
Grand Total	114,805,654	111,985,348	87,640,622	14,891,368	102,531,990	91.56

Table 5b | Expenditure by UNDAF Outcome

	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018		Current Year Jan-Dec-2019		Total		
Country/Sector	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Papua New Guinea							
2018 Outcome 1 People	6,964,764	1,459,972	1,325,563	3,606,106	8,290,327	5,066,077	61.11
2018 Outcome 2 Prosperity			827,324	151,752	827,324	151,752	18.34
2018 Outcome 3 Planet	2,199,524	906,859	490,159	1,114,536	2,689,683	2,021,395	75.15
2018 Outcome 4 Peace	6,584,894	3,156,053	7,604,271	7,780,351	14,189,165	10,936,404	77.08
Change Management	100,000	109,787		(9,787)	100,000	100,000	100.00
CLU 1 2012 Governance	21,353,552	17,528,933		684,874	21,353,552	18,213,807	85.30
CLU 2 2012 Just, Protect, Gend	16,311,472	14,984,535		844,098	16,311,472	15,828,633	97.04
CLU 3 2012 Basic Services	28,412,335	27,189,443		832,504	28,412,335	28,021,947	98.63
CLU 4 2012 Environment	1,580,774	4,091,121		(116,289)	1,580,774	3,974,831	251.45
Foundations for human developm	7,534,065	7,534,065			7,534,065	7,534,065	100.00
Gender	867,796	852,761	(1,548)		866,248	852,761	98.44
Governance and Crisis Manageme	6,614,353	6,663,343	(28,813)	(77,804)	6,585,540	6,585,539	100.00
HIV/AIDS	2,583,649	2,581,450	(2,198)		2,581,450	2,581,450	100.00
Sustainable livelihoods and Po	399,337	317,004	(1,308)	81,025	398,029	398,029	100.00
UN Communication and Advocacy	197,705	188,383	(9,322)		188,383	188,383	100.00
UN Operations	77,000	76,913			77,000	76,913	99.89
Papua New Guinea Total:	101,781,220	87,640,622	10,204,128	14,891,368	111,985,348	102,531,990	91.56

Table 5c | Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	603,703	-	603,703	0.63
Personnel (Old)	4,257,805	-	4,257,805	4.44
Training of Counterparts (Old)	896,568	-	896,568	0.93
Contracts (Old)	1,900,870	-	1,900,870	1.98
Other direct costs (Old)	1,448,803	-	1,448,803	1.51
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	18,994,737	3,633,692	22,628,429	23.58
Suppl. Comm, Materials (New)	1,059,374	471,230	1,530,604	1.59
Equip. Veh. Furn. Depn (New)	1,747,728	918,624	2,666,352	2.78
Contractual Services (New)	15,077,480	4,069,404	19,146,884	19.95
Travel (New)	7,320,064	1,443,283	8,763,347	9.13
Transfers and Grants (New)	15,117,834	485,890	15,603,723	16.26
General Operating (New)	13,661,382	2,874,164	16,535,546	17.23
Programme Costs Total	82,086,348	13,896,288	95,982,636	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	5,554,274	995,080	6,549,354	6.82
Total	87,640,622	14,891,368	102,531,990	

Cost Recovery

The cost recovery for the PNG UN Country Fund is guided by the applicable provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Agreements concluded between the Administrative Agent and Donors. Cost recovery, as of 31 December 2019, was as follows:

a) The Administrative Agent fee: One per cent charged at the time of donor deposits and is charged for the entire duration of the PNG UN Country Fund. As of the end of the reporting period 31 December 2019, the Administrative Agent fee amounted to USD 114,378.

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 per cent indirect costs on approved programme costs. As of the end of the reporting period 31 December 2019, indirect costs across all programmes and projects amounted to USD 995,080.

c) Direct costs: As per PNG UN Country Fund Memorandum of Understanding and Standard Administrative Agreement, the Programme Steering Committee may request any of the Participating Organizations to perform additional tasks in support of the PNG UN Country Fund not related to the Administrative Agent functions. Such costs are to be charged as direct costs to the PNG UN Country Fund.

In 2019, no direct costs were charged. Since 2009, the total cumulative direct costs amount to USD 4,510,443.

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

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: % of people knowing about the United Nations Method of verification: United Nations Perception Survey	Baseline	2019
	56.2% (United Nations perception Survey)	Data not available
Indicator 2: # of articles about United Nations' work Method of verification: media monitoring	Baseline	2019
	622	993
Output 2: Impact of United Nations work demonstrated and disseminated		
Indicator 1: # journalists participated (# female journalists participated) in YUMI OLGETA and Training Method of verification: participant registration	Baseline	2019
	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).	37 news editors and managers, including 6 project key stakeholders provided with media training. 40% female representation
Indicator 2: # articles monthly before and after the media events Method of verification: media monitoring	Baseline	2019
		565 articles before the Yumi Olgeta media event, which was held in September, and then 358 articles after that event. The work of the UN on Bougainville was also amplified by the media in the last quarter of 2019 due to the Bougainville Referendum held in that period.
Objective 2: SDGs are localized and owned by the Government and People of PNG		
Output 1: Advocacy for the SDGs enhanced		
Indicator 1: # people knowing about the SDGs Method of verification: United Nations Perception Survey	Baseline	2019
	30.8% of 4075 survey respondents (United Nations Perception Survey) (1223 people).	Not available as no United Nations Perception Survey was completed.
Output 2: Citizen participation in advocacy across the country realized		
Indicator 1: # organisations and schools involved Method of verification: school/ organisation registration	Baseline	2019
	10 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 .	8 schools in 4 provinces with over 3,000 students ranging from primary to tertiary schools participating, and 20 organizations, with over 2,000 participants

