

UNICEF ANNUAL REPORT for: Papua New Guinea



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The upstream advocacy and technical support provided by UNICEF has achieved the following major results in 2010:

- Recognition of the most vulnerable children as a critical group in need of protection, care and support is visible in the recently adopted Papua New Guinea's "Vision 2050" and Medium Term Development Plan (2011-2015), the overarching development framework for Government. This implies that Government's budgetary allocations and commitments over the next 40 years will be ensured for the most vulnerable.
- Mainstreaming of Child Friendly Schools (CFS) course into pre-service teacher education will ensure all schools in the country become child friendly. The first ever national conference on early childhood care and development (ECCD) held in June 2010 has fostered greater inter-departmental collaboration.
- The country's first costed Prevention of Parents-to-Child Transmission and Pediatric (PPTCT) AIDS Operational Framework for Action (2010-2015) was adopted to guide stakeholders in rolling out integrated PPTCT services.
- Through the measles SIA (Supplementary Immunization Activities), 532,592 children 6-35 months of age are being immunized. Preliminary results from 2 out of 6 target provinces showed 95 per cent coverage.

Some delays in implementing the Country Programme (CP) were encountered due to shortfalls in strategic planning, lack of consensus and competing priorities in the workload of some implementing partners. The communication strategy on education was not materialized due to some delay in the Department of Education in recruiting a qualified national communication professional. Production of Risk land emergency preparedness game was delayed, partly due to high staff turn-over in UNICEF child protection section. Both international officers moved to another duty station.

Capacity for faith-based leaders to deliver protection, care and support to the most vulnerable children has increased through strategic partnerships. UNICEF Child Protection and HIV and AIDS Sections collaborate with Church networks to provide training on child protection issues/services to multiple trainers in each province representing each sector. In 2010, over 300 faith based leaders from national and provincial level were trained. This activity is progressing to the district-level to realize results for children. UNICEF is an active member of the Development Partners' group to support the formation of PNG's Safe Motherhood Alliance under the leadership of the Minister for Community Development to address the high maternal mortality ratio.

2. COUNTRY SITUATION AS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Economic Profile: This year, PNG entered its fourth year of economic expansion. High commodity prices, primarily from minerals, raised the country's growth forecast in 2010 to 7.5 per cent (from 5.5 per cent in 2009). The \$1.4 billion Ramu NiCo (nickel-cobalt mine), and the \$15 billion massive Liquefied Natural Gas LNG projects are expected to spend nearly twice the country's nominal dollar GDP on infrastructure. Although rich in natural resources, PNG faces significant development constraints, including challenging geography, ethnic diversity, and a rapidly growing and widely dispersed population. The benefits of these natural resource projects should more materially and broadly accrue to over 85 per cent of country's rural population. The central bank has

recommended to the government to focus, among others, on priorities in education, health, and environmental conservation.

Political Profile: "Recent developments in the political arena could affect PNG's pace of progress in promoting its development agenda."

Human Development Profile: In 2010, PNG's Human Development Index (HDI) was ranked at 137, an improvement from 148 in 2009. The HDI ranking shows the following indicators for PNG: (i) Life expectancy at birth – 61.6 years; (ii) Adult literacy rate – 59.6 per cent and (iii) GNI per capita - US\$2,227.

Human Rights Profile: In May 2010 the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, visited Papua New Guinea at the invitation of the Government and received good cooperation from the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC) and Correctional Services. Preliminary findings and recommendations were released at the end of the mission in May 2010 and the mission report will be presented to the Human Rights Council in 2011. The preliminary report reinforced the need for ongoing strategic support for juvenile justice reforms to help mitigate widespread abuse of children and women held in police custody.

Medium Term Development Plan: In October 2010, the Government introduced the first Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2011-2015, the first of four rolling MTDPs to implement the Development Strategic Plan, 2010-2030. Of MTDP's resource envelope of US\$ 27.2 million, 54 per cent is earmarked for Development sector of which 68 per cent goes to infrastructure. The DSP sets out the strategies, targets and projected estimated costing to achieve Vision 2050. Health and education are two of the 15 identified key focus sectors, while youth, gender and HIV/AIDS will serve as cross-cutting sectors.

3. CP ANALYSIS & RESULT

3.1 CP Analysis

3.1.1 CP Overview:

The current United Nations Country Programme (UNCP) (2008-2012) has been developed as a single programme which was subsequently translated into one common UN Country Programme Action Plan (UNCPAP). The UNCPAP is implemented through 16 Intermediate Outcome Areas, whereby inter-agency Task Teams (TT) are assigned to each of these areas, together with their Government counterparts, to develop work plans, implement and monitor the results. UNICEF focused areas are covered in two of the five outcome areas. While child protection, education and health are under "Foundations for Human Development", HIV/AIDS is an outcome area of its own.

As 2010 was the mid-term of the implementation of One UNCPAP, a UN wide MTR was undertaken by an independent review team in July 2010. The MTR concluded that the TT structure has enabled UN to collectively undertake joint situation analysis, prioritisation, planning and coordination and is generally well aligned to the national development priorities of the GoPNG. The MTR further noted that UN correctly pursues global priorities, such as the MDGs and human rights promotion goals and contributes to PNG's aid effectiveness agenda.

The MTR recorded that in almost all the 16 outcome areas, good progress is being made towards reaching the identified development results. However, as PNG is unlikely to meet the MDGs by 2015, the UN needs to intensify and consolidate its support to MDG-related outcomes in the context of the newly launched Medium Term Development Plan

(2011-2015). The MTR recommended further consolidating the 16 outcome areas into a more focussed UN programme, and enabling interventions to focus on upstream aspects such as policy-making, planning and policy change, with capacity development as a cross-cutting approach to enhance the UN's development impact and presence in PNG. The team further recommended that as the Programme aspect is well into implementation, more attention should be given to the other aspects supporting Delivering as One pillars: Budget, Operations, House and Communications.

3.1.2 Programme Strategy

3.1.2.1 Capacity Development:

UNICEF strategically supports capacity building efforts across several sectors as follows:

(i) Human resource development: to equip them with up to date technical knowledge and skills, key decision makers and technical staff were sponsored to attend several in-country and overseas trainings/meetings. During 2010, 612 community level stakeholders participated in education related trainings, and 200 partners and 323 community advocates were trained on child protection issues. PNG being a disaster prone country, UNICEF supported two emergency related trainings that have equipped 65 provincial education officers and 50 child protection officers to effectively plan and respond to protect children's rights and needs during emergencies in line with core commitment for children. A study tour to Zambia for governmental and NGO staff exposed them to participatory approaches that successfully involve mothers and caregivers (women and men) in HIV programming efforts.

(ii) Organizational and legal framework development: To systematically address the capacity gap, UNICEF supports DOE to establish a Technical Working Group (TWG) on capacity development. Co-chairing with DOE, this TWG will coordinate all capacity building programmes for the education system. The first consultative meeting organized by UNICEF brought together interest groups comprising of CBOs and FBOs to lobby for early childhood care and development (ECCD) agenda. This lobbying group, namely, Association of Early Childhood and Family Services (AEFCS) is in the process of being established formally and will be working side by side with the Department of Community Development (DCD), the main implementing partner for ECCD.

(iii) Institutional development: To enable organizations, institutions, and agencies to enhance their capacities on data management, UNICEF continues its support to further strengthen PNG Info implementation. With the support of an international institution and an international expert, training focusing on data availability, completeness and accuracy for MDG monitoring was provided to key staff from the central statistical organization and of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring. In late November, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF jointly supported the MDG acceleration framework and its costing tool training to 50 key staff from the Departments of - Planning, Health and Education. This will enable the three departments to apply the global MDG costing standards in their future planning.

3.1.2.2 Effective Advocacy:

UNICEF has been working closely to address children's issues with the Media Council of PNG. The Council is an advisory body representing 15 major print and electronic media houses and played an important role for mounting the campaigns on cholera, exclusive breastfeeding and ECCD. In 2010, ECCD generated substantial media interest in May and June as a result of massive media mobilization to mark the first ever national and regional ECCD forum meetings in PNG. In addition, animation inserts through newspapers were disseminated to almost 50,000 readers in Port Moresby alone based on FFL messages on exclusive breastfeeding and hygiene promotion.

