PAPUA NEW GUINEA

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
(2003-2007)

Port Moresby, June 2002

Foreword

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is an essential ingredient of the programme of the reform of the United Nations at the country level. This UNDAF, endorsed by the Government of Papua New Guinea, sets out an overall strategic framework for the design, implementation and evaluation of the UN development cooperation activities in the country during 2003 and 2007.

In a nutshell, the UNDAF will support the Government in its long-term effort to strengthen the nation's human resources essential to achieve alleviation of poverty particularly in the most vulnerable groups of the citizenry, and this in a manner that ensures sustainability and environmental protection with equal opportunity for both women and men.

With this over-arching goal, the UNDAF's three-pronged objective is: (i) enhanced leadership and partnership; (ii) improved access and quality of basic services; and (iii) improved integration and coordination of Papua New Guinea in regional and global cooperation.

As its preceding Common Country Assessment (CA) Report completed by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in December 2001, the UNDAF embodies a collective effort of the UNCT with the Government and a wide range of partners, who are associated with development cooperation with Papua New Guinea. Significantly, this alliance of partnership includes the donor community, the civil society institutions, the private sector, and an expanding group of off-shore UN system agencies and programmes.

The representatives of the UNCT wish to express its sincere gratitude for the guidance and support provided by the Government throughout the entire CCA/UNDAF process.

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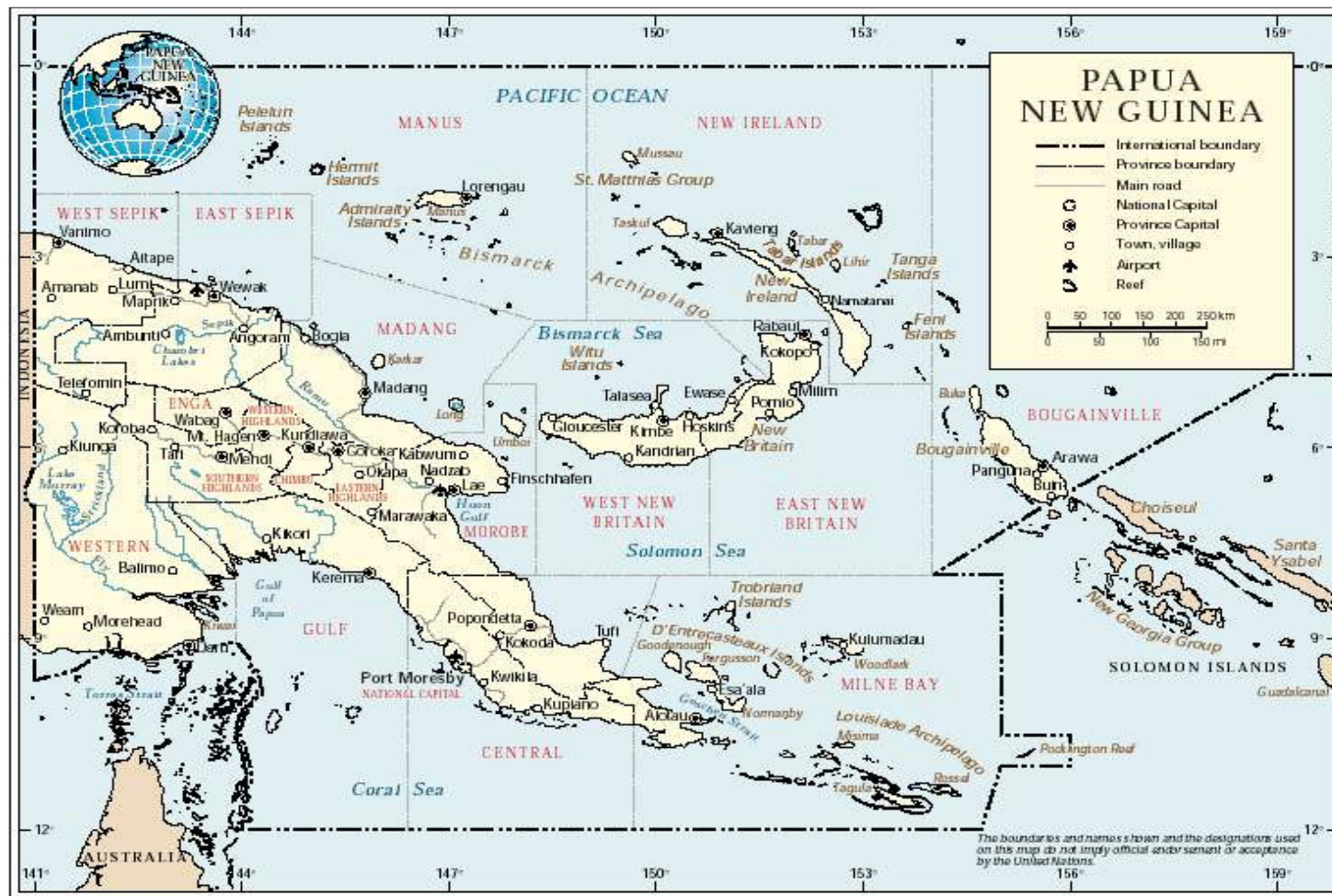Resident Co-ordinator of the UN
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I. Executive Summary

1. The preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Papua New Guinea for the period 2003-2007, as well as the Common Country Assessment (CCA) report on which it is based, has moved the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Papua New Guinea closer toward the UN Secretary General's vision of a unified system at the country level.

2. Through the CCA/UNDAF process, the UNCT has assessed the major challenges facing its host Government and people of Papua New Guinea and the opportunities that are available to shape the team's relations with the country. The UNCT also reviewed its own effectiveness. This review included both an analysis of the response of agencies to the Country Strategy Note (1997-2001) and the programme reviews undertaken by individual agencies. The UN has a role in Papua New Guinea as a catalyst and innovator, facilitating the introduction of international practices, norms and standards. The reviews also highlighted the need for the UNCT to be more focused and provide support where it is perceived to have a comparative advantage.

3. Despite the existence of substantial natural resources and the continued support of a range of external partners, most notably Australia, Papua New Guinea's development progress since independence in 1975 has been uneven. There have been periods of reasonable growth interspersed with periods of very poor performance. The reasons for the changing fortunes have included poor governance and economic management with increased corruption and the marginalisation of many in the population from the development process; the civil strife on the island of Bougainville in 1989, with instability continuing until a Peace Agreement was signed in 2001; the increasing prevalence of law and order problems with the emergence of significant human security issues, with women and children most at risk; and a number of natural disasters that have resulted in major losses in human lives and property. An HIV/AIDS epidemic is a significant threat to all development effort and is possibly the most important development issue confronting the country in 2002.

4. There are clearly many overlapping challenges as presented in the CCA. In an effort to focus these the three main and interrelated issues are identified as the need to: (i) improve the quality of governance and human security, including the importance of reducing poverty and providing for sustainable livelihoods while protecting and conserving the environment; (ii) enhance the delivery and the quality of basic services in areas such as education, health, housing and water, job creation and crime prevention; and (iii) maximize the opportunities and experiences of regional and global cooperation and integration.

5. The overall goal of UN assistance in Papua New Guinea throughout the period covered by the UNDAF will be to

> *'Support Papua New Guinea's national development strategies for achieving sustainable human development and poverty reduction through equality and participation and the sustainable use of the country's natural resources while ensuring environmental conservation'*

6.	In seeking to achieve this goal, the UN acknowledges national sovereignty and aspirations for self-reliance as well as the need for development policies and strategies that take account of Papua New Guinea's social, political and economic organization

7.	Specifically, the Government of Papua New Guinea has asked the United Nations Country Team to work toward the following three objectives:

1)	**Enhance Leadership and Participation:** Improved leadership and participation in the planning, management and implementation of economic and social development policies and strategies to ensure accountability, consistency, equity and sustainability

2)	**Improve Access, quality and delivery of basic services:** Strengthened access to, quality and delivery of basic services to all sections of the community.

3)	**Improve regional and global integration:** Greater integration and cooperation with regional and global development processes and systems

a.	The UNDAF sets down a range of cooperation strategies to meet these objectives. These cover both ways to strengthen coordination between the UN agencies, including those without resident offices in Papua New Guinea as well as with the major development partners supporting the Government development programme. The coordination strategies will be defined in terms of (i) advocacy; (ii) strategic partnerships and policy dialogue; (iii) knowledge networking and information sharing; and (iv) capacity building and international development.

## II.	Introduction

Structure of UNDAF

The UNDAF serves as the common frame of reference for UN cooperation in Papua New Guinea and follows a globally standard structure that consists of six key sections:

1)	**Introduction** setting out the background and processes adopted for the preparation of the CCA document and the UNDAF
2)	**Rationale** or a brief summary of the overall mission of the UN in Papua New Guinea, the lessons learned from previous cooperation and the key competencies and comparative advantages of the UN system in supporting the Papua New Guinea's development
3)	**Goals and Objectives** distills the key themes emerging from the CCA analysis of the key development challenges facing the country and from this identifies the overall goal and objectives of future UN support
4)	**Cooperation Strategies to attain the UNDAF Objectives** are identified with the focus on how the UN system can best work together in support of the Government, while at the same time promoting partnerships with other stakeholders. This section draws on the lessons of the past as well as the identified advantages that the UN system has over others
5)	**Implementation, Monitoring and Review** considers how the UNDAF will be implemented as well as the monitoring and review arrangements

6) **Programme Resources Framework** identifies the resources required to support the outputs/outcomes developed in accordance with the three UNDAF objectives

Background

1.   The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) was first mandated in the Secretary General's July 1997 report entitled *'Renewing the United Nations; a Programme for Reform'*, which is a blueprint for the UN Reform Programme. The UNDAF facilitates the goal-oriented collaboration, coherence and mutual reinforcement called for by the UN Secretary General and endorsed by the UN General Assembly. It is the second stage of a process that begins with the development of Common Country Assessment (CCA).

2.   The CCA process is a series of activities that brings the UN together with national and international partners, to assess and analyze the development situation, in terms of progress towards national targets, and towards agreed objectives from global conferences. A part of the work in developing a CCA report is to agree on a common database of development indicators that can then be used for measuring progress in future. The development of country specific indicators to measure a country's progress under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is a key outcome of the CCA/UNDAF process, with opportunities for the UNDAF monitoring and review process to be integrated with the MDG reporting commitments.

3.   The UNDAF is designed to increase the impact of UN cooperation on the lives of the most vulnerable and poorest. It is also a strategic document that sets out the commitment and operational planning to realize UN reform in Papua New Guinea. Finally, it is an instrument to achieve cooperation, coordination, capacity building, and role clarification for the UN system as an institution at the country level.

4.   The UNDAF provides a base for greater support for Papua New Guinea's development goals and an opportunity to complement the development assistance and support provided by a community of bilateral development partners and multilateral agencies. It builds on the Common Country Assessment (CCA) report, completed in December 2001, by providing a coherent set of strategies for the UN system in Papua New Guinea. These strategies will form the basis for the integrated country programmes that will be developed by the respective constituents of the UN system (resident and non-resident) providing support to Papua New Guinea.

5.   The UNDAF preparations are part of a consultative process between the Government, UN System and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and the external donor community of Papua New Guinea. The process has included:

- Review of progress and performance of support provided by the UN system in direct response to the goals set in the Country Strategy Note for Papua New Guinea (1997-2001)
- Development of the CCA, which is a country-based process for reviewing and analyzing the national development situation and identifying key development challenges
- Review of individual agency programmes and a number of fact-finding and exploratory missions in 2001 and 2002 to assist in the identification of new or expanded areas of support by the UN system in Papua New Guinea timed with

the Government's preparation of its first-ever National Poverty Reduction Strategy, and the new Medium-Term Development Strategy (2003-2007)
- Ongoing dialogue with an expanding range of partners of the UN system in Papua New Guinea, with the participatory process extended and deepened in the preparation of the CCA document and the development support initiatives. This included, in particular, seeking input into the process from UN agencies located outside of Papua New Guinea.

The CCA/UNDAF Process and Participation

6.   The CCA/UNDAF process in PNG commenced in June 2000 when the Government through the central coordinating agency, the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNRD) hosted a pilot orientation exercise which brought together the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) agencies, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). After a period of follow-up consultations with the Government on their preferred approach to the CCA/UNDAF process, the UNCT organized, in March 2001, a 3-day full-scale team-building and training for the CCA/UNDAF in Papua New Guinea. Over fifty people participated from Government, UN system, bilateral donors, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs).

7.   The CCA was developed through the work of a Steering Committee and six Working Groups. This work led to an assessment and analysis of both sector and crosscutting issues, with post-reconstruction in Bougainville considered separately.

Sector issues	Crosscutting issues
Governance and human security	HIV/AIDS
Health and nutrition	Gender
Population and Development	Natural hazards & disaster preparedness
Education	Information &Communication Technology
Employment	
Children and Youth	
Food security	Bougainville
Environment	

8.   Completed in December 2001, the CCA report highlighted key development challenges and opportunities relevant to current national priorities and the goals and agreements reached in several global UN conferences. It is considered to be a work in progress, an outline of the existing policies, strategies and programmes and an analysis of key aspects of development. The objective is to give an overall assessment of problems so that the UN country team is able to respond better in working with the government and development partners in addressing specific challenges. The analysis will be updated in 2005.

9.   The UNDAF has been developed by the UNCT and the Government in consultation with other stakeholders, including UN agencies not based in Papua New Guinea and major donors to the country. The document, which was prepared with the assistance of the Sub-Regional Resource Facility (SURF), draws heavily on the conclusions reached through the extensive consultations undertaken in the preparation of the CCA.

10.   One key modification made in the UNDAF from the CCA is the integration of the Millennium Development Goals and CCA indicators into a single set of indicators for the

UNDAF in Papua New Guinea. This modification, drawing on the global guidance issued by UNDGO in 2001, is expected to bring into line the UNDAF review processes with the national reporting in reference to global commitments made at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000.

