

Final Draft

GOVERNMENT OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY PROGRAMME
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
2008 - 2012

A PARTNERSHIP FOR NATION-BUILDING

April 10 2007
Port Moresby
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Preamble

By entering into this agreement, the Government of Papua New Guinea and the United Nations System are entering into a "Partnership for Nation Building". Through this Partnership, the Government and the United Nations are seeking to address the development vision, goals and aspirations of the people of Papua New Guinea, as expressed in the national Medium Term Development Strategy for 2005-10. This Partnership is flexible and is designed to evolve and adapt to changing circumstances and will embrace developments or changes in the Medium Term Development Strategy and any other interactions, statement or national development plans that may be agreed on nationally during its term.

Although the Partnership is formally signed by the Government and the United Nations, it is based on a broad process of dialogue and consultation with a wide range of actors, including civil society and faith-based organizations, NGOs, other multilateral organizations, bilateral and donor agencies. And as such, all of these representative groups are essential stakeholders in this Partnership for Nation Building. The Partnership focuses on five key outcome areas of the MTDS; governance; foundations for human development (health, education and child protection); gender; HIV and AIDS and; sustainable livelihoods and population).

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For and on behalf of the United Nations in Papua New Guinea:

For and on behalf of the people of Papua New Guinea:

Dr. Jacqui Badcock
Resident Coordinator

Right Honorable Grand Chief Sir Michael
Somare, GCMG CH KStJ
Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea

Foreword

It gives me great pleasure to present, on behalf of the Government and the people of Papua New Guinea, one of the world's first United Nations Country Programmes, a truly integrated programme of the United Nations System in Papua New Guinea. Instead of fitting their individual country programmes into a United Nations Agencies Development Assistance Framework, my Government and the United Nations Agencies adopted a holistic approach by defining where the United Nations System in its entirety has comparative advantages and in what ways could these advantages best contribute to the national development vision and goals as set out in the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) and its MDG-based indicators. This UN Country Programme is built on these comparative advantages and in doing so aims to create synergies between the different Agencies which form this country Programme.

Much has been said and written about the Paris Declaration; in Papua New Guinea we are now taking bold steps to implement the Declaration. We are a country with a small population and a small public service and simply can no longer afford to negotiate separate cooperation agreements with the various United Nations Agencies.

As such, this single UN Country Programme represents a significant step forward in the process of aid harmonization, alignment and coordination and will substantially reduce the costs and time involved in transacting with the United Nations.

We read with great interest the report of the High-Level Panel (HLP) on United Nations Reform and are pleased to know the report recommends the joint process undertaken by our Government and the United Nations Country Team. With the winds of change blowing through the international arena as a result of the recommendations of the HLP Report, the Government of Papua New Guinea decided the time was ripe to launch this one United Nations Country Programme. From the onset, we found a willing audience in the United Nations Country Team and their Resident Coordinator, Dr Jacqui Badcock.

The theme of the United Nations Country Programme is "Partnership for Nation Building" and will provide the overarching framework for action in the coming years. The programme will be detailed in the one United Nations Country Programme Action Plan, where detailed programmes and methodologies will be agreed, followed by an United Nations Annual Work Plan that consists of five sections that detail the activities for each of the five outcomes agreed in the Inter-governmental Secretaries Retreat in Goroka in May 2006: governance and crisis management; foundation for human development (health, education and child protection); sustainable livelihoods and population; gender; and HIV and AIDS.

With this framework, the Government will no longer have to negotiate individual agency programmes and projects and can concentrate its efforts on a joint annual planning process that includes all UN Agencies. Instead of moving back into Agency specific country programmes, as is the case with the former UNDAF process, the United Nations Agencies will now continue to work in close coordination in the implementation of this United Nations Country Programme.

The Programme will be guided by a joint Government/UN Steering Committee and will be implemented through a Joint Country Programme Action Plan and Partnership Agreement. At the end of every year, a joint review process will be undertaken and the lessons introduced in the new work plans. This, therefore, will be very much a 'living' document. Chapter 4 of this document

contains a detailed description of the innovative management arrangements for implementation.

The process sees a milestone for our Government, largely because of the clear leadership and ownership of Papua New Guineans in the formulation of this document. We will strive to lead similar exercises with other development partners, whilst not losing sight of our ultimate vision of one Cooperation Programme, negotiated with all development partners, that provides an integrated support to our Medium Term Development Strategy.

Signed:

Hon. John Hickey, MP
Minister for Finance and National Planning

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Map of Papua New Guinea



Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AGE	Acceleration of Girls' Education
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CESCR	Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
DCD	Department for Community Development
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DOE	Department of Education
DoF	Department of Finance
DoT	Department of Treasury
DFID	Department of International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DJAG	Department of Justice and Attorney General
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
DoH	Department of Health
DPLLGA	Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GDI	Gender-related Development Index
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV and AIDS Syndrome	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HLP	High Level Panel
HRBAP	Human Rights Based Approach to Programming
IAPC	Inter-Agency Programme Committee
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICPCR	International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights
ICRAF	Individual and Community Rights Forum
IEA	International Education Association
IFAD	Institute for Food and Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
LLG	Local Level Government
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MP	Member of Parliament
MTDS	Medium-Term Development Strategy
NAC	National AIDS Council
NACS	National AIDS Council Secretariat
NCD	National Capital District
NCW	National Council of Women
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NDC	National Disaster Centre
NEFC	National Economic and Fiscal Commission
NFA	National Forest Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPP	National Population Policy (2001-2010)

NRI	National Enrollment Rate
NSO	National Statistics Organization
NZAid	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OC	Ombudsman Commission
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PA	Provincial Administration
PAC	Provincial AIDS Council
PHDR	Provincial Human Development Report
PLWHA	People Living With HIV and AIDS
PNDGF	Papua New Guinea Defense Force
RPNGC	Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWAp	Sector-Wide Approach
TI PNG	Transparency International Papua New Guinea
TWG	Technical Working Group (for the MDGs)
UNCO	United Nations Coordination Office
UNCP	United Nations Country Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session (on HIV and AIDS)
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Fund for Women
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNTWG	United Nations Technical Working Group
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WIP	Women in Politics
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Executive Summary

This Partnership Agreement is the result of an extensive Government led formulation process that used the Medium Term Development Strategy as its cornerstone and constitutes a single and unified United Nations Country Programme (UNCP) for 2008-2012 for UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNHCR, UNAIDS, OCHA, OHCHR, IFAD, UNIFEM, ILO, UNESCO, FAO, and UN HABITAT.

The starting point for the process was a close examination of the United Nations' comparative advantage in the areas of action outlined in the Medium Term Development Strategy. Under the overarching theme of "a Partnership for Nation Building", it was decided to focus the United Nations support in five outcome areas: governance and crisis management; foundations for human development (which encompasses health, education and child protection); sustainable livelihoods and population; gender and; HIV and AIDS.

