



# 2020 UN ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

Papua New Guinea



United Nations  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
Delivering as One



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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

## ACRONYM TERM

ABG	Autonomous Bougainville Government	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
ARoB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville	NDoE	National Department of Education
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy	NDoH	National Department of Health
ASF	African Swine Fever	NEC	National Executive Council
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management	OCFS	Office of Child and Family Service
CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority	ODF	Open Defecation Free
CEFI	Centre for Excellence in Financial Inclusion	PLHIV	People Living with HIV
CEPA	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority	PNG	Papua New Guinea
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock	REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
DPRT	Development Partners' Roundtable	SEIA	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
ECE	Early Childhood Education	SME	Small to Medium Enterprise
EU	European Union	SOE	State of Emergency
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	STREIT	Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	TVET	Technical and Vocational Training
GEF	Global Environment Facility	UN	United Nations
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
HJP	Highlands Joint Programme	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
JAWP	Joint Annual Work Plan	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	UNPBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
NAQIA	National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority	UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
		VHV	Village Health Volunteers
		WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene





# FOREWORD

**2020 was a historically significant year for both Papua New Guinea (PNG) and the United Nations. We celebrated 45 years of PNG's independence as a country and its membership to the United Nations, and commemorated 75 years since the United Nations was founded.**

Against this backdrop, and the global tumultuousness of the year, I am pleased to present the 2020 Annual Progress Report, detailing the UN's commitment in PNG to ensuring that no one is left behind. This is the third annual report of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 implementation and shows that despite the onslaught of the COVID-19 pandemic, PNG made impressive progress on the four UNDAF pillars: People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace.

I would like to express my deep appreciation to the Government of PNG for its continued commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its partnership with the UN on several strategic issues, as articulated in this report. PNG's leadership in assessing its progress and gaps in SDG implementation, and presenting its first Voluntary National Review at the High-level Political Forum in July 2020, demonstrates its commitment to placing the 2030 Agenda at the heart of its development. The diversity of issues – humanitarian, development and peace – facing the country and the numerous opportunities that it possesses to address these issues, has over the years attracted the support of development partners and subsequently, gives hope to Papua New Guineans that these issues will find resolution.

It is in the above context that I sincerely acknowledge the unstinted support of our donors and development partners for the financing and implementing of the UNDAF, respectively. There are more than 15 donors to the UN in PNG, the largest being the European Union (EU) and Australia. More than 180 implementing partners work with the UN on successful implementation of the UNDAF.

The COVID-19 pandemic presented challenges to countries across the world. In collaboration with our development partners, the UN supported the Government of PNG to respond to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 by addressing the health and secondary effects. Complementing the Government's efforts, the UN's multi-sectoral response was guided by the Socio-economic Response Framework, which included health, protection, recovery, and community engagement and risk communications, all underpinned by multilateral cooperation.

Specifically, I am proud to highlight that the UN was at the forefront of support to Government on containment and mitigation of the virus, as well as addressing its secondary impacts. Altogether, the UN Country Team mobilized approximately US\$42.1 million for COVID-19 response through re-purposing and additional resources. The UN-led Socio-economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 served as the evidence base for key decision-making. Our preparedness and response actions in addressing gender-based violence (GBV), child protection, food security and displacement issues, including supporting people living with HIV and other vulnerable populations, were implemented in a coordinated and timely manner. Through risk communications and community engagement initiatives, we were able to deliver key messages on COVID-19 to people across all provinces. By the end of

2020, we had ensured access to the COVAX vaccines by providing technical and administrative support for PNG's timely submission of its National Vaccination Deployment Plan.

Despite the disruptions brought on by COVID-19, the UN remained committed to delivering results as per the UNDAF, some of which I will take the opportunity to highlight. In March 2020, the UN Deputy Secretary-General, Ms Amina J. Mohammed visited PNG and launched the EU-funded Spotlight Initiative, our largest GBV prevention programme. This, coupled with PNG's first ever National GBV Summit, garnered much political will and led to the formation of a coalition of political leaders who signed a blueprint of commitments to fight GBV; creation of a bipartisan Parliamentary Committee on Women's Empowerment; and Prime Minister James Marape's commitment to Special Temporary Measures, with five reserved seats for women in Parliament for the 2022 elections.

We also launched the STREIT Joint Programme, the largest EU-funded programme in the Pacific that will transform lives of Papua New Guineans through agribusiness. The Highlands Joint Programme, conceived by the UN in 2018 following an earthquake and violent conflicts in the Highlands, also launched in 2020, co-funded by the Hela Provincial Government and the UN Peacebuilding Fund. It aims to bring sustainable peace and development to the Highlands Region.

Our role in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville's post-referendum process remained relevant and we continued to provide essential support through programmatic and non-programmatic interventions.

In 2021, the foremost priority will be the rollout of the COVID-19 National Vaccination Program, supporting

the Government in managing the logistics and administration of vaccines. This is alongside continued support in containment and mitigation measures, including implementation of a major EU-funded water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programme currently in the pipeline. 2021 is also the penultimate year of the current UNDAF and its comprehensive evaluation will be conducted in close coordination with the Government.

The UN will continue to support the Government in delivering programmes aimed at reaching the furthest first. Working with Government and development partners, we will remain focused on the needs of women, children, and the most vulnerable, strengthening the health and education systems, enhancing social protection frameworks, and supporting economic development. UN work will emphasise anti-corruption, promoting women in political leadership, addressing climate change, and ensuring natural resource management while continuing to cast the spotlight on ending GBV.

We will also conclude the Common Country Analysis which, together with the UNDAF evaluation findings, will inform the UN's Cooperation Framework cycle for 2023-2027.

I look forward to another year of achievements that truly benefit the people of Papua New Guinea.

**Mr. Gianluca Rampolla**  
United Nations Resident Coordinator  
Papua New Guinea



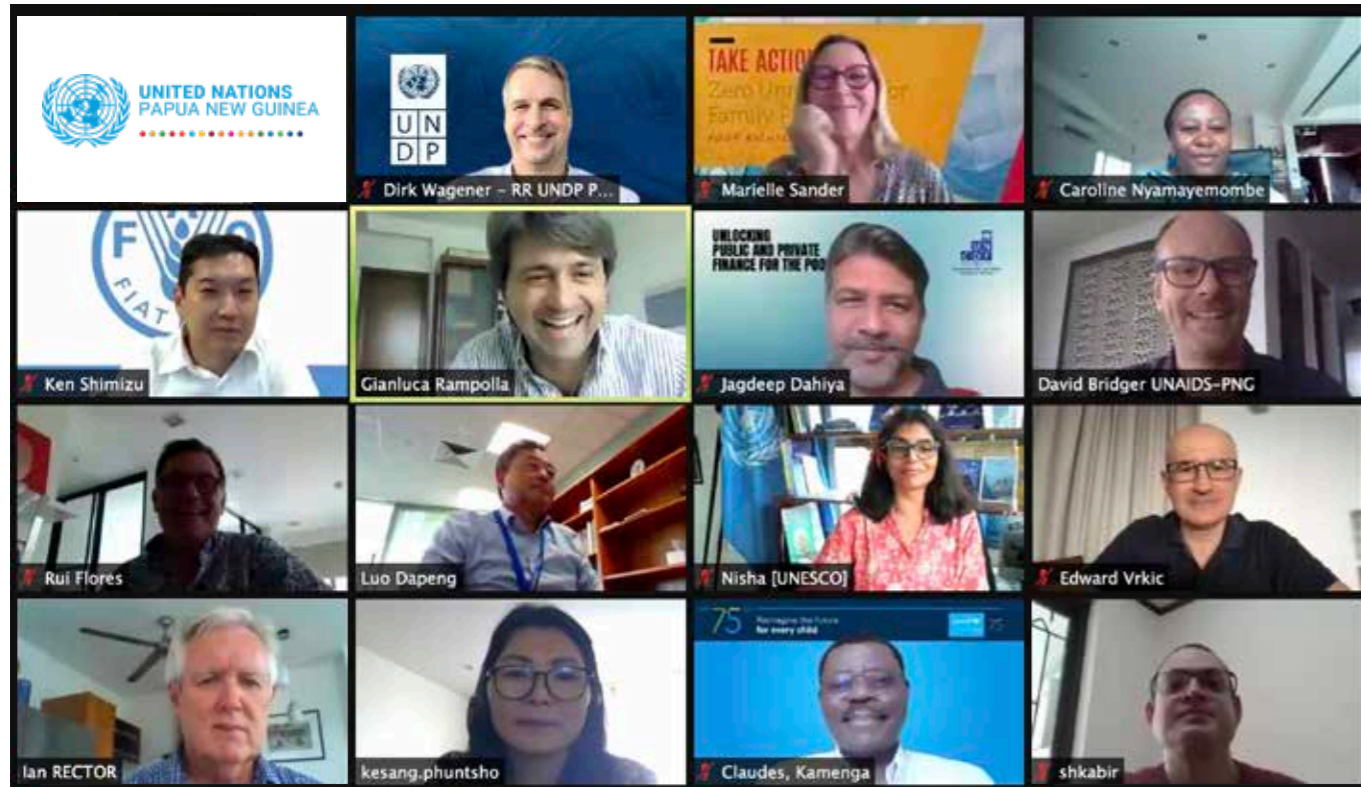
# UN COUNTRY TEAM

Twenty-one resident and non-resident UN agencies that are signatories to the UNDAF 2018–2022 make up the UN Country Team (UNCT) in PNG. The UNDAF forms the framework for UNCT activities and is aligned to the Government of PNG (GoPNG) Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) III and the PNG Vision 2050.

The key areas of focus in 2020 fell under the four UNDAF pillars of People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace. The UNCT focused on assisting GoPNG with COVID-19 preparedness and response, 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 UNCT was strengthened in 2020 through the physical presence of the United Nations Office for Project Services in-country. Although not a signatory

to the UNDAF, the United Nations Volunteers Programme also supported UN agencies in UNDAF implementation through deployment of volunteer specialists. Seventeen volunteers – both national and international personnel – working across six agencies fortified the UNCT's COVID-19 response, helping keep essential services open by providing communications, monitoring and evaluation, and project assistance to the Spotlight Initiative, the Disaster Management Team, Peacebuilding, and projects in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB).



### RESIDENT AGENCIES



### NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES



Resident Coordinator and members of the UN Country Team at the opening of the UN's sub-office in Mendi, Southern Highlands Province.





# KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN IN PNG

The UN in PNG works with several development partners to fund and implement humanitarian, peace and development assistance programmes.

The UN prioritises the bringing together of development partners to support GoPNG's priorities. A key enabler for this cooperation is the Development Partners' Roundtable (DPRT). The DPRT is chaired by the Secretary, Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) and co-chaired by the UNRC and the Minister-Counsellor, Government of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). In this forum, partners keep abreast of each other's work in PNG and investigate areas of collaboration, one successful example being the UN-led Socio-Economic

Impact Assessment (SEIA) of COVID-19. The SEIA is the largest ever national socio-economic survey of households and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) in PNG.

The UN also works in close partnership with the private sector, faith-based organizations and non-government organizations in delivering development assistance programmes as well as in providing humanitarian assistance for hard-to-reach populations

## DONORS

Donors mainly channel their funds through the UN Country Fund, administered by the Multi-partner Trust Fund (MPTF), with allocations focused on supporting the People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace Outcomes.

## IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Despite pandemic-related global and national movement restrictions during this historic year, the momentum of programme implementation was notably successful due to strong continued partnerships with GoPNG and stakeholders. These partnerships have enabled effective co-financing of initiatives, more coherent support to government, and higher levels of impact on policy and legislative reforms to climate change, land-use and forestry.

There are 188 implementing partners that help the UNCT achieve UNDAF priorities. To address and respond to the COVID-19 crisis the UN, alongside

GoPNG, co-chaired Response Clusters that oversaw activities including emergency shelter/ non-food items, camp coordination and camp management for internally displaced persons (IDPs), and emergency telecommunications. Partnerships were essential to carrying out a country-wide response to the pandemic. They enabled a wider reach of information sharing and service delivery to all Papua New Guineans including those living in rural areas and marginalised groups such as women, children and people living with disabilities. Under the Clusters, the UN collaborated with agencies including non-government organizations and the private sector.

UN Country Team with Prime Minister James Marape, government ministers and development partners mark 75 years of the UN and 45 years of the UN in PNG.



### Donors to PNG through the UN, 2020

Australia	Japan
European Union	New Zealand
GAVI, The Vaccine Alliance	Papua New Guinea
Germany	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
Global Environment Facility	United Kingdom
Global Partnership for Education	United States
Green Climate Fund	World Bank
India	

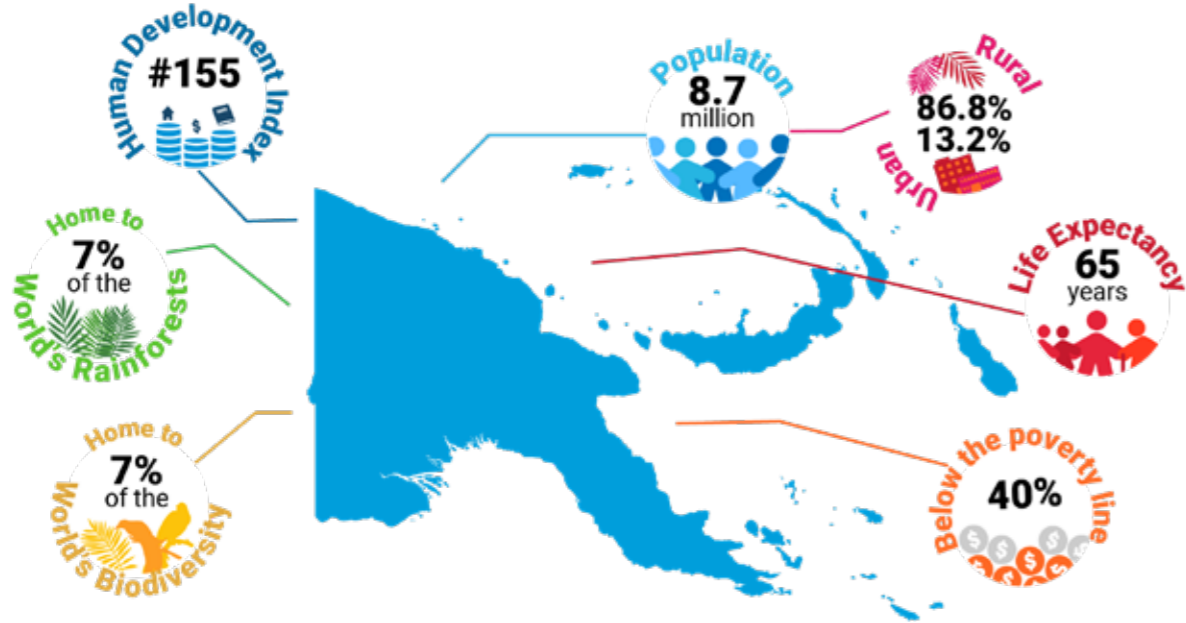
#### Notes:

1. The donors to the PNG UN Country Fund (administered by UNDP's Multi-Partner Trust Fund) are: Government of Australia, Government of Germany, Government of New Zealand, Government of Papua New Guinea, and Peacebuilding Fund.
2. Excludes - (a) UN based funding including the Peacebuilding Fund and the COVID-19 MPTF (b) donors to agencies core and non-core funding; and (c) Private sector donors including Newcrest Mining Ltd, Colgate Palmolive and L'occitane.



# CHAPTER 1:

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN PNG & REGIONAL CONTEXT



### 1.1 COUNTRY CONTEXT

PNG is the largest country in the Pacific region. It is one of the world's most diverse countries, with a remarkable variety of geographic and natural resources. With over five percent of the world's biodiversity in less than one percent of the world's total land area, PNG is considered a global biodiversity hotspot. The current population is estimated at 8.7 million. It is growing rapidly – 54 percent of the population is estimated to be under the age of 24, with 87 percent living in rural areas. The country's economy is dominated by agricultural, forestry, and fishing sectors that engage most of PNG's informal labour force. The minerals and energy extraction sector account for the majority of export earnings and gross domestic product (GDP). PNG is a lower-middle-income country, with a gross national income per capita of \$2,750 in 2019, increasing by about 87 percent between 1990 and 2019.