III.   Rationale

Mission of the United Nations in Papua New Guinea

11.   The overarching mission of the UN agencies in Papua New Guinea is to promote the improvement of quality of life and the promotion of sustainable human development, through the reduction of social and economic disparities, with special attention given to the more vulnerable groups.   In following impartial and non-discriminatory practices, especially with regard to gender, the UN will:

- Promote Papua New Guinea's compliance with UN Declarations, Conventions and Resolutions
- Support national priorities and initiatives, including conservation of the environment
- Encourage active participation of civil society to promote a cohesive and vibrant society
- Assist the alleviation of poverty, malnutrition while mounting a concerted fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic
- Support Papua New Guinea's role and commitment to regional and global cooperation and development

12.   A key factor that impacts on the role of the UN system in Papua New Guinea is its relationship with the wide range of development partners providing support to the country. The external assistance provided by donors to Papua New Guinea has been significant and far-reaching, in volume and scope, throughout its first quarter of a century in nation building. In these circumstances the contribution of the UN must be strategic, innovative and add value. Partnerships and resource mobilization efforts must reflect the unique competencies and comparative advantages of the UN system and its ability to play a catalytic role in policy development. It is of paramount importance that the UN system has the full support and participation of the Government.

Key Competencies and Comparative Advantage

13.   The 1997-2001 CSN, which is the forerunner to the UNDAF, identified a number of reasons why the UN system has certain comparative advantages vis-à-vis other external agencies providing support to Papua New Guinea. Thus:

'The Government sees the UN system's neutrality as advantageous, particularly when dealing with sensitive policy issues. The global nature of the UN enables Government to access technical expertise and experience from around the world, and can promote South-South cooperation. The UN also provides a unique forum for raising public consciousness through international conventions and integrating these into national plans and programmes. The UN system has developed a comparative advantage in certain key areas where they have had relatively long term involvement in Papua New Guinea. Finally, assistance from the UN system is country driven, without conditionalities, usually taking the form of untied grants. This is line with Government stated preferred policy.'

14.   The findings of reviews, undertaken by independent consultants, of individual UN agency programmes in Papua New Guinea converge to confirm the comparative advantages listed above, highlighting the importance of UN support continuing to ensure:

- Neutrality and, in particular, as an *honest broker* in conflict areas
- Advocacy of global undertaking to maximize impact at national level
- Promotion of policy changes often seen as difficult for Government in itself to implement
- Coordination of human development assistance so that training is not duplicated by agencies and that every opportunity is taken to maximise training opportunities to promote understanding of cross-cutting issues
- Flexibility of delivery mechanisms
- Support to the Government in the *management* of donor assistance
- Verification and enhancement of technical standards and methodological innovation vis-a-vis global experience and 'best practices
- Sharing - both learning from and contributing to- regional and global experience and comparative experiences

15.   Cost-sharing by the Government and Third Party cost-sharing arrangements with donors provide important contributions to the UN system and enables it to implement its programmes more effectively. This highlights the importance of the UN system maintaining the confidence of bilateral agencies in their implementation and management capacity and to maintain Government's belief that UN supported activities are highly relevant to national priorities.

Lessons Learned

16.   Annex 1 provides a list of principal lessons learned from UN cooperation in Papua New Guinea over the last five years of the Country Strategy Note implementation. It will be important that careful attention is paid to these in the design of activities to be implemented in support of the UNDAF to ensure the comparative advantage of the UN system is maximized. The focus on objectives and verifiable outcomes in the UNDAF is essential to avoid the recurrence of the past tendency where the emphasis was often on the production of a plan, report or policy paper rather than implementation and institutionalization of actions and processes.

17.   Experience from the past highlights the:

- advocacy and conduit role UN agencies play in the management of resources provided by external agencies
- access which the UN system has to a global information network to increase Papua New Guinea's exposure to a broad range of knowledge and technical advisory services
- need for UN programmes to ensure innovation, flexibility and focus in the delivery of assistance
- importance of full stakeholder participation and ownership
- need for a greater focus on crosscutting issues

18.   As noted already, a Country Strategy Note (CSN) was produced by the UN system for the period 1997-2001. An analysis of the response to the CSN by individual agencies is shown at Annex 2. This analysis suggests a high degree of correlation between planned and actual output, although it was clear that in the design of specific agency activities adjustments in the approach

were required to meet changed circumstances. It is also clear that the Strategy Note was constructed without measurable indicators of performance therefore limiting its value as a planning and performance monitoring mechanism.

IV. Goals and Objectives

Key Development Challenges

19. Papua New Guinea achieved political independence in 1975. Given its natural resources wealth it was expected that the nation would make strong progress to achieving economic self-reliance and play an important part in the region as a key development partner. A range of external partners, including the UN system, have supported the development aspirations of successive governments as they have endeavoured to achieve the development goals laid down in the preamble to the country's Constitution. Papua New Guinea's strategic place in the region, with close links to both the Pacific and South East Asia, was expected to provide it with ready access to markets and investment partners with the potential for close cooperation with its neighbors. However, while progress has been made, it has fallen well short of that anticipated and in some sectors progress has been inconsistent or disrupted because of a range of influences.

20. The development challenges facing the Government remain daunting as highlighted in the Government's Medium Term Development Strategy (1997-2002), the 1999 National Charter on Reconstruction and Development and successive National Budget statements as well as in the CCA. The CCA has presented these challenges as both sector and crosscutting issues.

21. Since 1975, there have been periods of spurts of reasonable growth interspersed with phases of very poor performance. It is widely acknowledged that these changing fortunes have stemmed from a combination of poor governance and economic management with increased corruption and the marginalisation of many in the population from the development process; the civil strife on the island of Bougainville in 1989, with instability continuing until a Peace Agreement was signed in 2001; the increasing prevalence of law and order problems with the emergence of significant human security issues, with women and children most at risk; and a number of natural disasters that have resulted in significant losses in human lives and property. An HIV/AIDS epidemic threatens all development effort and has emerged as the crucial development issue confronting the country in 2002, with no long-term solution in sight.

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22. The issue of improving human security has focused increased attention on addressing poverty in Papua New Guinea and, in particular, giving greater attention to the disparities within the country. The Government is working with an alliance of partners, including the Asian Development Bank, UNDP, AusAID, World Bank, the European Union and others to develop a National Poverty Reduction Strategy.

23. A key activity in the development of the Poverty Reduction Strategy so far has been the need to reach agreement on the context, definition and indicators and characteristics of poverty in Papua New Guinea. The Task Force, established by the Government and supported by the Asian Development Bank, included representatives from the national and provincial levels of government, community leaders, NGOs, donors and the private sector. At the time of the preparation of the UNDAF the work of the Task Force and its special committee was still in progress. However, it is intended that the key aspects of the Poverty Reduction Strategy will be integrated into the Government's second Medium Term Development Strategy (2003-2007).

24.   The context of poverty in Papua New Guinea is described as:

Papua New Guinea is a society that has strong traditional, cultural and social values and obligations. Contemporary forms of development challenges continue to provide new and diverse opportunities for all people to improve their standard of living. The desire to improve standards of living throughout Papua New Guinea is manifested at individual, community, society and institutional levels.

25.   Against this background the definition of poverty is:

Poverty in Papua New Guinea is defined as a result of weak governance, weak social support systems, inefficient use of natural resources, the lack of economic and financial growth opportunities, a poorly maintained infrastructure network and the inefficient delivery of and lack of access to basic services.

26.   The indicators and characteristics of poverty have been identified as:

- *Lack of employment/cash*
- *Lack of land*
- *Lack of education*
- *Absence of basic infrastructure including proper health, living conditions and safe regular water supply*
- *Breakdown of family unit*
- *Fear of crime*
- *Lack of communications*

27.   The Papua New Guinea Poverty Reduction Strategy is structured around five pillars:

1. **Strengthen Governance** with the objective to strengthen government institutions, improve, improve enforcement of law and order and improve basic service delivery.
2. **Increase Development of land and Natural Resource** through increased exploration and sustainable usage of natural and marine resources, development of agro-industries and planned urban/rural linkages and development.
3. **Improve and Maintain Physical Infrastructure** with the objective to undertake maintenance and improve capacity of transport infrastructure and utility networks.
4. **Improve and Expand Economic Growth Opportunities** with the objective to improve access to financial services and facilitate income generating opportunities.
5. **Strengthen and Expand Social Services** with the objective to improve delivery of social services especially in the areas of health and education and expand awareness of gender issues, cultural and spiritual development.

28.   The achievement of these five objective or pillars cannot be expected in the next five years and as a consequence the Strategy is defined around first, second and third level immediate goals, with the focus of the medium Term Development Strategy (2003-2007) to be on the achievement of the first and second level goals.

Pillar	Level 1 Goals	Level 2 Goals	Level 3 Goals
1. Strengthen Governance	1.1 Improve and strengthen planning, budgeting, financial and procurement guidelines/systems. 1.2 Strengthen local level Government capacity in order to efficiently deliver services in partnership with other stakeholders.	1.3 Improve and strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. 1.4 Increase information sharing and dissemination among stakeholders.	1.5 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of the 3 arms of Government (executive, legislative and judicial) with regard to poverty issues.
2. Increase Development of Land and Natural Resource	2.1 Promote a viable, structured and functional rural and urban development strategy (growth centres).	2.2 Increase investment in nucleus agro-industry and other agriculture initiatives.	2.3 Maximize land usage and natural resource opportunities 2.4 Increase land and marine based opportunities.
3. Improve and Maintain Physical Infrastructure	3.1 Expand and improve maritime and air infrastructure within realistic budget constraints. 3.2 Maintain road bridge infrastructure nationwide.	3.3 Improve the supply of safe water and sanitation systems nation-wide.	3.4 Increase access to safe and cleaner energy sources. 3.5 Expand access to safe and affordable electric power nationwide. 3.6 Improve access to all forms of media and communications.
4. Improve and Expand Economic Growth Opportunities	4.1 Expand and promote household income earning and subsistence opportunities. 4.2 Reduce Government debt.	4.3 Expand and promote informal sector economic activities. 4.4 Promote and sustain economic growth in commercial agriculture through increased production, distribution and marketing of goods and services. 4.5 Encourage the development of downstream processing activities.	

Pillar	Level 1 Goals	Level 2 Goals	Level 3 Goals
5. Strengthen and Expand Social Services	5.1 Provide relevant education and training.	5.3 Prioritise and address vulnerable/disadvantaged groups, based on the findings of the Participatory Poverty Assessment.	5.5 Integrate culture into development planning
	5.2 Improve and maintain preventive and curative health services nationwide.	5.4 Integrate HIV/AIDS issues into development planning.	5.6 Integrate women's socio-economic rights into development planning.

29.   While work is still in progress on the identification of outputs, activities and more precise indicators it is envisaged that the targets and indicators of the Millennium Development Goals will be incorporated which will allow the Government to produce the Millennium Development Goals Report as part of the process of monitoring the Medium Term Development Strategy (2003-2007).

30.   Limited opportunity in a changing economic and social environment has also increased and contributed to the emergence of debilitating societal issues such as the serious rise in crime and inter-communal instability in Papua New Guinea, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the unsustainable use of resources and the decline in environmental conservation. Papua New Guinea has the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS in the Pacific region, with the highest percentage of 15-24 year-olds living with HIV/AIDS in South-east Asia and the Pacific. The poverty of access and opportunity highlights entrenched gender disparity in many aspects of life in Papua New Guinea.

31.   As reviewed in the CCA, the difficulties of achieving improved human security in Papua New Guinea are complex but a key challenge has been the uneven economic performance and inequitable access to and distribution of wealth in the country since independence in 1975. There are a number of historical and cultural conditions which have an impact and over the last decade there have also been a number of significant events, both natural and man made, which have had and continue to have an impact on the economy. There have also been prevailing difficulties in maintaining consistency in governance and in ensuring the implementation of successive development strategies. This was despite the considerable support of external development partners. Time has come for decisive action, especially in the capital Port Moresby where the daily safety of the majority of citizens is in jeopardy.

32.   The internal and external events which have a significant impact on development efforts include:

- The outbreak of civil insurrection on Bougainville Island resulting in the closure of the copper mine at Panguna followed by an expensive military campaign to re-establish central government control
- The Asian economic crisis in the late 1990s had a major impact on commodity prices and, in particular, log exports
- A widespread drought in 1997 which reduced river levels to point where exports from the Ok Tedi and Porgera mines ceased for several months and which had a major impact on the agriculture sector
- Two major cyclones during the 1990s caused severe damage in coastal areas, and a major volcanic eruption destroyed the town of Rabaul

- A major political crisis was precipitated in 1997 when the military commander forced the resignation of the Prime Minister resulting in a loss of investor confidence and disruptions in negotiations with the IMF and World Bank over the economic reform programme.

33.   Despite efforts by successive governments to cope with these events, there have been periods of poor economic management combined with a lack of transparency and accountability contributing to periods of corruption, poor leadership and inadequate decision-making. Budget deficits have increased and with increasing debt, the debt service costs reached 31% of government expenditure in 1999. The economic growth trend has fluctuated widely on annual basis over the last decade. While the economy has recovered during the years since 1998 it remains below the long-term average and well below the rates experienced in the early 1990's. Economic growth has not only been slow, it has also been highly concentrated in the minerals and petroleum sectors. The contribution of these two sectors has increased from 12% in 1989 to 30% in 1999, although most of this growth has been confined to petroleum with growth in the minerals sector stagnant over the last ten years.

34.   The slow pace of economic growth combined with a high population growth rate of 2.4 – 2.7% per annum, for a population that already totals 5.2 million, has meant that per capita growth has averaged less than 1% per annum over the last decade. The impact of the growth on the population has also been uneven with rural dwellers seeing little improvement in their living standards. Education and training has proceeded at a slow pace with the low level of skills reducing employment opportunities.

35.   Topographically, Papua New Guinea is said to be the most demanding country in the world for natural development. The rugged terrain, remoteness and diversity of topography have affected the construction and maintenance of infrastructure and the introduction of communication and other services to many parts of the country. Total public investment has remained stagnant at 6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the ratio of capital to recurrent spending is among the lowest in the region. Where services such as electricity are available the cost is high, as are wage rates and urban rents, when compared with neighboring Asian countries. Despite efforts to promote decentralization, development has been uneven and with a deteriorating law and order situation there are many impediments to promoting investment.