These outcome areas have been singled out by the Government of Papua New Guinea as essential components of its overall strategy for nation building. Through the nation building lens, the United Nations will systematically focus on developing a deeper understanding of the root causes of poverty and conflict by examining strategies for working to address potential instability and manage conflict more effectively, and assessing the potential role of all key stakeholders in contributing to nation building.

The key strategies on which the Country Programme is founded are capacity development, promotion of human rights and the application of the human rights approach to programming, decentralization and strengthening of civil society, promotion of evidence-based monitoring systems, the mainstreaming of gender equality and opportunities for women, fighting HIV and AIDS, and youth development.

It is important to recognize that while the signing of this Partnership Agreement is the culmination of a long period of preparation, it merely represents the very start of the programming process.

The fine tuning of the programme and the description of the methodologies and concepts used for each of the five outcome areas will be presented in a single, unified United Nations Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP). Given the specificity of the CPAP, it will be the United Nations main instrument for establishing or consolidating partnerships with relevant development partners, as well as to mobilize the necessary financial resources for successful programme delivery.

At the end of each year, the Government of Papua New Guinea and the United Nations will agree on an Annual Work Plan for each of the outcome areas for the next year. The Annual Work Plans will contain considerable detail and will be the basis for the yearly work plan of United Nations programme staff.

All agencies will provide for monitoring and evaluation of the United Nations Country Programme. In addition to this, the United Nations Coordination Office will ensure independent monitoring and evaluation of the Country Programme by the Office's monitoring and evaluation specialist.

The UN System envisages the allocation of core resources of approximately \$40,456 from resident UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, OCHA, UNHCR and UN HABITAT) over the period and mobilized resources of about \$77,300,00 for a total of USD \$117,765. This will be complemented by estimated support from non-resident agencies (FAO, UNIFEM, OHCHR, UNESCO, ILO and IFAD) and regional projects amounting to \$5 million.

1. Introduction

1.1 UN Country Programming Process

1. Early in 2006, a process was initiated for the preparation of the first United Nations Country Programme in Papua New Guinea as part of the

arrangements to succeed the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The first step in the process was the preparation of a "Base Document for Analysis", which consisted essentially of an update of the earlier Common Country Assessment (CCA) document, prepared in 2001, as well as a review of the analysis undertaken by the National Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Steering Committee in preparing the first National MDG Report in 2004. The Government and the UN Agencies jointly agreed that undergoing a new CCA process would only duplicate the work undertaken by the MDG Steering Committee and other assessment processes that donors were doing concurrently. Therefore, instead of a traditional CCA, a review of existing documentation on eight main issues (population and development; good governance; deficient service delivery, poverty of opportunity; HIV and AIDS; effective and sustainable use of natural resources; gender, culture and disparity; and spatial disparity), coupled with an analysis of the data, provided an updated picture of some of the main areas to be addressed by the UNCP.

2. After the Base Document for Analysis was produced, the UN convened a joint UN System/Government Process Steering Committee meeting and a workshop on human rights-based approach to programming as well as an early warning and prevention workshop. Some initial national development priorities were then discussed at a "Secretaries Retreat" attended by senior Government and UN officials in Goroka, producing a broad consensus on the main priority areas identified jointly by the UN System and Government: governance and crisis management; foundations for human development (which includes health, education and child protection); sustainable livelihoods and population; gender; and HIV and AIDS. These priorities provided the basis for a Strategic Planning Retreat in Port Moresby from 12 - 14 June 2006 to prepare a first draft of a results matrix for each of these areas. That retreat was attended by representatives of the UN System, Government, civil society organizations, donors and NGOs. This was followed by the convening of working groups for each thematic area to refine the logical framework tool and to review priorities and implementation issues. The UNCP was then drafted on the basis of the work of these groups.
3. The UNCP has continued to be reviewed and refined, and the process will be followed by the formulation of a Country Programme Action Plan and Annual Workplans, which will identify proposed support to the overall UNCP thematic areas and related national priorities.

1.2 Review of UN experience

4. In September/October 2006, a mid-term evaluation of the UNDAF (2003 - 2007) was carried out to assess its implementation and draw lessons from experience which could be useful in the design of the UNCP. Notwithstanding the many positive results achieved by individual projects and programmes, the review identified a number of shortcomings that needed to be addressed in this UNCP.
5. Recommendations of UNDAF Evaluation (2003 - 2007):
 - UNCP/agency programming linkages: More consistent linkages between UNCP and agency Country Programmes and projects throughout the duration of the UNCP, thus requiring flexibility to adjust the UNCP and CPs.
 - Alignment with national priorities: More systematic support of agency projects and programmes to national plans, strategies and programmes, and to the formulation of the latter, where necessary;
 - Monitoring: More systematic and effective monitoring, through the regular submission and analysis of substantive and financial progress reports, coupled with strengthening of Steering Committees and tripartite review systems, to address performance and key issues.
 - Theme groups: Continuous and effective functioning of theme groups for support to design, implementation and monitoring of projects with designation of Team Leaders for each thematic area and joint programming process.

- Coordination and partnerships: The development of systematic and long-term partnerships with donors through the use of the programme approach and outcome area results matrixes and annual work plans.
- UN Agency commitment: Increased commitment by UN Agencies and staff to use the UNCP as an overarching framework for programme design, implementation and monitoring, and to ensure that management and monitoring arrangements are complied with.
- UN Country Team management: The need for more effective management of processes for design, management, monitoring and evaluation of UNCP implementation.
- Staff training: The need for training of programme staff to apply the necessary UNCP modalities (alignment, harmonization, programme approach, use of results matrixes, monitoring and evaluation, etc.) to ensure that UN agency support is implemented and monitored effectively and efficiently.

1.3 Drawing on experience

6. The UNCP draws on the lessons of experience highlighted in the UNDAF evaluation and complies with the following principles:

- Results-based design and monitoring: The logical framework tool (logframe) will be used to bring together in a single document the Results Matrix and the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the design of all intermediate outcomes and projects as a tool for ensuring that outcomes and outputs are measurable, with appropriate indicators, sources of verification, and risks/assumptions. The joint UNCP results matrix and Agency specific annexes applies this principle. Particular attention will be given to developing full logframes in UNCP and project design, in accordance with common donor and NGO practice.
- Joint programming: In order to improve planning, implementation, coordination, and resource mobilization, Outcome Area Annexes will be prepared for each thematic area for use by thematic working groups and Team Leaders. The Outcome Area Annexes should facilitate: (a) alignment with national priorities and support to national programmes; (b) harmonization among UN agencies and other donors; and (c) the development of partnerships in support of common outcomes and objectives. These Outcome Area Annexes will be updated regularly, and used to complement the Country Programme Action Plan.
- Use of programme approach: UN supported interventions will be designed to support national programmes, through the programme approach methodology. Where appropriate national programmes or strategy documents do not exist, the UN system should contribute to formulating them. Individual projects will only be undertaken with agreement of Government and will be designed to develop evidence, innovate and pilot new ideas that can be applied on a national basis or otherwise contribute to the development of a sector or national programme.
- Human Rights Based Approach to Programming: The UN will use rights-based approaches to programming based on international human rights standards and will emphasize accountability, equality, empowerment and participation of all people. This approach will provide the operational expression of the link between development and human rights, especially in relation to addressing the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups.
- Joint Offices: The establishment of UN Joint Field Offices will continue to bridge the gap between national and provincial programme implementation and cut down on operational costs for all agencies.
- UNCP flexibility: The UNCP is conceived as a "rolling" framework, to be reviewed and validated on an annual basis when preparing annual work plans. This will enable UNCP outcomes, outputs and agency support to be adjusted in the light of changing national and UN priorities.
- Monitoring and evaluation. Enhanced monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and procedures will be established and applied, with reporting of UNCP

Intermediate Outcomes on a regular basis (quarterly) complemented by an annual review.