Although the Human Development Index ranking of 155 out of 189 countries puts the country in the medium human development category, PNG has witnessed increased human development value over the last two decades. Between 1990 and 2019, PNG's Human Development Index value increased from 0.380 to 0.555, by 46.1 percent: life expectancy at birth increased by 8.0 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.3 years and expected of schooling increased by 5.5 years.

PNG's Voluntary National Review 2020 showed that since 2000, notable SDG progress was made in Health

(SDG 4), Education (SDG 5), Climate Action (SDG 13), and Partnership for the Goals (SDG 17). Maternal mortality rate decreased from 220 (2015) to 145 (2017) per 100,000 live births; immunization coverage improved from 60 percent (2016) to 80 percent (2019); and net enrollment ratio in primary education improved from 68 percent (2014) to 87.7 percent (2017).

PNG's growth trajectory and abundant resource potential provide a substantial opportunity for greater economic engagement within the region and beyond. The natural resources sector has the largest share of PNG GDP. According to the International Monetary Fund, oil and gas is 16.8 percent of GDP (2020), and mining and quarrying is 11.6 percent of GDP (2020). The Economic Intelligence Unit notes that the progress achieved in the multi-billion-dollar Wafi-Golpu copper-gold mining project in Morobe Province will significantly impact the PNG economy. The project is expected to produce more than 13 million tonnes of gold and 4.4 million tonnes of copper. The world market price for gold and copper hit highs of more than \$1,800 per oz and \$5,600 per tonne respectively in 2020, signifying good prospects for PNG export receipts, GDP, and government revenue in the coming years. Also, an investment of \$13 billion is scheduled for PNG's LNG projects that could lead to the doubling of PNG's LNG exports.

PNG's valuable rainforests are home to some of the world's most unique flora and fauna. International Finance Corporation research found that PNG could

develop tourism for niche markets to deliver high-spending tourists aligned with its natural, historical, and cultural assets. The research identifies cultural tourism, soft adventure, birdwatching, diving, and historical tourism as PNG's most significant potential growth areas. Niche market tourism can bring in 40,000 more holiday arrivals by 2026 and an extra \$117 million annually. Global tourism estimates have however been downgraded due to COVID-19.

### 1.2 REGIONAL CONTEXT

Pacific Island countries are spread across a unique and diverse region made up of hundreds of islands and scattered over an area equivalent to more than 15 percent of the earth's surface. They share similar challenges and opportunities as remote island economies. They are small in size with limited natural resources, narrow-based economies, cover large distances from major markets, and are vulnerable to external shocks such as COVID-19, all of which can affect economic growth, increase poverty, and often lead to a high degree of economic volatility.

The Asian Development Bank reports that the Pacific region, on average, contracted by 6.1 percent in 2020 mainly due to the impact of COVID-19. However, the region is forecasted to grow by an average of 1.3 percent in 2021, contingent on how quickly travel and trade restrictions are lifted. The region experienced an average 2.3 percent inflation in 2020, as inflationary pressures stemming from supply chain disruption under COVID-19 was less severe than anticipated. The inflation projection for 2021 in the Pacific is projected at 3.0 percent.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council for Asia Pacific reports that Pacific countries have shown good progress on four SDGs, regression on three SDGs and slow or no progress on ten SDGs. The Pacific region has registered the most significant progress on Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3), Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9), Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11), and Climate Action (SDG 13). Progress on SDG 3 is mainly due to noticeable reductions in maternal, under-5 and neonatal mortality. For instance, since 2000, some countries have more than halved the maternal mortality ratio, with many countries nearing this milestone.

However, there has been regression for the Pacific on some SDGs, notably Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), and Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16), although more data is needed to analyse the progress on these SDGs. One significant development

in the Asia-Pacific region in 2020 was the launch of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, representing one-third of the global economy and the first trade agreement that brings together China, Japan, and South Korea. It has the potential to add nearly \$200 billion annually to the global economy by 2030. This Partnership is a significant step towards trade liberalisation in Asia and brings the continent a step closer to becoming a coherent trading zone, like the EU.

### 1.3 COVID-19 IMPACTS

COVID-19 has aggravated the complexity of tackling PNG's key development challenge – how to translate macroeconomic gains from the resource sector into better opportunities and services for PNG people towards ensuring that no one is left behind by 2030.

The onset of COVID-19 in early 2020 saw PNG's real GDP growth decline to -2.9 percent. The UN-led SEIA, conducted in June 2020, found that:

- At the macro level, growth, trade, investment, and employment had been heavily affected
- Prices for food and services surged by 1.6 percent and inflation spiked by five percent
- More than 7,000 people in the public sector had lost their jobs, with a much higher number if we account for the private sector
- Government revenues shrank by 10 percent compared with previous forecasts
- Agriculture reported a 12 percent sharp fall in production and fresh food markets, food supply chains, seed supply, livestock, and agribusiness
- Income of 80 percent of households was adversely affected, with a 38 percent decline in household expenditure.

The COVID-19 pandemic was compounded by biosecurity threats such as African Swine Fever (ASF) and Fall Armyworm incursion and has had a severe socio-economic impact, affecting the livelihoods and food security of the vulnerable population. The effects include market facilities becoming inaccessible, income loss, increased crime, and GBV, particularly against women and girls.

Like most other countries, PNG was hit hard by COVID-19, leading to a more significant fiscal deficit, financing gaps, and higher unemployment and poverty than previously anticipated. The SEIA suggested policy options for the Government and its partners to improve living standards, protect the most vulnerable, enhance the business environment, and diversify the economic base of PNG.

# UN IN PNG 2020

# 63.1

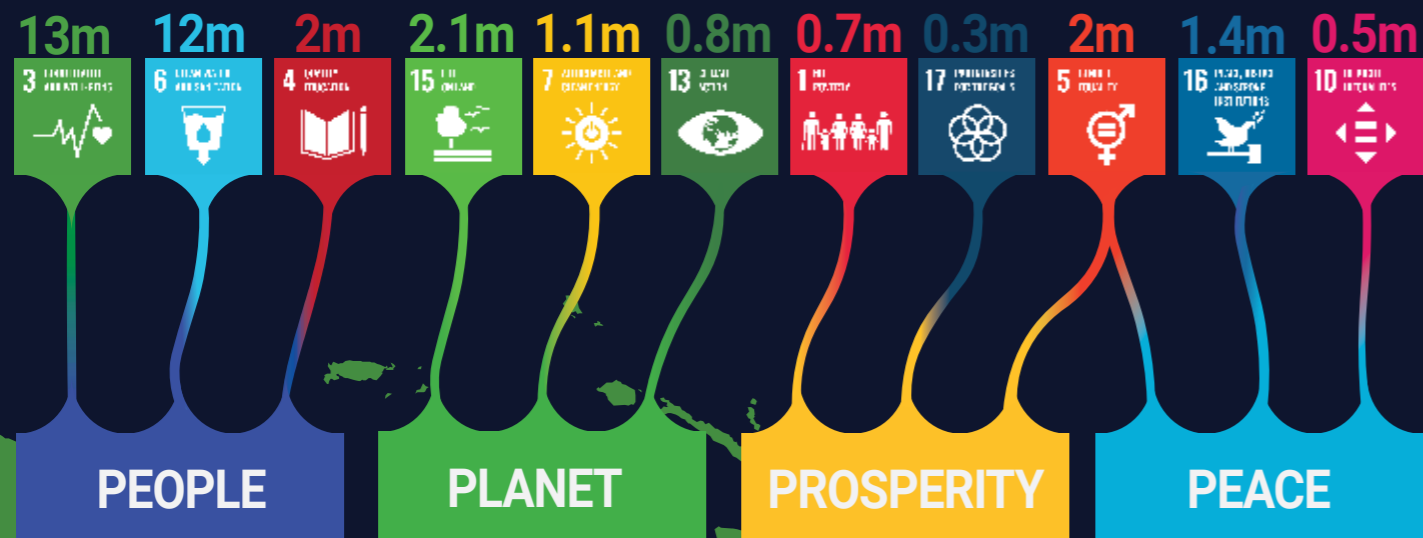
MILLION USD  
SPENT ON  
PROGRAMS



# 17

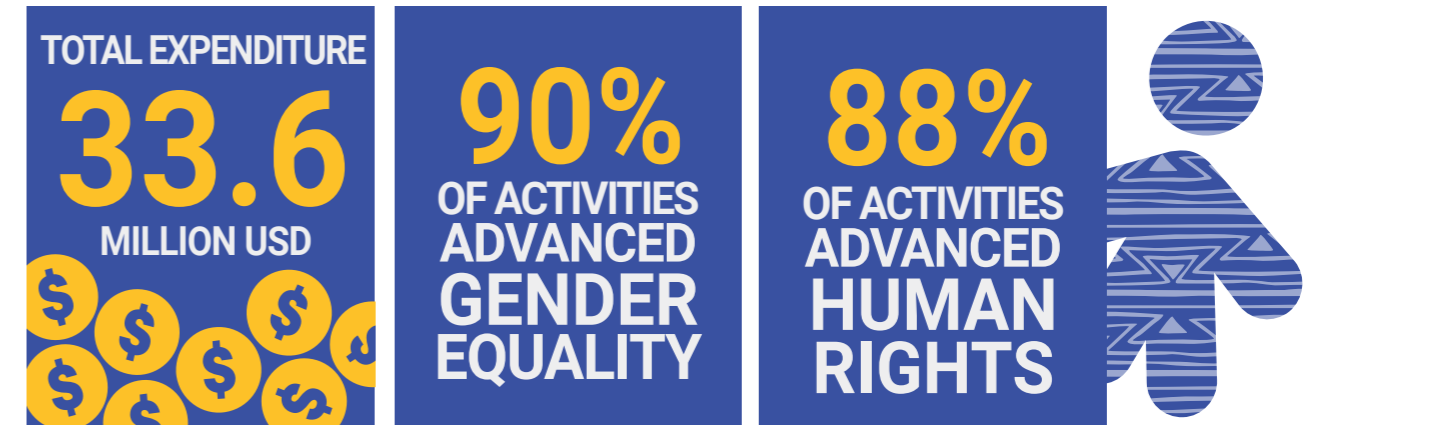
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS  
SUPPORTED

## 2020 EXPENDITURE (USD) BY TOP THREE SDGs PER RESULTS AREA



# PEOPLE RESULTS

UNICEF, WHO, UN WOMEN, UNOPS, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNAIDS, OHCHR, IOM, FAO



## FUNDING THE SDGs



Staff at Rumginae Hospital, Western Province, received an anti-shock garment and training on how to identify symptoms of hemorrhagic shock during delivery from the UN. **“When a young woman came with severe blood loss, we applied the anti-shock garment straight away to help keep her alive while we looked for blood,”** shares Rumginae’s Dr Kevin Pondikou. “By the time the garment was removed her blood pressure was well controlled.”

“I’m very happy. It was very easy to apply and easy to remove as well,” said Dr Kevin.

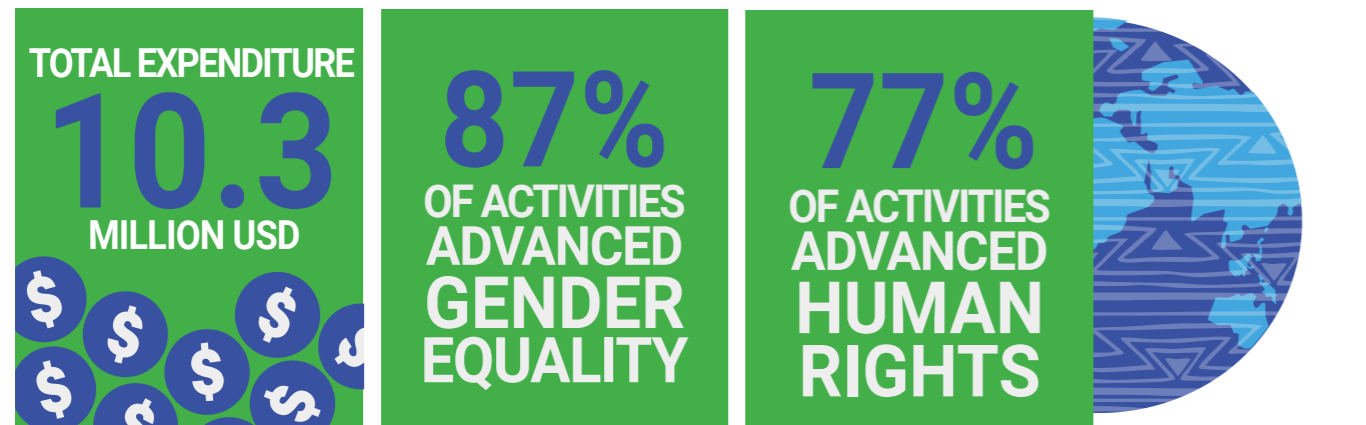
Photo: Dr Kevin applies new anti-shock garment to 22-year-old mother, Gosima, at Rumginae Hospital. (Credit: UN RCO/Rachel Donovan)



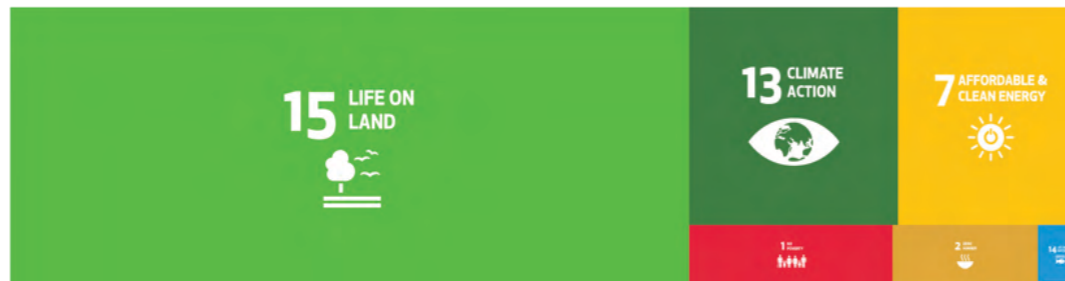


# PLANET RESULTS

FAO, IOM, UNDP



## FUNDING THE SDGs



"Papua New Guinea is making progress on its commitments to tackle climate change, by taking steps to translate the ambitions articulated in the 2030 agenda into tangible outcomes for our people and by integrating the SDGs into our national vision and policies," said Prime Minister James Marape in launching the Climate Change Roadmap.

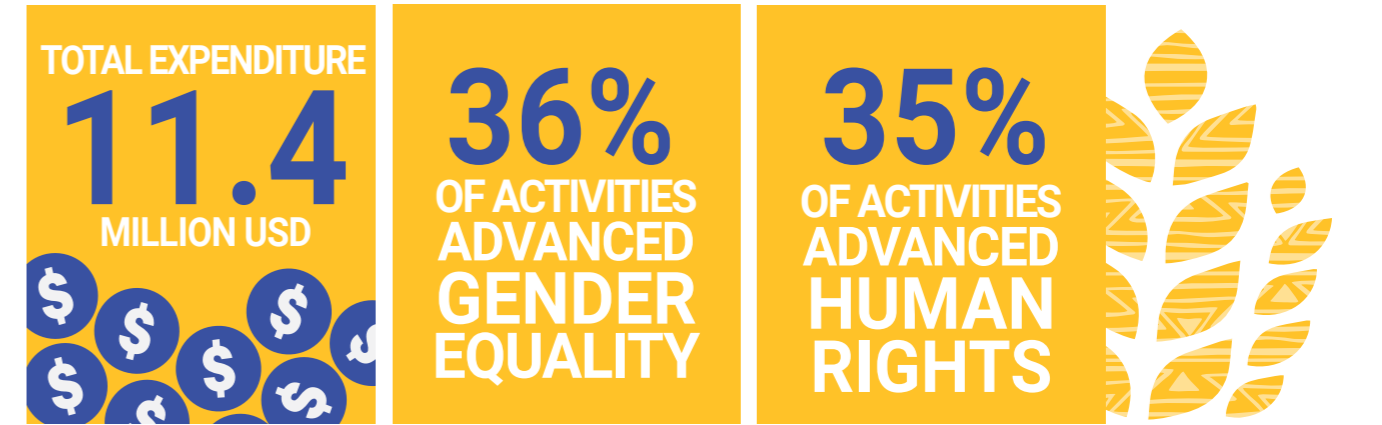
This Roadmap consists of a set of 30 actions to be delivered by 2030 across a range of sectors, among them climate governance, energy, forestry, infrastructure, agriculture, minerals, health, biodiversity and tourism.