In the areas of joint communication and aligning UNICEF's mandate, UN Country Team (UNCT) decided to dedicate efforts to year-long advocacy on the MDGs. The UN Communication Committee (UNCC) designed and implemented an intense campaign for

accelerating government and civil society accountability and ownership of the MDGs. UNICEF as the interim-UNCC Chair proposed to bring a dimension of young people's participation in the country-wide mobilization process which was supported by the UNCT.

As a result, the UN MDG Fair was organized commemorating the *UN Day* with the University of PNG (UPNG). It included a student-led debate; a MDG display section managed by the UN staff which led to animated discussions with the young people; on-spot painting by school children/students; an audio/visual screening including Facts for Life website screening and Human Rights web-based quiz. The event also featured an MDG Concert.

As a result of this year-long campaign, civil society is more engaged on MDG monitoring through an NGO Coalition. In addition, as a result of the MDG Fair, almost 100 students will do outreach for three-months, which will feed into the *State of the World Children, 2011* report to be launched next year.

3.1.2.3 Strategic Partnerships:

State partners: UNICEF has established sound working relationship with government partners at the national and sub-national level in health, education, child protection and HIV/AIDS areas of work. Partnerships with Departments of National Planning and Monitoring, Health, Education, Community Development, Justice and Attorney General, National Affairs are regularly strengthened through successful processes of joint planning for annual results, mid-year and end-year reviews. Due to the sensitive nature of its area of work and for ensuring legitimacy and sustainability of the critical strategic approaches being promoted to meet the needs of the most vulnerable children and families, UNICEF's child protection section is working closely with legal institutions including Constabulary, Magisterial, Correctional Services, and Juvenile Justice through Working Groups aiming to roll out Family Support Centres, Village Courts and CPA (Child Protection Act) training.

Non-state partners (NGOs and FBOs): The collaboration with Church networks has managed to train over 300 faith based leaders on child protection issues. Through the partnership with Catholic AIDS Office, outreach HIV counselling and testing services, drug adherence follow-up and psychosocial support to HIV positive mothers are being provided.

Continuing partnerships with NGOs, namely Friends Foundation, Shalom Care, and Marie Stopes are providing improved outreach for HIV counselling and testing, drug adherence and youth health check-up services to the most vulnerable youth. The new partnership with Appropriate Technology for Community Development Institute (ACTDI) was formed in 2010 to train school teachers, children and community members on basic hygiene practices and in defining the roles and responsibilities of communities to maintaining WES facilities, provided through UNICEF by EU to schools and health centres in 30 hard-to-reach villages.

Private partners: A tripartite agreement entailing UN/public/private partnership was signed in February 2010 between the Digicel Foundation (private phone company), the Family and Sexual Violence Prevention Action Committee and UNICEF to roll-out family support centres (FSC) nationwide. Digicel has committed to contribute US\$ 350,000 to build 7 FSCs.

Development partners: Coordination and harmonization with AusAID, NZAID, World Bank, EU, and JICA currently occurs most effectively at the sector and thematic levels through established forums, such as CCM for HIV/AIDS, SWAp working group on health and education.

UN partners: In the context of UNCP 2008-2012, UNICEF works with 8 UN agencies through 16 task teams and under the framework of joint AWP.

3.1.2.4 Knowledge Management:

In 2010, the child protection data base has been strengthened through five studies namely: 1) the overall child protection situation; 2) the situation of children living and working on the streets; 3) child protection in education settings; 4) the analysis of community justice mechanisms in the Pacific; and 5) the inheritance rights of children affected by HIV and AIDS; along with the child protection indicators currently being collected through the Household Income and Expenditure Survey jointly supported by AusAID, World Bank and UNICEF. Various Government departments are currently finalizing these studies which will provide information on factors that are interacting to enhance children's vulnerability such as, income poverty, violence and abuse in the home including of adopted and fostered children, many of whom have lost caregivers through marriage breakdown. The Government is currently finalizing research into potential social protection instruments and models to strengthen traditional safety nets, and set up new social safety instruments.

UNICEF supported the Department of Education in carrying out the first ever national WASH survey. Data collection is complete with the findings to be disseminated in 2011. The study will table the major disparities in accessing water and sanitation facilities between regions, provinces, schools and localities (urban and rural).

To help build the DOE's capacity in reporting/managing education data, a tailored training was provided by the DevInfo Group on Education for All Info to the DOE officers. The trainees went through practical sessions, analysing and presenting data to show different forms of inequalities, and learning how to use these findings to advocate for policy interventions and resource allocation.

Children are the most prone to feel the impact of emergencies when they occur. To address capacity needs in tackling educational needs of children in emergency settings, frontline responder training was organized in Bangkok in which representatives from PNG participated. As an important outcome, the Education in Emergency (EiE) policy will be developed, to be followed by the establishment of national and provincial emergency response clusters. .

3.1.2.5 C4D Communication for Development:

- Programme Communication or C4D has been highlighted as an integrated strategy in the current CPD. It was envisaged that programme communication/C4D strategies will promote social change, while also supporting young people in their decision making process for sustaining healthy behaviour.
- **Cholera prevention:** In partnership with the Health Department and WHO, UNICEF guided a cholera prevention communication campaign in Port Moresby, Central Province and Daru which included developing key messages for cholera prevention around the 5Fs and safe burial practices. A total of 115,000 posters and flash cards were developed with ECHO funds and used in outreach communication. Some 100 school teachers have been trained on cholera outreach in Port Moresby in cooperation with WHO and MSF - an initiative that will serve as a stepping stone for the 2011 Global Handwashing Day campaign.
- **Promotion of Exclusive Breastfeeding:** In cooperation with the Health Department and the civil society partners, more than 50,000 newspaper inserts were developed to reach the community based health workers for capacity building around essential messages on exclusive breastfeeding with special reference to HIV positive mothers.

3.1.3 Normative Principles

3.1.3.1 Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation:

PNG's limited data sources pose an ongoing challenge to policy making and planning for children. This is clearly evident in the Progress for Children Report (on achieving MDGs with equity). To address this issue, the government and the development partners are collectively making efforts to strengthen the data collection, analysis and reporting through existing routine monitoring systems (the National Health Information System, the Education Management Information System, and the HIV/AIDS Sentinel Surveillance) and the population based surveys (Demographic Health Survey, the National Nutrition Survey, the Household Income and Expenditure Survey, and the National Census). In addition, to identify the situation of most vulnerable children, UNICEF supported selected surveys/studies on various themes including Violence Against Children; Street children; and the evaluation of the village courts system.

Currently UNICEF support is focused geographically in six provinces with poor human development indicators, and on pursuing two pronged approaches - capacity building of duty-bearers through policy and strategy development at the national level and raising awareness of rights holders to claim their rights for receiving quality services on health, education, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation and protection. Through this approach, UNICEF has been instrumental in the development and adoption of Universal Basic Education and abolishing the school fees policy; passing of the Child Protection (Lukautim Pikinini) Act; the development of Juvenile Justice Policy; development of HIV prevention curriculum for out-of-school youth; the development of Safe Motherhood Alliance to tackle high maternal mortality ratio; and in measures to reduce the gender based violence including the establishment of family support centres for women and children experiencing the violence. In some instances service delivery has been supported through partnerships with Civil Society Organizations especially the church to reach the hard to reach areas, and areas where government infrastructure is limited. To generate a collective UN response and future planning opportunities towards the most vulnerable children and families, UNICEF's focus is on conducting an in-depth equity-focused analytical situational study of the country with the further objective of developing the Human Rights Based Approach to Programming HRBP and equity position paper to be adopted by the UN in PNG.

3.1.3.2 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming:

Promoting gender equality in PNG requires tackling multiple issues ranging from women's lack of access to income opportunities and basic social services, high incidence of household violence, lack of political participation and decision-making power, and certain socio-cultural practices that harm the position of women in society. The UN Gender Task Team chaired by UNFPA (UNICEF as a team member) made a strategic choice to focus on two priority areas. These were to promote women's participation in the political and decision-making arena and to reduce gender-based violence.

At the national level, PNG currently has only one female Parliamentarian (who is also the sole female minister) out of a total of 109 Parliamentarians. Throughout 2010, UN-GTT together with the Development Partners strongly supported the efforts of the National Council for Women to realize 22 reserved seats for women in parliament in 2012 elections. The issue will be deliberated in Parliament's June 2011 session.