Objective 3: United Nations staff actively engage in communications		
Output 1: Knowledge and skills of United Nations staff on communications improved		
Indicator 1: # staff seeing changes in knowledge and skills on communications Method of verification: internal survey (online)	Baseline	2019
	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: # UNCG members in the priority working groups Method of verification: Internal survey (online)	Baseline	2019
	Not available as no United Nations Perception Survey was completed.	Not available as no United Nations Perception Survey was completed.
Output 3: UNCG members motivated and skilled		
Indicator 1: % UNCG members seeing changes in their capacity on communications Method of verification: internal survey (online)	Baseline	2019
	Not available as no internal survey was completed	Not available as no internal survey was completed



ANNEX 2: UNDAF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

PWG Results Matrix

People Sub-Outcome 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Number of Human Rights Conventions recommended in Universal Periodic Review 2016 ratified	Universal Periodic Review Reporting, Treaty Body Reporting, Legislation & Policy Passed	1 (2012-2017)	Universal Periodic Review recommend HR treaties for Ratification- 2: 1. CAT 2. Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women Optional Protocol
Number of reports to International Human Rights Mechanisms recommended in Universal Periodic Review 2016 completed	Universal Periodic Review Reporting, Treaty Body Reporting, Legislation & Policy Passed	2.7% (3 women national parliamentarians out of 111- 2016)	Universal Periodic Review recommended HR mechanism reporting- 5: 1. ICCPR 2. ICESCR 3. Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women 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) 14.1% (45 local level government women presidents out of 319- 2016)	9% (10 women national parliamentarians- TBC post 2017 election) 15% (6 women Bougainville parliamentarians) 17% 2018 (55 local level government women presidents) 20% 2022 (65 local level government 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	2019 Target
Number of analytical products developed using population statistics	Advocacy/Briefing material produced Programme Reports from Government (DfCD, DNPM, NDOH, NDOE)	0	3 (Health, Education, Food Security & Nutrition UNICEF)

2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
0	N/A	N/A	No new treaties were ratified	1
2	No Achievement	UN provided technical assistance to Government to finalize state report to ICCPR, and the Beijing + 25 report on the Status of Women in PNG	UN provided technical assistance to Government to finalize state report to ICCPR however the report was not submitted by the end of 2019. The Beijing + 25 report on the Status of Women in PNG was drafted and submitted to NEC for approval before final submission in 2020.	3 ICCPR, Beijing +25 & CRC Report.
N/A	N/A	N/A	As there was no election in 2019, progress for this indicator was limited	TBC ABG elections
17%	N/A	N/A	local level government elections set for 2019 was postponed indefinitely	
GDP 5% THE per capita \$95	No Achievement	Total Health Expenditure is 1.976% of GDP THE per capita \$55.15	WHO Global Health Expenditure Data Base	GDP 5%, THE per capita \$96

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Fully Achieved	4	UNICEF: (National WASH KAP study; Out of School Children's Report Nutrition Policy & Strategic Action Plan, Survey on the funding support for Cost-Benefit Analysis Study of the TFF Policy) UNFPA: (DHS 2016-2018)	5 UNICEF: (1. Monitoring tools for WASH Klinpela Komuniti Projek [KKP] evaluation, 2. Study tools for economic impact of inadequate sanitation services, 3. Data analysis tools for extracting WASH in EMIS 2019 data, 4. Development & implementation of Out-of-school Children National Strategy, 5. Support both DNPM and NDoH on system strengthening and collaboration between the 5 key public sectors (i.e. Education, DAL, Religion, Youth and Community Development, NDoH and DPM)



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	8: 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	2019 Target
Number of sub-national (Provincial, DDA, local level government, Ward) social sector implementation plans produced	Plans Developed and shared as evidence for reporting	0	36: 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
People Sub-Outcome 1, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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	10: 3 (WHO); 2 Displacement Tracking Matrix Report & 2 KAP WASH Report (IOM); 1 Early Childhood Development Policy (UNICEF) 1 Coverage & Equity Analysis for Immunization & 1 Bottleneck Analysis for Maternal and Newborn Child Health in 3 provinces (UNICEF)