Photo: Children from coastal community near Madang.  
(Credit: UNDP)



# PROSPERITY RESULTS

FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN WOMEN



## FUNDING THE SDGs



"I feel safe here at the safe haus. I escaped one early morning two weeks ago in a PMV to Haus Meri Nana Kundi. This is my third week and everything I want is provided from clothes, food and medicine. **I have knife wounds and was always in fear however from here I feel am at home** and am well looked after. I brought my children with no clothes, no food and both children have sores all over their bodies. Haus Meri Nana Kundi gave my children medicine and supported me to care for my children and now my second child all the sores have healed up. I am waiting for them to repatriate me back to my province".

Young woman at Nana Kundi Seif Haus in Maprik, ESP

Photo: UN team deliver training for safe haus staff.  
(Credit: UN Women PNG)





# PEACE RESULTS

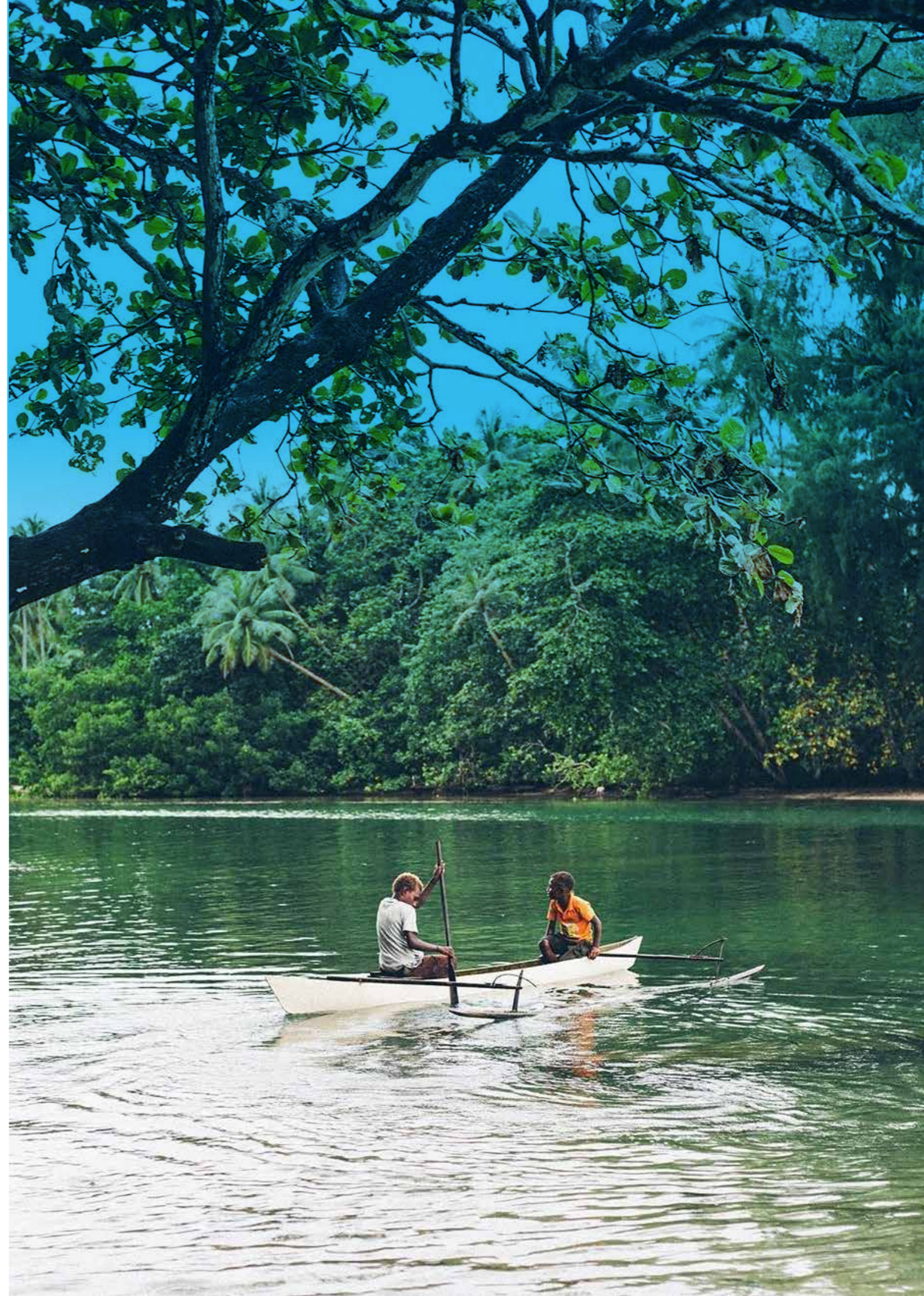
ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN



"The water point installed by the UN is just few meters away from my house," says Stacy from Kumin, Southern Highlands. **"My school schedule is no longer interrupted as before. I can easily fetch water in the morning before heading to school."**

Some of Stacy's aunts are nurses at Mendi General Hospital. After a shift, they would get picked up or dropped off about a kilometer away from their homes as vehicles could not access Kumin. The UN has worked with the community to fix access. "The better road access has put a smile on my auntie nurses' faces because pick-up drop-off service is at their doorstep."

Photo: People from Kumin enjoy new road to Mendi town. (Credit: UN RCO/ Rachel Donovan)





# CHAPTER 2:

## SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE UNDAF

### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF UNDAF RESULTS: A SUMMARY

The UN effected transformational change to many institutions and systems in PNG, making a significant positive impact on the lives of countless people. Through the four pillars of the UNDAF, the UNCT formed strategic partnerships with donors and implementing partners and provided \$63.1 million in support to PNG. This enhanced PNG's progress towards the SDGs as well as preparation and response to internal and external shocks.

The UN provided support to PNG in the areas of education, health, WASH, and social protection. The enabling environment for education was enriched through UN input on education policy, literacy policy, early childhood education (ECE) and technical and vocational training (TVET). As a result, many positive changes occurred, including increased ECE enrollment in Western Highlands Province. The health policy and legislative framework were also strengthened, resulting in enhanced health care delivery.

WASH practices in many communities significantly improved in 2020 because of UN intervention. Improvements included the ending of open defecation in several communities and thousands of school children being educated on hygiene practices. Also, many persons received access to safe drinking water for the first time.

Provincial government capacity to address the needs of vulnerable populations, including IDPs, improved through UN training. Many organisations in PNG also received training on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. Assistance was provided to migrant workers, people living with HIV (PLHIV), and other vulnerable communities including through safe houses, nutrition, and access to medication. The UN also provided technical support to combat human trafficking and the biosecurity threat posed by ASF and Fall Armyworm.

The UNCT continued to advocate for the protection of human rights and gender equality to decrease the

impact of internal and external shocks on the country and those most vulnerable. Significant progress was made in the normative field of human rights with establishing a Government taskforce on Convention on the Rights of the Child reporting. Since the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Government in 1993, PNG completed only one reporting cycle in 2004 and is thus significantly delayed in fulfilling its obligation for periodic reporting to the Committee on the Child's Rights, required every five years. In 2020, because of the UN's advocacy efforts, the Government made critical progress towards rectifying this gap in child rights reporting. This was led by the Office of Child and Family Services (OCFS), the Government body mandated for children's affairs in PNG.

The UN collaborated with the private sector to discuss the role of human rights in business. A webinar titled 'Eliminating Modern Slavery and Trafficking in Persons: Human Rights and Business' was held targeting both the public-private sector and business entities that operate across PNG, Australia and the Pacific. The webinar's aim was to encourage the business sector to combat modern slavery by putting in place mitigation measures and voluntarily reporting on exploitation and abuse potentially occurring in business supply chains. It attracted over 150 participants, including representatives from the Government, law firms, mining companies, retail stores, accounting firms, fashion industries, department stores, insurance agencies and banking institutions.

The UN provided support in developing the agriculture sector, financial sector, small to medium enterprises (SMEs), value-added industries, labour market, energy sector, investment, and evidence-based policy making. In 2020, the UN launched the EU-funded "Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade" (STREIT) Programme, which aims to improve sustainable, inclusive economic development and job creation focusing on women, youth, and climate change adaptation. Through the STREIT joint programme, five UN agencies operate synergistically to advance PNG's agriculture sector and rural economy.

Financial sector development is a crucial driver of economic development. The UN's work in this area during 2020 enhanced financial inclusion and financial literacy, particularly for farming households, but improved the use of digital solutions and microinsurance. The use of innovative technology in agriculture, access to markets, and sustainable agro-food value chains through UN projects continues to enhance the agriculture sector in PNG. The UN's training to MSME and cooperatives and support for the development of the National Employment Policy enabled more people to enter the formal and informal markets and contribute to national economic growth and prosperity. Projects to deliver affordable renewable energy to rural and remote areas of PNG have also contributed to the country's economic development.

The UN support for Census preparation by the National Statistical Office will enhance evidence-based policy making in PNG.

**PNG is advanced in its efforts to adapt and mitigate climate change, manage disasters, and engage in sustainable food production, biodiversity conservation and forest management due to UN's work.** UN support for the SDG 13 Climate Road Map harmonised national policies. It developed an action plan that would enable PNG to deliver on the enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. The UN also assisted with the development of provincial Disaster Risk Strategy and standard operating procedures.

Provincial governments and stakeholders were supported to engage in sustainable use of forest and land resources and contribute to GoPNG's recent declarations to phase out round log export and increase downstream processes. The development of the "Lukim Gather" mobile application through the UN allows rangers based in communities to report conservation issues using their smartphones. Also, technical support has enabled the institutionalisation and regulation of protected area management, and farmers trained in sustainable food production could increase their means of livelihood.

**The UN has become the partner of choice for GoPNG to advance peacebuilding in the country.** Through the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), the UN continues to play

a vital role in the Bougainville peace process. The UN is also at the forefront of providing support on GBV, humanitarian preparedness and response, juvenile justice, and women in politics. PNG benefits from two new joint programmes under the Peace pillar, the Highlands Joint Programme (HJP) and the Spotlight Initiative. The synergies of several UN agencies working together through these joint programmes to realise the same theory of change have enabled efficiencies in the implementation, partnerships and funding that accelerate achievement of the objectives. The UN launched the HJP in 2020 to address the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by promoting sustained peace in the Highlands, conflict mediation, youth empowerment and action to support women. The establishment of a UN Joint Field Office in Mendi, Southern Highlands Province and a liaison office in Tari, Hela Province is testament to the strength of the UN partnership with those provincial governments to help create peaceful and enabling conditions for achieving the SDGs in that area.

The Spotlight Initiative, an EU-funded joint programme, launched in 2020 and aims to strengthen key institutions' capacities to coordinate and act against gender-based, sexual, and family violence, and provide support to civil society to scale up local behaviour change communication and social accountability. The Spotlight Initiative has been driving the national dialogue on GBV through a Coalition of Parliamentarians, resulting in a parliamentary resolution and the first ever National GBV Summit.

The UN also supported women's participation in politics by creating visibility and aligning them to political parties through a first of its kind online registration platform. Further, during the UN Deputy Secretary-General's visit, discussions with Prime Minister James Marape were held on the value and importance of women's political participation and leadership, and international concerns regarding the lack of women in PNG's parliament. These discussions have led to GoPNG expressing its recommitment to the possibility of introducing regional reserved seats for women.

The Provincial plans on Juvenile Justice and the Reintegration and Rehabilitation Policy for Children in Conflict have also progressed due to UN support.



### 2.1.1 COVID-19 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE PLAN

The UN was at the forefront of PNG's response to the pandemic, shouldering most of the front-line support to the Government on containment and mitigation and addressing secondary impacts of COVID-19. The \$42.1 million (from repurposed and new funds) COVID-19 Response Plan was implemented, which included \$1 million COVID-19 MPTF to implement a joint project addressing nutrition, maternal health, and WASH needs.

The Socio-economic Response Plan (SERP) was incorporated into the Joint Annual Workplan. The SERP pillars on Health First (pillar 1), protecting people (pillar 2) and social cohesion and community resilience (pillar 5) were incorporated into the work of the UNDAF people pillar. The SERP pillars on economic response and recovery (pillar 3) and macroeconomic recovery and multilateral collaboration (pillar 4) were incorporated into the UNDAF prosperity pillar. Actions and results under each of the SERP pillar being reported separately in this section included the following:



**1 HEALTH FIRST:** Protecting health services and systems during the crisis

- GoPNG was supported to procure essential medical supplies and associated training so hospitals and health personnel could increase care for patients, by ramping up surveillance, testing and contact tracing, providing rapid response, clinical management and risk communications.
- Technical assistance to establish an Incident Management System and the activation of Emergency Operations Centres in all 22 provinces, led by Provincial Authorities.
- Through COVID-19 MPTF funds, the proportion of births delivered in health facilities rose 6 percent, from 58 to 64 percent, in seven target communities

where healthcare providers offered improved maternity and neonatal care through adequate infection prevention and control measures, communication outreach about COVID-19 and other aspects of maternal and new-born health.

- Procured life-saving ventilators, upgraded ambulances and commenced procurement of new ambulances including support to training for ambulance officers through the national Ambulance Service, St John's Ambulance.
- Tents and reproductive health kits including post-rape treatment kits were provided to support pregnant and vulnerable women and girls.

**2 PROTECTING PEOPLE:** Social protection and basic services

- UN worked closely with the National Department of Education (NDoE) to ensure continued learning during COVID-19, resulting in more schools staying open across the country.
- Provided technical support for the COVID-19 Education Emergencies Response and Recovery Plan, which proved crucial for the NDoE to secure \$9.44 million from Global Partnership for Education and AUD\$4 million from Australia COVID-19 Education Response and Recovery.
- Provided technical support for the completion of the Behaviour Management Policy School Guide, that serves as a standard operating procedure to help teachers implement the National Behaviour Management Policy.
- Delivered, to several communities, community awareness on gender-specific policy implications of COVID-19 and a starter pack of personal protective gear including soap, hand sanitizers, face masks and awareness materials.
- Enhanced capacities of organisations and service providers working in GBV through Emergency Fund.
- Conducted a study, "The State of GBV during the COVID-19 Crisis", under the ambit of and in collaboration with GBV sub-cluster members that noted an alarming increase in GBV incidents that were reported to the 1-Tok Helpline, as a consequence of the State of Emergency (SOE) and COVID-19 restrictions.
- Family Support Centres were supported with personal protective equipment to ensure continuation of essential GBV services.
- 1,560 women and girls were provided with Dignity Kits and information on GBV services through Family Support Centres

- Broadcast radio messages reached approximately 290,000 people in communities across Central Province, Wewak, Southern Highlands, Milne Bay and Oro Provinces.
- The COVID MPTF project's nutrition component benefitted over 20,000 people living in rural areas, including over 2,000 men, over 7,000 women, and 11,000 children – exceeding the expected project results for every target.
- Supported safe houses to remain open and police to continue delivering services through the sexual and family violence unit.

**3 ECONOMIC RESPONSE & RECOVERY:** Protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the informal sector workers

- Supplied the National Capital District with personal protective equipment for three months, enabling the rapid reopening of markets and supporting market vendors and users to wash their hands regularly, resulting in maintenance of household incomes and food security.
- Conducted COVID-19 prevention awareness training for markets to create an enabling environment, increasing market access and utilisation by vendors and buyers.
- In urban areas, the UN developed the Market Operations Guidelines, which informed the National SOE Market Guidelines, ensuring that markets would remain operational in a safe and healthy environment. Market vendors were trained to provide COVID-19 mitigation measures such as hand-washing stations to ensure that national regulations are practised.