The National Research Institute reported that about 86 per cent of Papua New Guinean women experience some form of sexual violence in their lifetime. The GTT is working on three fronts to address the above issue. The first deliverable is the strengthening of the Department of Community Development towards fulfilling their national and international commitments through the development of policies and legal instruments for gender equality. In this connection, the GTT provided extensive advisory support to the

preparation of the first national CEDAW report in 2009, which was presented at the CEDAW review meeting in New York in July 2010. The second deliverable seeks to strengthen the capacity of the law and justice sector in tackling gender-based violence, in cooperation with FSVAC. A noteworthy joint UN deliverable involves the development and implementation of a comprehensive training programme (and supporting curriculum for example on HIV/AIDS, sexual reproductive health, gender-based violence etcetera) for the PNG Police Constabulary. The third deliverable is carried out from the perspective of the "rights holder" and aims to expand local communities' access to and demand for protective mechanisms. The country's first Gender Assessment will be conducted in 2011.

3.1.3.3 Environmental Sustainability:

Among UN agencies, UNDP has taken the lead in contributing to the Government's efforts to enhance institutional and human capacity for environmental management, address climate change issues, and promote sustainable livelihood. This includes supporting the preparation of PNG's Climate Change Position Paper with the emphasis on Reducing Emissions for Deforestation and Degradation (REDD); supporting the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) to enhance their institutional and human resource capacity to improve the management of PNG's natural assets; providing technical assistance to secure grants for Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management Project; providing Small Grants Programme to facilitate sustainable income generation alternatives for rural communities; and supporting the Office of Climate Change and Environment Sustainability (OCCES) to conduct the climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment in key sectors, namely agriculture, fisheries, forestry, natural ecosystems, water, health, public infrastructure and human settlements.

Due to extensive high level advocacy, the MTDP (2011-2015) has stipulated that the government will focus on capacity building and improving legislative frameworks for the environment in the next few years, including for priority activities such as the expansion of water and sanitation programmes to rural areas.

As a member of the Disaster Management Task Team, UNICEF not only contributes to the aforesaid efforts but also focuses on building the capacity of its main partners - mainly in education, community development, and child protection sectors - to tackle emergency situations. Accordingly, in 2010, Education in Emergencies training was conducted for national and provincial education officers, in line with the CCCs. In addition, UNICEF supported key education counterparts to participate in the emergency related frontline responder training in Bangkok. As a significant outcome, Education in Emergency (EiE) policy will be developed, to be followed by formation of national and provincial education clusters. .

3.2 Programme Components:

Title: *Health, nutrition and water and environmental sanitation*

Purpose:

The UN Health Task Team (WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA) contributed to the overall implementation of the National Health Plan (2001-2010) to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 in reducing child mortality and improving maternal health respectively. The programme aims particularly to: (i) strengthen basic health services to deliver the child survival package; (ii) increase immunization coverage; reduce micronutrient deficiency in children under five years of age; (iii) increase supervised deliveries and improve antenatal care coverage; (iv) and strengthen national and sub-national service delivery for improved access to safe water and sanitation, medical supplies and trained health personnel. In addition, the UN Health Task Team together with the Health Development

Partners supports the Department of Health's efforts in developing the Child Health Plan; MCH micro-planning at the district level; the amendment of health and nutrition policies to align them with international standards and protocols (e.g. on exclusive breastfeeding) and the efforts of the Maternal Health Taskforce in addressing the high maternal mortality ratio.

Resources Used:

Resources Used in US\$ (2010)

Total approved budget as per CPD (2010)	2,675,400
Total funds available by end 2010 (RR + OR)	1,621,433
Regular Resources (RR) available by end 2010	143,674
ORR available by end 2010	1,477,759
List of donors and amount of contribution in US\$	
European Commission	636,429
European Commission/ECHO	323,764
UNICEF Thematic Funds	174,830
UN Foundation	134,539
AusAID	134,509
One UN Fund	43,903
UNICEF Netherlands	11,810
Micronutrient Initiative (in kind contribution for Vitamin A)	17,973

Result Achieved:

Child health: The measles Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIA) initiative is underway to immunize 532,592 children aged 6-35 months in six provinces, representing 30 per cent of the country's target population. Preliminary results from 2 provinces indicate around 95 per cent coverage. To revamp the declining immunization coverage, NDOH increased its support to selected districts with high numbers of un-immunised children including the settlements around National Capital District. In collaboration with WHO, UNICEF and JICA, NDOH has developed the Multiyear EPI plan (2011-2015). In early 2011, the country will apply to GAVI to introduce Pneumococcal Vaccine programme. GAVI continues its support for Dpt-HepB-Hib vaccines. The vaccines were procured through UNICEF procurement services.

Maternal health: Response to PNGs high Maternal Mortality has gained momentum. A three days maternal health lock-up meeting was held in June/July with the participation of high level health officials and the Development Partners. A two year response plan identified the immediate and intermediate actions with clear roles and responsibility of all health actors. As per the plan, a senior international health professional has been appointed to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the defined interventions. UNICEF has committed for the development of communication strategy for maternal health. To generate public and political support, a high level advocacy meeting, under the leadership of the Minister of Community Development was held with the endorsement to establish the PNG Safe Motherhood Alliance. The TOR with the roles and responsibilities of the alliance clearly defined was presented to the Parliamentarians during the November parliamentary session. The meeting was well attended by women organizations, the ambassadors and their spouses, the NGOs, FBOs and CBOs, the private sector, the DPs and UN agencies.

Nutrition: NDOH has officially adopted the national breastfeeding policy extending the exclusive breastfeeding period from the current 4 months to 6 months. Accordingly, this information was publicized through the national news papers along with printouts disseminated widely to health workers. A training manual on Nutrition and HIV for health care providers is under preparation and will be completed by early 2011. The country received in-kind Vitamin A donation for children aged 12-59 months, through UNICEF arrangements. Support was provided to Sandaun, a province with high levels of malnutrition, to carry out advocacy with the provincial administration. Infant and Young Child Feeding training for health workers was also conducted in the province. Monitoring is underway to record the current implementation status at the district level.

Water and Environmental Sanitation: The contribution of European Commission through UNICEF has improved the access to water and environmental sanitation services in 3 highland provinces. Over 15,000 children and around 14,000 people will be benefited through improved hygiene practices education and utilization of 180 rain water tanks, 350 Ventilated Pit Latrines and 16 Gravity Fed Water Systems being installed in 30 schools, 30 health centers and 20 village communities. Under a partnership arrangement between UNICEF and the Appropriate Technology for Community Development Institute (ATCDI), active community involvement is facilitated through Water and Sanitation Committees and the provincial health office to ensure community ownership, an ingredient critical to long-term maintenance of these facilities to keep them in good condition.

Constraints: Internally in UNICEF, achieving some health outcomes for children was constrained by two unfilled international professional staff positions (health section chief and WES specialist) during 2010. Significant challenges were encountered filling in these vacant positions as qualified candidates withdrew at the last minute due to security concerns for their families. . External constraints refer to limitations in health service infrastructure, technical capacity, and issues of governance especially in remote or operationally insecure areas. . Lack of comprehensive quality data additionally hampers efficient planning and monitoring. The recently adopted PNG National Health Plan 2011-2020 incorporates the performance monitoring framework to guide the measuring of progress against the agreed targets.

The 2009 cholera outbreak in the Morobe province tested the emergency preparedness and response capacity of the NDOH and the partners. In addition to the provision of 5.0 million ORS sachets and facilitating the communication related response, UNICEF has been installing water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities in certain affected districts with support provided by ECHO. These activities are challenged by limitations in transportation as well as the high transportation costs to cover hard-to-reach communities and high turn-over of implementing counterparts.

Future Workplan:

In 2011, UNICEF through the one UN Health Task team will provide focused support as follows:

- A comprehensive strategy to support the most vulnerable children will be developed based on the UN position paper on MDGs with equity. UNICEF will advocate to the whole UN team and DPs for their involvement and support.
- In close collaboration with WHO, support will be provided to EPI unit to develop a comprehensive detailed micro-plan to strengthen immunization coverage in the lowest performing districts with the highest number of unimmunized children. Focused impact interventions for child survival at community level will be prioritized.
- For improved maternal health response, UNICEF through the Joint Health Task Team will contribute to develop the district based data for local level planning, and to establish the maternal deaths audit system, starting at the hospital level.