- UNCP Outcome Area Steering Committees, made up of Government, UN and donor partner representatives, will be maintained on a permanent basis for each of the five areas of cooperation, with responsibility to support the implementation and monitoring of UN/donor partner support to common activities.
- UNCP management arrangements: Appropriate mechanisms at the UN Country Team, the Country Programme Coordination Committee, Team Leaders and technical working groups will be established so that UNCP and partners' support is efficiently implemented, coordinated and monitored.
- Training. Appropriate training and guidelines will be given to programme staff and government counterparts on project design, formulation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that UN agencies have the capacity to manage UNCP implementation and monitoring effectively and efficiently.
- Use of National Systems and Procedures: The UN will support the Governments efforts in aid harmonization and will utilize national systems and procedures and ensure that coordination mechanisms and data monitoring and evaluation systems are not duplicated.

1.4 UN Comparative Advantage

7. The Government and UN System in Papua New Guinea have identified a number of areas in which they consider that the UN has a comparative advantage and where the following criteria apply: (i) Demonstrated track record of achieving results, leading to established credibility in priority areas; (ii) Recognized technical expertise in priority areas; (iii) System and agency capacity, (iv) Geographical presence; (v) Neutrality; and (vi) Global experiences and best practices which it can bring to bear on relevant areas in Papua New Guinea.
8. While the UNDAF evaluation identified areas where the UN System's capacity, effectiveness and track record could be strengthened, the UNCP hopes to address these areas and to show that the UN System's potential comparative advantage can be fully realized.
9. The identified areas of UN System comparative advantage in Papua New Guinea are:
 - Advocacy and policy advice relating to UN core values, including human rights, gender equality, human security and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and high level sector and policy dialogue;
 - Normative and technical advisory services, setting standards, providing methodologies and instruments (e.g. Human Rights Based Approach to Programming), and promoting quality control in addition to providing technical advice according to the agencies' respective mandates;
 - Capacity development at both national and sub-national levels for counterpart institutions, with particular focus on leadership development;
 - Donor coordination at the national, thematic (e.g. HIV and AIDS, human rights and child protection, disaster preparedness) and sectoral levels. This includes coordination with development partners, including faith-based organizations (FBOs), NGOs, CSOs and the private sector;
 - Community mobilization through awareness-raising on key development issues, such as HIV and AIDS; gender and child protection;
 - Monitoring of national and sectoral planning instruments and the MDGs through the strengthening of national monitoring and statistical services; and
 - Identification of best practices from other countries, which can be applied in the Papua New Guinea context.

2. Development context

2.1 Country Overview

16. Papua New Guinea is the largest of the Pacific Island nations, both in terms of population, estimated at some 6.1 million, and in terms of land mass, covering approximately 460,000 square kilometers. Around 87 per cent of the population lives in rural areas of Papua New Guinea's varied and rugged terrain that supports an extraordinary range of ecosystems and biodiversity, most of which are not accessible by road. The country has a rich and unique cultural and ethnic diversity, with some 800 languages spoken by a population distributed over the mainland and the many islands. The population is forecast to grow to more than 11 million by 2050. Currently 40 per cent of the population is under the age of 18.
17. The country's level of human development remains low and has, in some areas, deteriorated over the recent years. In 2006, Papua New Guinea's Human Development Index (HDI) ranked at 139 out of the 177 countries and territories surveyed (Human Development Report 2006). The HDI, reflecting 2004 data, includes the following main indicators relating to Papua New Guinea: (i) Life expectancy at birth - 55.7 years; (ii) Adult literacy rate - 57.3 per cent (with combined gross enrollment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools at 41 per cent); and (iii) GDP per capita - US\$2,543.
18. A large part of the rural population, and to a lesser extent, the urban population relies for their livelihoods on forest exploitation, fishing, hunting and subsistence agriculture. Weak infrastructure, weak social service delivery mechanisms, marketing difficulties as well as low government and civil society capacity reduce the possibilities of alternative livelihood solutions as well as access to (renewable) energy schemes.
19. Progress toward the MDGs has been slow and, according to the 2004 MDG Report, Papua New Guinea is unlikely to achieve any of the seven goals (the 8th goal was not considered in the 2004 Report) and few of their targets by 2015. Furthermore, while the supporting environment was considered 'potentially favorable' for attainment of the goals of the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS), and 'fair' for the policy and legislative environment, it is rated as 'fair' to 'weak' for implementation capacity. The Report also considered data and monitoring capacity as being 'fair' to 'weak' for all seven MDGs, thus highlighting the considerable challenges for both achieving the goals and monitoring progress towards them. Hence the strengthening of monitoring systems has been included as a cross-cutting intervention.
20. During the first 15 years of independence (1975), Papua New Guinea made considerable progress against a number of social indicators. Life expectancy increased from 40 years in 1971, to nearly 50 years in 1980, with infant mortality declining from 134/1,000 to 72/1,000 over the same period. By 2002, however, Papua New Guinea's progress had slowed against a number of key social indicators with low life expectancy (57 years), high infant mortality (64/1,000) and very high maternal mortality (370/100,000). Poverty rates remain high, with an estimated 30 per cent of the population below the poverty line. According to a Department of Education (DoE) partial survey results in 2006, the average Primary Net Enrollment Rate is 36 per cent in 11 provinces.
21. The Study on Orphans and Vulnerable Children in 2005 (UNICEF) examined the situation of children, youth and women in Papua New Guinea and has highlighted areas that need addressing in order to meet their basic human rights. For example, the study showed that 68 per cent of women live in violent homes; however this is as high as 90 per cent in some communities in the highlands provinces. Many girls in Papua New Guinea are at risk of Commercial Sexual Exploitation, and one-third of all sex

workers are under the age of 20. 80 per cent of the population is yet to have their births registered, and 22 per cent of children reside away from their biological parents. 75 per cent of children who come in conflict with the law experience police abuse.