**4 MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION**

- The UN-led SEIA was structured to support GoPNG, businesses, development partners, and civil society to make better informed and targeted choices in building a more sustainable and inclusive economy and society. The SEIA surveyed 9,000 respondents, including 6,000 households and 3,000 firms, covering all 89 districts in 22 provinces.
- Specialised UN agencies conducted individual assessments to feed into the SEIA and, more importantly, contribute to their respective mandated sectors by providing crucial and precise advice to ensure sustainable and inclusive economic stability.
- The SEIA added value to the Economic Stimulus

Package, implemented by GoPNG to address the impact of COVID-19. Stakeholders used the data to provide recovery interventions to COVID-19 secondary implications in the economic sector, specifically in response to food security, agriculture, income, and livelihoods. It also enabled stakeholders to identify similar secondary and adverse effects such as unavailability of food, reduced and depleted supply of fresh food from markets, and loss of income and livelihoods resulting from movement restrictions.

**5 SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE**

- Supported the development of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Plans to strengthen communities' resilience to shocks.
- Conducted a rapid survey of PLHIV on their access to services during COVID-19 with results indicating that the SOE disrupted services, and 28 percent of PLHIV missed at least one dose of antiretroviral therapy (ART). This survey led to linking those respondents encountering these problems to appropriate service providers, for example, the clinic's van in Jiwaka Province brought ART drugs to designated points for a more comfortable pick up by PLHIV in communities. This survey also fed into development of a successful application to the Global Fund C19 Response Mechanism initiative, for \$4.3 million for additional prevention commodities and support.
- Prioritised knowledge and awareness-raising of services and individual behaviours to prevent and minimise virus transmission. Produced information materials (1,000 posters) and provided personal protective equipment and Dignity Kits to Family Support Centres in six provinces.
- Mainstreamed COVID-19 mitigation and prevention measures throughout all UN programmes and delivered communications by newspapers, radio, social media, TV, and socially distanced information sessions. The UN provided human resources for the daily 'Hour of Hope' radio and television programmes, aired on the National Broadcasting Corporation.
- Nine communities constructed water harvesting systems. Three communities received training and capacity-building activities on WASH management, COVID-19 awareness and the WASH catchment systems' maintenance



## 2.2 UNDAF PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

### PEOPLE



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

**Sub-Outcome 1:** By 2022, PNG's social policies, plans and budgets promote inclusive human development, and actors in the social sectors are effectively led, regulated, and coordinated.

#### Education

The UN contributed significantly to enriching the enabling environment, particularly by:

- Facilitating the finalisation and adoption of numerous policies and plans including the Inclusive Education Policy, the National Literacy Policy, the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Policy for Children in Conflict with the Law, and a National Out-of-School Children Strategy.
- Providing technical support to the NDoE for an ECE cost and finance study, the findings of which contributed to drafting an ECE Policy presented at the National Education Forum hosted by the Minister of Education. Forty-five education officers were trained on ECE policy, curriculum, programming, minimum operating standards, and ECE preschools' operationalisation. An ECE community advocacy and mobilisation programme reached 500 parents in Mt Hagen, Western Highlands Province, through the primary school Board of Management. As a result, parents enrolled 100 five-year-old children in the ECE preschool class that began in September.
- Providing regional technical assistance to ensure the continuation of TVET programmes for seamless education and lifelong learning outputs. Main activities to date include the preparation of a compendium of potential TVET experts to support priority programmes, and concept notes to solicit technical support for implementing TVET activities in the Pacific.

#### Child protection

Significant progress was made in the normative field of human rights.

- UN technical assistance helped establish a Government taskforce on the Convention on the Rights of the Child reporting, comprising all key sectors and led by the OCFS. The National Executive Council (NEC) adopted its terms of reference.
- The UN adopted a mix of approaches to tackle social/cultural norms condoning violence, including community engagement and communication for behaviour change initiatives, that have reached more than two million people across PNG including an estimated 240,000 children. This approach includes engaging celebrities (i.e., national rugby team captain and a youth advocate) in public service announcements, producing music with a well-known Solomon Islands/PNG band, and advising parents and caregivers as well as children to seek help in case of domestic violence and violent and controlling behaviour.
- UN supported the OCFS to develop and adopt a national Child Protection Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategy. This strategy lays down the framework to operationalise relevant laws and policies related to the heightened risk of violence, exploitation and abuse of children, and promotes inter-sectoral collaboration across government agencies in the context of emergencies. The strategy's key intervention areas are social mobilisation and advocacy, targeted programme intervention and legal protection of children and families. With the UN's technical and financial resources, efforts continued to support the OCFS to decentralise social welfare functions to the provincial level, as per the Organic Law of PNG.
- UN supported GoPNG to develop a child protection curriculum and ensure the development and review of minimum standards and qualifications for the social service workforce focused on child protection.
- UN technical assistance for child protection in the Royal PNG Constabulary to finalise the Protocol

for Protecting Children. The model will ensure linkages are established and maintained with the child protection and social welfare workforce and juvenile justice actors. Through developing capacity within the Constabulary, this initiative strengthens alignment with child rights and international standards and guidance related to the right to protection for children and child-focused justice guarantees.

#### WASH

- The first National WASH Advocacy and Communication Strategy was endorsed.
- A total of 115,968 schoolchildren (48 percent girls) in 250 schools received information on improved hygiene practices.
- At the national level, the UN supported the development of service delivery arrangements for the WASH sector. This work is further strengthened by innovative WASH facility designs, aligned with national standards for WASH in schools, that are inclusive, gender-segregated to ensure privacy/security for girls, and age-appropriate.

#### Health

The UN continued to provide significant technical assistance to GoPNG to strengthen policy and legislative framework, including finalising the National Malaria Strategic Plan and the National Tuberculosis Strategic Plan 2021-2025, and drafting of the National Health Plan. The National Department of Health (NDoH) was supported through a review of community-based TB programmes in National Capital District.

The UN supported the development of two online modules ("Introduction to Pharmacovigilance and Adverse Drug Reactions" and "ADR Reporting Form and Pathway in PNG"). Virtual sessions were facilitated as part of the Online Prescriber Training on National Rollout of Tenofovir-Lamivudine-Dolutegravir (to address serious levels of HIV drug resistance) for over 70 ART prescribers around PNG. Technical support included the development of planning resources for the Medicines Quality Control Laboratory.

#### Assisting displaced persons

Displacement Tracking Matrix training was delivered in Oro, West New Britain, Milne Bay and Hela Provinces,

with 144 people (111 males, 33 females) trained including local authorities and partners. This training increased provincial capacity to collect information on mobile and vulnerable populations, including IDPs, to better inform multi-sectoral responses in times of need.

**Sub-Outcome 2:** By 2022, national authorities (at central and decentralised levels) effectively manage and deliver social services in line with national standards and protocols.

#### WASH

- The WASH management information system expanded to 357 communities, 662 schools and 114 health care facilities in 12 districts across seven provinces.
- A total of 159 active social mobilisers triggered 318 communities to end open defecation practices.
- A total of 141 communities self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, benefitting 43,470 people. Eighty-three community mobilisers became members of district WASH committees, with 87 government and CSO functionaries. So far, they have verified the ODF status of 102 communities as per the approved 2019 ODF definition and certified 34 ODF communities. In 142 schools, 230 hygiene clubs support 92,934 students to practise daily group handwashing by promoting good hygiene and maintenance of WASH facilities.
- Additionally, nearly 80,000 people now live in ODF communities. As a result of demand created by training 358 community mobilisers to improve WASH services, 80 communities have eliminated the practice of open defecation.
- Nearly 70,000 children have benefitted after delivering WASH services to 79 schools.
- Thirty-nine schools received a complete package (water supply, toilets, and handwashing facilities) of inclusive, gender-segregated and child-friendly WASH services.
- Teachers' toilets have been constructed in 14 schools, providing gender-segregated access to WASH facilities.



## Health

- PNG's first National Immunization Advocacy Communication and Social Mobilization plan was endorsed. With this work, 1.3 million children aged 0–5 (90 percent coverage) were vaccinated against polio.
- The UN trained 169 village health volunteers (VHVs) in five rural districts, who in turn supported 1,501 women to have supervised births in health facilities, provided early essential newborn care and kangaroo care to 1,478 newborns, and conducted more than 1,000 post-delivery home visits. The UN established 30 new-mother support groups in Western Highlands, Eastern Highlands and Western Provinces, bringing the total amount of groups to 90 where pregnant and breastfeeding women can support each other on childcare and feeding issues.
- The UN's support to NDoH includes timely and efficient availability of TB diagnostics equipment, consumables and medical supplies to support early detection and treatment of TB patients.
- The UN provided tents and reproductive health kits including clean delivery kits, post-rape treatment kits and sexually transmitted infection treatment kits, to support the continuity of life-saving sexual and reproductive health services.
- Frontline health workers were provided with personal protective equipment.

### **The continuation of essential services through UN Health interventions in 2020 have resulted in:**

- ✓ Immunisation: 43,010 children under one year of age received life-saving vaccines including Penta3
- ✓ Maternal Child Care: seven district VHVs were trained on neonatal care and referral; 23,442 mothers delivered in hospital/with skilled birth attendant; 428 newborn babies were protected from the transmission of HIV from parents and their lives saved.
- ✓ Nutrition services: 14,380 children and 5,149 women were reached with iodine oil capsules. Of the total women, 2,418 were pregnant and lactating women who benefitted. Capacity development for nutrition-specific services (severe acute malnutrition, infant

and young child feeding) and implementing high-dose iodine supplementation. In the Gulf and Simbu Provinces, the UN provided iodine supplementation to women of reproductive age and children from seven months to 15 years, in very remote locations identified as high burden areas of iodine deficiency.

- ✓ Immunisation training: completed in three provinces and supervisory visits conducted in all 22 provinces.
- ✓ Family planning: procurement of Family Planning and maternal health commodities to the tune of \$260,000 thus far, as a result of which an estimated 31,000 unintended pregnancies were averted, 35 maternal and 387 child deaths prevented, and 1800 unsafe abortions averted.

## Social welfare

The UN continued to support the OCFS to strengthen the country's social welfare workforce. A case management curriculum for Child Protection Officers and volunteers was developed and finalised through a participatory process involving different stakeholders. The UN commenced a nationwide assessment and analysis to support GoPNG to identify opportunities, challenges, weaknesses and strengths of the social service workforce, to better respond to the needs of vulnerable children and families in PNG. Based on this assessment, a budgeted roadmap for relevant Government entities with clear and achievable milestones, timeframes, and costs required for strengthening the country's social service workforce will be developed in 2021.

## Assistance to migrant workers

The UN supports the protection of migrants in PNG by providing technical support and education materials to recruitment agencies that assist overseas foreign workers. This helps prevent the risk of exploitive practices by offenders who take advantage of migrants in unsafe environments, created by the outbreak of infectious disease and regional travel restrictions. Due to the volume of stranded migrants in the region either in transit to their destination of employment or abandoned in their employment location, the UN circulated guidance notes to employers, recruitment agencies, migrant workers and other direct assistance services who engage with migrant workers.

## Technical support on human trafficking

- The UN provided technical support to the National Referral Mechanism stakeholders at the national and sub-national level on potential trafficking in-person cases and other general protection cases.
- Training to National Referral Mechanism stakeholders in the "Identification, Protection and Referral of Victims of Trafficking" was delivered to 93 participants (52 males and 41 females) in East New Britain, East Sepik, New Ireland, Western Highlands and Oro Provinces.
- The UN also provided training on the "Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons for Judges and Prosecutors in Papua New Guinea" for the PNG Centre for Judicial Excellence, to 106 participants (49 males and 57 females) across Western, Western Highlands, East Sepik, East New Britain, New Ireland, Bougainville and Oro Provinces and National Capital District.
- Throughout 2020, the UN assisted ten victims of trafficking referrals (both domestic and international migrants) and provided them with direct assistance including return and reintegration.

## Biosecurity

Capacity building and support are focused on the National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority (NAQIA), the mandated biosecurity agency in PNG, and the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) co-partner agriculture policies and development. The sudden incursion of ASF and Fall Armyworm brings to the surface gaps in policies, lack of capacity in the field, diagnostic capabilities, and laboratories to address biosecurity threats. By addressing these issues, appropriate and adequate service is provided to the communities to build resilience and provide food security. The UN has been at the forefront of supporting GoPNG through NAQIA and DAL in developing strategic immediate, medium-term, and long-term plans on preparedness and response for ASF. The UN is an active member of the National ASF Preparedness Technical Committee and the National ASF Taskforce, both led by the Chief Veterinary Officer's Office.

Additionally, the UN is part of regional preparedness workshops and awareness campaigns at the national,

provincial, district, and local levels. A technical expert advisory has been provided at the country level and remotely. Together with other partners, the UN has been instrumental in supporting NAQIA with two Delimiting Surveys to assess the virus's spread at the community level. Also, the UN provided personnel, diagnostic testing kits, communication materials, and other operational and logistical support required for workshops and assessments.

The UN has project officers based in Mendi, Southern Highlands Province. Officers work closely with NAQIA to engage and sensitise members of respective provincial governments (Southern Highlands, Hela, Enga, and Western Highlands) to monitor the movement of pigs at the check-points set up in Southern Highlands and monitor the Local Disease Control Centres.

UN support to GoPNG's response to ASF control and containment has enhanced NAQIA's capacity to prepare and identify new emerging biosecurity threats and form collaborative partnerships. UN technical assistance has contributed towards the following critical documents:

1. ASF Preparedness Plan
  2. First Delimiting Survey Report
  3. Second Delimiting Survey Report
  4. ASF Eradication Plan
  5. ASF Six Month Plan
- As well as:
6. Establishing three Local Disease Control Centres
  7. ASF Risk Communications Workshops
  8. Facilitating continued collaboration in the Agriculture Sector.

**Sub-Outcome 3:** By 2022, people in PNG, especially the most marginalised and vulnerable, increasing demand and use social and protective services.

## Assistance to marginalised communities

The UN continued its support of citizen demand for and use of social and protective services. It facilitated the



development of two CBDRM Plans, launched in Kendata Community in Oro Province and Torokina (Vovoci) Community in AROB. The UN-organised distance learning programme on education was conducted in a way to ensure all provinces, including vulnerable and marginalised communities, were represented. The recorded training was sent to nominated participants to follow at their own pace with local assistance.

### Supporting essential services to the vulnerable

- The complementary feeding programme continues to supply micronutrient powder, vitamin A and deworming treatments to children under five years old in schools.
- The upscaling of the 1-Tok Helpline with UN support, to provide psychosocial counselling and referrals, particularly for survivors of GBV.
- Shelters and safe houses assisted 468 women and girls and 83 men and boy survivors of GBV. Further support included food vouchers, transportation services and provision of information education and communication materials to shelters, and training on how to operate in the context of COVID-19.
- Equipping local farmers with sustainable food production.
- The UN supports multisensory teaching for students with learning difficulties, dyslexia and other disabilities.

### Assisting PLHIV

The UN has:

- Advocated for the introduction and procurement of the new drug to combat increasing HIV drug resistance among PLHIV.
- Helped guide GoPNG in implementing the treatment program, ensuring timely distribution and that ART prescribers are adequately capacitated to provide service. This assistance includes the launch in May of the Virtual Training for ART Prescribers using the Google Classroom environment, where more than 100 prescribers from all 22 provinces were enrolled.

- Continually supported the prevention of parent-to-child transmission of HIV.
- Delivered 10,000 HIV and syphilis (dual test) testing kits in five provinces, where an estimated 5,000 mothers were tested and given results. Positive syphilis cases and mothers diagnosed with HIV were enrolled in treatment.
- Provided technical assistance for the development of a joint TB-HIV Global Fund application for \$45,134,602, commencing in 2021 through to 2023.

### Parenting support

- Disseminating “Parenting tips” through various media, including U-Report<sup>1</sup> and Facebook.
- Supporting the expansion of Mother Support Groups in Western Highlands, Southern Highlands, Simbu and AROB. These groups support the community by promoting adolescent and maternal nutrition, including infant and young child feeding practices.

### Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse

One hundred and forty staff members from 23 organisations, including government departments, completed a Protection Online Learning Series, organized by the Protection Cluster and co-led by the UN and the Department for Community Development and Religion. These monthly trainings covered content on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, protection in emergencies, complaints and feedback mechanisms, accountability to affected Populations and IDPs. A post-training evaluation from the series showed that:

- 84 percent of participants learnt to identify sexual exploitation and abuse risks during emergencies
- 90 percent could identify protection principles, risks to vulnerable populations and the concept of protection mainstreaming
- 80 percent of participants learnt how to engage communities through communications on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and how to set up complaints and feedback mechanisms with their beneficiaries.



<sup>1</sup> U-Report is a social platform created by UNICEF, available via SMS, Facebook and Twitter where young people express their opinion and be positive agents of change in their communities.



# 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.

**Sub-Outcome 1:** By 2022, PNG has a strong legislative framework, credible enforcement mechanisms and governance structures at all levels enabling equitable and diversified economic growth.

## Economic development

The UN contributed significantly to enriching the enabling environment, particularly by:

### STREIT PNG

The EU-funded STREIT programme aims to improve and enhance the agricultural value chain, boost production, and provide market accessibility through inclusive economic development and job creation, focusing on women, youth, and climate change. Completing its one-year inception phase in 2020 despite the setbacks of travel restrictions and lockdowns, this extensive joint-partnership programme executed activities as per its strategic objectives:

1. Increased economic value returns from cocoa, vanilla and fisheries value chain
2. Strengthening climate-resilient and efficient value chain enablers.

Under STREIT, there were 11,160 direct adult beneficiaries (33 percent female). The indirect beneficiaries comprised 55,800 adults (33 percent females) and 1,965 youths (25 percent females). The beneficiary population included women, youth and widows.

### The Market for Village Farmers (MVF)

The MVF Project, through the increase of food production, provides opportunities to cater for growing populations and for village farmers to participate in marketing quality fresh produce. The project, which continues to thrive in the Highlands region, aims to improve village farming households' livelihoods to facilitate their transition

from semi-subsistence agriculture to market-oriented production and farming as a business. The Project Management Unit and the Fresh Produce Development Agency have identified eight lead partners in Simbu, Jiwaka and Western Highlands Provinces who have submitted proposals to provide direct access to markets for approximately 5,000 farmers. These farmers will enter into contractual agreements with lead partners, thus providing them with guaranteed and direct access to off takers. The project will also provide incentive grants to the lead partners to complement their own investments.

MVF Project community-based activities were implemented in target areas, including training 15 lead farmers utilising the Family Farm Team approach. This approach offers financial literacy and budget management training to the husband, wife, and adult children, aiming to empower women in the family unit so that they also access project benefits.

## Statistics

- UN supported the National Statistics Office with the procurement of GIS software and training, printing census materials, and raising awareness of the importance of data and statistics.
- ESRI was engaged to deliver GIS training to the representatives from the National Statistics Office, National Mapping Bureau, Department of Works, University of PNG, Department of Defence, and DAL.
- World Statistics Day highlighted the need for data for evidence-based planning and monitoring progress, including SDGs and MTDPIII. Media practitioners were trained on how to report census information accurately and correspondingly. The UN-provided Census Technical Advisor continues to give critical support on census preparation.

## Investment

- Technical, financial, and logistical support is being provided to ARoB for the Bougainville Economic and Investment Summit scheduled for April 2021. The Summit will provide a forum for key stakeholders to discuss economic and investment activities and potential of ARoB and chart a roadmap (building on the Bougainville Strategic Development Plan 2018-2022) for inclusive and sustainable growth and development.

- The first ever loan in the Pacific from the UN system to a private institution given to Women's Micro Bank Limited for on-lending to women entrepreneurs. The loan funds were used by Women's Micro Bank Limited to disburse smalls loans, benefitting over 800 women running small businesses.

## Support to agriculture

- Collaborations between DAL, NARI, Fresh Produce Development Agency and Morobe Provincial Administration with donors and development partners including the UN are focused on areas that include reopening of markets, buying of fresh produce within the province, and provision of jobs for those who lost their jobs.
- The e-Didiman initiative is an innovative technology solution in AROB. Locally owned, it provides digital information services for fresh produce and agriculture and facilitates market linkages between farmers, buyers, and sellers in Buka and Port Moresby. The e-solution has been developed and implemented with guidance from UN-supported strategies and policies, including the PNG e-Agriculture Strategy 2017-2023, the National Food Security Policy 2019-2028 and Action Plan 2019-2024.

## Women's economic empowerment

- UN supported the bio-metric enabled MamaBank Access Points (MAPs) project, led by Women's Micro Bank Limited, which increased the active customers (all women) of the bank by 175 percent (up from 8,000 in 2018) to 22,000 women actively using digital financial services.
- The publication of the Participation of Women in Economic Realized (PoWER) assessment gave insights into the adoption, agency, and usage of financial services by different segments of PNG women and how incomes are distributed. These findings will guide women-centric policy work for financial inclusion.

## Support to SME

To boost economic growth, increase income per diem and increase job creation, the UN supported the establishment of MSME.

- In partnership with Small Business Enterprise Corporation, the UN provided training to SME, MSME

and cooperatives, supporting more people to enter the formal and informal markets and contributing to national economic growth.

- Through STREIT PNG, farmers have an avenue to build their SME and MSME business and trade in the formal and informal markets. Market assessments carried out reported that 78.5 percent of vendors' ability to buy and sell market products was affected by the pandemic measures.
- The publication of the Participation of Women in Economic Realized (PoWER) assessment gave insights into the adoption, agency, and usage of financial services by different segments of PNG women and how incomes are distributed. These findings will guide women-centric policy work for financial inclusion.
- The preparation of green commodities programmes with support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) focusing on cocoa and palm oil in East and West New Britain, and with EU support in Enga on sustainable forestry management, will ensure more sustainable business practices that are balanced with stronger natural resource management.
- The approval of the Forestry Proposal by GEF promotes the value chain of biodiversity friendly, climate-resilient farms and forest products. The Proposal helps communities promote eco-friendly and sustainable economic growth. These priorities dovetail with the increase in MSME and SMEs operating nationwide, especially in the informal sector, through the continuous training in partnership with the Small Business Enterprise Corporation.

**Sub-Outcome 2:** By 2022, Papua New Guineans have increased access to, and utilisation of, financial services and markets with enhanced opportunities to participate in the labour market, contributing to equitable and sustainable inclusive growth.

## Financial sector development

Financial service providers (development banks, commercial banks, micro banks, and savings and loans societies) confirmed their interest in partnering and collaborating with UN projects targeted at rural economic



development. Opportunities were created for more public and private sector partnerships in commodity/cash crop/produce value chain development and market access projects.

The pandemic's challenges pushed stakeholders to find other ways of implementing their programmes due to movement restrictions. This resulted in linkage of financial services with key sectors and an ecosystem and market development approach to furthering the adoption of technology and digital solutions. Digital payment systems have established their prominence during the pandemic.

- Three different models of agent network management, which is key to easy access and use of digital/mobile financial services, were tested under the Innovation Lab set up in Goroka by MiBank with grant and technical support by the UN. This led to the establishment of 18 agents and merchants in and around Goroka enrolling 5,114 farmers (42 percent female) to have better access to digital financial services. These successful models are planned to be scaled up under STREIT to more than 30,000 people in the Sepik region.
- STREIT and MVF have enabled market access for village and rural farmers to sell fresh produce, cash crops and fish. STREIT and MVF also support access to finance and financial literacy for farmers, including women and youth, through joint programming efforts. In addition, MVF will provide support to each participating financial institution to design, implement, and test and/or scale up the specific agriculture-related financial products. More than 1200 people (35 percent female) were given access to life and health microinsurance and basic banking accounts under the UN-supported microinsurance project. This project offers bundled microinsurance including life, funeral and health benefits to more than 700,000 members of the United Church.

### Value-added industries

#### The STREIT Programme:

- Signed an MoU with Paradise Foods Ltd, a national private sector partner, aimed at promoting more inclusive and sustainable agro-food value chains and creating income generation opportunities for smallholder farmers across PNG. This will be done through quality improvement, better market access and the development of product certification schemes.

- Commenced support to local MSMEs for cocoa, vanilla and fisheries value chain development (cocoa development is in line with the National Cocoa Strategy).
- Established 92 cocoa bud wood plots and distributed 37,205 cocoa clone seedlings. This work directly helped 9,729 people and an estimated 48,645 people were reached.
- Trained:
  - 158 lead farmers (45 female) with Training of Trainers on cocoa budding
  - 192 cocoa farmers (18 female, 40 youth) and 830 vanilla farmers (142 female, 188 youth) in East Sepik and Sandaun Province districts.
- Developed enablers for an efficient value chain program, which included launching innovative grant schemes and developing financial literacy training curricula. There was also the linking of telecoms to the programme, developing the ESP E-Agriculture strategy, and finally identifying key partners.

### Labour market development

Given PNG's increasing unemployment rate, UN support for development of the National Employment Policy provides the platform for growth and economic prosperity. The Policy will address high unemployment, underemployment and encourage and promote job opportunities for job seekers in all employment sectors, including SMEs, where there is potential for job creation. This Policy, however, has taken longer than anticipated to develop due to shifting government priorities and the pandemic.

### Energy sector

The UN established the Sola PayGo project in partnership with Dlight Inc. and Bmobile-Vodafone. This project aimed to accelerate the scale-up of a relatively new pay-as-you-go solar energy business in PNG, providing affordable, high-quality solar power lighting and mobile phone charging solutions to rural and remote households in the Highlands. More than 2600 households were given access to household solar kits through the pay-as-you-go solution along the Highlands Highway, delivering clean/renewable energy to more than 15,000 people.

The UN also delivered energy efficiency audits of various public institutions in East Sepik Province. Supported with

training, the results informed better practices including the procurement and installation of more energy efficient technologies for lighting and energy consumption. Working in partnership with PNG Power Limited, the UN has also commenced the design of a stand-alone solar grid for Samuari Island, Milne Bay Province. Delivering clean and affordable power, it is anticipated that once completed the grid will demonstrate the potential for green energy in PNG.

### PNG Census

- The Census is scheduled for 11 July 2021, supported by planned communication materials and promotional campaigns.
- The UN-provided Census Technical Advisor is based at the National Statistics Office, providing oversight and ensuring the Census meets international quality standards.
- The EU has funded the recruitment of a GIS expert to assist the Office to develop quality census maps and support other geographical information aspects of the project.
- Census units have been updated and verified.
- Questionnaires have been developed and capacity development for editing of the pilot questionnaire is complete.

**Sub-Outcome 3:** By 2022, Papua New Guineans participate in formal and informal income generation and have increased capacity to contribute to inclusive national growth.

### Assistance to farming households

- Introducing local farmers to climate-friendly farming techniques and high yield drought-tolerant crops adequate for small land.
- Through the MiBank Innovation Lab in Goroka, eight farmer cooperatives in coffee, fresh produce and honey value chains were supported by financial inclusion initiatives that brought financial services closer to them. In some cases, cooperatives were appointed as Bank agents to offer essential services to members in remote areas.
- With support from CARE International, 5,000 farming households engaged in MVF will receive financial literacy and budget management training under the Family Farm Team approach, empowering women to access project benefits alongside men within the family unit. It also helps to channel capacity building services in areas such as financial education and nutrition, where private sector partners would have no comparative advantage and can mitigate elite capture issues.







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

**Sub-Outcome 1:** By 2022, PNG has strengthened legislative and policy frameworks with institutional support for natural resources management, including climate change mitigation, adaptation and risk reduction.

### Climate change mitigation

The UN contributed significantly to enriching the enabling environment, particularly by:

- UN established a partnership with the Columbia University Law School, allowing access to world-class technical assistance and leading to the development of the Climate Response Roadmap.
- The UN has begun implementation of the \$3 million Asian Development Bank-funded Building Resilience to Climate Change Project and is working to shape GoPNG's policy settings on extractives, in particular regulation and conservation. These efforts delivered 21 climate vulnerability and disaster assessments over 2020, all of which are being used to guide climate adaptation responses that UN will deliver in 2021 in partnership with Provincial Authorities.
- In collaboration with other development partners, the UN supported GoPNG to enhance its NDC and work towards setting measurable targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under forestry, energy, and adaptation sectors within the second NDC (enhanced NDC). The NDC includes emissions reductions of more than 60 million tonnes of CO2 over the coming decade while delivering economic, social, and environmental co-benefits. Achievement of the action areas in the enhanced NDC will be critical in helping transform the livelihoods of PNG's rural communities and safeguard biodiversity. The revised commitments, submitted on 4 December to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, provided targets for

sectors that made up 38 percent of PNG's reported net emissions in 2015 and, while set against a 2015 baseline, represent a significant commitment to reverse existing trends towards increasing emissions. This support also helped GoPNG develop the National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy.

- For successful implementation of PNG's National REDD+ Strategy and second NDC, an additional \$18 million was mobilised from GEF and the EU through the UN.
- UN aims to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership REDD+ Project and the UN's Climate Promise Initiative. Of the 200 representatives who participated virtually in the project, 25 percent were women. The participation of women resulted in integrating youth and gender targets in the country's enhanced NDC process.
- The UN also led efforts with the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) to develop the SDG 13 Climate Road Map. This initiative, harmonised with national policies, lays out an action plan to deliver on the enhanced NDC and support PNG's aspirations to be carbon neutral by 2050.

### Land use

The UN helped GoPNG with mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation in land use and development through policies and ordinances reviews, starting at the provincial level. The UN is working with AROB and 14 provinces to officially launch its Provincial Disaster Risk Strategy and standard operating procedures.

### Forests

- The UN supported the Government to develop the Timber Legality Standard, endorsed by the NEC in May and once approved by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, will become a National Standard.
- The National Forest Board endorsed PNG's Guidelines on Provincial Forest Plans, revised in partnership with the UN. The document guides provincial government and stakeholders' sustainable

use of forest and land resources and contributes to GoPNG's recent declarations to phase out round log export and increase downstream processes.

- Through the EU-funded National Forest Inventory Project, the UN supported the PNG Forest Authority to formulate the Timber Legality System, which is legislation to define the legality of PNG timber. Commercial logging is the highest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the country. The Timber Legality System will allow close surveillance and monitoring of PNG forests, including protecting customary ownership rights and promoting the timber industry's sustainable development and the national economy.
- The UN continues to support PNG Forest Authority and CCDA capacities on the National Forest Management System and Forest Reference Level. Included in this support is the provision of a technical assessment for the Forest Reference Level benchmarking.
- Under the GEF Capacity Building Initiative, the UN supported the CCDA to draft the enhanced transparency framework Action Plan. The Action Plan identifies the tasks and timeframe for monitoring and reporting by the responsible government agencies on climate change.
- The UN also led efforts to develop Provincial Forestry Plans. Drafted with the support of the national and respective provincial governments, the Plans plot out a path to more sustainable forest management in areas with high conservation/high carbon value.

### Sustainable agriculture

The UN supported the establishment of the multi-stakeholder platform on sustainable palm oil and development of the Palm Oil Policy. The Policy was submitted to DAL, DNPM and Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)/ CCDA for co-signing and submission to the NEC.

### Preservation of cultural and natural heritage

Through the implementation of the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the UN is supporting PNG towards

environmental sustainability through the active protection and management of Kuk Early Agricultural Site World Heritage property as well as potential sites, including oceans, forests, traditional livelihoods and their management practices.

### Financing and partnerships for climate initiatives

The UN has established strong partnerships with GoPNG, national stakeholders, private sector actors and development partners such as USAID Climate Ready Project, the Australian Department of the Environment and Energy, and the Global Green Growth Institute. These partnerships have enabled effective co-financing of initiatives, enhanced coherence of support to government, and higher levels of impact on policy and legislative reforms. For example, the UN was instrumental in ensuring the Global Green Growth Institute was able to deliver the Green Climate Fund Climate Readiness Project.

**Sub-Outcome 2:** By 2022, PNG has enhanced capacity to address climate and disaster risks, deliver clean and affordable energy, and improve management and conservation of forest and marine ecosystems.

### Disaster risk management

- The UN has played a crucial role in supporting strong coordination of PNG's national COVID-19 preparedness and response efforts through its Secretariat role in the Humanitarian Country Team (Disaster Management Team). The Team produced a multi-sector response plan for COVID-19 with weekly situation updates, as well as co-location in the National Control Centre to help coordinate international assistance for day-to-day operations.
- The UN Emergency Response Coordination Team developed UN-wide common business continuity protocols at the outset of the pandemic.
- UN worked with various partners to advance strategic and programmatic solutions for environmentally sustainable development.