36.   The land tenure system is a serious impediment severely impeding rural development and developments in urban areas. Efforts to introduce a land registration process have failed. At the village level, the lack of investment opportunities is a constraint. Poor infrastructure, remoteness from markets, the collapse of government extension services, and the high cost or lack of credit have all been highlighted as impeding the creation of business enterprise.

37.   There are clearly many interrelated challenges. For the purposes of the UNDAF these have been grouped under the three themes of (i) improvement in the quality of governance and human security to reduce poverty and promote sustainable livelihood opportunities while protecting and conserving the environment; (ii) enhancement of the delivery and quality of basic services in areas such as education, health, housing and safe water, sanitation, job creation and crime prevention; and (iii) maximization of opportunities and experiences for regional and global cooperation and integration. Taking these three challenges in turn some of the sector and cross-sectoral issues that need to be addressed are summarized as follows:

(i)   Quality of governance and human security

38.   Papua New Guinea has established many of the institutional arrangements for promoting good governance, with key monitoring and accountability structures in place. However, there remain difficulties of ensuring that many of the policies, laws and regulations are implemented effectively. A key issue is the importance of developing strategies and systems to strengthen inter-ministry coordination and public services through expanded use of ICT. However, there is also a significant weakness in ensuring the involvement of people in policy formulation, law-making processes and in undertaking real life assessment of government actions.

39.   In particular, there is a difficulty of ensuring that the views of both men and women are heard and taken into account. This is made more difficult because of the differences that exist across the country in the traditional roles women and men play in decision-making. There is a need to strengthen formal mechanisms that can articulate women's interests, acknowledge their rights and bring substantial progress in advancing the role of women in the development process. There is an urgent need to integrate women's rights perspectives and approaches in development processes by eliminating violence against women and promoting women's rights, sensitizing the justice system, piloting innovative and rights-based approaches, including for HIV/AIDS prevention, and ensuring the economic participation of women in the full range of political and economic activities.

40.   A lack of accurate data as well as comprehensive research impacts on the development of policies and the formulation of strategies that will ensure their implementation. It also impacts on the understanding of the community, with a lack of accurate data and information leading to an ill-informed public about a range health and other issues, including HIV/AIDS, TB etc. There is also a need in areas such as environmental conservation to find locally developed mechanisms that will work in Papua New Guinea over the long term. Issues of violence and human security are complex and differ between urban and rural settings. It is critical that further research and pilot work is undertaken to shed light on the issues of crime, human security and personal safety as these issues impact on all aspects of life in Papua New Guinea and limit opportunities for development. Urgency of the problem cannot be over-emphasised.

41.   National commitment to the implementation of policies is hampered by a lack of governance capacity to ensure that initiatives are followed through, budget commitments made and services delivered at provincial and district level. For example, there is a need to ensure child protection and the rights of children through revitalization of birth registration and reforms of juvenile justice system. In the area of HIV/AIDS, there is a need to intensify strong and decisive actions to operationalize and implement the HIV/AIDS Medium Term Plan (MTP) and prioritize action to reduce the spread of the epidemic, including expanded interventions with people at high risk of infection.

42.   There is also a requirement for increased public awareness campaigns with the support of government to persuade society at large about such issues as the protection of the environment and the need to maintain sufficient awareness and preparedness through the updating of the National Disaster Plan and through strengthening the capacity of the National Disaster Committee (NDC) and Management Office (NDMO) as well as support for the plans and committees in the provinces

43.   There are significant governance challenges to ensure that service delivery and support can be assured to a wider section of the community. This includes improving employment

conditions of teachers in order to attract suitable people into the system and increase cost efficiency in coordinated planning and implementation, teacher deployment and community involvement; strengthening natural disaster and hazards management systems. A major issue is to ensure effective collaboration with NGOs and the private sector to ensure such things as national environmental conservation but also to promote improved service delivery throughout the country.

44.   In Bougainville, the time is opportune to start planning for long-term institution and capacity building for governance. This is not simply a matter of restoring former institutions but involves the development of new structures and instruments that reflect the local reality. It must include the establishment of a regulatory framework, processes and procedures that will provide for the effective representation of the people's views in the design and formulation of policies and laws, and public accountability of public officials and state institutions.

45.   It is important that the trust of people in the institutions of governance, both within Bougainville and between Bougainville and the Papua New Guinea Government system, is restored and that recognition is given to the longer-term psychological impact that the civil unrest has had on people through disrupted education and a loss of public services and access to livelihood opportunities. There is a need to address the restoration of social services; overall capacity building to assist in rebuilding the social fabric; strengthening of income and employment generation opportunities; rehabilitation of children and youth; and weapons disposal. It is also critical that the role of women in both the peace process and post-conflict reconstruction process to-date is acknowledged and built upon in future development efforts. Indeed, women as peace-builders in Bougainville have always played a vital role.

(ii)   Delivery and quality of basic services

46.   Overcoming the poor infrastructure and lack of transport and communication facilities are vital to improving the delivery of basic services to all communities in Papua New Guinea. While there continues to be population movements towards urban areas a considerable proportion of the population still live in rural areas, many in isolated villages. Only 30% of the rural population has access to safe water and sanitation and many do not understand the relationship between water quality, environmental sanitation and health.

47.   In the health area there are also a range of contextual factors such as low levels of education, particularly amongst women, culturally-based gender-discriminatory beliefs and practices that can impact on diet and the heavy workload on women during pregnancy which effect access to health services. There are also difficulties of implementing and sustaining cost effective strategies such as immunization, integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) and the promotion of nutrition and antenatal care to reduce the high rates of infant and child mortality.

48.   A key challenge to increasing access to quality, comprehensive reproductive health services is to strengthen the management and reproductive health outreach capacity of health workers, especially to reduce maternal mortality and promote spacing methods of family planning where only 20% of eligible couples practise contraception. A major concern is the need for increased attention to be given to children and youth health and survival, with the need for early childhood stimulation, education, enhanced functional literacy, improved networking for children, pro-active approach for juvenile justice, and child labour, poverty, education and

children's rights. Also of importance is the need to address the needs of the disabled in the availability of both health and education services.

49.   There is no dispute that youth unemployment is a pressing development challenge in Papua New Guinea. Concerted action is overdue to address this issue and to acknowledge the value of youth as assets for social and economic development, with the need for political commitment to promote decent and productive work for young people.

50.   A revised National Population Policy has been produced and provides Papua New Guinea with a comprehensive demographic situation analysis and policy framework of considerable importance in planning policy formulation. It requires adjustment with the publication of the 2001 Census data. There is also a requirement for ongoing training to ensure better integration of population-development planning and population databases as well as gender analysis and presentation of gender disaggregated data. It is important to further develop population education curricula for schools to extend beyond the materials produced already that focuses on population including reproductive health issues.

51.   While the Government is moving towards a more decentralized community-based development this will not be sustainable unless gender dimensions are fully appreciated and incorporated into such development initiatives. This includes advocacy and capacity building of local NGOs, employers' and workers' organizations and community organizations. As well as promoting women's access to services and resources, including integrating gender dimensions in key sectors of agriculture, health, education, employment and enterprise development are vital.

52.   To improve food security, it is important to upgrade advisory and extension services in agriculture and fisheries as well the strengthening of capacity for intensive plant production to provide a more nutritious range of food. This requires the transfer of well-adapted and accessible technologies and farming practices, the effective use of high-yielding varieties, integrated plant nutrition systems, integrated pest management and appropriate harvest handling, storage, processing and marketing methods. There is also a need for improved credit for village-based projects

53.   The diversification of production systems through the integration of livestock and planting of multi-purpose tree species as components of the farm systems are important as well as the support for small irrigation and drainage schemes, integrated with agricultural land development, to reduce the impact of drought and water shortage

54.   An issue is to increase teaching of basic food production, nutrition and health subjects in schools along with the delivery of activities in rural areas and at community level to address the nutrition and health status of children, women and the family as a whole. Income generating projects as well as 'work-for-food' activities should be encouraged.

55.   It is also important to prevent over-nutrition through the promotion of health lifestyles and eating habits. This includes the development of safe areas for physical exercise, controls to promote sale of healthy food and increased consumption of locally produced foods, and increased consumer education about food choices, quality and safety.

(iii)   Opportunities and experiences for regional and global cooperation and integration.

56.   Many of the development challenges facing Papua New Guinea touch upon areas of concern at both the global and regional level, including high population growth, employment of youth and the impact of urbanization, and the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Simultaneously, UN system programmes and projects, as well as established Theme Groups, have included several initiatives aimed at integrated and follow-up to global UN conferences and commitment to the goals of the Millennium Declaration. The events in Bougainville have also highlighted the important role the UN system can play in assisting with the peace building and reconstruction process. UN involvement in Bougainville was integral to the peace process with the Bougainville people requesting such involvement as early as 1977 when the ceasefire agreement was signed.

57.   The development challenge is to maximize the advantages for Papua New Guinea in the participation in these regional and global initiatives and in recognizing the potential of learning from as well as contributing to global and regional development. Issues that need to be addressed include maximizing opportunities for learning from the experience of others, while taking account of Papua New Guinea's economic, social and cultural differences. This will also involve gaining maximum benefit from global advances in Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

58.   There is a significant challenge for Papua New Guinea in meeting the wide range of commitments made at both the regional and global level as well as for ensuring an understanding in the community of the commitments that have been made by Governments in the many regional and international conferences and conventions. Given their significance in Papua New Guinea, it is also important that particular attention be given to monitoring progress in meeting commitments under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, the International Conference on Population and Development, and at the World Conference on Education for All. Papua New Guinea will start reporting on progress in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

59.   If Papua New Guinea is to be able to maximize the opportunities of increased integration with the regional and global community it will be important that international commitments are taken fully into account in the planning and monitoring processes of Government. It will also be important that governance issues are addressed to maximize trade and investment opportunities by reducing security concerns through improved human security and reducing inequity in access to the benefits of the large-scale resource based development projects etc

60.   South-to-South Cooperation, where Papua New Guinea can both offer and receive technical support, can be promoted through existing regional organizations and groupings with Papua New Guinea in a strategic position to take advantage of cooperation with both its Pacific and Asian neighbours.   This cooperation is a combination of political agreements, foreign investment, loans, technology transfers and commercial exchanges.   However, to take full advantage of South-South Cooperation it is important that policies are developed that are fully integrated into national and social development plans as well as with the country's foreign policies. Given Papua New Guinea's expanding network of international relationships, untapped potential exists in South-to-South cooperation at different levels including at community level.

61.   An important issue which has both national and global ramifications is the protection of the environment through the sustainable extraction of natural resource in the most

'environmentally friendly manner possible as well increased emphasis on preserving endangered species of animal and plant life. Papua New Guinea is home to a significant range of biodiversity that has captured worldwide interest.

62.   Once consequence of this diverse biodiversity is the significant potential for well-targeted tourism development, particularly eco-tourism, in Papua New Guinea. However, if tourism development is to occur it is of paramount importance that human security issues and in particular personal safety are addressed. Papua New Guinea has suffered the image of being a dangerous country to visit brought about by many factors including: the high unemployment; declining economy coupled with low expectations; increasing population growth; high numbers of unemployed youth; lack of sufficient law and order controls and social unrest. The trend must be reversed for the nation to realise the benefits that will accrue from increased tourism.

Priority Development Goal and UNDAF Objectives

63.   The overall goal of UN assistance in Papua New Guinea throughout the period covered by the UNDAF will be to:

> *'Support Papua New Guinea's national development strategies for achieving sustainable human development and poverty reduction through equality and participation and the sustainable use of the country's natural resources while ensuring environmental conservation'*

64.   In seeking to achieve this goal, the UN acknowledges the need to respect national sovereignty and aspirations for self-reliance as well as the need for development policies and strategies that take account of Papua New Guinea's social, political and economic organization. The challenges facing Papua New Guinea require concerted and consistent efforts over a long period of time.

65.   Within the five-year timeframe of the UNDAF, it is expected that the UN will make a meaningful and catalytic contribution towards the progress in meeting the following objectives and supporting outcomes, setting in motion processes that will pave the way for lasting solutions.

Objective 1: Enhance Leadership and Participation
Improved leadership and participation in the planning, management and implementation of economic and social development policies and strategies to ensure accountability, consistency, equity and sustainability

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Outcomes

1.1   Governance capacity built to ensure more accountable and efficient policies and strategies are implemented for the allocation and use of resources in priority areas of national poverty strategy.

1.2   Integrated population issues into development planning processes and strategies, including improved implementation of the national population policy to achieve ICPD goals.

1.3   Statistical and planning management tools developed for monitoring poverty reduction

1.4   More accountable and efficient poverty reduction strategies catering for key social service sectors developed and implemented through enhanced decentralization, devolution and participatory processes

1.5   Gender mainstreamed in poverty reduction frameworks at national, provincial and local levels

1.6   Policies developed and implemented to promote national, provincial, local-level government and community commitment to sustainable development and environmental protection

1.7   Commitment and activities implemented to support human rights, increase security, reduce crime and enhance protection of everyone in the community

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Objective 2:Improve Access, quality and delivery of basic services
Strengthened access, quality and delivery of basic services to all sections of the community.

Outcomes

2.1   Reduction of poverty through improved food security.

2.2   Improved provision of health, education, food and nutrition services to all section of the community.

2.3   National AIDS Council supported to promote implementation of HIV/AIDS Medium Term Plan (MTP)

2.4   Improved access, quality and delivery of basic reproductive health services, information and education.

2.5   Improved status of women in health, families, education, economic participation and decision-making.

2.6   Strengthened extension services to increase sustainable agro-based production, marketing, employment and income generation in rural areas.