- Jointly with UNFPA, UNICEF will contribute to the Essential MOC planning and assessment.
- At the national level, support to the development and implementation of maternal health communication strategy will continue.
- In the area of nutrition, the focus will be to review, update and consolidate the existing policies and strategies and align them with the international standards.
- Ongoing support to the 3 highlands provinces for installation of WES facilities will continue, with increased emphasis on community sustainability of hygiene and sanitation practices.

Title: Education

Purpose: To strengthen national capacity to achieve MDG 2 (universal primary education) and MDG 3 (promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment) specifically addressing gender equality in primary education), and to support the Government to prepare young children for learning through promoting Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD).

Main Results Planned for 2010:

Support the Department of Education (DOE) to: (i) finalize the Universal Basic Education (UBE) plan, and implement the UBE communication strategy (ii) conduct a school census and research on topical areas, such as retention and teacher management;

Support the Department of Community Development (DCD) to promote Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) by strengthening their institutional capacity and to undertake research;

Forge and enhance partnership with other development partners within the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) framework to address issues such as gender in education and education emergencies; and

Promote child friendly schools in focus provinces as part of the national efforts to achieve UBE.

Resources Used:

Resources Used in US\$

Total approved budget as per CPD (2010)	2,340,600
Total funds available by end 2010 (RR + OR)	1,263,218
Regular Resources (RR) available at end 2010	240,000
ORR available at end 2010	1,023,,218
List of donors and amount of contribution in US\$	
UNICEF Thematic	605,557
One UN Fund	150,012
Consolidated National Committee for UNICEF	132,888
AusAID	120,000
UNICEF Australia	14,759

Result Achieved:

Throughout 2010, UNICEF actively contributed to the policy dialogue by participating in the three technical working groups, two of which it co-chairs. One of them, the Performance Assessment Framework, has finalized core equity focused indicators for monitoring UBE. After chairing the Education Development Partners' Group for two years, in September 2010, the role of the chair has been rotated to EU and AusAID.

Capacity building and sensitization continued in 2010 to reach a range of education officials and community groups: support was provided for four DOE officials to participate in the World Bank Institute course on Strategic Choices in Educational Reforms in Washington to improve the quality and sustainability of education provision through sector wide reform; 65 officers from six disaster prone provinces were trained as trainers on Education Emergency Response; two DOE officers participated in the Frontline Responder Training course in Bangkok; and 180 females and 40 males Community Based Education Advocates (CBEAs) from three highland provinces were trained as grassroots champions to encourage enrolment of girls and boys.

To strengthen education data management, a week-long Education for All (EFA) Info training was sponsored for staff of the policy, research and planning division of DOE. School census is now institutionalized in DOE, and continuous support will be provided to the research unit charged with reporting on education data. To obtain data on access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) by school children, a survey was conducted in eight provinces using the customized tools used in the region. Data is being finalized, and results are expected by first quarter 2011.

UNICEF support to policy development and implementation materialized in the draft of the DOE EiE policy, the first of its kind in PNG (to be finalized in 2011). Assistance was also given to the Accelerating Gender Equity in Education (AGE) National Steering Committee to implement the DOE Gender Equity in Education Policy as part of efforts to mainstream gender into the education sector.

As the Coordinating Agency for the Catalytic Fund's Fast Track Initiative, substantial support was provided to DOE to successfully secure US\$ 19.3 million grant for the READ PNG project in support of the quality pillar of the UBE Plan over a three year period. The two member DOE team together with UNICEF Representative presented the grant application and plan in Madrid in November 2010.

Although a communication professional was engaged to support implementation of the UBE Communication Strategy, necessary further efforts will be made in 2011 to enable the DOE to overcome some internal management constraints.

In addition to DOE, support was provided to the Department of Community Development (DCD). Through this partnership, increased visibility of early childhood care and development was realized in 2010. The first national ECCD forum was held in May, bringing together, the national and provincial staff of the departments of health, education and community development. At the forum, the Ministers of Education and Community Development committed to guiding their sector teams to better coordinate work around ECCD policies and strategic plans. The country also hosted the regional Pacific ECCD Conference in August 2010.

Future Workplan:

Continued capacity development of the DOE will be a major focus in 2011. Support will be provided to the Education Management and Information System (EMIS) unit to collect, organize, analyse and present up to date comprehensive education data for

informed policy development, practice and evaluation. A follow up capacity building activity will be implemented to build on the success of the EFA Info training in 2010.

Inclusive education is critical to universalized access. UNICEF's regular and other resources will be deployed to address the education of children with special needs or those with disabilities. The primary focus will be on building capacity to identify and place children with special needs in education institutions, as well as targeted support to selected special education resource centres to enable them to offer quality education for the marginalized. A national forum on inclusive education in PNG will be held in mid 2011.

UNICEF will position itself strategically to ensure it engages with policy makers and practitioners effectively in national institutions such as the Inclusive Education Steering Committee and the National Board of Disabled Persons. In some of these, membership will be sought, while in others, it may seek observer status.

Continued support will be given to DCD and DOE to address ECCD holistically. Gender programming will entail expanding the activities of the CBEAs, strengthening the national AGE steering committee as well as carrying out a gender audit of education sector.

By engaging an education specialist, a CFS strategy for elementary segment including elementary teacher education will be developed. The objective is to ground teachers in the principles of child friendly learning. In addition, support will be given to DoE to roll out an in-service CFS course for teachers in the most remote areas beginning with Gulf and Western Provinces. The aim is to reach a minimum of 500 teachers per term. The effective schools framework, which was being developed in 2010, will be completed in 2011.

Title: *HIV/AIDS*

Purpose:

Supporting the attainment of MDG 6, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, MDG 4 to reduce child mortality and MDG 5 to improve maternal health, the programme purpose is to strengthen capacities of the National Department of Health (NDOH), National AIDS Council (NACS), National Department of Community Development and of children, mothers and their communities to halt the spread of HIV and access quality treatment care and support.

All key actors – public institutions, NGOs, faith based organizations, and development partners worked under the framework of the National HIV Prevention Strategy 2010-2015, the National HIV Strategy (2011-2015), and the Health Sector Strategic Plan for STI, HIV and AIDS (2008-2010) and the PPTCT and Paediatric AIDS Operational Plan of Action (2010-2015). Together with all other UN agencies, UNICEF support is provided in the context of One UN Country Programme Action Plan (UNCPAP, 2008-2012) and specifically through three HIV annual work plans - Treatment, Prevention and Management of HIV/AIDS.

Specific outcomes consist of the following: (i) PPTCT and Paediatric AIDS Operational Plan and strategic frameworks for implementation endorsed; (ii) Promote access to and utilization of PPTCT and Paediatric AIDS services, and of male partner's participation in antenatal care/couple testing; (iii) Conduct an exclusive breast feeding campaign; (iv) Extend outreach and behavioural change interventions to promote health seeking behaviours of youth; (v) In collaboration with the Child Protection Team, ensure

implementation of the Most Vulnerable Children Policy (vi) Together with UNAIDS, WHO and AusAID, UNICEF to support efforts to strengthen the National M&E system.

Resources Used:

Resources Used, in US\$

Total approved budget as per CPD (2010)	2,527,600
Total funds available by end 2010 (RR + OR)	1,035,830
Regular Resources (RR) available by end 2010	197,134
ORR available by end 2010	838,696
List of donors and amount of contribution (OR)	
One UN Fund	282,835
AusAID	203,594
UNICEF Thematic	185,508
UNICEF New Zealand	85,362
UNICEF Australia	80,395

Result Achieved:

In the context of the National HIV Prevention Strategy, support was provided to NACS to develop learning materials for the implementation of the "National HIV Prevention & Sexuality Education of Out of School Young People". The materials, namely a Facilitators Manual and Flip Chart and a Youth Booklet, are tailored according to the drivers of the country's epidemic. The meaningful participation of young people and partners during the development process was instrumental in the relevance and acceptability of the materials. In August 2010, UNICEF and UNFPA jointly supported a team comprising of staff from education, YMCA and NACS to attend the "Understanding the needs of vulnerable and most at risk young people in concentrated and low prevalence HIV epidemics training" in Vientiane Laos. The team will facilitate the setting up of a steering committee that will address the specific issues of young people.