Through its partnerships with GEF and Green Climate Fund, the UN mobilised \$12 million toward resilience and climate change response efforts.

### Support to Asylum seekers

The Disaster Management Team Secretariat coordinated with stakeholders to facilitate multi-agency humanitarian response and needs assessments for asylum seekers in Western Province. It made recommendations to the provincial and national government to mitigate several adverse conditions being faced by this group.

### Mobile application for conservation rangers

With the support of the GEF, the UN drew on innovative technologies to launch the “Lukim Gather” mobile application. Developed in partnership with GoPNG, it allows rangers based in communities to report conservation issues using their smartphones. The innovative programme is part of the \$12.3 million Protected Area Project aiming to provide renewed incentives to participate in conservation efforts. Rangers working in isolated areas can quickly record and report harmful

activities, including illegal logging, bush fires, natural hazards and human activities such as over-gardening taking place in protected areas. The app has a simple design and features online and offline accessibility. The programme supports the conservation of PNG’s remarkable biodiversity by empowering communities to live sustainably with an appreciation for their surrounding ecosystem’s socio-economic value.

### Enhance capacity to address climate change

- All four design elements of the Warsaw Framework were developed with UN technical support. This work allows PNG to move forward with the Results-Based Payments to the Green Climate Fund and other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies.
- \$17.5 million toward National Redd+ Strategy implementation was mobilised from GEF and the EU Global Call on Climate Change Initiative by the UN.
- The UN is partnering with GoPNG and the Asian Development Bank to support remote island and atoll communities to plan for and better respond to climate change impacts, allowing assessment of vulnerability, development of sustainable infrastructure solutions and oversight delivery.
- The UN has worked with relevant partners to prepare several reviews, including the upgraded plan for PNG REDD+ and Forest Monitoring web-portal and assisting with the concept note for the prototype of the PNG near-real-time deforestation alert system.
- The greenhouse gas emissions assessment on the LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) sector for 2016-2019 was designed and tested by UN in partnership with GoPNG.
- For the sustainable wildlife management programme in the Bismarck forest corridor, bird monitoring using a point count methodology was undertaken in two communities, enabling PNG to meet its enhanced transparency framework requirement under the Paris Agreement.
- The UN facilitated PNG’s participation in the Pacific-wide “Pacific Climate Change, Migration and Human

Security” programme, which seeks to empower and protect communities affected by climate change and disasters in the Pacific region, focusing specifically on climate change and disaster-related migration, displacement and planned relocation. The programme enables PNG to contribute to a dialogue with 12 Pacific Island nations about regional solutions to adaptation, mobility and development, and aims to increase the capacity of government and non-government stakeholders to promote labour mobility that is safe, regular and inclusive of vulnerable population groups.

The UN advocated a holistic approach to empower local communities in climate change adaptation that is inclusive, gender-sensitive and participatory, to ensure informed decision making on resource management including land use activities. For example, all proposed targets in the enhanced NDC include at least 25 percent representation by women and youth. Integration of gender and youth was at the centre of all climate action interventions. More than 200 representatives (35 percent female) benefited from the UN’s Climate Promise and REDD+ Initiatives.

Under this holistic approach:

- The Gender Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed and used for the GEF supported Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Project Proposal by the UN.
- Gender analysis and action plans were set to consider women and youth engagement in implementing the REDD+ Strategy by the UN.
- As part of a comprehensive land use planning process supported by the UN via funding to the Tree Kangaroo Conservation Programme (TKCP), the YUS Conservation Area in Morobe Province underwent a gender assessment and analysis to identify priority challenges faced by men, women, and youth in the landscape. The results indicate they share a diverse array of challenges, primarily different despite some commonalities. TKCP developed several documents to guide interventions in the programme, including conservation and community development, livelihood initiatives and integrating gender into the land use planning and land pledging process.

**Sub-Outcome 3:** By 2022, people, particularly marginalised and vulnerable, are empowered to manage climatic risks, develop community resilience and generate development opportunities from the protection of land, forests and marine resources.

### Conservation

The Conservation Coffee project in the YUS Conservation Area, supported by the UN, positively impacts people’s lives with an increase in revenue enabling them to meet their household needs, set up small businesses like trade stores, fish and chicken farming, and invest in their children’s and siblings’ education. In some communities, there has been an increase in over 30 percent on revenues derived from ‘conservation’ commodities such as coffee and moringa leaves. The conservation of natural habitat has also seen an increase in endangered animal species such as Matchie’s Tree Kangaroo and Echidna, and regrowth of forest in the grassland areas. This project has inspired people living with disabilities to create crafts as a way to generate income. People have also started planting and harvesting vanilla to secure a better market outside of YUS.

### Biodiversity

- The UN provided technical support to enable CEPA to finalise the Biodiversity Offsets Policy, including further consultations with government agencies and civil society and clarifying alignment (and distinction from) carbon offsets.
- With UN support, a Biodiversity Fund concept note was developed and shared with key partners including the Ministry of Environment and Conservation and Climate Change, in March. This work outlines how the fund will be established, fund structure, financial options to capitalise the fund and how communities and relevant stakeholders can access the fund.
- The UN provided technical support to institutionalise and regulate the protected area management and financing process, establish the Protected Area Finance and Investment Plan, and develop







the Indigenous Peoples Plan. The assistance also supported a Gender Analysis and Action Plan and a Social and Environmental Safeguards Management Plan.

### Renewable energy

- UN technical support helped GoPNG develop an off-grid electricity code to regulate PNG's off-grid market.
- Technical support was given to create the National Energy Efficiency Roadmap and energy efficiency plans for Eastern Highlands, East Sepik, Morobe and Milne Bay Provinces.

### Sustainable food production

- UN, with technical support from the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International, trained local farmers on sustainable food production. Delivered in January to people formerly displaced from Valaur and Tavana wards to Yunakabi Resettlement in Rabaul, East New Britain Province, the training directly benefitted 71 people (30 males, 41 females). This was the fifth sustainable food production training under this UNDAF period.
- GEF approved a UN funding proposal for sustainable land use planning, promoting the value chain of biodiversity-friendly farm and forest products. The project, implemented in partnership with CEPA, will help communities with biodiversity-friendly and climate resilience farming and development.
- The UN target communities took ownership of the implementation of GBDRM plans. They respected

the inclusion of all socio-economic groups, such as women and youth, in the selection of projects, as to be equally benefitted. Long term IDPs learned sustainable (i.e., organic) rice cropping skills, including how to produce organic fertiliser, thus increasing their means of livelihood. The UN's GEF project will assist various government agencies, including CEPA, PNG Forest Authority and DAL, to support the communities collaboratively.

### Forests and agriculture

- The UN's community nursery programmes were supported in sustainable wildlife management sites. Two new nurseries were established in Kwiop and approximately 9,000 native trees grown. This project will reduce deforestation pressures and support community livelihoods by providing timber, edible drought-tolerant and high protein tree crops, and the rehabilitation of soil for future agricultural use.
- Two expert consultants undertook aquaculture, poultry, and small-mammal mini-livestock feasibility assessments. Following these assessments, improving poultry production in the communities was chosen as the primary alternative protein intervention for the sustainable wildlife management programme in PNG.
- With UN support, the National Forest Authority will provide PNG with options and the opportunity to achieve environment-friendly sustainable economic growth through the enactment of sector-based legislation such as the Climate Change (Management) Act.

# PEACE



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

**Sub-Outcome 1:** By 2022, government agencies and non-government organisations working on good governance, peace and security have the capacity and leadership to undertake measures to combat corruption, prevent violence and provide access to justice.

### Peacebuilding

The UN has become the partner of choice for GoPNG to advance peacebuilding in the country.

- Through the UN PBF, the UN's role in the Bougainville peace process has been vital: GoPNG and the ABG have sought UN assistance since signing of the Bougainville Peace Agreement in 2001, and since then, the UN has been their most trusted partner.
- Through the UN's support, key meetings on the post-referendum process between the national Government and the ABG were held in 2020. This includes the meeting of the Joint Supervisory Body between the PNG Prime Minister and ABG President and setting up a Joint Secretariat to support the process.
- The UN has ensured that more women participate in trainings in peace mediation and community awareness activities to promote peace building in Hela and SHP. As a result, there has been a significant increase in women's involvement in peace mediation and negotiation processes during conflicts that took place in 2020.
- Under the PBF's Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative, the UN facilitated five community-based peace for development plans and the construction of five community halls.
- The UN opened a Joint Field Office in Mendi, Southern Highlands Province and a liaison office in Tari, Hela Province as a demonstration of its partnership with the provincial governments to support the creation

of peaceful and enabling conditions for achieving the SDGs in those areas.

- On 6 July 2020, UN Secretary-General Mr António Guterres wrote to Prime Minister James Marape, declaring PNG eligible for support from PBF for five years. The Secretary-General also noted that the next phase of PBF resources in PNG would support the post-referendum process in Bougainville and local peacebuilding initiatives in the Highlands Region as part of the HJP. The Secretary-General extended his gratitude for the Prime Minister's strong engagement with the Peacebuilding Commission and invited him to continue using the Commission as a platform to present PNG's peacebuilding strategy, results, and challenges to mobilise broader support from the Peacebuilding Commission membership.
- In addition to PBF support for the Highlands, the Governor of Hela Province provided a PGK10 million contribution to support the HJP. The Governor's funding was officially presented to UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed in March. The funding is earmarked for construction of a market in Tari and establishment of a microfinancing facility, among other priorities.

**Sub-Outcome 2:** By 2022, government agencies have a results-based, transparent, and accountable governance system and equitable delivery of services.

### Women's participation in elections

In preparation for the 2022 national general elections, the UN supported the participation of women by creating visibility and aligning them to political parties through a first of its kind online registration platform. This work is part of the long-standing partnership between the UN and the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission, promoting women's leadership roles and working with political parties to create an enabling environment for women's inclusion and involvement. The objective is to support women intending to join political parties and to have a list of women ready for consideration by political parties if the amendment to the Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates, which proposes a quota of 10 to 20 percent



of women in political parties, is passed. Mentoring and information commenced in 2020 and reached more than 200 women in four provinces.

A curriculum and training manual was designed in consultation with appointed or elected women already in political positions. This effort is set to provide a national training curriculum for women in politics that is owned by the departments of Community Development, provincial and local level government and the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission, based on the needs expressed by women. During this development process 30 women were profiled, and their leadership experiences will be used as part of a national communication campaign to improve public perceptions on women leaders.

### GBV prevention and response

- The UN Deputy Secretary-General, Amina J. Mohammed visited PNG in March to launch the Spotlight initiative. The Spotlight Initiative focuses on strengthening capacities of key institutions charged with coordinating and implementing the GBV Strategy; moreover, it expands on innovative social norms transformation programmes. The Strategy worked with the law and justice departments to improve the quality and reach of essential services for intimate partner violence/ domestic violence survivors.
- The UN played a critical role in driving national dialogue on GBV through a Coalition of Parliamentarians which resulted in a parliamentary resolution, the UN-supported National GBV Summit from 6-8 November. The Summit brought together almost 600 delegates drawn from national, provincial, locally operating grassroots organizations, youth and Women Human Rights Defenders. As a result of the Summit, a Special Parliamentary Committee on GBV focusing on violence against women and children was established, with the view to holding GoPNG accountable for actions taken and progress made to address violence in the country. The Spotlight Initiative will provide follow-up support for the outcomes of the Summit.
- National Referral Mechanism training has been an opportunity for the UN to educate protection

services on the correlation between trafficking in persons and GBV in PNG. As a result, there has been an increase in civil society referrals to UN agencies for both secondary consultations and direct assistance.

- U-Report has been a crucial element of the Spotlight Initiative programme. By the end of 2020, 6,000 U-Reporters initiated dialogues with young people on violence, gender and social norms to create a social movement that embraces positive cultural norms, attitudes and beliefs that do not condone violence against women and girls. Opinions collected through U-Report polls were used, among others, to inform discussions among political leaders who attended the GBV Summit.
- The UN played a crucial role in ensuring the adoption of a systematic approach that considers the intersection between violent and controlling behaviour and violence against women and promotes the protection of women and children from violence, abuse and neglect as one issue.
- Work on establishing provincial coordination systems on GBV have commenced following the Summit. These are essential mechanisms to supporting GBV services and the referral pathway.

### Supporting juvenile justice

- Provincial plans on Juvenile Justice were developed with the assistance of the UN. These plans are a critical step in implementing the National Juvenile Justice Action Plan 2018-2022, because of the provincial and national alignment and approval of the different jurisdictions' programs.
- The UN supported the Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG), in an innovative approach towards ensuring a much-needed boost to the human resources in the social service workforce.
- The UN supported the Juvenile Justice System to use alternative working modalities and available technologies to continue stakeholder consultation for the draft Reintegration and Rehabilitation Policy for Children in Conflict. The Policy aims to strengthen diversion and service provision for children in conflict with the law to address the underlying causes of child offending and ensure that their rights are upheld.

**Sub-Outcome 3:** By 2022, people in PNG live in a safe and secure environment that allows them the freedom to exercise their political, social, economic, civil, and cultural rights enshrined under the Constitution.

### Women in leadership

During the UN Deputy Secretary-General's visit, discussions with Prime Minister James Marape were held on the value and importance of women's political participation and leadership, and international concerns regarding the lack of women in PNG's parliament. This has led to GoPNG expressing its recommitment to the possibility of introducing regional reserved seats for women. The UN has offered to provide technical assistance and guidance to this process, and discussions are ongoing.

### Leadership training for women

Twenty-one aspiring women candidates from across AROB attended the Political Leadership Workshops. The primary objective was to orient women candidates on transformative leadership, communications, voter engagement, fundraising, and campaign management. The UN Women's Workbook for Candidates was used for the training. Following the workshop, some women candidates decided to contest an open seat rather than a regional reserved seat. There was a notable increase in the number of women competing in the 2020 AROB election (44, up from 35 in the 2015 election). Communication to improve perception of women as political leaders was supported through a 10-part radio series on women's political participation and leadership in AROB.





### 2.2.5 KEY CHALLENGES

The achievements listed above occurred amongst a good number of challenges across the extraordinary year that was 2020, with the three main challenges as follows.

- **Government capacity** – GoPNG's commitment and political stability at managerial and governance levels is critical for programme implementation with sustainable financing. The unpredictable political context over the reporting year affected the delivery of necessary normative work. Delays in validating and approving important documents affect the achievements of desired results and ultimately, impact the Papua New Guinean people.

Staff turnover, particularly at the local level, undermines a project's sustainability results as well as the programme's capacity at both the delivery and implementation levels. High staff turnover affects continuity and institutional memory and ultimately, negatively impacts agencies' ability to deliver on agreed project results. Developing innovative models to strengthen the capacity in a sustainable way from within the Government agency is necessary to overcome this risk.

- **COVID-19 pandemic** – Government and development partners alike experienced severe challenges in programme implementation resulting from the pandemic and the associated restrictions imposed. Partial and complete lockdown limited or delayed in-country activities such as installation and training, workshops, equipment delivery, customs clearances, transportation and site preparation. The pandemic restrictions at the national level harmed public and private sector counterparts' functionality, leading to disruptions in administrative and business activities. This issue resulted in delayed linkage establishments between national implementation partners and mobilisation and awareness interventions.

All agencies' share the common risks of changes in government priorities due to the pandemic and the volatility in the commodity prices, resulting in macro-economic instability. Food insecurity and economic instability resulting from the pandemic blocked market access and deterred international foreign investments. Subsequently, there was limited interest in the range of development issues during the implementation of programme activities. This delayed the national approval processes for key policy

and legislative pieces. The COVID-19 pandemic has constricted the national and global fiscal context and has challenged regular development programming. The prospect of declining development partner assistance presents significant financial challenges.