2.7   Strengthened informal sector production and marketing capabilities with expanded employment opportunities in rural and urban areas.

| **Objective 3:Improve regional and global integration** |
| Greater integration and cooperation with regional and global development processes and systems |

Outcomes

3.1   Mechanisms developed/introduced, including ICT, for linking national initiatives with activities pursued through regional and global initiatives of UN system

3.2   Increased Government commitment to implement and monitor UN Agreements and Conventions

66.   At Annex 3 is a logical framework linking the outcomes to the three objectives as well as identifying the outcome indicators, and, where possible, outputs and estimated resource requirements. Where possible there is consistency between the outcome indicators and the list of UNDAF/MDG indicators provided at Annex 4.

V.   Cooperation Strategies to Attain UNDAF Objectives

67.   The ongoing global changes and emergent role of the UN have a strong influence on the way the UN system operates in Papua New Guinea. A high priority has been to develop a more coherent set of objectives that are supported by measurable outcomes and well-defined outputs. The limited capacity of the national, provincial and administration to provide services to the diverse community, scattered across a country, with limited transport and communication infrastructure as well varying capacity across sectors to support national execution of externally funded projects present other challenges for a UN system with limited resources. There are also concerns in developing effective coordination mechanisms with donor agencies.

68.   The UN assistance will be designed to be an 'innovator' and a 'catalyst', both in terms of the nature of the activities supported and in the partnerships developed. A key partnership will continue to be with NGOs and CSOs as these organizations are central to fostering sustainable development, with many directly involved in the delivery of basic services. Efforts will also be made to further increase the understanding of the different role the UN can play to that of external donors. As in many countries, the role of the UN system is often seen as a donor, with confusion over the role UN agencies can play as a partner in helping coordinate donor support. Resource and capacity constraints with the UN system preclude the development of large-scale interventions, with the role more significantly being to catalyze the involvement of the Government or members of the donor community.

69.   The following are the strategies adopted for the implementation of UNDAF to maximize the opportunities for cooperation:

Advocacy

70.   The UN system enjoys a strong relationship with the Government and its development partners. Programme and project initiatives are regularly reported in the local media and the UNCT enjoys good access to all of the main forms of communication in the country. Where necessary key messages of human values are emphasized in discussions with senior government officials. In the case of the WHO, the agency's programme is integrated within the Health

Department development efforts, supporting the development of the ten-year health strategy (2001-2010) and provides technical and policy support to Government and external donors.

71.   All activities embarked on by the UN system are carefully discussed with Government counterparts to ensure as far as possible synergy with national development aspirations. Although only four agencies are resident in Papua New Guinea, the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator constantly seeks opportunities for the involvement of other UN agencies and advocates for this involvement through sharing key planning document with a wide number of UN agencies and where possible and appropriate brings to the attention of the Government the comparative advantage of broader UN system cooperation with Papua New Guinea.

72.   The commitment of successive Governments to the wide range of global declarations and conventions has been made clear through policy statements and national development strategies. However, as in many other countries regional and international commitments are often difficult to realize because of competing priorities for budget resources and the need to meet a wide range of challenges simultaneously. As a consequence the commitments made internationally are often set aside or their implementation not reported on effectively. A key role of the UN system in Papua New Guinea over the next five-years will be to strengthen local capacity to maximize regional and global commitments and support efforts to integrate the monitoring and reporting requirements of the international commitments with the Government's own planning and budgeting mechanisms.

Strategic Partnerships and Policy Dialogue

73.   The UN system works with closely with the Government and its external development partners operating in Papua New Guinea. Despite the close proximity in the Papua New Guinea capital, Port Moresby, there are challenges for the UN in establishing an ongoing working relationship with all donors. The reasons for this are difficult to fully identify, however, an important issue is the traditional and prominent role played by Australia vis a vis other partners, making the identification of niche opportunities for others difficult. In this situation, the strategy adopted by the UN will continue to be to work with the Government to identify such opportunities.

74.   The UN will respond their requests where it is considered that the UN system has a comparative advantage, or can offer an alternative partnership approach, this will be explored through networking, both formally and informally, with potential partners. It will also require promoting regular contact and meeting a large number of programme and project design teams to promote alternative policy options and the participation of a wide cross-section of the development network, including NGOs, CSOs and the private sector.

75.   A key issue for Papua New Guinea is the ongoing capacity constraints of a government administration, which remains under-resourced in both skills and finances. Against this background a key issue is to promote strategic partnerships in the delivery and management of programmes and project delivery. This requires exploring the possibility of more joint programming and evaluations between UN agencies but also with other development partners. It is also important that within individual agencies greater attention is paid to strengthening Papua New Guinea's access to global and regional initiatives and to ensuring that these opportunities are linked with national undertakings.

76.   An important aspect of the partnership strategy is to build on the potential for learning and strengthening capacity through networking with others. With South-South Cooperation and

technical cooperation between developing countries (TCDC) both important avenues of support. Another less obvious potential partnership opportunity is within the country and this is where provincial administrations, cities, NGOs, local governments, communities, etc. have the opportunity to learn from each other through the sharing of experiences and information. The strengthening of IT connectivity would be integral to the success of finding and promoting opportunities for such in-country partnership, a vision of home-grown development cooperation between developing countries in Papua New Guinea. The concept of sharing within the country, still nascent in Papua New Guinea, will contribute significantly to nation building and the greater integration of communities across the country.

Knowledge networking and information sharing

77.   The UN system will provide to the Government and other development partners, policy-relevant information, lessons of experience and examples of innovative practices and policies and implementation aspects. Where possible, it will participate in joint feasibility and design missions to promote information exchange across agencies and present unified solutions to development challenges. An important element of this approach will be to promote the importance of cross-sectoral linkages and the key nature of considering broader crosscutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS and information technology when designing sector specific interventions. This is critical as the Government development focus remains strongly based on the sector approach and will be an important element of the work of the UN system Theme Groups

78.   Under the leadership and coordination of the Resident Coordinator, the UN system will also facilitate communication and consultations among different stakeholders involved in development work in Papua New Guinea. Where appropriate, this role will involve the development of links between Papua New Guinea based research and learning institutions with similar external institutions that are working on relevant development issues facing Papua New Guinea. In particular, potential will be explored for establishing links between the relevant national and external institutions working on governance and poverty indicators.

Capacity building and international development

79.   Capacity building and institutional development are closely interrelated and interdependent. The experience in Papua New Guinea since independence in 1975, suggests that it is necessary for the Government and its development partners to find new ways of approaching these issues if the country is to be able to overcome continued capacity constraints and institutional weaknesses to promote development. In this regard, the UN system can play an unique role in helping develop more innovative ways for providing technical assistance and for ensuring 'ownership' of institutional changes that will be required. Without local ownership there will continue to be a lack of success in implementation of the various policy and planning initiatives that have been promoted.

80.   Key issues for capacity building are the availability and continuity of counterparts and recognition that the process of building capacity can be a slow, and often, disrupted process. Against this background, the UN system will ensure consistency and commitment to proving technical support, with the choice of advisers paramount in maximizing the engagement of counterparts. It is necessary that advisers recognize the cultural and social difference to work attitudes and workplace relations in Papua New Guinea and design policy and planning proposals that respect these differences. Solutions must be 'home grown' and seen and understood in this way by people from Papua New Guinea.

81.   Complex management and monitoring arrangements required of external partners can place a burden on small and stretched administrations. A key issue for the UN system will be to try and reduce this burden by maximizing the potential for joint missions and reporting mechanisms, within the UN system itself and where possible with other development partners. The potential for linking the review and monitoring of the UNDAF with the delivery of regular Millennium Development Goals Reports will be developed. In addition, the approach will also be encouraged where there is potential for greater synergy between the monitoring and reporting of other UN declarations and commitments. This is being pursued initially in the area of the environment but could be extended to other areas

VI.   Implementation, Monitoring and Review

82.   The timing of the UNDAF preparations has coincided with an internal review of the Government's Medium Term Development Strategy and the preparation of its successor covering the period 2003-2007. Finalisation of the UNDAF is also taking place immediately prior to general parliamentary elections in June 2002. Against this background, a joint end-of-year review will be undertaken of the UNDAF to ensure its continued applicability. The review will also be the first stage of the production of a workplan for 2003 for the UN system in Papua New Guinea. This workplan would be the basis for monitoring and reporting by the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. Workplans would then be produced each year covered by the UNDAF.

83.   The goals, objectives and strategies and their implementation of the UNDAF will be monitored, evaluated and reviewed and reported on. Assessment of progress in meeting UNDAF goals and objectives will enhance the accountability of the UN agencies and provide regular opportunities for joint review and consultation. The economic, political and social setting in Papua New Guinea is fast moving. For example, developments in the Bougainville relationship with the central government continue to evolve and the national elections are to be held in 2002. This situation will require that the UNDAF strategies are reassessed and reviewed periodically by design, in the light of progress made and in line with emergent country circumstances.

84.   The annual workplanning process for 2003-2007 will be an opportunity to reassess UNDAF strategies and will be supported by the adoption of inter-agency results-based monitoring and evaluation involving:

- integration of individual agency mechanisms (with most already seeking to develop a stronger results based approach in their programme implementation and management).

- monitoring of outcome indicators to achieve UNDAF objectives as identified in the Programme Resources Framework

- periodic review and evaluation of key agency programmes/projects that will be developed to support UNDAF objectives

85.   On the basis of the established indicators and periodic evaluations, an annual report describing the impact of the UN agencies towards meeting the UNDAF goal and objectives will be produced. These findings will be discussed by the UN Country Team, and where appropriate with offshore UN agencies working in Papua New Guinea, and highlighted in the Resident Coordinator's annual report. Where new or revised outcomes are proposed, within the context of the UNDAF strategies, these will be agreed with the Government and incorporated into a revised

Programme Resources Framework, with a clear identification of observable indicators and outputs.

86.   For 2002, the end-of-year Resident Coordinator (RC) reporting and work planning process will be preceded by the production of baseline targets and a precursor exercise to introduce the processes and procedures for production of the national Millennium Development Goals Report (MDGR). Periodic MDGRs based on the 2002 baseline, will be timed to coincide with the UNDAF mid-term review process and end of cycle evaluation of the UNDAF. UN Agencies, representatives from Government, civil society and donor partners will be fully involved in the mid-term review and end of cycle evaluations. These activities will take stock of progress made, identify bottlenecks and revisit the UNDAF focus and strategy in light of the evolving country situation as well as regional and global developments.

87.   The annual report and workplanning process will build on the programme/project reviews conducted by each agency in UN country team and UN country team inter-agency joint discussions. Opportunities to convene an all UN team 'retreat' ideally with principal Government counterparts and donor representatives will be explored.

88.   The timetable for UNDAF follow-up and monitoring will be as follows:

2002	June	Precursor exercise for the preparation of first baseline National MDGR
	December	Preparation of RC Annual Report and UNDAF workplan for 2003
2003	December	Preparation of RC Annual Report and UNDAF workplan for 2004
2004	December	Preparation of RC Annual Report and UNDAF workplan for 2005
2005	June	Mid-term review of UNDAF and updating of the CCA report
	December	Second National MDGR
		Preparation of RC Annual Report and UNDAF workplan for 2006
2006	December	Preparation of RC Annual Report and UNDAF workplan for 2007
2007	Jan-March	Evaluation of UNDAF to coincide with review of PNG Medium Term Development Strategy (2003-2007)
	June	Preparation of second CCA and UNDAF to coincide with next Government Medium Term Development Strategy
	December	Preparation of RC Annual Report and workplan for 2008 based on the successor UNDAF.

VII.   Programme Resources Framework

89.   At Annex 5 is an UNDAF Programme Resources Framework that has been developed based on the logical framework approach. It shows an estimate of likely resource mobilization by the UNCT in meeting the three objectives identified for the UNDAF. Table 1 provides a summary of the total proposed expenditure for the agencies expected to support the UNDAF.

90.   Annex 5 sets out the actual development assistance received in 2001 by sector. This summary demonstrates the magnitude of assistance provided to Papua New Guinea and the relative contribution made by the UN system in that year.

Table 1: Programme Resources Framework Summary (USD '000)

Participating Organization	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3
UNDP	12,000	9,000	2,183
UNFPA	1,500	3,500	-
UNICEF	1,801	7,806	
WHO	2,973	3,079	
Specialized Agencies			
Other			
Total			

Annex 1:   List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CSN	Country Strategy Note
CSO	Civil society organization
DNRD	Department of National Planning and Rural Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic information system
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and communication technology
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTP	(HIV/AIDS) Medium Term Plan
NACS	National AIDS Council Secretariat
NDC	National Disaster Committee
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PNG	Papua New Guinea
SHD	Sustainable Human Development
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SURF	(UNDP) Sub-Regional Resource Facility
TCDC	Technical cooperation between developing countries
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Porgramme on HIV/AIDS
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHS/Habitat	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UN-DMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDGO	United Nations Development Group Office
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOCHA	United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Annex 2: Lessons Learned from Implementation of CSN (1997-2003)

1. The UN has provided assistance to Papua New Guinea for more than 25 years and while there are many lessons that have been learned from past experience the most relevant for the development of the UNDAF have been those that have been learned over the last five years. This is because of the changes, which have not only occurred in Papua New Guinea, but also the modifications that continue to take place globally in the operations of the UN agencies.

2. Some specific lessons that have informed the UNDAF include:

Comparative Advantage

- UN agencies can play an important advocacy role and can be important conduit in the management of resources provided by external agencies
- The network and information sources of UN agencies can provide Papua New Guinea with access to a broader range of knowledge and technical advisory capacity than may be available form other sources

Mode of Operation/Delivery

- As UN agencies seek to maximize cooperation between all member countries, there exists significant opportunities for south-south partnerships and technical cooperation exchanges between developing countries (TCDC) where a key advantage is working with partners who have similar and more relevant experiences
- UN programmes must continue to offer flexibility in delivery, be focussed and be innovative
- The UN agencies can provide catalytic and innovative examples of approaches to foster sustainable development that can be scaled-up by either the Government or the larger development assistance partners in Papua New Guinea

Capacity for participation

- In support of the UN reform process it is important that UN offices in Papua New Guinea are strengthened to be able to meet the challenges of providing upstream policy advice in a coherent and timely manner
- Greater attention needs to be given to ensuring all stakeholders participate fully in the programme design process.