22. The low absorption of school leavers into the formal employment sector and chronic unemployment for young people underline the challenges of creating economic opportunities for the increasing numbers coming onto the labor market, and for those already out of work. This has contributed to a serious deterioration in law and order and has created a negative human rights situation, with increased incidence of violence and with particular impact on women and girls. This situation has contributed to a worsening environment for national and international investment with disproportionately high costs for security protection.
23. Poor economic management of the economy in the 1990s led to the decline of key economic indicators. The economy contracted in all but two years between 1995 and 2002. This failure to stabilize macroeconomic conditions and poor expenditure decisions led to under-funding of key activities, with negative impact on service delivery, infrastructure development and maintenance. This situation was further aggravated by Papua New Guinea's susceptibility to natural disasters (volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, water level rises (e.g. atolls of Bougainville) and by civil conflict (e.g. Bougainville).
24. Papua New Guinea is rich in natural resources, particularly minerals, timber, fisheries and potentially oil and gas. If these resources are effectively utilized, they hold tremendous promise, both in terms of economic growth as well as human development. However, poor natural resources management and failure to apply environmental good practices, particularly in the forestry, fisheries and mining sectors led to over-exploitation and environmental degradation, with serious threats to long-term sustainability of these vital resources, as well as unemployment for an increasing population.
25. However, in the past four years, the economic climate in Papua New Guinea has improved and growth is projected to continue mainly due to improved macro economic policies and spurred by the prediction that commodity prices will remain high. Prudent fiscal policy, improved budgetary performance, lower interest rates and an appreciation of the exchange rate of the Papua New Guinea Kina (PGK) against major currencies as well as an increase of revenues due to rising world market prices for minerals such as copper and gold have contributed to a more favorable economic environment development. These improvements were used in the 2005 and 2006 budget for ongoing reductions in debt through repayments and funding for key priorities outlined in the national development plan, the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS).

2.2 Development challenges

26. Papua New Guinea now faces the challenge of sustaining these improvements, accelerating longer term structural reform processes, addressing problems of poor service delivery systems and confusion over functional and financial responsibility between national and provincial entities, and confronting the HIV and AIDS pandemic. All this must take place in a context of fast growing population forecasted to reach to 11 million by 2050. The country also faces the challenge of implementing a sustainable development strategy which provides education, health, employment and income generating opportunities while ensuring the optimum use of Papua New Guinea's natural, financial and human resources for present and future generations.
27. Papua New Guinea is facing increasing poverty and has a large unfinished human development agenda. Its population of approximately 5.3 million is growing at 2.7 per cent per annum while the labour force is growing at 2.6 per cent per annum. GDP growth has been negative for much of the

2000s and per capita income has declined significantly (according to the World Bank, 70 per cent of the population live on less than US\$2 per day and 42 per cent on under US\$1 per day). Crime has been increasing for many years, due partly to the lack of jobs and government's limited capacity to satisfy rising expectations of service delivery. The net result has been a worsening environment for investment.

2.3 Development Cooperation

28. International development assistance plays an important role in Papua New Guinea's economy with a total estimated Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2005 of 12.8 billion Papua New Guinea Kina. Estimated ODA from Australia, the prominent donor in PNG for 2005 - 2006 was AUD\$ 492.3 million, which represents about 18 per cent of the Papua New Guinea total annual budget (2006). Other major donors are Japan, the European Union, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank and New Zealand. During 2006, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID), the European Union (EU), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been preparing their development cooperation strategies for their respective programming cycles. The World Bank will prepare its Country Assistance Strategy in 2007. A major contributor to the health sector is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).
29. On its part, the UN system will have an estimated \$117,765,000 mainly from UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNV, UNAIDS, UNHCR, FAO, UNESCO, ILO and UN HABITAT over the period of 2008-2012. The bulk of UN support has been provided to governance, health, education, the environment and HIV and AIDS. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both national and international, are important development partners in Papua New Guinea and are involved in all sectors. Faith-based organizations (FBO's) (mainly church and mission organizations) are responsible for supporting about 50 per cent of all health and education facilities, with partial funding from Government.
30. External assistance is provided largely in the form of technical assistance, with a relatively small proportion devoted to operational expenses and capital projects. Recently, there has been a shift to the provision of funds to national programmes through sector-wide approach (SWAp) mechanisms. This has been the case with support to the Law and Justice Programme and the Health Sector Improvement Programme, whereby funds are channeled through and managed by the appropriate sectoral departments. A SWAp arrangement is planned for the education sector.
31. Government capacity to coordinate and manage external assistance has been weak although relatively effective coordination mechanisms between donors exist. UN system support to strengthen aid coordination and management capacity within government departments is envisaged in the UNCP.

3. The UN Response: UNCP 2008 - 2012

3.1 UNCP areas of cooperation

10. Against this backdrop of the UN system experience in PNG, UN comparative advantage and track record as well as the national development context, the UNCP 2008 - 2012 supports the Government's implementation of the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) in the following five areas of cooperation.
11. This is based, as far as possible, on past track records and mandates at the national and international levels:

- Improved **governance and crisis management** are essential to develop a sustainable leadership and management capacity which can deliver services and implement policies that support broad based economic growth. In the absence of good governance, corruption and mismanagement can undermine economic growth and poverty reduction efforts. While good governance programming will seek to enhance democratization and economic efficiency, it will also ensure that social protection mechanisms are in place for the most vulnerable members of society, including children, people with disabilities, women and people affected by HIV/AIDS. The UN will also focus on conflict prevention for the establishment of a peaceful and stable society, which is indispensable for promoting investor confidence and personal security and respect for human rights of all citizens.
- **Foundations for human development**, through the strengthening of the service delivery mechanisms to ensure that vulnerable groups, especially children, youth and women, have access to quality basic social and protection services to fulfill their human rights. A healthy, literate and numerate population is the most important foundation for nation building, and is essential for raising living standards and productivity of people. And whilst it is often quoted, it is worth repeating that the measure of a nation is how well it treats its children which is why child protection is also a component of foundations;
- **Sustainable livelihoods and population** promotes improved environmental management of Papua New Guinea's natural resources, through rational and balanced exploitation, while promoting environmentally-friendly employment and income-generation opportunities for poverty reduction and improve living standards;
- **Gender**, promotes gender equity and the empowerment of women and is essential to release the under-utilized potential of women at home, in the work place and in decision-making, and to reduce poverty;
- **HIV and AIDS** addresses the increasing threat of HIV and AIDS and is essential for the health of the nation and the stability of families and the work place. Combating HIV and AIDS will also lead to improved economic prospects based on a more productive workforce and reduced strain on health services.

3.2 Addressing cross-cutting issues

12. The UNCP will promote cross-cutting issues and inter-sectoral links in all five priority areas, including:

- **Human rights**, through the identification of areas where the duty bearer (normally the different levels of Government but also communities and families), facilitates the establishment of an environment which promotes human rights, and the claim holders (normally citizens) can claim their human rights, and which protects the dignity and integrity of every individual without distinction;
- **Gender mainstreaming**, through the protection of women's rights, economic and political empowerment and the promotion of opportunities for women in decision-making roles in all socio-economic sectors;
- **Monitoring systems**, through the establishment of databases and statistics collection as well as research and analysis capacity in all sectors and the use of evidence-based data in planning and decision-making, which can contribute to high level policy dialogue;
- **Capacity-development**, through the training and upgrading of skills of staff in all areas of cooperation and the sharing of best practices;
- **Decentralization and strengthening of civil society**, through the promotion of coverage of UNCP activities at the provincial, district and community level, rather than only at the national level.
- **HIV and AIDS**, through prevention and advocacy, treatment and care so as to alleviate the consequences of the disease in all socio-economic sectors and populations; and

- **Youth**, by focusing on how issues impact on children and young people in each thematic area. This is critical as 40 per cent of the population is less than 18 years of age.