- **PNG context** – Programmatic risks still exist in the course of programme implementation. Particularly in the highlands, implementation occurs in a very fluid, volatile environment with ongoing operational risks and logistics challenges. Certain levels of unpredictability exist in the project sites. The escalation of violence and tribal warfare, and security risk, contributes to the challenges of implementation in Hela Province and has impeded timely and effective delivery of services to project beneficiaries. PNG continues to grapple with sorcery and tribal fights in the Highlands region.

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

As described in sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.4, the outputs and outcomes achieved through the UNDAF show overall progress on the UN's promise to leave no one behind.

- The UN provided assistance on statistics, vulnerable people, women and girls, children, people living with disabilities, PLHIV/AIDS, displaced people, and people in remote areas.
- The UN implemented the COVID-19 MPTF project in vulnerable communities in Western Province.
- Programmes benefitting children included education, immunization and strengthening of the juvenile justice system.
- Women benefitted from several programmes including training programmes on political leadership, financial sector development, and developing SMEs.
- People living with disabilities were assisted to develop businesses, and PLHIV/AIDS were assisted to receive their essential medication during COVID-19.
- The UN aided the National Statistical Office on GIS deployment and on conducting the national census. This crucial information will enable the UN to better plan its future activities in order to keep the promise to leave no one behind.





## 2.3 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

### UN partnerships

The UN's innovative partnership with the World Bank enabled the delivery of health supplies to the NDoH during the pandemic, ensuring the continued achievement of the SDGs on health. The UN was able to attract funding from the Global Partnership for Education for efficient COVID-19 education response and recovery.

Key partnerships leveraged by the UN for financing SDG achievement saw the launching of three joint programmes – the Spotlight Initiative, the STREIT programme, and the HJP. Together these programmes cover the entire country, bring together all UN agencies whether in management, implementation or support, cut across more than ten national government departments, and intertwine five development partners. The HJP enjoys the distinction of being co-funded by GoPNG and Hela Provincial Government, demonstrating the commitment of GoPNG to achieving sustainable peace in the Highlands.

The UN engaged in south-south and triangular partnerships in several Pacific wide initiatives. Working with GoPNG and the Governments of India and China respectively to support the national COVID response, UN held a webinar for the PNG Parliament and five other Pacific Parliaments. This session enabled participants to discuss and consult with parliamentary experts on core concepts and standards related to an SOE, along with sources of these standards; the role that parliament should play based on these standards; and application of these standards within the PNG and Pacific context.

UN collaborated with the private sector to hold a webinar titled 'Eliminating Modern Slavery and Trafficking in Persons: Human Rights and Business', to discuss the role of human rights in business. It targeted both public-private sector and business entities that operate across the Pacific region, encouraging the combat of modern slavery by installing mitigation measures and reporting instances of exploitation and abuse that may occur in business supply chains.

The impact of remote training in PNG contributed to the updating of the technical paper "Teaching Professional Standards" for publication and dissemination as a contribution to Policy Area 4 on Teacher professionalism in the Pacific Regional Education Framework. The UN is also implementing Education for Sustainable Development and its linkage to global citizenship education in 15 countries across the Pacific region.

### Government expenditure

In 2020, GoPNG had to undertake budget re-appropriation due to loss in tax revenue as a result of COVID-19. The supplementary budget re-appropriations and reductions had a significant impact on the social sectors. Expenditure on education, and higher education including universities, had net funding declined by K32.5 million for 2020. The net reduction means that overall government expenditure on education reduced from K1.22 billion to K1.18 billion.

Expenditure on health increased by K103 million to address the increased pressure on the health system due to COVID-19. The Government reduced expenditure on WASH by K1 million. The Department for Community Development and Religion and National Volunteer services lost funding amounting to K0.5 million and K0.2 million, respectively

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

All members of the UNCT enjoy a good working relationship and have proven to be one of the best teams yet in the UN system. The significant increase in the number of joint programmes speaks of the effective collaboration of the PNG UNCT. UNINFO, the online central monitoring and reporting mechanism for the UN in PNG, contributes to effective coordination of the whole UN programme and its resources, and maintaining a Delivering as One UN in the country.

### 2.4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUSINESS OPERATIONS STRATEGY

The Operations Management Team continued effectively and efficiently in 2020 through the productive collaboration of UN agencies in the areas of procurement, recruitment, finance, information and communications technology, and common services.

The PNG Business Operations Strategy (BOS 2020-2024) was completed and approved in December. BOS implementation provides agencies with the opportunity to generate a net cost avoidance of \$0.92 million over the next few years.

Given the high cost of operations and the security situation in PNG, it may take time before any business operation strategies yield significant cost savings. Therefore, looking beyond cost efficiencies, our current BOS focuses on quality service provision: enhanced quality through collaboration and harmonization. For example, the One UN Staff Transport Service will have overall cost implications, but this is a service that cannot be ignored in view of the need to ensure staff safety and security. The implementation of the BOS will have a strong focus on mainstreaming gender across common services and will be operationalised through the annual Operations Management Team workplans.

### 2.4.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNDAF PROGRAMMES

The strategic oversight and leadership of the UNRC and the UNCT was bolstered by the work of the coordination mechanisms of the UNCT. These included the Priority Working Groups for each of the four UNDAF pillars – People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace – and the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group. As well as overseeing UNDAF implementation, these mechanisms provided an overview of progress towards results, risk monitoring and the performance of UN programmes.

The UN and DNPM signed the 2020 JAWP in June, to allow for adjustments for COVID-19. Prior to the signing of the plan, a meeting was held with government officials to discuss the work of the UN in PNG. The UN works closely with DNPM on monitoring the implementation of the JAWP including responding to ad hoc requests by the government regarding its

implementation. These requests include UN financial expenditure on programmes.

UNDAF results-based management and risk monitoring was greatly improved throughout the year. Progress was made in identifying risks, not only under the Programme Pillar but across all the Delivering as One Pillars: Communications, Operations and the Budgetary Framework.

The continued use of UNINFO, an online results-based management and risk monitoring system which enables standardised information management across the UN system to ensure credible evidence-based decision-making, has significantly strengthened the monitoring and implementation of the UNDAF. The system was used for joint planning in 2020 including revisions to this work plan to cater for COVID-19 response programmes.

Programme staff made use of the best practices advocated on Yammer, and the Development Coordination Office shared drive and webinars. The regional office also organised several webinar and trainings and provided advice when requested on an ad-hoc basis.

### 2.4.3 COMMUNICATING AND ADVOCATING TOGETHER

The UN Communications Group kicked off 2020 with an organisation-wide celebration of new initiatives to end violence against women and strengthen peacebuilding efforts. In March, we welcomed the UN Deputy Secretary-General, UNAIDS Executive Director Winnie Byanyima, and UN Youth Envoy Jayathma Wickramanayake to PNG. For this event, agencies united to promote the launch of the Spotlight Initiative, start the UN75 campaign, and bring together women working in peacebuilding.

As a nation with limited access to digital technologies, the COVID-19 pandemic put a significant challenge to our communications teams. In seeking innovative solutions to these challenges, we utilised our comprehensive national networks to give community leaders platforms and opportunities. For example, the UN75 survey campaign, initially dependent on travelling to schools and universities around the country, was adapted to engage youth leaders in



provincial capitals who rallied small teams to gather responses. In a month of celebrations for the UN's 75th anniversary, October saw six live stream events across four provinces. Several agencies hosted these events with coordination support from UNRCO. The events showcased the breadth of expertise that our PNG partners have on the UN priority areas.

The Communications Group assisted the development of risk communications materials to bolster the national COVID-19 response. This work included translating the World Health Organization infection prevention messages into Tok Pisin, Motu and Engan, and distributing posters to each Provincial Health Authority. The Risk Communications and Community Engagement Cluster led the creation of social media and radio messages on hand washing and social distancing, which were received in all 22 provinces and AROB.

## 2.5 EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The previous management response plan, completed as part of the 2016 evaluation, was incorporated into the UNDAF 2018-2022 and the 2020 JAWP. The current UNDAF will be evaluated in 2021.

The UNCT was able to action all the recommendations of the 2018 PNG Joint Delivering as One Audit for improved programmatic and operational delivery, and in 2020 brought to a closure the audit observations.

## 2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

### 2.6.1 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

A total of \$87.9 million was available to the UN in 2020 for its programmes. At the time of writing, the UN is reporting an expenditure of \$63.1 million. The tables below show the financial resources of the UN in PNG. These figures are self-reported by agencies in-country and are uncertified, except for the one fund amounts. The certified financial information is channelled through the PNG UN Country Fund reports shown in section 2.6.3.

**Table 1 - Financial resources 2018-2020**

	US\$ millions		
	2018	2019	2020
Required Funds	79.3	83.1	103.2
Available Funds	72.9	69.6	87.9
Expenditure	63.9	63.4	63.1

**Table 2: Financial resources by UNDAF strategic priority area, 2020**

Results Areas	Contributing Agencies	USD millions			
		Required Fund	Available Funds	Expenditure	Delivery Rate
People	UNICEF, WHO, UNW, UNOPS, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNAIDS, OHCHR, IOM, FAO	53.1	45	33.6	78 per cent
Prosperity	FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNW	23.4	11.4	11.4	50 per cent
Planet	FAO, IOM, UNDP	16.4	16.2	10.3	68 per cent
Peace	ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNW	10.3	15.3	7.8	77 per cent
<b>Totals</b>		<b>103.2</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>72 per cent</b>

**Table 3 - Funding sources, 2020**

Results Areas	Contributing Agencies	US\$ millions			
		Core	Remaining Non Core	One Fund	Other Donors
People	UNICEF, WHO, UNW, UNOPS, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNAIDS, OHCHR, IOM, FAO	10.8	16.1	7.7	10.4
Prosperity	FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNW	0.6	2.3	2.0	6.5
Planet	FAO, IOM, UNDP	3.9	4.3	1.5	6.5
Peace	ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNW	0.5	0.4	11.3	3.1
<b>Totals</b>		<b>15.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>

Note:  
1/ Except for the certified One Fund amounts, all other figures are self-reported by agencies in the country and are uncertified.

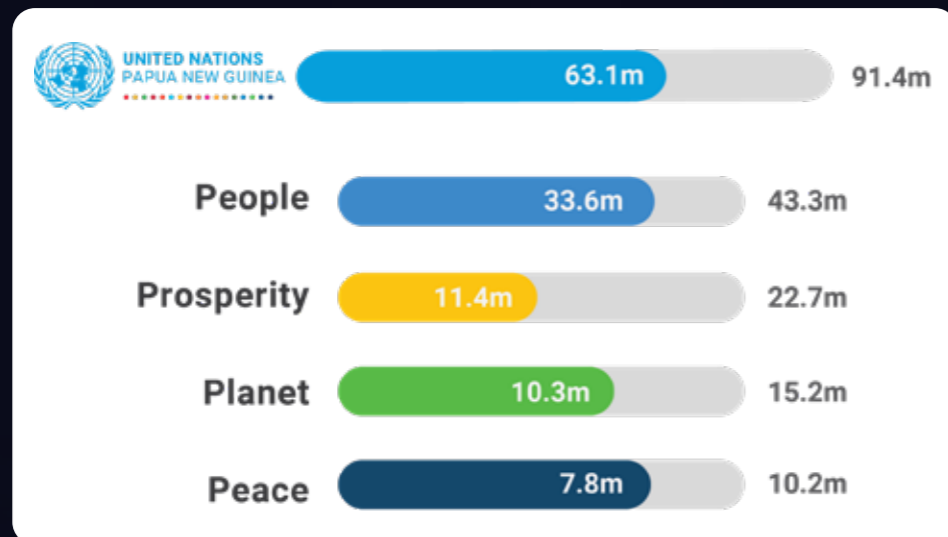




**Table 4 - Financial resources by Agency, 2020**

US\$ millions		
Agency	Required Resources	Available Resources
FAO	19.5	18.0
IFAD	4.2	4.0
ILO	2.7	2.2
IOM	3.9	2.0
OHCHR	0.2	0.1
UN WOMEN	5.7	4.0
UNAIDS	0.6	0.6
UNCDF	1.8	1.3
UNDP	16.1	15.2
UNESCO	0.1	0.1
UNFPA	4.5	4.2
UNICEF	23.5	22.0
UNOPS	7.1	7.1
WHO	14.2	7.1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>87.9</b>

**2.6.2 RESOURCE MOBILISATION**



The quality and volume of resources mobilised for the current UNDAF cycle are satisfactory. However, more can be done to promote unearmarked funding and better rationalisation of funding to meet agencies' core costs, given the high operating costs because of limited infrastructure and security concerns. The resource mobilisation strategy included agencies directly contacting donors, the use of resource mobilisation platforms, and joint approaches to donors in joint programmes.





## 2.6.3 THE PNG UN COUNTRY FUND

### 2.6.3.1 GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

#### Overview

The PNG UN Country Fund allows the UN in PNG to move towards a single financing method for development programmes. Also, it provides a means for further harmonization of the UN funding mechanisms in PNG.

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

#### The Administrative Agent

Participating Organisations have appointed the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office in New York 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, transfers made to Participating Organisations, 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 responsibility 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. However, besides the preferred un-earmarked method, donors may earmark thematically by the inter-agency outcome in the UNDAF. In addition, donors may earmark per agency, where earmarked funds are attributed explicitly to agency staffing cost or activities within the joint annual work plans.

### 2.6.3.2 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 2020 are not limited to the budgeted expenditures for 2020 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.

The below table provides a financial overview of the PNG UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2020, highlighting the key figures and the balance available, both with the Administrative Agent and with Participating Organisations.

Table 1   Financial Overview	Annual 2019	Annual 2020	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	11,437,794	16,248,594	131,308,475
Contributions to MDTFs	1,400,000	4,269,332	9,300,000
<b>- Sub-total Contributions</b>	<b>12,837,794</b>	<b>20,517,926</b>	<b>140,608,475</b>
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	24,942	21,127	117,495
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	28,796
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>12,862,736</b>	<b>20,539,053</b>	<b>140,754,765</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	10,247,317	22,728,252	137,532,742
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(43,189)	(100,545)	(2,919,687)
<b>Net Funded Amount</b>	<b>10,204,128</b>	<b>22,627,707</b>	<b>134,613,055</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	114,378	162,486	1,313,085
Direct Costs: (for example, Steering Committee, Secretariat)	-	-	4,510,443
Bank Charges	198	158	944
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>10,318,704</b>	<b>22,790,351</b>	<b>140,437,527</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>2,544,032</b>	<b>(2,251,298)</b>	<b>317,239</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	24,505	2,568,537	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>2,568,537</b>	<b>317,239</b>	<b>317,239</b>
<b>Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)</b>	<b>10,204,128</b>	<b>22,627,707</b>	<b>139,123,498</b>
<b>Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)</b>	<b>15,374,007</b>	<b>10,164,599</b>	<b>116,651,354</b>
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>22,472,144</b>



Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2020. The PNG UN Country Fund is currently being financed by ten contributors, as listed in the table below. The table includes commitments made up to 31 December 2020 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements and deposits made through 2020. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2020. From 1 January through 31 December 2020, partner contributions to the PNG UN Country Fund amounted to USD 20,517,926. In prior years, USD 120,090,549 was contributed, resulting in a cumulative contribution to the PNG UN Country Fund as of 31 December 2020 of USD 140,608,475.

**Table 2 | Partner Contributions**

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019, Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020 Deposits	Total Deposits
Government of AUSTRALIA	94,047,572	77,617,345	12,181,190	89,798,535
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
Government of GERMANY	1,146,073	554,207	591,866	1,146,073
Government of NEW ZEALAND	6,550,760	5,994,930	555,830	6,550,760
Government of PAPUA NEW GUINEA	2,919,708	-	2,919,708	2,919,708
Peacebuilding Fund	9,300,000	5,030,668	4,269,332	9,300,000
Population Services International	600,000	600,000	-	600,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>144,857,512</b>	<b>120,090,549</b>	<b>20,517,926</b>	<b>140,608,475</b>

**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 the 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 2020.)

As of 31 December 2020, Fund earned interest amounted to USD 117,495 and interest received from Participating Organizations (considering prior years) amounts to USD 28,796, bringing the cumulative interest received to USD 146,290. 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.