Programme Approach

- The need for the programme document to be viewed as a commitment, which must be met by all signatories if the objectives are to be achieved.
- Where training or technical assistance is to be provided it is essential that a diagnostic survey, including collection of local expertise and practical knowledge, is undertaken.
- Programme inputs should be well planned and have clearly defined outputs.
- Where technical assistance inputs are provided there should be a strong commitment to transferring skills to counterparts, with an undertaking that

recommendations made by technical advisory inputs are developed to maximize their chance of implementation.

- Technical assistance recommendations should include the opportunity to test their voracity and suitability well before the technical advisory input is concluded.
- Increased attention needs to be given to working with those already practicing or delivering training in planning at community, district and provincial level.
- Greater focus needs to be given to the crosscutting issues in planning policies and programme development.
- The need to design programmes which can respond to changing political circumstances and institutional arrangements and which are robust enough to withstand changing political circumstances and institutional arrangements.

Annex 3: Response to Country Strategy Note (1997-2001)

Thematic Area	Lead Agency	Proposed Action	Response	Comments/Status
Support for Governance				
1.Support to the implementation of the New Organic Law	UNDP	Assist Government in ensuring that future planning initiatives are in line with the recommendations of Agenda 21. Integrate the objectives of the national sustainable development strategy, (including the issue of unplanned growth, prospecting for biodiversity resources for commercial benefit). Building the planning capacity at national and sub-national levels.	A project, *Strengthening National and Decentralised Planning systems (1197-2000) (SNDPS)*, was designed to address (i) decentralised planning and the new organic law and (ii) macroeconomic policy research, analysis and advocacy. UNDP, AusAID and Capacity 21funded the project and it was expected that it would be implemented in two phases of 2 and then 3 years.	A mid-term evaluation in June 2000 identified a number of deficiencies in the design and implementation. The funds remaining under phase 1 (about $250,000) is t be used in the second half of 2001 to simplify and raise the effectives of the planning instruments prepared during Phase 1.
	UNEP/UNDP	Assistance with data collection, analysis and networking for sustainable development planning to be effective.		
	UNFPA	Support for census work	An output of the Population and Development Strategies Sub-Programme was the Technical backstopping and funding for data processing of the census results that was made available to the National Statistics Office. This contributed to the successful dissemination and processing of the 2000 Census data.	The Census support was made possible through funding provided by AusAID.
		Integration of population factors into development planning, both at national and provincial level.	Four outputs also under the Population and Development Strategies Sub-Programme focussed on revising the national population policy; enhancing knowledge of population issues; strengthening technical capacity and institutional mechanisms for integrated population development planning.	A review of the second UNFPA Country Programme, completed in February 2002, confirmed a number of achievements against these outputs. The review noted that the preparation of a revised National Population Policy (2000-2010) was the most successful. It was noted that as the Policy was based on 1990 Census data and

Thematic Area	Lead Agency	Proposed Action	Response	Comments/Status
				the 1996 Demographic and Health Survey it would be important that it be adjusted following the release of the 2001 Census data. Good progress was also reported on the other Outputs, with concerns of sustainability and need for refresher training flagged.
	ILO	Support for the formulation of an effective national employment policy. Employment creation activities at decentralised level using ILO's expertise in labour market information.	Technical Expertise requested and agreed to be provided by ILO for the various activities. Most activities at the "examination/assessment" stage. Implementation will require additional resources that would need to be sourced outside of the ILO.	DOLE requested formulation of Employment Policy Framework, using nat. cons. + ILO expertise (ILO funded) - target: by Dec., 2001; Review of selected labour legislation in compliance with 8 fundamental ILO Conventions (which PNG has ratified) - to be initiated by end 2001; An "audit" of DOLE functions was undertaken in 1999 - in 2001 support requested to determine the "best" structure for DOLE PNG given their labour administration needs and resource availability. DOLE has also recently reactivated their statistical unit (early 2001) and has indicated that they will request support early in 2002 to determine viable LMI collection. Decentralised job creation initiatives expected to follow from here. Supported requested for study to

Thematic Area	Lead Agency	Proposed Action	Response	Comments/Status
				determine the viability of revitalising the Cooperatives movement in PNG with a focus on maximising income generation of indigenous land owners. ILO will commission a study within the next month.
	UNDP/UNV	Help build Government's financial accountability within the context of the new Organic Law.	The *Support for Provincial Financial Management Training (SPFMT)* was designed to enhance financial management capacities as a relatively small component within the Government's much larger $25 m AusAID and ADB support *Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP).* The project which began in 2000 is designed to assist provincial treasurers in providing support to LLGs; provides support to the AusAID project in the evaluation and monitoring of the impact and effectiveness of training programmes delivered under the project and assistance with provincial diagnostic studies; and integration of financial management training with training in planning and budgeting processes. It involves the recruitment of volunteers.	SPFMT remains in the early stages of implementation, though complex management arrangements as part of a much larger programme are already creating problems for UNDP, with pressure to field UNV as quickly as possible.
2. Policy research and analysis of macro-economic issues	ILO	Assistance with research and analysis of wide range of macro-economic issues related to governance.	Not included in current country programme.	
	UNDP	Development of APEC centre, involving academia, the private sector and Government representatives.	This was originally included in the Pacific Regional project. RAS/97/300 'Private Sector and Sustainable Livelihoods' but did not proceed.	No progress.
	UNCTAD	Capacity building initiatives aimed at macro-economic and trade formulation analysis, coordination and implementation.		
3. Human Rights	OHCHR	Review of laws and regulations, training in the		

Thematic Area	Lead Agency	Proposed Action	Response	Comments/Status
		administration of justice, ensuring a more effective engagement of PNG within the international human rights system, and providing advice and assistance to Government on human rights matters.		
	ILO	Provide support in building in tripartite approach to ensuring freedom of association and the protection of worker's rights.	Formulation and implementation of tripartite activities beginning with an understanding of the ILO Conventions, which ensure fundamental protection of workers' rights.	Japan funded project on the "promotion of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at work, and its Follow up" - tripartite effort to raise awareness and review and modify relevant legislation to ensure compliance with the four "fundamental principles" enshrined in the Declaration.

Ensure that existing and planned projects also work towards demonstrating that the "fundamental principles" enshrined in the Declaration are adhered to, e.g. SYB/IYB - "decent work" for both formal and non-formal sector workers - e.g. *Simplified SYB* being formulated to cater for the less formally educated entrepreneurial base, taking into account the different needs of men and women entrepreneurs.

PNG Trades Union Congress participated in a regional workers' education project funded by DANIDA - institutional capacity building for more effective participation in socio-economic dialogue. |
| | | | Workers' education | |
| 4. Human Security | UN-Habitat | Support the preparation and launch of a Safer | UN-Habitat preparatory mission, hosted by the | The Initiative will build on |

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		City Initiative in Port Moresby to address the underlying causes of violence and criminality.	Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, conferred with a range of key stakeholders from government, community, and church and youth organisations to make a plan to address human insecurity and crime. Preliminary plan endorsed by representatives of the National Planning agency, the National Capital District, the Dept. of Social Welfare and Development, residents of 5 city settlements, NGOs, churches, the University of PNG, the National Research Institute, UNDP and several international development agencies at a round-table discussion. The Initiative will: Constitute and train a technical team to implement the Safer City process; prepare and implement a Safer City strategy; prepare a participatory diagnosis of crime and violence and its causes; prepare a participatory diagnosis and profile of youth delinquency, and; institute selected community and stakeholder initiated remedial projects	partnerships involving government, the criminal justice system, communities, traditional organisations and their relevant representatives, churches, NGOs, and the private sector to create, by inclusive participation, a culture of human security. The "Safer City Initiative in Port Moresby" will be instituted by the Dept. of Social Security and Development commencing Jan. 2002.
5. Urban Governance	UN-Habitat	To identify, in the context of UNDP's country programme and mandate, the most pressing development challenges that presently confront city officials and the citizenry of urban areas in Papua New Guinea; are priorities in the eyes of city residents and national and local officials, and can be addressed with support and expertise from the UN system.	Consultative fact-finding mission by UN-Habitat used as the foundation for it work the reports and recommendations of the Special Parliamentary Committee on Urbanisation and Social Development, to tackle in a systematic and all-inclusive way, the challenges of increasing urbanisation and balanced rural-urban development. The Committee in 2000 submitted four reports to Parliament: "Policies and Strategies for Managing Urbanisation in Papua New Guinea", "Defining the Parliamentary Agenda on Social Development", "Human Security and Violent Crime, and "Customary Land Ownership vis-à-vis Security of Tenure".	The Mission recommended three main technical support undertakings: i) the establishment and operation of a Human Settlements Cell at national level, ii) preparation, in collaboration with all parties, including communities and the criminal justice system, of a Safer City Initiative for the National Capital District (Port Moresby), and, iii) in collaboration with the National Capital District Commission (NCDC), the planning and implementation of an integrated

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				community-based development initiative in a selected neighbourhood of the National Capital District (Port Moresby). The Human Settlements Cell would serve as a focal point and platform for networking and dialogue in support of the process of formulation of a National Integrated Human Settlements Policy. Recommendation 2) was judged a national priority and is about to be implemented as a Safer City Initiative in Port Moresby (see above).
		Support for Sustainable Livelihoods		
1. Enhanced food security	FAO	Support for Government initiatives to enhance food production, increase incomes and achieve greater food security.	Special Programme for Food Security is running in the Markham Valley since 1996. The programme was designed to undertake an assessment of natural and socio-economic resources in the Markham valley, use this as basis for participatory planning of the an possible expansion phase; analyse resource use and management by existing farming systems; analyse constraints to increased production and productivity at both the policy/institutional and the household level; search for improvements, demonstrate promising technologies and adjustments on-farm; monitor and evaluate tested and demonstrated improvements; extend improvements on a pilot scale to farm families; explore means to activate necessary support systems and sensitise the policy level; monitor and evaluate experience; and prepare	A number of field activities, both in the area of training and in extension, have been completed. Equipment and supplies were made available through FAO funding. Activities ranging from rice cultivation, poultry and rabbit production to inland aquaculture and the installation of low cost irrigation facilities. The programme is meant to go into a second phase (expansion phase) making use of the South-South Cooperation with exerts from the Philippines. Formulation mission was fielded in Dec-99. SSC proposal and TPA to both Govts of Philippines and PNG for signature is currently being

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			the ground for wider application of improvements in the expansion phase. With regard to the approach, it will be participatory and holistic, and based on human resources development in order to ensure continuity and sustainability of the process of agricultural development in future.	prepared
			FAO prepared the proposed technical assistance project upon request of and in collaboration with the Government (Department of Agriculture and Livestock, DAL and FPDC). In-country training is foreseen for agricultural extension workers of DAL, FPDC (Fresh Produce Marketing Cooperation – a public investment project established by the Government), and DPI (Department of Primary Industries). Focus of the training will be on marketing of fresh produce and appropriate farm management techniques and tools. The proposed assistance is intended as a start-up, which will provide technical skills and appropriate extension material to be applied in future training courses for small-scale farmers. To ensure that the prepared training material and techniques be most adequate to the requirements of the final beneficiaries, selected male and female farmers will also participate in the project activities. The expected duration of the project is 18 months. The estimate cost amounts to USD 177.000	The project document has been finalized and awaits final approval.
	UNICEF	Support for nutritional education and awareness and activities aimed at increasing household food and nutritional security.	Esa'ala District (Milne Bay) and Middle Ramu District (Madang) targeted through the 'Community Based Best practices for Child Survival and Development' project. The project objectives are to (i) reduce child malnutrition by 1/3; (ii) eliminate micro-	A management and training structure in support of community based growth monitoring and promotion has been developed which includes creation of project support and communication

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			nutrient deficiencies; (iii) establish a model for community based growth monitoring and promotion; (iv) enable the majority of families to understand essential nutrition messages in order to initiate actions to prevent malnutrition.	teams. It is expected that a successful model project in 2 districts will be fully established with lessons distilled for replication through the NDOH.
	IFAD	Assistance with integrated farming systems.		
2. Piloting of Innovative Extension Services	FAO	Assist the Government strengthen its extension services through some limited technical assistance of its own (FAO) and by resource mobilisation.	See above. The TCP project intends to work with District based extension services and the extension staff of the FPDC.	
3. Agricultural data collection and planning	FAO	Assist with the strengthening of data collection system, including the possible launching of an agricultural and fishing census or sample surveys using participatory appraisal techniques. Assist the Government in translating its five-year Agriculture Strategy While Paper in to a clear five-year plan.	Within requested TCP on "Capacity Building in Farm Management and Marketing Extension …" a review of the existing Market Information Service" will be undertaken. Based on the findings of this review, recommendations will be made on how to improve market price collection, storage and dissemination in order to provide producers, middlemen, vendors and the divers groups of buyers with better market information. In May 2000, FAO assisted the DAL in the preparation of a strategy paper outlining, i.e., a framework for food security. The paper is entitled "Strategy for National Agricultural Development: Horizon 2010, DAL, PNG, June 2000)	This review is likely to lead to a follow-on project that is going to implement the findings, thus, to introduce and establish a more appropriate MIS in PNG. In August 2001, DAL prepared another strategy document with a much broader focus. It is entitled" National Agriculture Development Strategy, Horizon 2002-2012, DAL, PNG, August 2001. This was done without direct input of FAO. The paper is supposed to pave the way for a new Agricultural Policy and as a basis for an upcoming public sector reform process and the restructuring of DAL under the overall leadership of the Asian Development Bank.

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4. Piloting of Rural Micro-credit system	UNDP/ILO	Replicate a successful micro-credit system in additional provinces and undertake advocacy activities to promote its replication by other actors.

Capacity building for institutions providing small business support services. | UNDP support involves (i) capacity building, with ongoing support for the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) and the construction unit of the Department of Commerce and Industry; and (ii) strengthening and expansion of a community-based micro-credit system for women.