3.3 Strengthening Aid Effectiveness

14. Finally, the UNCP is designed to promote aid effectiveness by applying the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (February 2005) of which Papua New Guinea and the United Nations System are signatories.

15. Key Principles of Aid Effectiveness which will be applied by the UNCP include:

- **National strategy development:** Strengthening partner countries' national development strategies and associated operational frameworks (e.g., planning, budget, and performance assessment frameworks).
- **Alignment with national priorities:** Increasing alignment of aid with partner countries' priorities, systems and procedures and helping to strengthen their capacities (and in this respect, it is important to note that this UNCP is fully aligned with the Medium Term Development Strategy).
- **Accountability:** Enhancing donors' and partner countries' respective accountability to their citizens and parliaments for their development policies, strategies, performance and results.
- **Coordination:** Eliminating duplication of efforts and rationalizing donor and development partner activities to make them as cost-effective as possible.
- **Policies and procedures:** Reforming and simplifying policies and procedures to encourage collaborative behavior and progressive alignment with partner countries' priorities, systems and procedures.
- **Performance monitoring:** Defining measures and standards of performance and accountability of partner country systems in public financial management, procurement, fiduciary safeguards and environmental assessments, in line with broadly accepted good practices and their quick and widespread application.
- **Institutional capacity building:** Addressing weaknesses in partner countries' institutional capacities to develop and implement results-driven national development strategies.
- **Global best practices:** Integration of global programmes and initiatives into partner countries' broader development agendas, including in critical areas such as gender, HIV and AIDS and child rights.
- **Anti-corruption:** Tackling corruption and lack of transparency, which erode public support, impede effective resource mobilization and divert resources from activities that are vital for poverty reduction and sustainable economic development. (Source: Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (Paris, February 2005))

3.4 Resources overview.

16. The Table 1 shows the estimated projected resources (2008 - 2012). It depicts the financial breakdown by thematic areas, source of funds (Regular or agency core resources), and the percentage of the total anticipated funding devoted to the thematic area and needs.

Table 1: Estimated resource targets by thematic area (2008 - 2012)

	THEMATIC AREAS	ESTIMATED RESOURCE TARGETS (VALUES IN \$1000 US DOLLARS)			
		Regular	Needs	Total	% of total anticipated funding
1	GOVERNANCE				
1.2	Parliament	\$500	\$4,520	\$5,020	

1.2	MDGs in Planning	\$3,667.5	\$3,660	\$,7417.5	
1.3	Provincial planning and development	\$800	\$7,880	\$8,680	
1.4	Human rights	\$1,043.2	\$474	\$1,517.2	
1.5	Crisis prevention and recovery	\$1100	\$576	\$1,676	
1.6	Disaster management (*funding from OCHA intended fro 2008 only)	\$360*	\$306	\$666	
	Sub-total	\$7,560.70	\$17,416	\$24,976.70	21%
2	FOUNDATIONS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	Regular	Needs	Total	% of total anticipated funding
2.1	Health	\$12,586.83	\$13,841.50	\$26,428.33	
2.2	Education	\$2,086.83	\$5,700	\$7,786.83	
2.3	Child protection	\$1,318.83	\$7,891.50	\$9,210.33	
	Sub-total	\$15,992	\$27,433	\$43,425.49	37%
3	SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND POPULATION	Regular	Needs	Total	% of total anticipated funding
3.1	Environmental management & Sustainable Livelihoods	\$2000	\$8600	\$10,600	
3.3	Population	\$1,000	\$500	\$2,500	
	Sub-total	\$3,000	\$9,100	\$12,100	10%
4	GENDER	Regular	Needs	Total	% of total anticipated funding
4.1	Women in leadership	\$1,000	\$634	\$1,634	
4.2	Gender-based violence	\$1,663	\$2,350	\$4,013	
4.3	Girls education	\$200.60	\$5,675.50	\$5,647	
	Sub-total	\$2,863.60	\$8,660	\$11,523.10	10%
5	HIV and AIDS	Regular	Needs	Total	% of total anticipated funding
5.1	Prevention	\$7,712	\$6,800	\$14,512	
5.2	Treatment	\$2,826.83	\$6,391.50	\$9,218.33	
5.3	Management	\$500	\$1,500	\$23,730	
	Sub-total	\$11,039	\$14,692	\$25,730	22%
	TOTAL	\$40,456	\$77,300	\$117,765	100%

4 Expected results and role of UN agencies

32. The Government and the UN system have identified five priority areas where support is required to address some of the major obstacles to the achievement of the MTDS and the MDGs. If implemented efficiently and effectively, and if the necessary pre-conditions in terms of policy support and availability of human and financial resources are present, action in these five areas should be a catalyst for change. That, in turn, should have a multiplier effect in promoting sustainable human development and poverty reduction efforts in Papua New Guinea.

33. For each of the five areas of cooperation, the overall UNCP outcomes is given, followed by sections for: 1) Situation analysis; 2) UN contribution to national building; 3) Alignment with national policy frameworks, and 4) Cross-cutting and inter-sectoral issues. For each of the intermediate outcome, sub-sections are given to summarize: 1) UN

comparative advantage; 2) Proposed UN system support; and 3) Partnership development (national and international).

4.1 Governance and crisis management

UNCP Outcome 1:

Government develops and implements effective governance and crisis management policies and strategies.

Situation analysis

34. The MTDS is Papua New Guinea's overarching plan for economic and social development. The three functional roles of the MTDS are to (i) Articulate a core development strategy that provides the guiding framework for the Government's expenditure program; (ii) Identify the supporting policy framework that will help put in place the enabling conditions for recovery and development; and (iii) Strengthen Papua New Guinea's Public Expenditure Management system. The MTDS is complemented by a number of sectoral plans of different durations, most of which have a 10-year perspective. Budget allocations from the Department of Finance and Treasury are provided under a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, but are not necessarily linked to requirements given in sectoral plans.
35. Improved service delivery, accountability and poverty reduction will in turn drive the achievement of the agreed UNCP goal of 'Partnership for Nation Building', or conflict prevention and this will be the foundation of the UN Agency support to Papua New Guinea. The achievement of the MTDS is contingent upon the social, political, economic and cultural environment under which national programmes are implemented. Several critical issues in Papua New Guinea continue to impede the implementation process and are likely to remain the key constraints. The key challenges relate to the need for good governance, political stability, accountability and the rule of law. In addition, the institutional capacity of line agencies and sub-national (provincial and local level) governments, together with effective anti-corruption measures are essential in order to improve some of the most basic health, education and protection outcomes in the country, especially for the most vulnerable groups. Addressing these overarching challenges will provide an environment for an effective service delivery system that allows essential basic services, including health, education and protection to extend to the community level. The design and implementation of effective poverty reduction strategies and national programmes, with contribution from the UN system and donors, to address the key issues will provide the necessary operational framework for effective and efficient implementation.
36. Papua New Guinea now faces the challenge of sustaining and accelerating longer term structural reform processes, addressing problems of weak service delivery systems and confusion over functional and financial responsibilities between national and provincial entities, and confronting a HIV and AIDS epidemic. All this must take place in a context of a fast growing population forecasted to reach 11 million by 2050. The country also faces the challenge of implementing a sustainable development strategy which provides education, health services, protection for children, and employment and income generating opportunities while ensuring the optimum use of Papua New Guinea's natural, financial and human resources for present and future generations.
37. While substantial progress has been made over the years to establish and strengthen the necessary structures and capacity at the three levels of the Parliament, central administration and provincial administration, the inherent challenges of forging a nation amid cultural, linguistic, geographical and resource diversity has given rise to inevitable