**Table 3 | Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Level**

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	96,368	21,127	117,495
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>	<b>96,368</b>	<b>21,127</b>	<b>117,495</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
UNDP	26,313		26,313
UNWOMEN	2,483		2,483
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>	<b>28,796</b>		<b>28,796</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>125,164</b>	<b>21,127</b>	<b>146,290</b>

From 1 January to 31 December 2020, the PNG UN Country Fund had funded approved projects/programmes for a net total of USD 22,627,707. The distribution of approved funding by Participating Organizations is summarized in the table. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2020, a total of USD 137,532,742 had been net transferred for funding projects/programmes.

**Table 4 | Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organizations**

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019			Current Year Jan-Dec-2020			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	49,500	(49,500)		937,130		937,130	986,630	(49,500)	937,130
IOM	1,329,845		1,329,845	815,195		815,195	2,145,040		2,145,040
OCHA	1,017,988		1,017,988				1,017,988		1,017,988
OHCHR	844,252	(460,870)	383,382		(50,794)	(50,794)	844,252	(511,664)	332,588
UNAIDS	16,799		16,799				16,799		16,799
UNCDF	1,573,772		1,573,772				1,573,772		1,573,772
UNDP	36,012,945	(2,242,713)	33,770,232	6,146,983	(2,510)	6,144,473	42,159,928	(2,245,223)	39,914,705
UNEP	118,909		118,909				118,909		118,909
UNFPA	10,386,416	(12,355)	10,374,061	853,820		853,820	11,240,236	(12,355)	11,227,881
UNHCR	129,361		129,361				129,361		129,361
UNICEF	31,069,302	(47,571)	31,021,731	5,373,895	(37,651)	5,336,244	36,443,197	(85,222)	36,357,975
UNWOMEN	11,495,371	(6,133)	11,489,237	5,682,151	(9,591)	5,672,560	17,177,521	(15,724)	17,161,797
WHO	20,760,032		20,760,032	2,919,079		2,919,079	23,679,110		23,679,110
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>114,804,490</b>	<b>(2,819,142)</b>	<b>111,985,348</b>	<b>22,728,252</b>	<b>(100,545)</b>	<b>22,627,707</b>	<b>137,532,742</b>	<b>(2,919,687)</b>	<b>134,613,055</b>



**EXPENDITURE TABLES**

During the reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2020, a total of USD 9,837,275 was reported by Participating Organizations as an expenditure. The cumulative total expenditure since 2009 amounts to USD 112,369,265 as of 31 December 2020. This expenditure is the equivalent of 83 per cent of the total approved funding transferred to Participating Organizations as of 31 December 2020. The net transfers as of 31 December 2020 are not limited to the budgeted expenditures for 2020, and in some cases, include allocations against budgeted expenditures for 2021. The delivery rates in the tables provide the percentage of actual expenditures against the total net transferred amounts. All expenditure reported for the year 2020 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			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020	Cumulative	
FAO	986,630	937,130		91,605	91,605	9.78
IOM	2,317,760	2,145,040	1,271,322	169,030	1,440,353	67.15
OCHA	1,017,988	1,017,988	786,555	231,434	1,017,988	100.00
OHCHR	844,252	332,588	377,081	(44,493)	332,588	100.00
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	42,782,476	39,914,705	31,815,975	2,361,472	34,177,447	85.63
UNEP	118,909	118,909	118,909		118,909	100.00
UNFPA	11,442,860	11,227,881	10,174,042	262,962	10,437,003	92.96
UNHCR	129,361	129,361	129,361		129,361	100.00
UNICEF	36,443,197	36,357,975	29,161,276	1,003,842	30,165,118	82.97
UNWOMEN	17,380,794	17,161,797	9,439,394	2,965,370	12,404,763	72.28
WHO	23,679,110	23,679,110	18,357,152	2,796,054	21,153,206	89.33
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>138,733,907</b>	<b>134,613,055</b>	<b>102,531,990</b>	<b>9,837,275</b>	<b>112,369,265</b>	<b>83.48</b>

**Table 5b | Expenditure by UNDAF Outcome**

Country/Sector	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019		Current Year Jan-Dec-2020		Total		Delivery Rate %
	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>							
2018 Outcome 1 People	8,290,327	5,066,077	7,796,865	4,234,129	16,087,192	9,300,207	57.81
2018 Outcome 2 Prosperity	827,324	151,752	2,099,514	762,930	2,926,838	914,682	31.25
2018 Outcome 3 Planet	2,689,683	2,021,395	1,487,189	582,329	4,176,871	2,603,724	62.34
2018 Outcome 4 Peace	14,189,165	10,936,404	11,335,094	4,176,322	25,524,259	15,112,726	59.21
Change Management	100,000	100,000			100,000	100,000	100.00
CLU 1 2012 Governance	21,353,552	18,213,807	(10,827)	2,464,144	21,342,725	20,677,952	96.89
CLU 2 2012 Just, Protect, Gender	16,311,472	15,828,633	(20,645)	384,173	16,290,827	16,212,806	99.52
CLU 3 2012 Basic Services	28,412,335	28,021,947	(59,482)	(374,126)	28,352,853	27,647,821	97.51
CLU 4 2012 Environment	1,580,774	3,974,831		(2,391,640)	1,580,774	1,583,192	100.15
Foundations for human development	7,534,065	7,534,065			7,534,065	7,534,065	100.00
Gender	866,248	852,761		(1,075)	866,248	851,686	98.32
Governance and Crisis Management	6,585,540	6,585,539		1	6,585,540	6,585,540	100.00
HIV/AIDS	2,581,450	2,581,450		0	2,581,450	2,581,450	100.00
Sustainable livelihoods and Po	398,029	398,029			398,029	398,029	100.00
UN Communication and Advocacy	188,383	188,383			188,383	188,383	100.00
UN Operations	77,000	76,913		87	77,000	77,000	100.00
<b>Papua New Guinea Total:</b>	<b>111,985,348</b>	<b>102,531,990</b>	<b>22,627,707</b>	<b>9,837,275</b>	<b>134,613,055</b>	<b>112,369,265</b>	<b>83.48</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>111,985,348</b>	<b>102,531,990</b>	<b>22,627,707</b>	<b>9,837,275</b>	<b>134,613,055</b>	<b>112,369,265</b>	<b>83.48</b>



**Table 5c | Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	603,703	-	603,703	0.57
Personnel (Old)	4,257,805	-	4,257,805	4.06
Training of Counterparts (Old)	896,568	-	896,568	0.85
Contracts (Old)	1,900,870	-	1,900,870	1.81
Other direct costs (Old)	1,448,803	-	1,448,803	1.38
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	22,628,429	3,094,861	25,723,290	24.50
Supplies, commodities, and materials (New)	1,530,604	194,987	1,725,591	1.64
Equipment, vehicles, furniture, and depreciation (New)	2,666,352	178,470	2,844,822	2.71
Contractual Services (New)	19,146,884	2,623,356	21,770,240	20.73
Travel (New)	8,763,347	611,526	9,374,873	8.93
Transfers and Grants (New)	15,603,723	649,390	16,253,114	15.48
General Operating (New)	16,535,546	1,665,501	18,201,047	17.33
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>95,982,636</b>	<b>9,018,091</b>	<b>105,000,727</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	6,549,354	819,183	7,368,538	7.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,531,990</b>	<b>9,837,275</b>	<b>112,369,265</b>	

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

## 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. Accordingly, cost recovery, as of 31 December 2020, was as follows:

- The Administrative Agent fee:** One per cent charged at the time of donor deposits and is charged for the entire duration of the PNG UN Country Fund. As of the end of the reporting period (31 December 2020), the Administrative Agent fee amounted to USD 162,486.
- Indirect costs of Participating Organizations:** As per the PNG UN Country Fund Memorandum of Understanding and Standard Administrative Agreement, Participating Organizations may charge 7 percent indirect costs on approved programme costs. As of the end of the reporting period (31 December 2020), indirect costs across all programmes and projects amounted to USD 819,183.
- 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 supporting 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 2020, no direct costs were charged. As of 31 December 2020, 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. Furthermore, the Gateway collects and preserves essential institutional knowledge by providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports and related project documents. The Gateway also facilitates knowledge-sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.



# CHAPTER 3:

## UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR NEXT YEAR

### In building forward better in PNG, UN focus will include:

- Strengthening health systems to build resilience for a health crisis
- Enhancing social protection frameworks
- Economic resilience in diversification, job creation, green growth, and renewal energy
- Macroeconomic stability
- Natural resource management including improved public financial management
- Governance and service delivery
- Disaster risk reduction and management.

2021 marks the penultimate year of the current UNDAF. There are 174 projects to be completed by the end of this UNDAF cycle. These include 85 People projects, 19 Prosperity projects, 39 Planet projects and 31 Peace projects, some of which:

- assist the formulation of PNG's National Adaptation Plan that focuses on agriculture, health, transport and infrastructure.
- pilot new technology solutions and financial products and services to bring more people into the ambit of formal financial services.
- support the upgrade of training curricula and implement training programmes for health service providers.
- support to women's participation in politics and decision making

- support implementation of the National GBV Strategy.

In 2021, the UNCT will be implementing several projects under the Socio-Economic Framework for COVID-19, including four projects for Pillar 1 – Health First and six projects for Pillar 2 – Protecting People.

UNDAF implementation will be influenced by the Common Country Analysis currently being finalised. Six analyses are being prepared for – social exclusion, economic transformation, governance and institutions, financial landscape analysis, environment and humanitarian development, and peace nexus.

PNG's Universal Periodic Review will also take place in 2021. As well as support to GoPNG in preparation of its State Report, the UNCT will support both the Civil Society Organization Report as well as the UNCT's own Universal Periodic Review. The outcomes of the Review will influence the UNCT's human rights interventions in the coming years.

The evaluation in 2021 of the UNDAF 2018-2022 will review all relevant UN project and programmes, including those of non-resident UN agencies, and seek answers to questions regarding the relevance, coherence, and transformational change support of the UN's work in PNG under the current UNDAF. Much of the UN's work in 2021 will significantly influence the final years of the current UNDAF and inform the next Cooperation Framework.



# ANNEX 1

## UNDAF IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

PEOPLE	PLANET	PROSPERITY	PEACE
Total Partners: 61	Total Partners: 25	Total Partners: 47	Total Partners: 55
1. Department for Community Development and Religion (national and provincial levels)	1. PNG Forest Authority	1. Department of Labour and Industrial Relations	1. PNG Magisterial Services
2. National Statistics Office	2. National Disaster Centre	2. PNG Trade Union Congress	2. Department for Justice and Attorney General
3. Department for National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM)	3. Provincial Disaster Centre	3. Department for National Planning and Monitoring	3. DJAG Juvenile Justice Services
4. WASH Programme Management Unit at DNPM	4. Climate Change and Development Authority	4. Department of Agriculture and Livestock (national and provincial levels)	4. DJAG Village Courts and Land Mediation Secretariat
5. National Department of Health	5. Department of Public Works	5. PNG Forest Authority	5. Royal PNG Constabulary
6. Provincial Health Authority	6. Conservation and Environment Protection Authority	6. Provincial Administrations	6. PNG Correctional Services
7. Department for Justice and Attorney General	7. PNG Science & Technology Secretariat	7. District Development Authority	7. Department for Community Development and Religion (national and provincial levels)
8. Department for Provincial and Local Government Affairs	8. National Department of Health	8. National Department of Health	8. Provincial Administrations
9. Prime Minister's Office	9. Provincial Health Authority	9. Provincial Health Authority	9. District Development Authority
10. National Executive Council	10. Department of Agriculture and Livestock (national and provincial levels)	10. National Agriculture Research Institute	10. National Youth Development Agency
11. National Disaster Centre	11. Department for Justice and Attorney General	11. Department for Justice and Attorney General	11. National Department of Health
12. Provincial Disaster Centre	12. Department for Provincial and Local Government Affairs	12. National Fisheries Authority	12. Provincial Health Authority
13. Provincial Administrations	13. Eco-Custodian Advocates	13. Department of Education	13. National Disaster Centre
14. District Development Authority	14. University of Goroka Centre for Social Media and Communication	14. National Disaster Centre	14. Provincial Disaster Centre
15. Department of Education	15. Wildlife Conservation Society	15. Provincial Disaster Centre	15. Department for Provincial and Local Government Affairs
16. Paediatric Society	16. Provincial and District Administrations	16. National Statistics Office	16. Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates
17. Office of Child and Family Services	17. University of PNG	17. Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council	17. Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council
18. E/W Sepik Provincial and District Administrations,	18. Centre for Environment Law and Community Rights	18. Department for Community Development and Religion (national and provincial levels)	18. Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee
19. National Fisheries Authority	19. Adelberts Cooperative Society	19. Road Traffic Authority	19. PNG Department of Foreign Affairs
20. Road Traffic Authority	20. Gohoyuho Community Association	20. National Agriculture and Quarantine Inspection Authority	20. PNG Immigration and Citizenship Authority
21. Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee	21. Conservation Forum of PNG	21. PNG National Culture Commission	21. PNG Parliament
22. PNG Electoral Commission	22. Fagagara Development Foundation	22. National Department of Education	22. Bougainville House of Representatives
23. Department of Agriculture and Livestock (national and provincial levels)	23. West New Britain Community Development Forum	23. WHP Office of the Provincial Administrator	23. Autonomous Bougainville Government
24. Mt. Hagen City Authority	24. Lake Kutubu Foundation	24. EHP Office of the Provincial Administrator	24. Catholic Diocese Mendi
25. National Authorising Office	25. Highlands Human Rights Defenders Network	25. National Capital District Commission	25. Equal Playing Field
26. PNG Department of Foreign Affairs		26. Business Coalition	26. Bomana Police Training College
27. Office of Urbanization		27. Bank of PNG	27. DPW
28. National Agriculture and Quarantine Inspection Authority		28. Coffee Industry Corporation	28. PNG Customs Service

PEOPLE	PLANET	PROSPERITY	PEACE
Total Partners: 61	Total Partners: 25	Total Partners: 47	Total Partners: 55
29. PNG Parliament		29. EFPNG	29. PNG Ombudsman Commission
30. National Capital District Commission		30. Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	30. National Capital District Commission
31. PNG Ombudsman Commission		31. PulseLabJakarta,	31. University of PNG
32. Royal PNG Constabulary		32. Small and Medium Enterprise Corporation	32. PNG Family Health Association
33. PNG Correctional Services		33. PNGData4Development Network	33. PNG Constitutional Law and Reform Commission
34. National Broadcasting Commission		34. Provincial Capacity Building Program	34. Bougainville Referendum Commission
35. Public Employees Association (PEA)		35. PNG Business Council	35. PNG Centre for Judicial Excellence
36. National Agriculture Research Institute		36. Digicel PNG	36. Bougainville Women's Federation
37. Autonomous Bougainville Government		37. Women's MicroBank Ltd	37. Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation
38. Bougainville House of Representatives		38. Nationwide MicroBank Ltd	38. PNG National Research Institute
39. Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade		39. Life Insurance Corporation (PNG) Ltd	39. Highlands Human Rights Defenders Network
40. OXFAM		40. United Church PNG	40. Delegation of the European Union to PNG
41. CARE International		41. NASFUND	41. World Vision
42. Save the Children		42. Bmobile	42. US Embassy
43. World Vision		43. Women in Agriculture Development Unit	43. Moresby Arts Theatre
44. European Union		44. Caritas PNG	44. University of Goroka-Centre for Social Media and Communication
45. Potters Without Borders		45. University of PNG	45. Transparency International PNG
46. DPW		46. TVET Institutions	46. OXFAM
47. PNG Water		47. PNG Employers' Federation	47. Ginigoda Foundation
48. Salvation Army			48. Population Services International
49. Adventist Development and Relief Agency			49. Young Women's Christian Association PNG
50. Catholic Church			50. Yoga & Walk for Life
51. Catholic Diocese Mendi			51. The Voice Inc.
52. Equal Playing Field			52. UPNG Peer Educators
53. Ginigoda Foundation			53. Catholic Church
54. University of PNG			54. PNG Council of Churches
55. Community-Led Total Sanitation Expert Agency			55. Caritas PNG
56. Media			
57. Highlands Human Rights Defenders Network			
58. PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons			
59. Digicel PNG			
60. PNG Family Health Association			
61. Anglicare PNG Inc.			





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