HIV and Child Protection team jointly supported the Lukautim Pikinini-Act (Child Protection Act) Training to FBOs for the protection, care, and support of Most Vulnerable Children (MVC). This year, 43 church leaders, community development and provincial AIDS officers are trained as master trainers WHO, in turn, trained 312 FBO/government officials in 6 provinces. Jointly funded by UNICEF Regional Office and the Australian National Committee for UNICEF, a PPTCT specialist joined the HIV team in February 2010. With this strong technical support rendered to NDOH, the PPTCT and Paediatric AIDS Operational Framework for Action (2010-2015) was developed and endorsed in November by all actors working in HIV/PPTCT area. This result based costing framework will guide the stakeholders to roll out comprehensive and integrated PPTCT services. Along side the operational framework, infant feeding and HIV guidelines were revised, PPTCT and Paediatric AIDS training curriculum for different levels of health care providers are under development, an inventory of PPTCT Job AIDS designed, and the establishment of Centres of Excellence for PPTCT initiated.

In May, jointly organized by UNICEF Zambia and PNG offices, an 8-member PNG delegation comprised of a senior HIV advisor, and representatives from Catholic health services and NGOs went on a study tour to Zambia. The team met with Mothers2Mothers (M2M) and Men Taking Action groups and discussed in detail the strategic approaches to

involving women and men in HIV related issues. The plan to be initiated in PNG, tabled by the delegation upon return was endorsed by the PPTCT technical working group for implementation in 2011.

The Regional Office has provided technical and financial support to undertake an ICT assessment mission that has positively influenced the National HIV team's commitment to develop an ICT strategy in 2011; and to document best practice PPTCT services being provided in the rural setting.

UNICEF provided strong technical assistance during the Round 10 GFATM proposal's preparation. As a result, funds for expansion of PPTCT services were successfully secured including one international staff position, beginning 2012. Through various technical working groups, UNICEF professional staff are supporting the development of relevant national policies, strategies, plans and technical guidelines. UNICEF Representative is the member of the CCM. At the sub-national level, through two zone offices staff, technical and operational support was provided to the provincial and district partners implementing various programmes in delivering results for children.

Constraints:

- Scaling up PPTCT services is constrained with only 60 per cent of pregnant women receiving antenatal care.
- Round 9 GFATM on HIV was rejected, putting continuation of ART at risk. However, the Government has been taking greater ownership by doubling its allocation of national funds to fill in the gap. Although Round 10 GFATM proposal was approved by the board, certain issues raised during the recent GFATM audit might be a constraint in getting the approved funds unconditionally
- The ongoing lengthy restructuring process in NACS and NDOH is causing low staff morale.
- Limited capacity on HIV related data collection, utilization and analysis is negatively impacting on evidence-based planning.

Future Workplan:

As per the recommendation of the One UN Mid-term Review, beginning 2011, the Joint UN Team on HIV/AIDS has combined the three annual work plans into one AWP. This arrangement will appropriately align the UN support with the new National HIV strategy and improve the joint programming, monitoring and coordination in 2011 and 2012.

In 2011, significant attention will be accorded to equity related interventions from a rights perspective. UNICEF will focus its support in rolling out the implementation of the following key interventions that have progressed substantially in 2010 in provinces with highest HIV burden:

- Prevention of HIV among out of school young people and vulnerable adolescents: through the roll out of the National HIV and Sexuality Education for Out of School Young People; the development of an operational strategy to guide HIV prevention programming for the youth populations as per the NHS, and targeted interventions to promote youth friendly sexual and reproductive health interventions in provinces with high burden of HIV.
- PPTCT and Paediatric AIDS: As a measure of success, through the MTR process, the UNICEF board has approved a PPTCT staff position effective January 2011. This specialist recruitment is essential to continue the positive momentum from the results achieved this year. The implementation of the PPTCT and Paediatric AIDS operational plan 2010-2015, focusing on the finalization of PPTCT and Paediatric AIDS training curriculum, revision of treatment guidelines, establishment of Centres Of Excellence for PPTCT, and support to building models for best practice PPTCT programming will be prioritized.

- Protection, care and support of children infected/affected by HIV/AIDS: Conduct training to FBOs on care, protection and support of most vulnerable children in HIV priority province and an evaluation of the training.

Title: *Child protection*

Purpose:

The child protection programme aims to support the country's efforts to increase protection for children from violence, abuse, and exploitation, empowering them to seek timely, appropriate and effective support to address child protection concerns. This programme aims to result in (a) operationalized child protection legislation; (b) institutionalized provincial and national data collection mechanisms; (c) implemented national and provincial plans of action to address exploitation; and (d) strengthened provincial juvenile justice working groups and juvenile courts. The programme is divided into three sub-components.

Social Protection and Violence Prevention: To ensure that health, education and social services are reaching children vulnerable to violence, abuse and exploitation, the key results planned were:

- training on Child Protection legislation (Lukautim Pikinini Act 2009) rolled out in 15 provinces;
- the development of Lukautim Pikinini Implementation Strategy for all government departments guided by the findings of two capacity assessments;
- focal points have increased capacity to implement child protection in emergencies;
- the number of Family Support Centres increase from five to eight providing 7,000 children and women with essential services;
- national coordination mechanisms for the most vulnerable children are strengthened;
- the community child protection advocates network is strengthened through enhanced coordination and application of minimum standards; and
- advocacy is carried out to ensure the national social protection policy is child-sensitive.

Legal Protection and Justice for Children: To support the building of a comprehensive juvenile justice system based on Melanesian traditions, restorative justice and contemporary juvenile justice principles, the key results were to build capacity for further reductions in the number of children in custody in focal provinces and to complete a child survivors and witnesses situation analysis.

Cultural Practices and Behaviour Change: Designed to strengthen customary conflict resolution and law and order mechanisms to ensure that village court magistrates and female community leaders have the skills and knowledge to make rights-based decisions to protect and respond to violence against women and children and harmful child protection practices. Key expected result in 2010 was to complete an independent evaluation of the Women's and Children's access to Community Justice programme and ensure subsequent revision of the programme structure.

Resources Used:

Resources Used, in US\$

Total approved budget as per CPD (2010)	2,013,800
Total funds available by end 2010 (RR + OR)	1,351,069
Regular Resources (RR) available by end 2010	193,678
ORR available by end 2010	1,157,391
List of donors and amount of contribution	
One UN Fund	454,825
UNICEF Australia	268,414
UNICEF Thematic	200,608
AusAID	125,263
UNICEF New Zealand	108,280

Result Achieved:

Social Protection and Violence Prevention: Upstream advocacy and consistent technical support achieved fruitful results in 2010. The Government's development framework 'Vision 2050' now includes child development and protection, which should facilitate budgetary allocations and commitments over the next 40 years. The Lukautim Pikinini Act (LPA), Child Protection Act 2009, the framework for a comprehensive child protection system, came into force and training of child protection officers and partners is underway through trained trainers and detailed manuals. The government's capacity to implement the LPA, and civil society's capacity to support its implementation were assessed and a costed National Lukautim Pikinini Plan 2011 – 2015 was developed. Eight disaster-prone provinces strengthened psycho-social and protective response capacity through child protection in emergencies training. Three new Family Support Centres (FSC) are providing protection, care and support services to women and children experiencing violence. Over 10,960 new cases were served by eight FSCs. Some 215 FSC staff and partners were trained on gender based violence, advocacy, basic counselling and paralegal support. The FSC data collection system is being revised to improve reporting. UNICEF, Digicel Foundation and Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee have signed a public/private partnership agreement to roll out FSCs nationwide. The network of community child protection advocates was strengthened with 917 new advocates trained. The Catholic Diocese of Kundiawa refined their Most Vulnerable Children Programme and trained partners through Community Child Protection Volunteers, who work with communities to establish safe places for counselling and support services. PNG's 30 year Development Strategic Plan identifies vulnerable children as a critical group for protection and calls for the development of social protection policies and programmes. The Government's National Taskforce on Social Protection is progressing social protection policy, with UNICEF providing inputs to research to develop child sensitive models.

Legal Protection and Justice for Children: A situation analysis is being finalized on child survivors and witnesses, to identify evidence-based strategies to ensure that children can safely access justice. Some 160 juvenile justice provincial partners received training on juvenile justice reforms. A fact-finding mission by the UN Special Rapporteur for torture and ill-treatment reinforced the need for ongoing strategic support for the juvenile justice reforms, noting the still widespread abuse of children held in police custody. This issue will be systematically addressed through the UN Human Rights Task Team of which UNICEF is a member. An assessment of the justice for children programme is underway to validate programme results, including the 47 per cent

reduction in children in custody, and will inform the strategic direction of UNICEF's support. A total of 60 children participated in three 5-day YWCA programmes which focused on youth participation and child rights.