tensions, which have impeded the efficient and effective functioning of government.

Contribution to nation-building

38. The goal of the MTDS is to foster sustainable improvements in the quality of life of all Papua New Guineans, by focusing on its three objectives of good governance; export-driven economic growth; and rural development, poverty reduction and empowerment through human resource development. The Government has also formulated sectoral plans which will help to implement the broad policy objectives of the MTDS. The MDGs have been integrated into the MTDS and national MDG targets have been formulated.
39. The UN system will use each of these tools as a framework for the design, implementation and monitoring of its support, the results of which should contribute to their achievement, and thus of the nation building process. The UN's support is designed to strengthen leadership and management capacity to take appropriate decisions at the appropriate level and to uphold compliance with UN conventions and human rights instruments in a variety of complementary areas of governance. The UN system will support the strengthening of democratic governance and key institutions and procedures, particularly the Parliament.
40. On the economic and social front, it will support the integration and monitoring of the MDGs in national and sectoral plans, the strengthening of provincial planning and development, and the strengthening of the government's aid coordination system.
41. On the human rights front it will assist in promoting the application of human rights instruments in all sectors to protect the dignity and integrity of every individual without distinction by simultaneously developing the capacity of claim holders, particularly vulnerable populations, to demand their rights and the capacity of duty bearers to meet their responsibilities.
42. In relation to conflict resolution and national building it will support national efforts to strengthen culturally appropriate mechanisms which can reduce the risks of civil conflict and sensitize communities to the vulnerability of children and women that are affected by conflict.
43. On the humanitarian front, it will seek to strengthen disaster preparedness and management capacity, at the community, provincial and national levels, in the event of natural disasters.

Alignment with national policies

44. The UN system will support the MTDS and sectoral plans as well as the relevant constitutional and legislative instruments. Where sectoral or thematic policy and planning frameworks are not yet available, or need to be updated, for instance in relation to the environment or gender, the UN will assist with their formulation.

Cross-cutting and inter-sectoral issues

45. Governance issues are all cross-cutting and their implications are felt in all sectors. Thus, planning, monitoring and evaluation tools should be applied at both national and sectoral levels, as well as at national, provincial and district levels. Support for achieving the MDGs will be pursued in the context of their respective sectoral areas, notably general economic development and agricultural production (MDG 1), education (MDG 2), gender (MDG 3), health (MDGs 4, 5 and 6), environment (MDG 7), and HIV and AIDS (MDG 6). Furthermore, in the area of planning, sectoral and thematic plans, and service delivery will be integrated at the decentralized level into provincial and district plans. With regard to the UNCP, this applies particularly to health, education, population, and environment, for which inputs will be required from the relevant agencies (UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNDP/GEF). Human rights will be promoted in all sectors, in support of conventions

relating to sectors (health, education, etc), and themes (e.g. women, children).

4.1.1 Support to Parliament

Intermediate Outcome 1: National and selected Provincial Parliaments function more effectively and carry out their legislative and oversight roles.

UN comparative advantage

46. The UN has a global mandate to strengthen national capacity in governance in order to promote economic and social development. The UN's neutrality was cited as a key reason why the Government requested support from UNDP for support to Parliament. In Papua New Guinea, UN support to Parliament is at an early stage, but this should be consolidated during the UNCP period and built on comparable experience gained in other countries, where appropriate.

Proposed UN system results

47. The UN system, particularly UNDP and UNV, will support the development of the capacity of Parliament to carry out its work through training of Parliamentary Service (PS) staff, the introduction of best practices into procedures and processes, legislative drafting and the strengthening of oversight and monitoring capacity of individual members of parliament (MPs) and committees. At the provincial level, best practices will be promoted in selected provincial decision-making forums, including through the development of websites for the exchange of information.

Partnership development

48. Other UN agencies, notably UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO, may support relevant Departments in the drafting or review of legislation for consideration by parliamentary committees. Partnerships with other donors, particularly AusAID, are envisaged.

4.1.2 MTDS and MDG planning and monitoring

Intermediate Outcome 2: By 2012, Government of Papua New Guinea efficiently and transparently coordinates international aid, donors and development partners to support Nation Building and facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the MTDS/MDGs.

UN comparative advantage

49. The MDGs are the results of a UN system initiative endorsed by world leaders. The UN system is charged with playing a key role in both their implementation and monitoring. UNDP is the "score-keeper" of the MDGs, while UNICEF continues to support Governments to meet commitments under the World Fit for Children. On a global scale, the UN system has a substantial track record in promoting the mainstreaming of MDGs in national development policies and in strengthening monitoring capacity. These functions are still at an early stage in Papua New Guinea but will be consolidated during the UNCP period. The Government prepared an MDG Progress Report for 2004 and the UN has played a strong advocacy role for the inclusion of the MDGs in the MTDS and sectoral plans and programmes. The DevInfo economic and social indicator database software will provide a base for strengthening government capacity for data collection and analysis. The UN system has also substantial experience and a track record in supporting aid coordination processes in developing countries. This experience will be used to further facilitate the alignment international aid to the national development goals and the achievement of the MDGs in Papua New Guinea through the strengthening of the aid coordination capacities of the Government.

Proposed UN system support

50. In mid 2006, the UN system approved a joint project involving UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and UNHCR to support the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) and relevant line ministries in building up their capacity to monitor the MTDS and the MDGs and to update planning tools on a continuous basis. The UN system will support relevant departments in ensuring that MDGs are reflected in sectoral planning instruments and work plans, and in maintaining monitoring systems through data collection and analysis, including through the use of DevInfo and other appropriate software, to be used for future MDG reports. UN agencies will provide support at the sectoral and thematic levels for their respective MDGs while FAO will support the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) in food security monitoring efforts through its Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems initiative (FIVIMS). UNESCO is also working on data collection and monitoring for education, which is linked to the DevInfo system. The Government will be assisted in coordinating aid alignment and donor consultations through capacity building of aid coordination and management capacities, and the establishment of an aid management and information system.