Fully Achieved	102	UNICEF: 1. 1 national immunization micro plans, 2 – 22. 22 provincial immunization micro plans, 23 – 89. 89 district immunization micro plans, 90. Inclusive Education Policy, 91. National Literacy Policy, 92. Alternative Basic Education Curriculum Framework, 93. Costed Reproductive Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Strategic Plan, 94. Workplan for Manam Island relocation drafted, 95. PNG WASH MIS on mWater portal, 96. Finalized School Learning Improvement Plan Policy Framework, 97. WASH SDA drafted and trialled in 4 districts, 98. National Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plan (2018-2023), 99. Provincial Juvenile Justice Plans, 100. National Rehabilitation and Reintegration Policy for Children, 100. National Action Plan to accelerate civil registration UNFPA: 101. Supported review of the ABG Youth Policy, 102. Review of the National Youth Policy.	10 UNICEF: (1. Establish WASH in schools implementation strategy, 2. Develop architectural WASH infrastructure designs for schools, 3. Health facilities and ECD centers, 4. Establish Community Open Defecation Free verification and certification protocols, 5. Establish National Hygiene and Sanitation advocacy and communication strategy & implement campaigns, 6. Establish school hygiene clubs guidelines, 7. Design EU visibility plan, 8. Implement strategies from RMNCH plan [seven focus provinces], 9. Implement Inclusive Education Policy, 10. National Education Board to endorse National Literacy Policy and Alternative basic Education Curriculum Framework)
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Fully Achieved	126	UNICEF: In response to polio and MR outbreaks – (1 – 22. 22 provincial immunization micro plans, 23 – 111. 89 district immunization micro plans, 112 – 115. 4 district WASH plans developed and implemented, 116 – 126. 11 CBDRM plans drafted for 3 communities in SHP, 2 in Hela, 2 ES, 4 in Western)	50 UNICEF: (1 – 8. Establish 8 WASH SDAs, 9. Establish WASH MIS capacity building training modules, 10 – 14. Review 4 districts’ SLIPs & align to WASH in schools’ requirements, 15. Establish ceramic water filters production and manufacturing plan and capacity, 16. Establish community water safety planning guidelines, 17. Design and deliver district hygiene and sanitation social and behavior change communication and advocacy campaigns, 18 – 36. Develop 18 provincial micro plans to support OPV supplementary immunization activities, 37 – 50. 13 CBDRM plans [11 ongoing from 2019 and two in pipeline for 2020].
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Fully Achieved	13	UNICEF: (1. WASH KAP & Baseline study report, 2. WASH MIS data collection completed for schools, health centers and communities in 12 districts across 7 provinces, 3. ECD Policy, 4. National Coverage & Equity Analysis for EPI, 5. 2 health system bottleneck analysis reports completed [Madang & Tambul-Nebilyer], 6. Health Sector Performance Annual Review 2019, 7. Maternal Health Task Force Situation Analysis 2019, 8. National Health Plan Situational Analysis 2019, 9. Draft ECD Policy, 10 – 11. 2 DTM Reports regarding Ulawun, [WNB July], 12. 1 DTM Report regarding Ulawun [ENB - July] with 13. DTM Report regarding Buin [AROB - December])	18 UNICEF: (1. Establish WASH in schools (WinS) operation and maintenance (O&M) guidelines, 2. Develop WinS O&M summary poster, 3. Compile key stakeholder WinS Advocacy workshop report, 4. Establish WinS Implementation Strategy, 5. Develop WASH module for in-service teacher training, 6. Compile study report on economic impacts of inadequate sanitation, 7. EU-UNICEF WASH project mid-term evaluation report, 8. Develop district level WASH intervention knowledge products, 9. WinS facilities architectural designs available, 10. Contribute to 2020 WinS International Learning Exchange report, 11. Certify 4 Sanitation parks completion report, 12. Complete and support endorsement of ECD Policy, 13. Complete national coverage & Equity Analysis paper, 14 – 18. 4 DTM Reports [depending on the number of natural disasters requiring DTM]).



People Sub-Outcome 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Proportion of births attended by skilledhealth 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
People Sub-Outcome 2, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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	89 District Health Offices (UNICEF, polio). 4 provinces with 24 District Health Offices & 75 Health Facilities (UNICEF, EENC) 6 (UNICEF- Hospitals, nutrition
People Sub-Outcome 2, Output 2 Indicator			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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	160 (UNICEF, EENC) 4000 (UNICEF, polio C4D) 80 (UNICEF cold chain)
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	20 facilities (UNFPA) 22 Provincial Hospitals (UNICEF) 50 Schools/ IECD Centers (UNICEF)
People Sub-Outcome 2, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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)	Community Mobilizers in 6 provinces (UNFPA) 133 schools supported through training and capacity development for Board of Management Members.

2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
48%	Fully Achieved	56%	DHS 2016-2018. The number of supervised births in communities with VHV training is increasing annually	52%
32%	Fully Achieved	34.6%	Education Management Information System Statistics	32%
34	Fully Achieved	38.06%	Education Management Information System Statistics	34%

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Fully Achieved	206	UNICEF: (1 – 22. 22 provincial health authorities supported for polio and MR response, 23 – 112. 89 district health authorities supported for polio and MR response, 113 – 180. 67 schools [23 in KKP + 44 in emergency build back better] with improved WASH facilities; Nutrition interventions and the Saving Lives Spreading Smile programme have been integrated into the curricula of 5 Midwifery Training Institutions, 181 – 192. 11 Nursing Schools, 193 – 203. 10 Community Health Worker Schools, 204. Evidence-based situation analysis report on addressing OH issues, 205. ATLASS mission report, 206. Laboratory Assessment for AMR testing)	200 UNICEF: (150 schools; 24 health care facilities; All 26 training institutions [Midwifery, CHW and Nursing] to implement the Health & Nutrition training packages and provide complete and timely reports. Continued implementation of OH activities under the quad partite MOU)