Cultural Practices and Behaviour Change: An external evaluation of the Village Courts Women and Children's Access to Justice (Child Protection) Programme conducted in early 2010 is being reviewed by the Government for endorsement. The evaluation will inform the future directions of the Government's work in supporting community-based child protection. The evaluation (draft) highlighted the decision to integrate the child protection programme into existing community-based justice systems as a promising practice. As part of the first phase of a long-term behavioural change campaign, additional IEC materials promoting the introduction of the Lukautim Pikinini (Child Protection) Act (2009) were developed, including wristbands for children and adults and hand fans for dissemination through church networks around the country.

Future Workplan:

UNICEF will continue to support the Government to implement the Lukautim Pikinini (Child Protection) Act under the **Social Protection and Violence Prevention** sub-programme. This includes implementation in all provinces to ensure equitable access.

- A population-based survey on violence against children will be conducted to establish a national baseline by the end of 2011.
- Training will be provided to faith-based organizations on providing protection, care and support to the most vulnerable children in 15 provinces. Support will be given to scale up the Most Vulnerable Children Centre of Excellence from the district level to province level.
- An additional 11 Family Support Centres to be opened by the end of 2011.
- Training will be provided for police and communities to increase capacity to prevent and respond to gender based violence. These initiatives, along with the strengthening of the Community Child Protection Advocates network, will ensure that 9,000 children access protection, care and support services annually by 2012.
- Technical support to the social protection task force will be focused on strengthening the Government's capacity to adopt child-sensitive social protection interventions that will secure optimal gains for children.
- The Riskland game for use in preparing children for emergencies will be distributed.

The **Legal Protection and Justice for Children** sub-programme will support ongoing implementation of the Operation Plan for the National Juvenile Justice Policy to secure further reductions in detention rates of children. UNICEF's strategic approach will be refined by an assessment of programme support to justice for children that will be finalized in 2011. Drawing on the findings of the situation analysis of child survivors and witnesses, UNICEF will support justice partners to implement key recommendations made in the report.

The **Cultural Practices and Behaviour Change** sub-programme will draw on the findings of the independent evaluation of the village courts programme to develop a strategy for scaling up and embedding the programme in government structures and planning. A long-term behaviour change campaign to support children to know and claim their right to protection and to build the capacity of families and communities to protect children in their communities will commence in 2011.

Title: *Monitoring and evaluation*

Purpose:

Monitoring and evaluation is guided by the 5-year integrated monitoring and evaluation framework for 2008-2012, which is further integrated into the United Nations country programme result matrix. Through participation in the MDGs Task Team and the Results Based Management Committee, the following objectives are targeted:

1. UN and government partners have capacity to develop and implement AWP and to monitor projects and activities with result-based approach
2. UN and government partners design and implement surveys/studies and collect data/info to measure progress.

Resources Used:

Resources Used, in US\$

Total approved budget as per CPD	372,600
Total funds available by end 2010 (RR + OR)	309,562
Regular Resources available by end 2010	255,072
ORR available by end 2010	54,489
List of donors and amount of contribution	
UNICEF Thematic	34,777
AusAID	19,712

Result Achieved:

The Government is currently implementing DevInfo, enabling joint monitoring of progress towards the MDGs. UNICEF supported training of personnel from different government departments led by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring and the University of Papua New Guinea on Data Analysis, MDG monitoring and PNGInfo.

Further training was conducted later with specific emphasis on DevInfo Data Administration and Training of Trainers for the same to foster sustainability and roll-out utilisation to decentralised provinces and government departments. The purpose of these trainings is to strengthen local capacity and provide a foundation to roll-out the use of DevInfo.

UNICEF together with other partners is supporting generation of up-to-date data in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Data collection has been completed and analysis will begin shortly. The Survey promises to provide urgently needed information to facilitate decision-making, planning and a peculiar focus on equity.

Joint Quarterly project progress reports and reviews have been conducted through the thematic task teams to monitor and assess the overall contribution of the United Nations-supported programmes to national priorities and their respective impact on the lives of women and children. The task teams then share these results with the UNCT at the joint review meetings.

Future Workplan:

1. DevInfo is adopted by key government departments as a dissemination platform for key sectoral indicators particularly from the localised MDGs and the Mid-term Strategic Development Plan.

2. A situation assessment on Equity is undertaken to provide information on the magnitude of disparities across several dimensions and provide input into policy directions and planning for the UN, the government and its development partners.
3. Analysis and dissemination phases of Household Income and Expenditure Survey, jointly funded by AusAID, World Bank and UNICEF, are supported to include the key results to reflect the status of children and women, especially those in marginalised categories.
4. UNICEF supported studies and surveys are coordinated to seek synergy and cross-fertilisation and foster better outcomes. In the same vein, UNICEF participates in the upcoming Census to ensure that it captures the proposed indicators on children and women and where necessary foster public awareness.

4. OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

4.1 Governance & Systems

4.1.1 Governance Structure:

With the implementation of the new travel policy in 2010, and monthly monitoring by CMT, late travel claims were reduced from 50 per cent in 2009 to less than 10 per cent in 2010. Through a streamlined bill payment tracking system, significant improvement was achieved in making timely payments.

To ensure inclusiveness and representation across the board in the decision making process, CMT revised its membership in early 2010, enabling each GS, NO and IP category of staff to send two staff members to represent them at the CMT, together with the Senior Management and Staff Association representative. However, to generate richer analysis of issues and an informed decision making process, it has been decided that from 2011 all section chiefs should be members of the CMT.

The quarterly monitoring of global and regional management indicators shared with each country office has been very useful as a reality check monitor enabling the PNG country office to assess its performance compared to other countries in the region. This has been a fixed agenda item at CMT at each quarter with appropriate and prompt follow up actions taken.

4.1.2 Strategic Risk Management:

During the office retreat at the start of the year, the office conducted a SWOT analysis of each programme component where key risks and opportunities were identified and then taken into account by each programme section.

Later in the year, with the support from Office of Internal Audit, we conducted an Enterprise Risk Management workshop for all staff including zone offices. This exercise resulted in the preparation of a comprehensive risk library and mitigation strategy for potential risks which will be reviewed next year.

Besides the routine monitoring, CMT checked the preparations and implementation of new initiatives and associated risks. Zone offices, high telephone bills, over 6 month CAG, open travel authorisations, implementation rates are some of the issues that CMT assesses and for which mitigation measures are identified.

As part of UN Coherence, OCHA is taking the lead in the Disaster Management and Crisis Prevention while UNICEF is a member. The DMT, chaired by UNRC, holds monthly meeting where potential emergency scenarios are envisaged and action plans for mitigation and preparedness developed. The DMT is building the capacity of the National Disaster Centre representing the government

Business Continuity Plan was prepared in 2009 and remains effective. The office plans to revise the BCP in early 2011

All ICT equipments were upgraded in addition to the increased bandwidth of offices' both VSATs (EMC and local) in order to be ready to respond to the changes: ProMS 9.1, VISION and E-PAS.

4.1.3 Evaluation:

Due to limited substantive capacity in the Evaluation function in the office in the earlier part of the year, the 5-year IMEP was not updated for 2010. However, the Programme Group and the CMT continued to oversee ongoing evaluations and assurance activities in UNICEF and in respective UN Task Teams in Delivering as One.

A joint UN mid-term review was commissioned and completed by an independent team. The recommendations were shared with government and stakeholders who reviewed and approved them. These recommendations have already been incorporated in the Annual Work Plans for 2011.

As PNG has a shortage in local capacity for evaluation, international consultants are frequently used. To help build indigenous capacity, UNICEF supported training on data analysis, MDG monitoring and PNG Info for personnel from different government departments. This was led by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring and the University of Papua New Guinea. Further training was conducted later with specific emphasis on DevInfo, Data Administration and Training of Trainers. The purpose of these trainings is to strengthen local capacity and to provide a foundation to roll-out the use of DevInfo.

UNICEF together with other partners is supporting the generation of up-to-date data in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Data collection has been completed and analysis will begin shortly. The Survey will provide urgently needed information to facilitate decision-making, planning and a peculiar focus on equity.