Partnership development

51. This will be sought from potentially interested donors, particularly AusAID, with respect to strengthening statistical and monitoring capacity, through the National Statistics Office (NSO), and in the establishment of a Performance Management Framework in the DNPM linked to Papua New Guinea's planning and budget timetable.

4.1.3 Provincial Planning and Management

Intermediate Outcome 3: Provincial and Local Governments plan and manage their finances and support services delivery effectively and efficiently with increased partnership and participation of civil society and private sector.

UN comparative advantage

52. The UN system, through UNDP and UNV has contributed to capacity development of selected provincial governments through support to provincial financial management, in the context of the Government of Papua New Guinea Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP), supported by ADB and AusAID. It also played a major role in post-conflict planning and support activities in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. UNICEF, through focusing support on six provinces has supported lower level governments to institutionalize national policies for children and enabled these Provincial Administrations to draw down increased Government services, resources and partnerships to the community level.

Proposed UN system results

53. The above will be extended to strengthen provincial management and participation in decision-making through UNDP support to the planning and management of service delivery, in conjunction with the AusAID assisted Provincial Performance Improvement Initiative (PPII). UNDP, with UNICEF and UNV, will also build on the experience gained in the planning and implementation of development activities in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. The UN system will support the preparation of provincial human development reports and MTDS/MDG monitoring at the provincial level. Through the preparation of Provincial Human Development Reports (PHDRs) for selected provinces the specific development situations of provinces will be analyzed and policy options provided to foster human development which is closely linked to the improvement of basic indicators as outlined in the MDGs. The facilitation of consultative forums will help to increase the participation of civil society and the private sector in decision-making at provincial and local levels.

Partnership development

54. The UN system, particularly UNDP, supports the Department of Finance and provincial governments in conjunction with ADB and AusAID. In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, continued collaboration with donor partners is envisaged.

4.1.4 Protection and Advocacy of Human Rights

Intermediate Outcome 4: Government is aware of, respects, and provides for people's human rights while it empowers citizens to demand the protection of those rights from government.

UN comparative advantage

55. Promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the four main purposes of the UN. As the universally-accepted "guardian" of human rights, the UN has established seven human rights treaty bodies that monitor the implementation of the core international human rights treaties and an inter-agency Human Rights Task Force to promote dialogue on human rights issues and facilitate the introduction of a human rights-based approach to programming. In Papua New Guinea, UNDP and UNV have provided support to the Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG), the Ombudsman's Commission and the Department of Community Development (DCD), while UNICEF has provided support on the application of child-related rights, particularly deriving from the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and human rights education at the University of Papua New Guinea. UNIFEM has supported the DCD in fulfilling its reporting obligations in relation to of the CEDAW. UNFPA has supported a comprehensive review of legislation from the point of view of gender and women's rights, which will provide the basis for proposed reforms and advocacy efforts by the relevant departments. UNHCR continues to support the Government in its application of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, signed by Papua New Guinea in 1986. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) also has a mandate to provide support in this area.

Proposed UN system results

56. This support will be continued in order to develop national capacity of both claimholders and duty bearers to ensure that rights are respected. The support will continue to extend to relevant stakeholders, including the police, and to promote public awareness through advocacy campaigns and human rights education. It will also strengthen the relevant institutions to comply with international human rights instruments. A central focus will be on encouraging the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights (ICCPR), which are the core international human rights treaties, and on assisting the Government to ratify the remaining optional CRC protocols and meet its reporting obligations for ratified conventions. UNHCR will promote the accession of two statelessness conventions. The UN will also support the institutional monitoring of the treaties ratified. It will continue to support measures for the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission, and coordinate with the Law and Justice Programme.

Partnership development

57. The UN system, through the Human Rights Task Force will support the DJAG, the DCD and the Ombudsman's Commission (OC), in conjunction with other donors, notably AusAID, and NGOs (Federation of Red Cross Societies, Transparency International, and Human Rights Watch).

4.1.5 Conflict prevention and Nation Building

Intermediate Outcome 5: The PNG Government is committed to Nation Building Human Rights through effective national crisis management and prevention

UN comparative advantage

58. The UN system played a significant role in the peace building process in Bougainville and in facilitating the transition from conflict to sustainable development. It brought to bear processes and inputs tested in other countries and adapted them to the particular circumstances of Papua New Guinea. This solid track record, and neutral status, gives it a potentially important role to play in future crisis prevention and management occurrences. Through the UN's presence in most of the world's crisis regions, it is not only well experienced in helping countries to make the transition from crisis to peaceful and sustainable development but also in helping to identify potential conflicts at an early stage and to provide meaningful assistance to governments to address these issues before they evolve into more a serious crisis.

Proposed UN system support

59. The UN system will seek to enhance national and sub-national capacities to strengthen relevant institutions and processes and to establish mechanisms to enhance the process of nation building, and to prevent and alleviate conflict in areas where this might occur. This will include conflict and vulnerability research and analysis, sharing of best practices and training in conflict resolution and mediation techniques. The development of a comprehensive Nation Building Strategy will be facilitated to enabling the Government to address issues of crisis prevention in all its dimension such as gender based violence, ethnic tensions as well as law and order problems. Selected communities will be supported to develop the necessary skills to effectively apply mediation and arbitration to reduce the level of crisis and violence in their communities and to identify and implement measures to protect vulnerable populations, including women and children that are affected by conflict. The development and support to national and regional networks will assist the civil society and government to exchange information and best practices for crisis prevention and nation building.

Partnership development

60. The UN will work closely with the Government (DJAG, the DCD and the DOE), the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), academic institutions and selected civil society organizations (CSOs) as well as with other donors, particularly AusAID through its support to the Law and Justice Programme, and NZAID, in relation to community policing.

4.1.6 Disaster management

Intermediate Outcome 6: National and provincial level institutions and donor partners effectively coordinate, prepare, and deliver relief support in response to natural disasters

UN comparative advantage

61. The UN system has established an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Disaster Management Team (DMT), made up of the relevant UN agencies (OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA), Government, National Disaster Centre (NDC), Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies, World Vision, Caritas and faith-based organizations, to ensure that measures are in place for efficient deployment of humanitarian and emergency support to the Government and affected people in the event of a natural disaster. Its role is also to ensure longer term capacity development of emergency services. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) appointed a Humanitarian Affairs Officer in the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator to support the Resident Coordinator, the DMT and the Government in providing emergency response, as needed, and for support to the implementation of the Disaster Management Medium Term Framework of Action, 2005 - 2015. Key recommendations from the 2005 Humanitarian Response Review included the need for strengthening of the

Humanitarian Coordinator position, increased flexibility and access to emergency financing as well as strengthening of partnerships. Improved coordination of humanitarian situations through the introduction of the Cluster Approach has proved a successful model in recent emergencies.