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Fully Achieved	4,098	UNICEF: 214 focal teachers trained on health and hygiene promotion in schools, 140 district and local level government leaders oriented on hygiene and sanitation, 435 CLTS community motivators trained, 26 school inspectors and 50 head teachers oriented on draft SLIP policy; 21 health care workers trained on CLTS, 28 Child Protection Officers; 138 Police Officers & 176 Health Workers; 70 teachers; 2,000 health workers (immunization) + 275 village health volunteers and Nutrition Health workers	186 UNICEF: WASH (150 teachers; 24 health workers; 4 DDAs; 8 school inspectors)
Fully Achieved	1,023	UNICEF: 17 Operational Family Service Councils in fifteen provinces; 123 (58 schools and 70 IECD centres); Health-808 health facilities; 49 schools supported through child friendly school's initiative and 26 pre-service training institution supported to integrate nutrition modules in pre-service curricula	174 UNICEF: 174 (150 schools, 24 health care facilities)

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Fully Achieved	561	UNICEF: KKP Phase 2 IPs Progress reports – WVI and Oxfam; Internal UN HACT and monitoring reports; training reports. 4 DDAs; 435 CLTS communities; 100 schools (26 inspectors & 50 head teachers on draft SLIP policy); 21 health facilities; 1 Piloting of the HIV Community based testing in Highlands with Key Population using peer support community mobilizers	UNICEF: 4 Provincial Authorities; 4 DDAs; 4 District WASH technical committees; 8 school inspectors; 150 teachers; 24 health workers; 450 CLTS community motivators; 6 Provincial Health Authorities supported to improve community-based demand for immunization.



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)	National Department of Education EMIS Annual Report	35% (NDoE 2014) UNICEF to support NDoE to produce sex disaggregated data in next EMIS report	50% (with gender parity)
Proportion of women aged 15-49 using any form of contraception	RHCS Facility Surveys	37% - DHS 2016 – 2018	60%
Number of established and functioning Provincial GBV Secretariats	Provincial GBV Secretariats annual reports	4 GBV Secretariats established and functioning (2016)	22 GBV Secretariats established and functioning
Number of cases of GBV and violence against children reported to Provincial GBV Secretariats (as a measure of the responsiveness of the system)	Provincial GBV Secretariats annual reports	GBV Secretariats Reporting 2016 (4 Provinces) No. of reported GBV cases: No. of reported violence against children cases:	UN Women to provide baseline data for GBV & violence against children 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	2019 Target
Number of UN supported sub-national authorities with costed communication and social mobilization plans	Provincial AIP	0	6
People Sub-Outcome 3, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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	100 (UNICEF-education)
People Sub-Outcome 3, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 Target
People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy	Annually - HIV Patient Database	0.532	60%

2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Children: 53% Adults: 60%	High Achievement	Children 49% Adults 65%	Children (0-14) and adolescents (0-19) commenced on ARVs. Those Retro Viral Infected exposed at birth were retained on treatment and graduated negative after some time. Source for Adults- 2019 GAM Report, new report for 2019 will be available by April 1, 2020.	58% children detected and treated for HIV 70% for adults
N/A	N/A	N/A	This data is no longer collected by the NDoE, so it is not possible to report on this indicator. Alternative indicator is being developed (transition rate from grade 8 to grade 9).	
N/A	N/A	N/A		
	No Achievement	3	Out of the 4 pilot Secretariats, only 3 are still fully operational (NCDC, Lae, Milne Bay)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Reporting against this indicator is very challenging given lack of data collection and centralized data management. Alternative indicator is being considered.	
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
High Achievement	4 Provincial Health Authorities Annual Implementation Plans Supported	UN supported, through technical assistance, the review & development of costed Provincial AIP incorporating priority EPI, MNCAH, Nutrition and HIV services in 4 provinces.		4 DDAs; Complete 4 PHA AIPs;
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
Fully Achieved	58,938	IP progress reports, internal UN monitoring reports, and training reports. 26 school inspectors and 50 head teachers oriented on draft SLIP. 24 government and CSO staff trained as mWater master trainers. 214 focal teachers trained on WASH/CLTS. 140 district and local level government leaders oriented on hygiene and sanitation. 20,883 students accessing WASH services. 435 trained CLTS community motivators. 30,047 students reached with key message. 21 Health care facilities staff trained on hygiene promotion; 6,900 community members CLTS triggered and accessing basic sanitation facilities. 198 Board of Management Members- UN supported the capacity development of the 140 IECD as well as 58 elementary and primary school BoM members. Training reports.		120 teachers; 24 health staff; 4 DDAs; 450 CLTS community motivators; 8 school inspectors; 20,000 students; 80,000 community members.
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
Fully Achieved	65%	2019 GAM Report		



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	2019 Target
Number of draft policies 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	NFA Fisheries Legislation, Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, Gender policy (FAO). National Population Policy (UNFPA)

2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
N/A	N/A	This is a long-term effort which can be clearly assessed with the existence of critical labor data. This data set is envisaged to be made available by 2022	The NEP is unsubstantiated without critical labor data (LMIS), therefore the EU is funding efforts to establish a LMIS within the Labor Ministry by 2022	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A		
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
Fully Achieved	Total = 6 UNW: 1 (Completed National Audit of the Informal Economy) UNFPA: 2 (DHS completed. Census 2020 underway) FAO: 2 (Formulation of AMTDP 2019-2023, Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and the Rural Sector of PNG Report published) UNCDF: 1 (Technical assistance to BPNG to set-up Micro-Bank Supervision Unit)	UNW: Final Audit revealed scale of the Informal Economy, worth over PGK12 Billion and Government and Development Partners Interventions to promote its growth Provincial plans and sectoral plans to be updated UNCDF: The T/A provided recommendations and guidance on setup and the policy/regulations for setting up of the unit.		Total: 5 UNW: 2 (Review and revision of the National Informal Economy Policy, Support the Implementation of the National Voice Strategy for Informal Economy Workers) UNFPA: 1 (Policy brief on youth and demographic dividend) FAO: 2 (Conduct Women in Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Symposium for policy development, Making the MSU operational in 2020)