UNDP support to the SBDC began in 1994 with the commencement of the Special Intervention Project Institution Strengthening (SBDC) with cost sharing funds of $4.6 m from the World Bank. The support was renewed in 1997 through the project, *Job Creation through Institutional Strengthening of the SBDC*, which focused on strengthening the capability of the SBDC regional offices and selected SED network partners to provide a complete range of SED services to people living in urban areas. It was later refocused on development, rather than delivery and assistance, activities with an emphasis on identifying, collecting, transposing and disseminating information to promote the SMME sector in PNG.

The Government's budget eliminated funding for the SBDC in April 1999. However, with a change of Government the SBDC was re-established on a more modest scale, with its focus on networking with partners in Government, the private sector and non-governmental organizations to promote the delivery of services to the SMME sector. The regional centres were not reopened. Since 1999, UNDP has played a minor role by supporting activities for capacity building but has not resumed funding of the SBDC. | The original outcomes were largely unfulfilled, including the building of capacity of at least five NGOs in micro-finance; establishment of thirty and expansion of at least 60 existing small-scale businesses; and the capacity building objectives at SBDC.

UNDP support to the SBDC essentially ceased when the organization was abolished in 1999. Since then the SBDC has been struggling to clarify its role and functions. It has closed its regional centres and moved away from provision of SED services. The *Start Your Business/Improve Your Business* (S/IYB) has proved successful.

The Annual Project Report, dated February 2001, reported on Phase II activities, which included review and amendment of S/IYB training materials; increased capacity to apply the revised training materials; clarification of the institutional framework in which the S/IYB would function (either within or outside the context of the SBDC); and a sustainability plan for the SBDC.

Training materials were found to be too focused on formal sector businesses, which led to their revision and testing for the informal sector with more than |

Thematic Area	Lead Agency	Proposed Action	Response	Comments/Status
			The *Start Your Business/Improve Your Business* project has been executed since September 1996 by ILO. Its aim is to establish a sustainable and appropriate system of business training for people who wish to improve the management of small businesses in PNG, with the ultimate aim of increasing incomes. The project designed training programs on the basis of ILO materials and developed a network of trainers to expand small business development services around the country. From 1993, UNDP provided support for the development of a non-governmental financial institution called LikLik Dinau Abitore Trust (LLDAT) based in Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province. The goal was to provide access to micro-credit and savings opportunities to disadvantaged women in rural areas. ILO executed the project during its first phase (1993-1996), with UNOPS taking over after 1996. In recent years, co-financing was provided by AusAID. An urban informal sector study is currently being undertaken in three phases, with the collaboration of the ADB, the Institute of National Affairs and the ILO (as executing agency). The objective of the study is to provide a comprehensive analysis and develop an action plan to reduce constraints to informal sector development and to foster its growth. Phase I of the study, consisting of a Preliminary Diagnostic Investigation of the urban informal sector, was funded by UNDP and completed in April 2000. Phases II and III will build on the findings and recommendations of the investigation and will be supported by the ADB. A separate project	100 trainers trained, approximately 25 of them women. Efforts are underway to adapt the materials to fisherman, small building contractors and agricultural and agro-forestry workers. Since most trainees contribute to the cost of training there is the hope of operational sustainability. *LikLik:* On the basis of long-standing management and administrative problems that were documented by several reviews during the previous two years, both UNDP and AusAID ceased their support to the LikLik Dinau Abitore Trust in September 2000. The review, carried out by an AusAID team in August 2000, revealed that LLDAT had failed to meet a number of key performance targets set out in previous reviews. It proved incapable of producing timely and accurate information on crucial areas of its operations; it had not established operating self-sufficiency; the proposals of the Board and senior management to rescue the situation had been considered insufficient by the review team. It recommended that AusAID cease funding the project, which effectively also ended UNDP's involvement, in spite of the signs that LLDAT was providing a valuable service

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			on the rural informal sector is also being prepared for funding by the ADB.	to its clients.
	FAO/UNIDO	Depending on funding availability assistance may be made available for entrepreneurial initiatives in the realm of agro-processing.	No progress made.	
		Support for Health		
1. Increase services to the rural majority	WHO/UNICEF UNFPA	Help improve capacities at the district and provincial level through training of health workers in such areas as community development, primary health care, nursing management, IEC, social mobilisation and reproductive health.	Training programmes to improve skills of health workers at provincial and district level, provision of supplies and equipment and local cost for supervision and follow- up visits have been provided through several disease control programmes supported by WHO. Health promotion programmes through health promoting schools and healthy islands approach have been strengthened in several provinces. Reproductive health programmes funded by UNFPA and technical assistance from WHO have been strengthened in four provinces resulting in improved capacity of health workers to deliver reproductive health services.	
	UNICEF	Resource mobilisation and advocacy activities to encourage increased funding for primary health care and outreach of health services. Train village birth attendants.		
2. Expand health promotion and preventive health services	UNICEF	Children's health, through immunisation, growth monitoring, and material health activities.		
	WHO	Promote healthy living through the development of leadership n promoting individual self-reliance and responsibility for healthy lifestyles throughout life, using the approach of New Horizons in Health.	National policy and implementation guidelines on healthy Islands approach have been formulated. Several settings such as healthy market place, village, health promoting schools have been identified as entry points	

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		Provide monitoring services and technical support.	for implementation of health promotion and improvement of water supply and sanitation programmes in number of provinces. Health promoting schools programmes have been expanded in all provinces.	
	ILO	(a) Promote occupational safety and health through workplace initiated awareness and remedies. (b) Raise awareness of preventive approaches in mitigating the hazards of mothers and child in the workplace.	OSH legislation passed by NEC and ILO requested to provide technical advisory services with regard to implementation Rose as an issue but no planned activities in 2001.	Implementation of an effective inspection system prioritised by DoLE. ILO requested to provide support for capacity building of DoLE inspectorate.
	UNFPA	Undertake reproductive health activities (including IEC)	The largest UNFPA project in the Reproductive Health Sub-Programme was aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Department of Health to provide reproductive health services. UNFPA delivered this assistance in four provinces (Central, East Sepik, Madang and Manus). This project focussed on training.	The UNFPA Country Programme review completed in February 2002 noted the need to adjust training periods to give more time for the introduction of concepts, together with the importance of the primary trainer having appropriate skills to conduct train-the-trainer training. Child spacing and the introduction of vasectomy procedures have opened the door for greater emphasis to be placed on child spacing. The emergence of HIV/AIDS as a major development issue. It was noted in the review that the addition of 'double protection' to the list of contraceptive practices was justified or in other words condoms will need to be promoted along with all other contraceptive methods, for simultaneous use as a protection against HIV/AIDS.

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				The review also noted the need for an improvement in logistics with the Department of Health. A new AusAID funded project designed to improve the distribution of essential pharmaceuticals has been encouraged to include condoms in the list of essentials'.
	UNICEF/WHO ILO/UNFPA	Complementary activities in maternal and child health and home working environment.	UNFPA implemented two projects focused on Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health. The first was appear education programme based at the University of PNG while the second was managed by church groups and consisted of a number of parent education activities.	The UNFPA peer education-training project at the University is finished with evidence of increased contraceptive use among students at the University and fewer pregnancies. The review recommended further follow-up training. The Church led project has been successful and allowed UNFPA to broaden its outreach in Port Moresby. In the next phase the project concept could be extended to four provinces covered by UNFPA.
3. Reorganise and restructure the national health system	WHO	Support to policy reforms and formulation, coordination, and the restructuring of health systems. Help to enhance the national research capacity in assessing innovative approaches to leadership development in a healthy living islands environment.	Long term Technical support has been provided in the development of the National Health Policy and 10-year National health Plan. Guidelines on Minimum standards for strengthening district health systems have been developed. Support has been provided in the development of the national human resources for health policy. Operational research capacity on health management and public health problems has been strengthened through training and conduct of operational research.	

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	UNFPA	Promotion of the continued integration of population issues into policy and planning.	See earlier comments on UNFPA Population and Development Strategies Sub- Programme. UNFPA also implemented a project focussed on the introduction of population education in public school curricula for grades 6-8 or the upper primary school level. The project which focussed on reproductive health issues was able to piggy back on the process of national curriculum reform with PopED now part of the curriculum it is fully integrated and not considered an extra by students or teachers. It is also expected that training for teachers and inspectors will become part of the In-Service Training Programme of the Department.	Two challenges for the long term sustainability of the PopEd are: (i) the unexpected appearance of the Crossroads group (a heavily funded US based strongly conservative religious organisation whose aim is to introduce abstinence only' curricula around the world); and (ii) the need to train teachers, inspectors and others.
4. Develop staff professional, technical and management skills	WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF	Training of health workers at the district and provincial level in numerous fields aimed at improving the delivery of services and promotive and preventive health.	A number of disease specific training courses on prevention and control of malaria, TB, Childhood illness, STD and AIDS and health promotion have been conducted for provincial and district health workers. Support has been provided through local and overseas fellowships for training of key health staff on health management and disease control programmes.	
	WHO	Training of national staff in epidemiological surveillance, malaria and vector borne diseases, control of leprosy, tuberculosis and new emerging diseases and in quality assurance in laboratory services. Transfer of improved managerial skills to upgrade the pharmaceutical supply system.	Training courses for provincial disease control officers and relevant programme staff have been conducted on malaria, leprosy, TB and STD and AIDS. Support was provided in the formulation of the National drug policy and the review of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. A system for the registration and inspection of pharmaceuticals was also established and training provided to the essential drugs staff.	
5. Upgrade and maintain investment in health infrastructure	WHO	Provide technical support to Government to improve its pharmaceutical supply system, cold chain logistics, blood bank system, and public health laboratories.	Long term technical support was provided for the EPI programme to review the cold chain logistics and mobilize donor support to procure the required supplies and equipment for the national EPI programme. A nation EPI	

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			programme review was conducted to identify problems and suggest solutions for improvement. Long term technical support was provided for strengthening the public health laboratories at national and provincial hospitals. Supplies and equipment for diagnosis of TB and Malaria cases were provided.	
	UNICEF	Provide some basic equipment to health centres, sub health centres and aid posts.		
	UNFPA	Provide contraceptive supplies and some medical equipment.	After the purchase of pharmaceuticals by UNFPA at the end of the last cycle needs for most of the period 1997-2001 were met by the Government and/or through other donor projects. However, an emergency procurement of contraceptives was made in late 2001 at the request of the Department of Health. Project related equipment has been provided.	
Support for Education				
1. Increasing awareness of social issues	UNFPA	Focus its social awareness support in the areas of family life education, including population education.	See earlier comments on specific projects in this area. UNFPA also designed and implemented a role models project for young women and girls and a radio programme (talk show) with a range of population topics. Issues of sexual and reproductive health were the emphasis of radio shows. Gender violence is a complex issue with UNFPA equipping health workers, teachers, parents and church leaders with skills to identify the symptoms of violence and seek discuss through training activities.	
	OHCHR	Training and awareness in human rights.		

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	UNDP/GEF UNESCO	Increasing awareness and understanding of sustainable development.	*Conducted research into dying languages and development.* This is a project for the four Melanesian countries, Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. In PNG the following activities were conducted: • Melanesian workshop conducted at the University of Papua New Guinea; • The Yarawi Project in which Tok Ples or Vernacular Language instruction material was developed for use in Early Childhood Education; • Tench Project which involved the production of a draft version of a dictionary of the Tench; • Trilingual Abu-Tokpisin-English produced; The Language and Literature Department of UPNG continues to provide back up support for Ministry of Education's policy for developing Tokples schools in as many schools as possible. *Technical support for the documentation of the following potential World Heritage sites:* • Kuk agricultural site believed to be 9,000 years old where irrigation was also practised; • Bobongara archaeological site (at Huon Peninsula) of the earliest settlement of the island of New Guinea; • Variaratta National Park. Regional Cultural Activities in which PNG participated. These were: • Workshop on the draft Model Law for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions, Noumea; • Heads of Cultural Agencies Meeting,	

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			Wellington; • Workshop on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage: No Illicit Traffic in Cultural Material Objects, Nadi; • Artists in Development Creativity, Port Vila.	
	WHO/UNFPA UNICEF	Awareness campaigns on preventive health and nutrition.	Long term technical support was provided for development of health promotion programmes and IEC supplies and equipment.	
	UNICEF	Awareness of children's rights and welfare.	The Programme Plan of Operations objectives were: (i) assistance to government in preparing CRC implementation report; (ii) harmonise laws in accordance with the CRC; (iii) strengthen capacities of juvenile justice system; (iv) develop a CRC monitoring system at national, provincial, district and local levels; (v) develop indicators for CRC monitoring; (vi) promote awareness of the CRC; (vii) develop IEC materials in support of the CRC; (viii) identify creative ways to popularise the CRC; (ix) build capacity for CRC promotion; and (x) develop CRC monitoring indicators.	The MTR 2000 report noted that progress had been made in meeting a number of these objectives. However, it is recognised that institutional arrangements
	UNESCO	Provide support to enhancing media's outreach and effectiveness for development, which will facilitate all the abovementioned awareness-building initiatives. Training and awareness about the education reform itself.	Survey on media legislation in selected pacific islands countries to be conducted by the journalism programme of DWU (2001) UNESCO Chair in freedom of expression and democracy at DWU (being established) IPDC support for the establishment of a pilot community radio in Sirunki Enga (2001) National workshop on reporting environmental issues in the series of six national pacific workshops on this topic (conducted by SPREP for IPDC, 2001) National workshop on media education for asp	

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			teachers and coordinators (2001)	
			A seminar on reporting conflict on world press freedom day 2000 (implemented by PINA and the PNG media council)	
			Seminar on ICT policy for PNG in 1999	
			Training workshop on "women in development" information and use of new technologies conducted by UPNG in 1999	
			PAPCOM (training and equipment for NBC)	
			Setting up of the newsroom system (in 1998), follow-up training and maintenance support for the NBC newsroom system In 1999-2000.	
			PNG participation in the Pacific women's TV workshop and exchange in 1999	
			Other regional activities involving PNG: • SPC-UNESCO Pacific Way monthly TV magazine. • PIBA-IPDC PACMAP on streamlining administration services of national radios.	
2. Non-formal education and adult literacy	UNESCO	Assistance for a needs assessment of non-formal education/adult literacy.	Distance Education – Feasibility study on "Opening Learning and distance education thru electronic media". Associated Schools Project – involvement regional meetings and national assistance towards national ASP promotional programmes. Assistance with travel etc. for PNG	