4.1.4 Information Technology and Communication:

Although basic digital and communication services are becoming more available, they are still limited in the rural and remote regions where nearly 50 per cent of population resides. Available data indicate that 74 per cent of urban and 42 per cent of rural populations listen to radio; around 15 per cent watch TV; almost 40 per cent read newspapers/magazines sometime, and there is a tradition of hand-down readership. However, females in general enjoy less listenership/readership and hardly any data is available on children and the media. With the support of EAPRO, UNICEF initiated the first assessment of possible use of ICT and to see the potential use of rapidly growing mobile phone as a tool for dissemination of critical messages on HIV/AIDS. A fundraising proposal is being prepared to demonstrate for the next few years, the scope of ICT interventions in HIV, health, education and child protection works.

In the context of DaO collaboration, most UN agencies shared the cost of common IT services. As UNICEF has its own ICT officer, UNICEF's share of common ICT services cost is kept to a minimum except to use the common UN-IT services as a backup for emergency purposes and vice versa.

In compliance with the Business Continuity Plan, arrangements are established to have the back-up internet service whenever VSAT is down. The Senior Management can be accessed for 24 hours. A computer with Bgan and I-direct is installed at the Representative's residence including Citrix to be used during emergencies.

During 2010, in line with the preparation of the forthcoming organizational changes, all ICT equipments including those at the zone offices have been replaced with new advanced configurations. All section chiefs were provided with X200s/X201s laptops with docking stations for easy mobility. All users are now using Office 2007 and Lotus 8.5.

UNICEF PNG has used offshore LTAs to procure ICT equipment for the office, as it is very costly to buy it from within the country. All equipment procured is in line with the latest UNICEF standards. All discarded computers will be auctioned early next year by the Property Survey Board

4.2 Fin Res & Stewardship

4.2.1 Fund-raising & Donor Relations:

Several steps together with clear timeline, roles and responsibilities of each relevant staff (from Programme Assistant to Representative) were established to ensure the quality and timely submission of proposals, work plans and donor reports. The donor reports submission status as a standing indicator was monitored at monthly CMT meeting. Due to these efforts, all 15 donor reports were submitted without any delays. The quality of the reports was also assured through the continuous feedback mechanism between the section chief, the Deputy Representative and the Representative.

The resource mobilization trend was modest in the last 3 years. Of an annual average US\$ 9 million ORR approved in the CPD, a total of US\$ 22 million was mobilized thanks to the additional allocation of global thematic funds from Programme Division, NYHQ. Although new funds were mobilized through the One UN Fund widow, still the country is short of US\$ 5 million OR, as of end 2010. Due to close monitoring, OR funds were fully utilized within the time frame. PBA extension was not required.

UNICEF was instrumental in supporting the two implementing partners in their preparation of funding proposals. Together with other development partners, support was given to the Department of Education that resulted in securing US\$ 19.3 million through the Fast Tract Initiative. Support provided to the Department of Health has also secured funding through GFATM for scaling up the PPTCT and paediatric AIDS services.

Initiated in 2009, channelling and receiving funds through the One UN Country Fund window has further expanded under the UN Budgetary Framework. UNCT made a collective decision on allocating funds to each task team based on their performance such as funds utilization in the past year, actual results delivered; and in compliance with gender and human rights issues. While only 6 out of 16 task teams applied for these funds in 2009, the number has increased to 13 in 2010. The donor fund channelling mechanism is also changing. The traditional bilateral donor, AusAID has started using this funding mechanism in 2010 in providing their contribution to UNICEF. NZAID will follow suit in 2011.

4.2.2 Management of Financial and Other Assets:

Resource allocation are linked with respective AWP and linked to results.

CMT emphasized the importance of the timeliness and the appropriate level of spending against regional office indicators. CMT reviews and monitors monthly budget implementation and CAG liquidations and provides feedback to programme and operation sections. At the time of preparation of this report, the office had reached over 95 per cent of RR spent as well as over 90 per cent of OR allocated to this year.

The programme meeting reviews unliquidated CAGs for each programme component with particular focus on advance over 6 months and propose ways to accelerate

liquidation before it reached 9 months. Unfortunately, PNG still has an outstanding DCT over 9 months representing 2 per cent of the total CAG disbursement.

The Operations meeting monitors the monthly closing exercise and the timely submission of reports to DFAM. These include monthly bank reconciliation statement and outstanding cheques not released, and transfers done but not deposited yet. Finance section follows these cheques and transfers to ensure the cash book and bank statement are reconciled. This is regular practice and it is working well.

CMT has been reviewing operational expenditure and appreciating where cost savings could be made. Monitoring telephone bills and personal use of telephones were examples by which office saw significant reduction due to CMTs intervention.

4.2.3 Supply:

The vacant post of the supply officer who left in March, could only be filled in mid-December. Finding suitable candidates is a growing challenge common to many UN agencies, and is an issue that will need to be addressed. A training plan for the new recruited supply officer, expected to join in January is being developed with the support of the regional office.

As required, a 2010 Supply Plan was prepared in March 2010. At a total cost of US\$989,000, supplies were procured mainly for water and sanitation, and health interventions and represented 15 per cent of the 2010 total budget. Due to the lengthy absence of the supply officer, enormous challenges were encountered specifically with the procurement of non-traditional WES materials, which in turn, delayed the programme's implementation. In addition, the massive demand on locally available supplies and human resources by the LNG project further delayed the planned activities. There was no procurement for emergency supplies to be propositioned this year. As in 2009, only WES related supplies were procured locally while MCH supplies and IT equipments were procured through the regional office and the supply division. In 2010, two in-kind contributions were received. The WES supplies from the Netherlands National Committee and Vitamin A from Micronutrient Initiative. .

Clearing of supplies function was outsourced to a private clearing agent with the respective government entities responsible for warehousing and delivering to the end users. UNICEF programme staff monitors the utilization of supplies through direct follow up and discussion with counterparts and through spot checking during the field visits. However, in some cases, the insecure environment restricts undertaking field visits to certain areas of the country and remains a challenge to monitoring.

PNG is a security phase 2 country and all security related contracts for UN are managed through the common services arrangement. The UN Office Management Team is also currently negotiating to sign the LTA for joint procurement for travel related services, to be implemented in early 2011.

4.3 Human Resource Capacity:

To fill vacant positions, recruitment and appointment of four international professionals (CP section chief, CP specialist and M & E specialist, PMTCT specialist) and five national staff (supply officer, CP officer, Finance Assistant, and 2 Programme Budget Assistants) was done. This represents 25 per cent of the office's workforce. The human resource status was monitored in weekly SMT meetings and reported in monthly CMT's meeting.

As all three professional staff in child protection section are newly recruited, to ensure the proper continuity of existing child protection work, a former Australian Youth Ambassador turned CP consultant with substantial child protection background and

UNICEF PNG experience was reengaged for four months to thoroughly brief the newly formed CP team. This enabled the CP team to be fully conversant and equipped to take on its functions.

The monthly CMT, the monthly programme meeting frequently emphasized the use of PER as a management and motivation tool. This positive approach is gaining momentum with an increasing number of staff having candid PER discussions.

For 2010, the Human Resource Development Team prioritised the change initiatives and organized group trainings on Competency Based Interview (CBI) Framework and Enterprise Risk Management. Almost all staff (from drivers to Representative) were trained on ERM in October, and 16 professionals and key GS staff were trained on CBI in November. Several information sharing/trainings were also organized to share the latest organization wide programme, operations and staff association related information, including brown bag lunch sessions with colleagues coming back from the regional and global network meetings. The UN Care team conducted HIV awareness and where to access the Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kit. As part of her induction, the newly recruited national finance assistant was attached to the Cambodia Country Office for a week to learn practical UNICEF financial and accounting procedures.

The staffs voted to select the vacant male Peer Support Volunteer. EPR assessment will be conducted in 2011.

4.4 Other Issues

4.4.1 Management Areas Requiring Improvement:

Being the self-starter UN-DaO country and residing in the same house, the UN, specifically the Excom Agencies currently are sharing two service agreements, namely for building lease and of security (MOSS and MORSS). Currently, the UN Operations Committee (UNOC) is exploring to expand this arrangement to travel services and is identifying the most suitable travel agency for a Long Term Agreement to be implemented from early 2011. This arrangement will be further expanded to vehicle maintenance, and procurement of stationery supplies and printing services. No savings can be recorded at this early stage.

4.4.2 Changes in AMP:

The UN wide MTR and UNICEF Mid Term Management Review (MTMR) was undertaken in 2010. As per approved post MTMR-PBR, five new professional positions (one IP and four NOs) were approved. Recruitment will be done at the beginning of 2011. During the ERM exercise, the staff collectively identified the highest risk areas with proposed actions to be taken. One area for significant improvement identified is to revise the current workflow process. This will be one of the top priorities to be reflected in the risk control and risk management library in 2011.