Prosperity Sub-Outcome 1, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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)	50 (IOM); 50 (FAO)
Prosperity Sub-Outcome 1, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 Target
Number of people participating in capacity development initiatives focusing on equitable and diversified economic growth. (yearly)	Publication of analytical products shared as evidence for reporting	0 (UNCDF FAO ILO UNDP UNWOMEN IOM)	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	2019 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)	3 (UNCDF)/) Kina Bank (UNCDF); 15 private sector companies (UNDP)

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
Fully Achieved	Total = 581 (M=73; F=138; Unknown=30,370) UNW: (100 (M=n/a; F=n/a) Over 100 duty bearers trained ILO: 270 (M=n/a; F=n/a) people, SME youth entrepreneurs and TVET IOM: 211 (M=73; F=138) farmers FAO: 30,000	UN Women partners have reported increased understanding and commit to removing gendered barriers to women's full participation in economic activities and control over their income. This was found after 100 duty bearers were provided with training around gender responsive infrastructure development and social programming FAO reported 30, 000 beneficiaries in Hela Province who participated in livelihoods' recovery IOM in conducting 4 sustainable food production trainings to farmers in ENB with expert support by NARI and OISCA reported a total of 211 participants		Total: 600 UNW: 500 duty bearers and informal economy workers have improved understanding on women's economic empowerment and are supportive of UN Women work in District Markets and national advocacy efforts. FAO: Expansion of the agricultural livelihoods' recovery and the initiation of the other joint programme activities in Hela and SHP. IOM: 100 farmers in 2 trainings (Planned) + 200 farmers in 4 trainings (Pipeline)
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
Fully Achieved	DHS has been completed and the report launched Apart from this 2019 target, UNFPA is preparing for the 2020 Census. UNW completed and released the report for the National Audit of the Informal Economy FAO concluded the Donor mapping for the Agriculture sector UNCDF: PoWER study completed	UNW: The final audit provides data and the scale of the informal economy, major barriers for the sector, its workers and opportunities for growth FAO: Agriculture sector donor information now available UNCDF: Study on participation of Women in Economy realized		UNW: 1 (Recommendations of the Audit are funded and implemented by relevant stakeholders) FAO: 1 (Donor map of the sector launched) UNCDF: 1 (Inputs from the study incorporated in design of digital economy programme)
2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
51%	High Achievement in terms of number of accounts opened	20,000 new accounts opened	UNCDF: 20, 000 new accounts opened in 2019 with over 80% of the account holders being females	58% (7% increase)
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
Fully Achieved	Total = 4 UNCDF: 4 new partnerships / projects in 2019	UNCDF: 4 (1= Kina Bank - Fintech challenge, 2= Mibank - Innovation Lab, LICL & UNPNG- bundled insurance, 3= NASFUND - Pensions product for farmers, 4= Sola PayGo - scale of Solar PAYG model)		UNCDF: At least 2 new partnerships



Prosperity Sub-Outcome 2, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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)	5000
Prosperity Sub-Outcome 2, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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)	4 Market Fee Collection System: Saftipin; Digicel phone survey, Highlands conflict mapping tool (UNW)
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 50 master farmers in ENB (IOM); 200 vendors in East Sepik (UNW)
Prosperity Sub-Outcome 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (percentage) Food insecurity prevalence rate (percentage of population aged 15+ years who are food insecure)	UNESCO Institute for Statistics Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment, PNG Census Department of Agriculture and Livestock reports, FAO reports	63.433% Male 65.06%; Female 61.773% (UNESCO 2015) 57.2% - More than half of the population of PNG (57%) experiences moderate to severe food insecurity. About a quarter of the population (25%) experiences severe food insecurity (DHS 2016 – 2018)	75% (with gender parity) 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