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			participants to Directors Education meeting (2000 & 2001); TVET Taskforce missions to Fiji, Tuvalu and Samoa; Social Sciences Research Council meetings and Youth Forum.	
3. Innovative approaches to basic education	UNSECO UNICEF/WHO	Best practices and innovative approaches introduced.	Global strategies on IMCI, STOP TB, Roll Back Malaria and Safe Motherhood programmes were introduced through training and technical support.	
4. Research, monitoring and evaluation of the education system	UNICEF/ILO	Research, monitoring and evaluation techniques training.		
	ILO	Assistance for the Government in the review of the National Action Plan of Education for All to revise policies and strategies to establish gender equity in education and reduce the high dropout rates of girls.	Issue raised by Government when country programme formulated but no specific interventions as yet.	
	UNESCO	Assistance in improving the educational management information system (EMIS).		
		Support for Peace and Reconstruction of Bougainville		
Interagency Programme for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Bougainville	UNDP/UNICEF ILO WHO/UNOPS UNV/UNESCO	Interagency programme that will need careful coordination with bilateral and other donors.	The thematic area responds to the need for rehabilitation after the widespread disruption of social and economic life, population displacement and trauma, and wholesale destruction of infrastructure, commercial assets and economic base resulting from the crisis. Postponed several times by a renewal of violence, the project was designed in 1998 for implementation during the same year. The project did not start until April 1999, and is now in its third year. The design of a second phase is underway, with a Project Design Mission anticipated for the second half of	Three components were identified in the UNDP/CCF for possible intervention: • Resource mobilization; • Establishment of a Program Management Office; • Restoration of employment, income generation and sustainable livelihoods, rehabilitation and reintegration of youth into society, and alleviation of the suffering of women and

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			2001. The Project addresses CCF sub-themes through five immediate objectives: youth rehabilitation; resettlement of displaced persons; women's participation; restoration of smallholder agriculture; and strengthening of government staff and community organizations. Implementation has been directed from an office in Arawa, formerly the site of Panguna mine operations and a prosperous semi-urban area with a once formidable industrial and tourist infrastructure. The initial focus was on emergency and short-term assistance to restart agriculture, although in light of improved prospects for the success of ongoing autonomy talks and improving security, this will likely be replaced by medium and longer term concerns related to capacity building, including development activities.	children. The intention was to implement these programs in the context of a resolution to the crisis, which would open the way for progress in aspects of several key development issues, such as governance, environment and natural resource management, and sustainable livelihoods. The project has provided assistance in the areas of rehabilitating smallholder cocoa and coconut sub-sectors; providing support to a women's vocational training centre; conducting small business training programs (SYB/IYB); and initiating a small workshop training project. All activities have targeted the family, women, youth, and in particular, ex-combatants. The project has been generally successful in the tasks that it set itself and overall project implementation remains within the spirit of the project document. Delays in project start-up meant that some activities had already been taken up by other donors, in particular resettlement activities. On the other hand, early success in cocoa extension and production activities has made BRRDP the recognized leader in the field, leading to cost sharing

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				arrangements with AusAID, EU, USAID, and Canada that have expanded project activities in this area much beyond initial expectations. As a result, the project has not been as multi-faceted as originally conceived, and it leaves a much larger imprint on the agricultural sector than expected.
				While it is important to encourage this success, and to acknowledge that success will help to build additional donor support, attention should be given to ensuring that the project does not focus on cocoa production to the detriment of all the other needs that exist. It is important to utilize the integration and penetration achieved through the cocoa planting activities to reach out to communities to develop other activities. The determination of what these activities will be should be must remain with the communities.
				Because the project has an office on the ground in Bougainville it can provide a useful resource to other agencies and donors. Because the project is run by the United Nations it has a more neutral image than some other activities supported by bi-lateral donor agencies. It might form the basis of a coordinated, multi-donor review of the Bougainville

Thematic Area	Lead Agency	Proposed Action	Response	Comments/Status
				response.
	UNDP	Leadership role in soliciting funding for reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in Bougainville, and the establishment of a Programme Office in Bougainville.		

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Support for Environment and Natural Resource Development

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1. Development and sustainable management of natural resources	UNDP/GEF UNESCO	Improved access to information, through awareness, training and environmental education to improve community participation in conservation and development.	Starting with two projects designed in the early 1990s, the Country Office has built a growing environmental portfolio. One of the first projects was a Small Grants Project, which after a Pilot Phase started in 1992 was renewed twice, in 1996 and 1999 to fund innovative small-scale environmental and conservation projects addressing issues on biodiversity conservation, global warming, pollution in international waters, and depletion of ozone. A second initiative was the *Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management Project* (BCRMP) (PNG/93/G31) funded by GEF at a cost of $4.8 million and implemented nationally through the Office of Environment and Conservation (OEC) with the goal to expand PNG's conservation system through pilot projects and strengthening of PNG's institutional, financial and legal framework. The Project worked in two pilot areas, Lak and Bismarck-Ramu to reduce logging and establish alternative sources of income through a community-based *Integrated Conservation and Development* (ICAD) approach. The promise of the ICAD approach led to the design of several further projects, including the *Ramu Biosphere Reserve Initiative (1998)* approved for major GEF funding but eventually not signed because of risks	The expected programme outcomes included the establishment of at least one territorial and one marine ICAD, the mainstreaming of conservation issues into approved sectoral strategies and development plans, and greater awareness of conservation issues and stronger political will to achieve conservation goals. Only the first of these outcomes have been partially achieved. BCRMP gained much experience and published widely on ICAD strategies and instruments. The Lead NGO in the project, Bismarck Ramu, today is considered a leader in the field of ICAD conservation. Still, the initial intervention aimed to prevent logging at Lak found communities divided and was discontinued. A second effort at Bismarck Ramu let the community decide on the optimal mix of conservation and development, but there is little evidence that this or similar efforts are sustainable beyond

Thematic Area	Lead Agency	Proposed Action	Response	Comments/Status
			associated with pre-existing logging interests. The lead NGO in these proposals, the Bismarck-Ramu NGO, was then provided bridge funding later leveraged into other donor support. Yet another project is the *Community-Based Coastal and Marine Conservation in Milne Bay Province Project* now in the design stage. The Project transfers the ICAD approach from land to the marine environment, covering a vast and important region of islands and coral reefs. The approach uses social mobilization, planning, advocacy and awareness raising to establish with stakeholder agreement community-managed marine conservation areas (MCAs) for strict protection through regulation, enforcement and monitoring, while aiming at sustainable use and dealing with food security issues in densely populated areas. A third type of project has sought to fulfill PNG obligations to international environmental treaties. Hence, the GEF funded *Climatic Change Project* (PNG/96/G31) sought to enhance OEC capabilities and prepared the *PNG National Communication* documenting PNG's sources and sinks of green house gases required under the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*.	the project horizon, or that they would withstand a determined future onslaught by developers or logging companies. There is also a question of cost, as community-based interventions have proven expensive in terms of required NGO support and could likely not be replicated by government resources. The mechanisms for replication remain to be established and proven. While capacity at the NGO level has increased substantially, government institutions and OEC in particularly, remain weak. Yet there is a need to strengthen both local and central institutions, and to involve both Government and NGOs effectively, if ICAD strategies are to succeed. Many of the environment threats are a direct result of government actions, such as the sale of logging rights without sufficient monitoring and control, and there is a need for a continued focus on enabling mechanisms at central levels to complement community based efforts.
2. Implementation of International Environmental Conventions	UNDP/GEF, UNEP & WMO	Support to Governments in its efforts to analyse, plan for, and adapt to the challenges presented by Climatic Change. Launching appropriate training, institution building and networking activities.		

Thematic Area	Lead Agency	Proposed Action	Response	Comments/Status
	UNDP/GEF	Catalytic role by lobbying international actors in order to mobilise funding for activities aimed at mitigating the negative effects or adapting to climatic change.		
Unspecified Support in Country Strategy Note but provided in period 1997-2001				
Disaster management	OCHA		Cyclone report (1997) Five reports on drought, UNDAC mission and international appeal (1997) Nine reports on tsunami, UNDAC mission and international appeal (1998) Three reports on earthquake (2000)	

Annex 4: Programme Resource Framework (2003-2007)

UNDAF GOAL: to support the Government of Papua New Guinea in achieving its national development strategy and aspirations for sustainable human development and poverty reduction based on equality and participation, sustainable use of the country's natural resources and the environment and recognizing the importance of national sovereignty and self reliance and the development of polices and strategies which take account of Papua New Guinea's social, political and economic organization.

Intended Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Indicative Outputs (i)	Agency	Resources (USD'000)
UNDAF Objective 1: Enhance Leadership and Participation: Improved leadership and participation in the planning, management and implementation of economic and social development policies and strategies to ensure accountability, consistency, equity and sustainability				
1.1 Governance capacity built to ensure more accountable and efficient policies and strategies are implemented for the allocation and use of resources in priority areas of national poverty strategy	Budget documents indicate priority funding for key social service sectors	Accountability mechanisms strengthened e.g. Constitutional compliance bodies, Parliamentary Accounts Committee.	UNDP	800
	Strengthened compliance reported by Constitutional compliance bodies	Advocacy on roles and responsibilities of Constitutional compliance bodies Increased understanding of NGO/CSP relationship to Constitutional compliance bodies.	UNDP	800
	Infrastructure budgets reduce impediments to service delivery	Framework for Government consultation with NGOs and CSOs and private sector improved.	UNDP	500
	Media reports promote nexus between governance and poverty reduction	Increased citizen awareness of rights and responsibilities Advocacy for poverty strategy.	UNDP	100
	Health system improvements with improved delivery of services at all levels	Support with the implementation of the National Health Plan; and health systems management and legislative reform	WHO	1,898
	Health indicators	Building healthy communities and populations through health promotion, environmental health and development of policies for water quality, food safety and sanitation programmes	WHO	968

Intended Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Indicative Outputs (i)	Agency	Resources (USD'000)
	Tobacco controls in place	Tobacco free initiative	WHO	107
	Numbers of women involved in all levels of politics and decision-making increased	Past support refined and expanded with training for parliamentarians, voter education and rights training to promote transformatory leadership and accountable governance	UNIFEM/UNDP and UNFPA	
1.2 Integrated population issues into development planning processes and strategies, including improved implementation of the national population policy to achieve ICPD goals.	Better utilization of population and gender indicators in development planning by national and provincial planners.	Strengthened institutional capacity to manage and implement the national population policy (2000-2010); high implementation rate for policy. Increased awareness of population issues among policy makers, planners and community leaders. Enhanced technical knowledge and analytical skills among planners concerning the linkages between population and development processes. Increased national capacity to undertake policy-relevant research for the formulation of evidence-based policies and programmes and operational research to support programme implementation..	UNFPA	1,500
	Increased awareness among policy makers and civil society of population issues and increased support for population programmes.	Enhanced national capacity to monitor progress towards the achievement of ICPD, MDG and national development goals; ICPD and MDG indicators available and used in MDG and other reports.	UNFPA	

Intended Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Indicative Outputs (i)	Agency	Resources (USD'000)
1.3 Statistical and planning management tools developed for monitoring poverty reduction.	Human Development Report; Millennium Development Goals Report.	Preparation of second Human Development Report	UNDP	300
	Planning and project designs across all sectors reflect gender perspectives.	Gender sensitive tools developed Training provided in gender mainstreaming at national, provincial and local-level	UNDP/UNIFEM	250
1.4 More accountable and efficient poverty reduction strategies catering for key social service sectors developed and implemented through enhanced decentralization, devolution and participatory processes.	Provincial and local level budgets indicate effective delivery and use of National Budget allocations to improved delivery of social services	Equitable allocation in terms of resource allocations from national government to provinces and districts in accordance with the Organic Law	UNDP	
	Health service funding maintained to ensure services at district level	Revision of methods, guidelines and tools for planning, educating and management to improve the performance of health service Combating communicable diseases Reproductive health	WHO/UNFPA	Refer 1.1
	National ICT policy in place	ICT policy developed to maximize opportunities for inter-country and global connectivity	UNDP	
1.5 Gender mainstreamed in poverty reduction frameworks at national, provincial and local levels.	Gender perspectives reflected in poverty reduction frameworks at national, provincial and local levels.	Gender sensitivity tools developed and applied to poverty reduction planning Training provided in gender manistreamiing at national, provincial and local levels	UNDP/UNIFEM	

Intended Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Indicative Outputs (i)	Agency	Resources (USD'000)
1.6 Policies developed and implemented to promote national, provincial, local-level government and community commitment to sustainable development and environmental protection.	Number of WMAs	Action Plan on sustainable development in line with WSSD guidelines cum establishment of National Council for Sustainable Development	UNDP	100
	National Council for Sustainable Development active with sustainable resource management parameters established and monitoring system in place.	Pilot conservation approach in Milne Bay Province

Increased capacity for community participation of environmental programmes | UNDP | 6000 |
| | Early warning system promoted to protect environment and maximize preparedness against natural and man-made hazards and disasters. | National Disaster Plan agreed. | UNDP | 100 |
| 1.7 Commitment and activities implemented to support human rights, increase security, reduce crime and enhance protection of everyone in the community. | Reduced crime, decreased number of incidents involving human rights abuse, gender-based violence and prolferation of small arms. | Implementation of 'Safer City' initiative

Planning and management tools including use of ICT developed for understanding the causes of crime and the development of appropriate responses | UNDP | 400 |
| | Pilot projects on crime prevention duplicated | Pilot projects on crime prevention | UNDP | |
| | Increase in community participation/education activities to consider human rights and law and order issues | Human rights education/awareness programmes, involving security forces.