5. STUDIES, SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & PUBLICATIONS

5.1 List of Studies, Surveys & Evaluations:

- 1. An Assessment of the Inheritance Rights of Children Affected by HIV & AIDS and other Vulnerable Children*
- 2. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Assessment: Leveraging ICT Effectively to Strengthen HIV Prevention for Newborns and Monitoring of Maternal and Child Health in Asia-Pacific*

3. *Millennium Development Goals: Second National Progress Summary Report 2009 for Papua New Guinea*
4. *Achieving Development Results Through Partnership: UN Country Programme 2008-2012 and Delivering as One, Papua New Guinea. Independent Mid-term Review, 2010*
5. *United Nations Papua New Guinea Delivering As One Annual Report 2009, United Nations Country Programme, 2009*
6. *Mapping of Child Protection in Education Settings*

5.2 List of Other Publications

1. *Together We Can: The success of the Mingende practice model for preventing parent-to-child transmission of HIV in Papua New Guinea.*
2. *National HIV Prevention and sexuality Education for Out-of-School Young People – Teaching and Learning Materials.*
3. *UNGASS 2010 Country Progress Report (Reporting Period: January 2008-December 2010).*
4. *Lukautim Pikinini: Training Manual for Faith-based Organisations for the Protection, care and support of the most vulnerable children in PNG*
5. *Student Resource book and Teachers Guide for Child Friendly Schools*
6. *Child Friendly Schools - School Club Handbook*
7. *Lukautim Pikinini (Child) Act 2009, Book 1 (Operations), Book 2 (Forms and Information sheets) and Operational Manual for Community Child Protection Volunteers*

6. INNOVATION & LESSONS LEARNED:

Title: *To Participate, to Engage and to Enjoy---Children in Conflict with the Law Observe Special Day (s) from the Prisons!*

Contact Person: Kristina Wesslund, Child Protection Specialist, Juvenile Justice, e:mail:kwesslund@unicef.org

Abstract:

The Global Handwashing Day (GHD) in the past conveyed proper handwashing practices through schools, public rallies and the mass media. It was found that the juvenile inmates were excluded from accessing these important initiatives and messages. Extra efforts were made in 2010 to secure the participation of juvenile inmates in the GHD activities. In addition, the International Children's Day was also observed with contribution of a former inmate who last year participated in the "OneMinute Jr." workshop. The young inmates wrote a speech for the Prison Authorities and did a role play to open a discussion on their issues. This continued collaboration with the prison authorities over GHD and the International Children's Day provides an important stepping stone for UNICEF to assist the Government in reshaping the culture of prison and creating an enabling and motivating environment for its juvenile detainees for their reintegration into the wider community.

Innovation or Lessons Learned:

UNICEF continues to provide the leading technical support to the government's efforts to strengthen the juvenile justice system. Creating opportunities for juvenile inmates to participate in cross cutting activities/events such as GHD can be used as an entry point to reach young people who may be left out from participating in many interesting special events.

These special events can be strategically used to build partnership with law enforcement agencies for participation of children in conflict with law. In addition, the frequent interactions with the prisons authorities through inter-sectoal events can strengthen UN/UNICEF's monitoring role on human rights violation related to young people.

Potential Application:

An overwhelming majority of children who come into conflict with the law have their rights violated. An estimated 75% of children who come into conflict with the law experience some form of police violence. They are rarely provided adequate access to legal or medical support, or independent and transparent oversight of their treatment. In many cases, parents are not contacted to advise them that their child is detained. Remand is overused by police and magistrates and children charged with minor offences rarely have access to diversionary alternatives to arrest and detention.

UNICEF continues to provide high level technical leadership to the National Juvenile Justice Working Group to ensure that the ongoing reforms remain rights-based and draw on global best practices. UNICEF has successfully engaged with new and non-traditional partners and raised the visibility of the most vulnerable children on the development agenda across several sectors, including HIV, education and social welfare. By drawing on various inter-sectoral special events such as the GHD and the International Children's Day, UNICEF has identified a compelling way to bring attention to juvenile detainees who are not being covered by the public safety nets.

Issue/Background:

PNG has been undertaking justice reforms to make its system more child-friendly. This is already resulting in a reduction in the number of children still in custody and an increase in the number of children who are diverted away from the formal system.

By capacity building of the law enforcement agencies and ensuring participation of the juvenile detainees in special events, opportunities can be created for reinforcing healthy habits and discipline. In addition, it allows the law enforcement agencies to adopt a more holistic approach and encourage young people to act as change agents among their peers.

Strategy and Implementation:

Consultation meetings were held with the prison authorities with the help of YWCA, a local NGO to explain the objectives of the GHD. UNICEF also encouraged the prison authorities to give the juvenile inmates an experience to join in this global festival for promotion of good hand washing practices that they could benefit from in their current situation but also in future.

The Authorities agreed to the proposal encouraged by their positive experience with UNICEF through past cooperation. They too were looking for ways to raise awareness on cholera which had already claimed lives in the prisons across the country. They allowed the supply of bucket and soaps for the young detainees. In addition, UNICEF took the opportunity to share the communication materials developed for cholera prevention with all inmates. As a result, juvenile detainees practised proper ways to wash their hands and had sufficient information to address misinformation around cholera.

During the International Children's Day, the young detainees had an opportunity to bring to light their challenges and aspirations through role plays to the Prison Authorities.

Progress and Results:

It is found that during the planning phase for special events, the children in the prisons are often those missing out on positive development interventions. In most cases, the juvenile detainees mainly from low income groups are stigmatized by their prison records. By their inclusion in constructive child-centred health education and other activities, they have a basis to believe that given the opportunity they can turn around their lives.

UNICEF's events planning for advocacy and programmes have started mapping out the children left behind and who are not often getting the opportunity to participate in global and national events. Therefore, special attention is being paid to children in conflict with law.

UNICEF's communication and child protection sections have carried out two initiatives this year with an eye on "*inclusiveness*".

Building on the "Oneminute Jr." initiative with the Bomana Prison Authorities last year in which one of the juvenile inmates was identified as a talented video maker, the Global Handwashing Day and the International Children's Day was observed by juvenile inmates in partnership with the prison authorities. UNICEF ensured that the young video maker who has now joined the mainstream workforce took the opportunity to convey his story to give hope for change to his former peers.

Next Steps:

Communication and child protection section will continue to build on the existing strategy of inclusiveness. Among the activities supported is the making of a video by the young detainees to raise awareness on their situation with the Provincial Juvenile Justice Working Group and during the quarterly surveillance of the prisons by civil society and human rights bodies. This visual advocacy directly by the young inmates would also promote an UN wide attention on the importance of reporting on human rights of children in the prisons through the designated UN Task Teams working on these issues. The key issue that will be advocated next year is to address the delay in sentencing.

Besides the GHD, other national and international events will also be identified in which the juvenile detainees can participate, engage, and enjoy.

7. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION:

Being the largest Pacific country, PNG has taken the leadership to ensure that Pacific Island Countries develop an appropriate platform to share lessons among countries with similar cultural contexts, specifically on child rights issues. Furthermore, recognizing the significant potential for knowledge sharing and complementary support through other South-South Cooperation, PNG teams regularly participated in a number of social protection forums and dialogues within the Asia Pacific Region, which has greatly informed the country's current work to develop a child-sensitive social protection policy for PNG.

In late 2009, UNICEF supported PNG to host the first ever sub-regional workshop on Justice for Children in the Pacific, Indonesia and Timor-Leste. This workshop enabled in-depth analysis of good practice and lessons learnt. Many of the community advocates, social work and health professionals addressing family and sexual violence have been trained through the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre as part of an ongoing partnership between the Crisis Centre and PNG's Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee.

In August 2010, with support from UNICEF regional and country office, the country

hosted the regional Pacific Early Childhood Care and Development Conference (ECCD). With participation from Pacific and countries in the South East Asian region, the forum discussed, among other things, the coordination of regional efforts in ensuring ECCD gets national attention in both policy debates and budget allocation.

PNG's Disaster Reduction Centre (University of Papua New Guinea) is currently finalizing a PNG version of the Riskland Board Game for Children in Emergencies, yet another example of PNG drawing from international best practice, this time from Latin America, to advance children's rights.