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target	
Fully Achieved	UNCDF: 20,000 new accounts through multiple projects	UNCDF: 20, 000 new accounts opened in 2019 with over 80% of the account holders being females	Total = +20,500 UNW: 500 people trained and accessing financial services in new UN Women project locations in East Sepik and Milne Bay Province UNCDF: Over 20,000 new accounts directly through UNCDF projects	
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target	
Fully Achieved	Total:16 1 UNW: (Market Fee Collection system rolled out in 2 markets) FAO: 1 (Livestock traceability system using the block-chain technology) UNCDF: 14 new innovation projects launched	UNW: The Market Fee Collection System has been finalized and currently implemented in 2 markets in Port Moresby. FAO: The pilot of the livestock traceability system using the block-chain technology has been completed. UNCDF: WMBL- Biometric enabled MAPs Kina- Pacific Association of Southeast Asian Nations Financial Innovation Challenge - Sola PayGo - micro-leasing of solar kits LICL-UCPNG - Bundled Micro-insurance	Total = 4 UNW: 1 (Market Fee Collection system to be rolled out in 2 other Provincial and District Markets in East Sepik and Milne Bay Provinces) FAO: 1 (Advance the recommendations of this pilot in the EU STREIT programme in the Sepik) UNCDF: 2 (2 new Innovation projects	
Fully Achieved	Total = +1,051 (M=73; F= 138; Unknown = +960) UNW: 40 (Market Clerks) ILO: 300 (Know About Business) participants and IFS) UNCDF: +500 (FinEd for students in TVETs) IOM: 211 M: 73; F: 138)	UNW: 40 NCDC market clerks trained on the new market fee collection system. ILO: SMEC is ILO's traditional partner and only training provider authorized to deliver ILO's enterprise tools. UNCDF: Successfully implemented in Kamaliki, EHP, the FinED project is now rolled out in 4 TVETs in Mt. Hagen, WHP. So far, a total of over 500 students from the 4 WHP TVET institutes have received some training in FinEd IOM: Sustainable food production trainings to farmers in ENB with expert support by NARI and OISCA	UNW: 100 market management and vendors trained UNCDF: Further the newly established partnership with APTC using digital tool for financial education IOM: 100 farmers in 2 trainings (Planned) + 200 farmers in 4 trainings (Pipeline)	
2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	Pending Update from UNESCO	
Estimated 1% reduction	Fully Achieved	9.6% reduction	39.9% GHI 2014 - 2018 Estimate as compared to GHI 2008 – 2012 Actual finding of 49.5%	N/A



Prosperity Sub-Outcome 3, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 Target
Change in coping strategies index (CSI/rCSI)	WFP, FAO & IOM	To be confirmed (WFP FAO IOM)	N/A
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: Palm Oil, Cocoa and Vanilla
Prosperity Sub-Outcome 3, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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
Prosperity Sub-Outcome 3, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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)	3 1 UNESCO desk study on entry points into TVET including ICT in Education initiated; 50 Master Farmers in East New Britain. (UNESCO); 50 (IOM)
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

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target	
N/A	N/A			
Fully Achieved	3 FAO: (3)	FAO: UN supported the development of the Contribution Agreement and the programme document for EU STREIT programme, integrating SDG in the programme results framework. This prodoc has now been signed. STREIT covers Cocoa, Vanilla and Fishery.		
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target	
Fully Achieved	3 FAO: 2 UNCDF: 1	FAO: 1 (Supported the development of the Contribution Agreement and the programme document for EU STREIT programme). UNCDF: 1 (Provided technical inputs to the Strategic Business Plan 2019 - 2024 for PNG's Coffee Industry Corporation)	1 FAO: 1 (Planning and designing of the STREIT Programme)	
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target	
Fully Achieved	ILO: 300 participants from TVET and youth entrepreneurs in the desk study on entry points into TVET including ICT in Education. IOM: 211 farmers (M=73; F=138)	To support Government's efforts to create wealth at the local level through strengthening MSMEs, the UN supported with initiatives aimed at improving people's capabilities to enter into formal/informal income generating activities. These initiatives include: IOM: sustainable food production trainings provided by experts from NARI and OISCA, and, ILO: the successful initiation of the desk review on entry points into TVET including ICT in Education in which 300 participants from TVET and youth entrepreneurs took part.	IOM: 100 farmers in 2 trainings (Planned) + 200 farmers in 4 trainings (Pipeline)	
2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
6	Fully Achieved	11 UNDP: 11	The National Government committed PGK2million in its 2019 budget to progress the rollout of the Protect Area Policy Implementation Plan. PNG's 6th National Report under the Convention on biodiversity, contributed significantly towards Achi Biodiversity target 11. CEPA approve in-principle Standards and Guidelines for Protected Area Management.	
4	High Achievement	3 UNDP: 3	UNDP: Development of three national plans that address respectively a: slow onset (El Niño) event; midscale multi-hazard sudden onset event; and a conflict/civil unrest event. Continued support for legislative reviews such as the review of Climate Change (Management) Act (CCMA), review of the National Sustainable Land Use Policy, review of PNG's Forestry Act.	



Planet Sub-Outcome 1, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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)	15: Sustainable Land Use Policy and Early Recovery Framework; Launch of 13 Provincial DRM Strategies (UNDP: 2; IOM: 13)
# of research and data analyses informing revision and development of relevant policies and frameworks.	Assessment/Study Reports	11 (FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP)	5 new provinces to be in DRR/ CBDRM Programme in 2019
Planet Sub-Outcome 1, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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)	1000
Planet Sub-Outcome 1, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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)	150
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)

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Partial Achievement	3 1 FAO: 1 UNDP: 2	IOM: 15 Provincial + 1 AROB DRM Strategies are being transferred to the new template on NDRRF 2017-2030 PNG's TLVS submitted to the Forest Board (Dec 2019) for approval. PNGFA waiting for Board resolution. UNDP: Legislative reviews such as the review of Climate Change Management Act and the National Sustainable Land Use Policy. They were aimed to align the land use legislative frameworks (climate change, forestry, land use) with the National REDD+ Strategy. FAO: Review of PNG's Forestry Act	16 IOM: 16 finalized on the new template PNGFA to submit for NEC's directive to the Minister for Commerce & Industry for endorsement & gazettal
Partial Achievement	2 UNDP: 2	UNDP: Legislative reviews such as the review of Climate Change Management Act and the National Sustainable Land Use Policy. They were aimed to align the land use legislative frameworks (climate change, forestry, land use) with the National REDD+ Strategy	