Advocate for the gazettal of the Juvenile Justice Act. | UNICEF/UNDP | 100 |
| | Child protection | Expand birth registration nation-wide. | UNICEF | 1,974 |
| | Increased role for women in Bougainville administration and rehabilitation programme planning and implmentation. | Promoting and engendering peace building and reconcilation on the experience in Bougainville and elsewhere on role of women in peace building | UNIFEM | |

Intended Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Indicative Outputs (i)	Agency	Resources (USD'000)
UNDAF Objective 2: Improved Access quality and delivery of basic services: Strengthened access, quality and delivery of basic services to all sections of the community				
2.1 Reduction of poverty through improved food security.	Pilot integrated farming systems introduced into new areas	Food security through participatory planning approach to integrated farming systems with support for extension workers	FAO	
	Extension workers promoting integrated farming.		FAO	
	Reduced malnutrition.			
2.2 Improved provision of health, education, food and nutrition services to all section of the community.	Vaccines procurement, storage and distribution system in place and operating effectively.	Strengthened capacity at national, provincial and district levels in procurement, distribution and supervision of vaccines and cold-chain systems	WHO	3,079
	Department of Health able to respond quickly to disease outbreak. With plan of action available.	Adequate early warning and response system for communicable diseases set up, together with enhanced capacity to respond to outbreaks.	WHO	See above
	Decrease in health related concerns related to poor sanitation or lack of potable water.	Rural water supply and sanitation technical design, drawings, procedural guidelines and standards updated.	WHO	See above
	Healthy islands promotion material available.	Establishment of community-based healthy islands settings, including availability of tools for measuring the success and failures of such initiatives.	WHO	See above
	Laboratory guidelines and manuals available and being used in clinics.	Improved public health and clinical laboratory services at provincial level, including revision of laboratory guidelines and selected manuals.	WHO	See above
	Child labour exposed and instigators brought to justice.	Advocate for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, in particular sexual exploitation.	UNICEF	

Intended Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Indicative Outputs (i)	Agency	Resources (USD'000)
	Numbers of girls in school increases to 100% in primary school.	Support for education reform process in an effort to promote basic education for girls.	UNICEF	518
	Health, nutirition and early childhood development		UNICEF	2277
2.3 National AIDS Council supported to promote implementation of HIV/AIDS Medium Term Plan (MTP)	HIV/AIDS concerns issues reflected in sector-based activities	Strengthen understanding of socio-economic impact of HIV and need for inclusion in broader sector planning	UNDP	1500
		Inclusion in health promotion activities HIV/AIDS information and sensitivity to women's issues through ongoing training in reproductive health	WHO	
		Advocacy and policy development for resources to made available under the MTP to provinces and districts	UNDP	300
		Strengthened capacity for safe blood transfusion	WHO	
		Strengthened understanding of links between TB and AIDS	WHO	
	MTP strengthened to include the specific issues facing women and children.	Strengthen gender dimension of MTP	UNIFEM	
	Mother-to-child transmission policy and protocol implemented.	Development of mother-to-child transmission policy and protocol	UNCEF	2,224
	Protocols in place for treatment and care	Development of standard treatment/care guidelines and protocols.	WHO	
	Surveillance systems activated	Strengthened STI and HIV/AIDS surveillance systems	WHO	
2.4 Improved access, quality and delivery of basic reproductive	Decreased maternal mortality rate from 370 to 260	Healthier and safer motherhood through increased antenatal care from 76% to	UNFPA/WHO	1,500

Intended Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Indicative Outputs (i)	Agency	Resources (USD'000)
health services, information and education.	Increased proportion of supervised assisted deliveries from 50% to 70%.	90%; emergency obstetric care available at health centres and a 20% increase in trained midwives at health centres.		
	Increased contraceptive prevalence rate from 20% to 40%.			
	Reduced infant mortality rate from 77 to 53 per 1,000 live births.	Improved contraceptives through a minimum of three contraceptives at all health facilities and a 20% increase in contraceptive distribution outlets. Population education curriculum implemented nationwide and peer education available in 5 educational institutions.		
	No increase in rates of HIV/AIDS and STIs.	Increased access to quality services to prevent control the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs.	UNFPA	
2.5 Improved status of women in health, families, education, economic participation and decision making	Reduced incidence of gender-based violence from 67% to 45%.	Increased availability, accessibility to and quality of appropriate information, counselling, health and support services for victims of gender-based violence. Improved reporting of gender-based violence and greater protection against gender-based violence.	UNFPA	1,500
	Increased participation of women in the workforce from 18% to 40% and in decision-making positions from 2% to 10%.	Implementation of CEDAW.	UNFPA	
2.6 Strengthened extension services to increase sustainable agro-based production, marketing, employment and income generation in rural areas	Success in Bougainville project piloted in other provinces	Continuation of Bougainville support for cocoa and copra production and extension to other agro based industries	UNDP/FAO	3000
	Eco-tourism expanded with increased employment	Development of eco-tourism programme	UNDP/WTO	1000

Intended Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Indicative Outputs (i)	Agency	Resources (USD'000)
2.7 Strengthened informal sector production and marketing capabilities with expanded employment opportunities in rural and urban areas.	Informal sector opportunities expanded	Review of legislative constraints to informal sector. Informal sector study recommendations implemented.	UNDP	3200
	Integrated farming trials adopted in new areas of PNG.	Strengthened food security through participatory planning approach to integrated farming systems with support for extension workers.	FAO	
UNDAF Objective 3: Improved Internal, regional and global integration: Greater integration and cooperation of Papua New Guinea with regional and global development processes and systems				
3.1 Mechanisms developed/introduced, including ICT, for linking national initiatives with activities pursued through regional and global initiatives of UN system.	Number of south-south and TCDC opportunities	Promote south-south and TCDC opportunities to expand PNG's access to and exchange of technical assistance and support Identify potential for sharing lessons on Bougainville conflict resolution success	UNCT UNDP	
	International networking opportunities in poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS developed through expanded ICT	Links between UNAIDS and NAC developed to ensure NAC effectively networked as source of best practice information and experience of other countries in developing and implementing a multisectroal response to HIV/AIDS Advocate global health policies and initiatives	UNCT WHO	
3.2 Increased Government commitment to implement and monitor UN Agreements and Conventions	Monitoring and reporting requirements of key UN Agreements and Conventions.	Support to Government to undertake a stocktake of regional and global commitments Case study to harmonize monitoring and reporting on multinational environmental agreements	UNDP/UNIFEM UNDP	500 700

Intended Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Indicative Outputs (i)	Agency	Resources (USD'000)
		Endorsed gender policy implemented	UNFEM	
		Follow-up and implement ICPD+5 recommendations	UNFPA	
		Action taken to implement World Health Assembly commitments	WHO	

Note: Shown are indicative outputs only. Outputs, in response to the Outcomes expected in the UNDAF, will be developed as part of individual agency programming and project designs.

Annex 5:   UNDAF/MDG Indicator Framework Data

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are global human development goals adopted by the United Nations in 2000 for achievement by 2015 from a 1990 baseline. The table below is a format for identifying the status in Papua New Guinea in progress towards meeting the goals. It identifies the steps being taken to overcome gaps in the data available, including the support being offered by the UN system.

Target	Indicator	1990 Baseline in PNG	Current Status in PNG	Action to be taken including with proposed UN Support
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
1. Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day	1. Proportion of population below $1/day (PPP-values)	Not available	1996 –US$350 (Income Poverty Line) (iii) 1996 –37.5% (Head Count Index) (iii)	PNG's first National Poverty Reduction Strategy is due by mid-2002
	2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)	Not available	1996 –- 33% (iii)	
	3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption.	Not available	1996 – 126 (Income Ratio, H20/L20) (iii) 1996 – 0.484 (Gini Coefficient) (iii)	
2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)	Not available	1997 – 29 %	
	5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Not available	1996 – US$230 (Food Poverty Line) (iii) 1996 – 17% (iii)	
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education				
3. Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education.		1996 – 89.4 percent (Elementary to Primary)	

Target	Indicator	1990 Baseline in PNG	Current Status in PNG	Action to be taken including with proposed UN Support
able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5.			
	8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	*15-19 yrs – 53.6%* *20-24 yrs – 56.6%* 15-24 yrs - 54.7%	*2000(15-19)-64.6%* *2000(20-24)-66.4%* 15-24 yrs - 64.2%	
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women				
4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	1:1.34	2000 – 1:1.22	Theme Group chaired by UNFPA with UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, gender focal points of Government Departments and bilateral donors.
	10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds.	1:1.28	2000 – 1:1.15	
	11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.	Not available	2000 – 8%	
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.	1.8 %	1997 – 1.8 %	
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality				
5. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate	102 per 1000 (i)	1996 - 102 (i)	Strong partnership established between Department of Health, Institute of Medical Research, Provincial Health Authorities, WHO and UNICEF.
	14. Infant mortality rate	82 per 1000 (i)	1996 – 73% (i)	
	15. Proportion of 1-year old children immunized against measles.	52 percent (i)	1994 – 35% (i)	
Goal 5: Improve maternal health				
6. Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.	16. Maternal mortality ratio.	370 per 100 000 (i)	1996 – 370 (per 100,000 live births) (i)	Capacity to deal with essential obstetric care and family planning services especially using methods such as vasectomy were achieved at local level.
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	23 percent (i)	1997 – 47% (i)	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases				
7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women.		1994 – 0.34% (iv)	Theme Group chaired by UNCEF with UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, focal points of Government Departments and bilateral donors work closely with the HIV/AIDS Task Force..
	19. Contraceptive prevalence rate.	2.7 percent (i)	1996 - 20% (iv)	
	20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS			
8. Have halved by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria.	802.3 per 100000 pop, 12.47 per 100000pop (i)		

Target	Indicator	1990 Baseline in PNG	Current Status in PNG	Action to be taken including with proposed UN Support
of malaria and other major diseases.	22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures.	18 percent (i)		
	23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis.	103.7 per 100000 pop; 7.8 per 100000pop. (i)	1994 – 230 rate per 100,000 (i)	
	24. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course).	NIL	1994 – 69% (i)	
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability				
9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest.		2002 - 70% (est) (vi)	A large scale UNDP-GEF Milne Bay Marine Conservation Programme to be implemented.
	26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity.	Not available	3% of total	
	27. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency).	Not availble	No available	The UN system support to the Government for Rio 10 to be completed.
	28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) [Plus 2 figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases].	Not available	O.6 metric tonnes	
10. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.	29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source.	22.1 percent(ii)	1996 – 24.4%	
11. By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dewellers.	30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation.	1.3 percent(ii)	1996 – 25% (v)	
	31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers].			
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development				

Target	Indicator	1990 Baseline in PNG	Current Status in PNG	Action to be taken including with proposed UN Support
12. Develop further an open, rule-based predicable, non discriminatory trading and financial system. [Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally]. 13. Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries.	*Official Development Assistance* 32. Net ODA as % of DAC donors' GNI (targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs.			
	33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation).			
	34. Proportion of ODA that is untied.			
	35. Proportion of ODA for environment insmall island developing states.			
	36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries.			
14. Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states. [Through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions].	*Market Access* 37. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas.			
	38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing.			
	39. Domestic and export of agricultural subsidies in OECD countries.			
	40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.			

Target	Indicator	1990 Baseline in PNG	Current Status in PNG	Action to be taken including with proposed UN Support
15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.	*Debt sustainability* 41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled.			
	42. Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services.			
	43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief.			
	44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points.			
16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.	45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds.	14.2%	2000 - 5.27%	
17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis.			
18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.	47. Telephone lines per 1000 people.			
	48. Personal computers per 1000 people.			

(i)   Government of Papua New Guinea, Department of Health Annual Reports and National Statistics Office (1996 Demographic and Health Survey)

(ii)   Department of Health /World Health Orgnaisation 1993 Report

(iii)   World Bank, Papua New Guinea: Poverty and Acess to Public Services. 2000.

(iv)   National AIDS Council.

(v)   National Statistics Office 1996 Demographic and Health Survey.   (vi)   Government of Papua New Guinea, Department of Forestry.

Annex 6: Status of Development Cooperation in PNG

Donor	2001 Actual (PNG K'000)	Est. 2002 (PNG K'000)
Health Sector		
Australia	42,380	104,482
WHO	4,375	4,375
Japan	3,197	-
New Zealand	1,617	-
Asian Dev. Bank	407	26,067
World Bank	2,815	-
UNFPA	1,263	1,561
UNICEF	739	-
European Union	-	-
Sub-total (Health)	**52,180**	**136,485**
Education Sector		
Australia	63,265	99,776
Japan	10,261	-
New Zealand	5,064	-
China	-	-
ADB	1,560	7,000
World Bank	2,072	-
UNFPA	258	424
European Union	3,980	59,700
Sub-total (Education)	**86,500**	**166,900**
Infrastructure Sector		
Australia	31,560	132,652
Japan	11,539	26,810
France	-	3,900
Germany	-	12,500
Korea	-	3,000
China	-	-
ADB	8,500	41,330
World Bank		12,520
European Union	8,977	16,868
Sub-total (Infrastructure)	**60,576**	**249,580**
Economic Sector		
Australia	25,797	23,985
New Zealand	999	-
China	-	-
ADB	145	24,151
World Bank	1,999	14,452
UNDP	1,234	21,322
IFAD	-	-
European Union	14,635	21,841
Sub-total (Economic)	**44,802**	**105,751**
Law and Justice Sector		
Australia	25,207	55,197

Donor	2001 Actual (PNG K'000)	Est. 2002 (PNG K'000)
Sub-total (Law and Justice)	25,207	55,197
Governance and Administration Sector		
Australia	19,926	45,007
New Zealand	607	-
ADB	3,666	7,000
World Bank		-
UNFPA	373	875
UNICEF	141	-
UNDP	2,254	2,000
EU	15,333	700
Sub-total (Governance & Administration)	43,394	55,585
Unspecified (Incentive Fund)		
Australia	10,774	-
Sub-total (Unspecified)	10,774	-
GRAND TOTAL	323,432	769,498

Source: Department of national Planning and Monitoring, Government of Papua New Guinea

Note: (i) Information on WHO assistance to the Department of Health provided by WHO
(ii) All figures are in PNG Kina '000
(iii) Exchange rate K1 = USD.33
(iv) EU figures include both programme and stabex