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Low Achievement	5 Offshore: FAO: 5	FAO: Only partners participating in offshore capacity building initiatives are reported. UN supported 5 staff from implementing partner organizations to attend FLINT workshop in Ghana and a National Geographical workshop in USA. Within the country, the UN has provided capacity building through various implementing partners but have not been able to report on these figures as yet	

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Partial Achievement	11 IOM: 11 communities reaching almost 150 villagers	IOM: Initial risk & vulnerability assessments were conducted and a session on Community Based Disaster Risk Monitoring was introduced to 4 communities in Western Province, 3 in Southern Highlands, 2 in Hela and 2 in East Sepik	IOM: 2 communities (Pipeline)

2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
	Fully Achieved	910,258 hectares	UNDP: CEPA registered an increase in 5 new protected areas in PNG increasing these to 58 in 2019, up from 53 in 2018. Current land under Protected Area status reach 910,258 hectares, with approx. 672,187 hectares on New Britain Island and approx. 238,071 hectares along the Owen Stanley Range.	
4.4	High Achievement	5.1 (rank: 48)	Source: Index for Risk Management 2019 (INFORM 2019) - Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience and the European Commission- http://www.inform-index.org	
7.0	High Achievement	7.3 (rank: 15)	Source: Index for Risk Management 2019 (INFORM 2019) - Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience and the European Commission- http://www.inform-index.org	



Planet Sub-Outcome 2, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 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	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	2022 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
Planet Sub-Outcome 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 Target
International environment and climate financing mobilized for PNG 2018-2022(Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental Facility)	Project Cooperation Agreements, CEF & GFC Annual Financial Reporting	Global Environment Facility-\$26,736,677 (2012-2017)	Global Environment Facility-\$25,000,000

2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
IOM: 9	High Achievement	8 IOM: 8	IOM: 8 provinces	5 IOM: 4 (On-going) + 1 (Pipeline)
4 (IOM)	Fully Achieved	9 IOM: 4 UNDP: 5	Assessments done for Western, Southern Highlands, Hela, East Sepik, New Ireland, Autonomous Region of Bougainville	1 IOM: 1
52 plots (13NFI clusters) in Central province	High Achievement	36 plots (9 clusters) were assessed in May/ August	PNG now records 172 forest plots with the addition of 36 plots in 2019. 43 clusters have now been completed	
2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A		
2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
240	Partial Achievement	11 IOM: 11 communities reached with capacity building to apply standards, tools and approaches to address environment, climate and disaster risks	IOM: Initial risk & vulnerability assessments were conducted and a session on Community Based Disaster Risk Monitoring was introduced to 4 communities in Western Province, 3 in Southern Highlands, 2 in Hela and 2 in East Sepik	IOM: 2 communities (Pipeline)
50	Fully Achieved	58	PNG Conservation and Environment Protection Authority registered an increase in 5 new protected areas in PNG, increasing the total number of protected areas to 58	
8 (IOM)	Fully Achieved	11 IOM: 11 communities reached	IOM: Initial risk & vulnerability assessments were conducted and a session on Community Based Disaster Risk Monitoring was introduced to 4 communities in Western Province, 3 in Southern Highlands, 2 in Hela and 2 in East Sepik	IOM: 2 communities (Pipeline)
2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
\$17,000,000	N/A	N/A	PNG Government committed US\$493,000 (PGK2million) for the rollout of the Protected Area Policy Implementation Plan	



Planet Sub-Outcome 3, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2022 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	2022 Target
Number of incomes generating livelihood activities generating employment and income for men and women including vulnerable and marginalized individuals in villages	1) Grants Applications, 2) Project Progress Reports, 3) UN PNG Reports	2 (UNDP/UNOPS)	5
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 Bougainville Peace Agreement 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)

2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
8 (IOM)	Fully Achieved	11 IOM: 11	Officials from 11 local level governments are involved in the Community Based Disaster Risk Management Planning trainings and planning sessions for 13 communities in 4 Provinces	IOM: 2 communities (Pipeline)
2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
8 villages (IOM)	Partial Achievement	4 IOM: 4 communities	IOM: 4 communities consisting more than 4 villages each have completed their community projects on risk mitigation as part of the implementation of the Community Based Disaster Risk Management Plan Planet Sub-Outcome 3, Output 3 Indicators	51 IOM: 51 communities
2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
6 IOM	High Achievement	4 IOM: 4	IOM: 4 sustainable food production trainings to farmers in ENB with expert support by NARI and OISCA	6 IOM: 6 (2 Planned + 4 Pipeline)
2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
22/100	Fully Achieved	Rule of Law 23/100 (2018)	Source: Score in annual Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank) on Rule of Law and Government Effectiveness	
26/100	Low Achievement	Government Effectiveness 24/100 (2018)	Source: Score in annual Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank) on Rule of Law and Government Effectiveness	
2019 target: Confirmed Ref date: Joint Weapons Disposal Sec meetings and Post-Ref Taskforce meetings	Fully Achieved	Referendum date confirmed for November 23rd 2019	The 11th of December 2019 marked a historic moment for PNG-Bougainville relations with the announcement of the referendum result showing that 97.7 per cent voted for Independence from PNG while 2.3 per cent voted for Greater Autonomy. Writs were returned on 13 December. So far 7 post-referendum planning taskforce meetings have been conducted and over 319 weapons have been removed from communities and contained/stored.	Consultation phase of the referendum process commences. Final weapons disposal report endorsed by PNG and ABC Governments



Peace Sub-Outcome 1, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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	0	UNICEF 2; UNDP 2; UNFPA 1; IOM 3; OHCHR 1; UNESCO 1 (UNESCO roundtable planned for May 2019)
Peace Sub-Outcome 1, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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 - RPNCC, Family Support Centres	OHCHR 3 UNDP 2; UNICEF 2; UNFPA 1
Peace Sub-Outcome 1, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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	
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

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
Fully Achieved	12 UNFPA: 3 IOM: 3 UNW: 2 OHCHR: 2 UNICEF: 1 UNDP: 1	UNFPA: 3 (Bougainville Youth Policy draft led by UNFPA; 2 women included in ARoB Post-Referendum Taskforce; and WPS TWG drafted a position paper that supported advocacy for women's inclusion in post referendum taskforce. As a result, ABG Community Development included budget line for WPS TWG in 2020 budget) IOM: 3 (Community Peace for Development Plans developed) UNW: 2 women included in ARoB Post-Referendum Taskforce; and WPS TWG drafted a position paper that supported advocacy for women's UNICEF: 1 UNDP: Phones Against Corruption Initiative		UNDP: Support full establishment of National GBV Secretariat and 6 Provincial GBV Secretariats. IOM: 5 Community projects implemented based on CPDPs. UNCEF: 2 - A Highlands Centre for Peace will be developed in the Highlands region in collaboration with both provincial stakeholders and development partners.
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
Fully Achieved	38 UNFPA: 1 OHCHR: 14 (ABG Depts, RPNCC and PNGCS) UNICEF: 2 WHO: 19 Family Support Centers in 19 provinces providing essential services; UNDP: 2	Gender and peace building as well as Human Rights initiatives for 12 ABG departments and members of civil society. Human Rights curriculum developed for Police and Correctional Services, with trainings delivered to 67 Police Officers in ARoB and 30 Police Trainers from 22 provinces: 25 CS Officers. WHO: 19 (19 Family Support Centers in 19 provinces. UNDP: NCOBA - GoPNG and DPAI -ABG through the peace-building fund		2 UNICEF: 2
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
N/A	N/A	Pending survey to be conducted after 2019		
2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
74/167	Fully Achieved	74/167	Source: Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	
6.5/10	Partial Achievement	6.03/10	Source: Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	
4/10	High Achievement	3.89/10	Source: Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	
6.5/10	High Achievement	6.07/10	Source: Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	



Peace Sub-Outcome 2, Output 1 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 Target
Number of government institutions with regular reporting/routine administrative data	Administrative reports	3 - NDoH, NDoE, RPNCC	UNDP: 1; UNICEF 16 (UNICEF Primero scale up
Peace Sub-Outcome 2, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 Target
# of targeted civil servants reporting increased capacity at their jobs three months after participating in capacity building initiatives.	Survey reports	0	N/A
# of provinces where capacity building initiatives are implemented to stimulate enhanced service provision at provincial level	Public Service reports	0	UNDP: 19 provinces; UNICEF 5 provinces
Peace Sub-Outcome 2, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 Target
Number of citizens with increased awareness and ability to demand services	Activity reports	0	N/A
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 Universal Periodic Review and other convention/ treaty reporting/Reports of UN Special Rapporteurs.	Recommendation from the 2016 Universal Periodic Review: 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	2019 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	N/A

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
Low Achievement	1 UNDP: Integrated Finance Management System	UNDP: Department of Finance using Integrated Finance Management System for reporting		3 UNICEF: 3 PRIMERO case management databases set up
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
N/A	N/A	Pending survey		
Partial Achievement	16 UNDP: 16 provinces	Successful completion of the rollout of the Integrated Finance Management system in 8 provinces, rollout of Governance Performance Indicators to 29 national government agencies and 16 provinces		UNDP: Rollout of the Integrated Finance Management system to the next 6 provinces
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
N/A	N/A	Pending survey		
2019 Target	2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Discussion on National Human Rights Commission	Fully Achieved	Deputy Prime Minister renewed commitment to establish NHRI at PNG HRFF in October	Deputy Prime Minister renewed commitment to establish NHRI at PNG HRFF in October but not concrete progress made	
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence		2020 Target
N/A	N/A			3 UNICEF: 3 PRIMERO case management databases set up



Peace Sub-Outcome 3, Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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)	500. UNW; UNICEF 35;
Peace Sub-Outcome 3, Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator	Means of Verification/ Data Source	2017 Baseline	2019 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)	55%
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)	OHCHR 10,000; UNICEF 30,000

2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Fully Achieved	653 Human Rights Defenders trained on Human Rights in ARoB, POM and Enga	Human Rights monitoring training completed by 558 Human Rights Defenders in ARoB, 25 in POM, and 70 in Enga.	
2019 Status	2019 Update	Comment/Evidence	2020 Target
Fully Achieved	55%	UN's work contributing to increasing level of understanding and confidence of the Bougainville population on the Bougainville Peace Agreement, has resulted in 55% of the population demonstrating a change Source: Bougainville Audience study	UNDP: Increase in understanding of post referendum process and period
Partial Achievement	10,073 OHCHR: 10,073	OHCHR: 10,000 people across 5 provinces (Madang, Lae, Port Moresby, Goroka and Alotau) and 2.5 million by radio reached by PNG Human Rights Film Festival. 73 people participated in a human right walk on 10 December in Buka	



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