Proposed UN system support

62. The UN system (OCHA, UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and FAO) will continue to support the National Disaster Center (NDC) and relevant authorities (i) to respond to emergency relief needs resulting from natural disasters; (ii) to build their capacity to implement the NDC Corporate Plan (2006 - 2009) as well as the Disaster Management Medium Term Framework of Action; (iii) prepare for, and respond to, natural disasters, and coordinate with the relevant sectoral agencies. These activities will be executed in the context of the proposed Integrated Emergency Services. This would include response to Avian and Human Influenza in the event of outbreaks. The UN system will assist the Government in taking up risk reduction initiatives under the Hyogo Framework of Action. It is intended that the Cluster Approach will be systematically introduced and mainstreamed to strengthen preparedness and response procedures through a series of contingency planning workshops involving all DMT members.
63. OCHA will continue to work closely with UNDP's Pacific Centre and Pacific regional organizations (such as South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission, Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, South Pacific Commission) to ensure that Papua New Guinea (PNG) meets and implements regional disaster protocols, such as the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network, to support the country to develop and implement an integrated national action plan for disaster risk reduction and disaster management. The Pacific Partnership Network will use a "whole of government" approach to ensure that disaster risk reduction and disaster management is mainstreamed by all departments and levels of government in planning and implementation processes.

Partnership development

64. The UN system, particularly through OCHA, and the IASC Disaster Management Team, will work closely with the National Disaster Centre, and other donor partners, particularly AusAID, to augment present government initiatives and help strengthen overall response capacities. In pursuit of the implementation of the Disaster Management Medium Term Framework of Action, the UN System, in close collaboration with IASC partners, and the NDC and other relevant government departments, will engage in strengthening disaster response preparedness. OCHA will also seek to form strategic partnerships with regional and international partners to ensure coordinated and formalized relationships to strengthen disaster preparedness, response and recovery capacities.

4.2 Foundations for human development

UNCP Outcome 2:

By 2012, children, youth, women and men benefit from basic quality health, education and protection.

Situation Analysis

65. There is an emerging consensus in Papua New Guinea - both at governmental level and among civil society more generally - that human development outcomes are less than satisfactory and that service provision in many parts of the country is collapsing, despite the significant level of both government and development partner financing for the health, HIV and AIDS and education sectors. Human development sectors are at an important crossroads with a large unfinished agenda

and facing a range of critical challenges. Health outcomes have stalled over the last quarter century and have even been in decline over the last decade with maternal and infant mortality rates remaining unacceptably high. HIV and AIDS is a generalized epidemic and appear to be following trends in other countries and proving a disproportionate impact on women. Efforts to move towards universal basic education have been met with some success, but nearly 50 per cent of children do not yet attend school and as many as 60 per cent who start school do not complete the basic cycle.

66. Additionally, Papua New Guinea has had a sustained lack of economic growth over the past decade. Growth rates have declined over much of the first half of the 2000's and poverty levels, which have increased significantly, are high relative to East Asia and the Pacific as well as the rest of the world. With regard to the situation of children, it has been estimated that as many as 1,344,600 children live in homes, where they experience relatively high levels of violence (assault, fighting and threats). The high proportion of young people in the population (40 per cent of the population is under 18) underlines the need to work with youth and adolescents as a strategic group in the human development of Papua New Guinea, with a number of issues to resolve (livelihood skills development, unemployment, HIV and AIDS, violence, drugs).

Contribution to nation building

67. The foundation for human development component of the UNCP is designed to support Papua New Guinea's efforts to strengthen service delivery mechanisms and meet its obligations to ensure that vulnerable groups, especially children, youth and women, have access to quality basic social and protection services. Enhanced access to quality social services for Papua New Guinea's population, especially the poor and vulnerable groups, will improve quality of life which has deteriorated over the past two decades. It will also improve the rural population's access to information, welfare and justice services. Education is vital to societal and economic development as it is one of the most powerful instrument for reducing poverty and inequity. People's health and education are also fundamental for sustained economic growth, sound governance and effective institutions. The conservation of traditional values and cultures, while enabling them to adapt to the realities and demands of good governance, should help to promote social harmony.
68. Particular emphasis will be placed on girls' education. Widespread lack of gender equity leaves girls particularly vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and violence, and prevents equal access to basic services. The achievement of gender equity and girls' improved access, retention and completion of basic education is perhaps the most challenging key result of the MDG target for Papua New Guinea. Education, particularly for girls, has strong positive impact on the health of infants and children, immunization rates, family nutrition, and the next generation's schooling attainment. Likewise, education for girls and boys has proven an effective tool to prevent HIV and AIDS. Child protection concerns are directly linked to the Government's obligations under the CRC and CEDAW.

Alignment with national policies

69. The National Health Plan 2001 - 2010 "Health Vision 2010" identifies objectives to be achieved and indicators to measure their achievement in five main areas, including public health services, with priority areas on, (i) Immunization, (ii) Malaria control; (iii) Safe motherhood, (iv) Sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV and AIDS), and (v) TB control. UN system support will focus mainly on the area of strengthening public health services and its five main components: Child health (child survival); Maternal health (reproductive health and safe motherhood; Disease prevention/control; and environmental health; and health promotion. It will also focus on two reform areas relating to the strengthening of leadership and management to achieve public health

strategic directions and organizational performance of the DoH and the provinces.

70. The UNCP outcome for education is in alignment with the DOE's goals presented in the National Plan for Education 2005-2014 and the corresponding education components of provincial plans and provincial population action plans (PPAPs). It also supports the goals of the MTDS, which recognizes that basic education, particularly primary education (MDG 2), is the first priority in the education sector.
71. Increased access of vulnerable children to basic social services, including welfare, birth registration, education and health is aligned with DCD's Five-Year Strategic Plan, the draft Lukautim Pikinini (Child Welfare) Act, national health and education policies, the National Disability and National Early Childhood Development Policies, the pending National Child Policy and existing commitments under the CRC and to the MDGs. Increased access of children to child-friendly justice services, including for child victims, witnesses and those who come into conflict with the law is in alignment with the MTDS, newly-drafted National Juvenile Justice Policy, Juvenile Justice Act, Law and Justice Sector Policy, and the Government's commitments under the CRC and to the MDGs.

Cross cutting and inter- sectoral issues

72. The UN system will support cross cutting issues and inter-sectoral interventions in health, education, and child protection from the UNCP thematic areas. This will be provided through the promotion of child rights, gender equity in education (see also 3.4.3 Girls education), the strengthening of monitoring systems, particularly relating to primary education, capacity development of teachers and education authorities, strengthening of decentralized education services and advocacy for HIV and AIDS education.

4.2.1 Health

Intermediate Outcome 1: By 2012, children, youth, women and men access basic and quality health services, especially in disadvantaged areas.

UN comparative advantage

73. The UN system, particularly WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA, has long been active in strengthening national capacity in health with particular focus on primary health care, through training, technical assistance, provision of supplies and support, studies and research. The comparative advantage of the UN lies in furthering the strategy of decentralization, in combination with influencing national policies, towards demonstrating its sustainability and results in all areas of child survival, maternal and reproductive health and disease control. FAO and WHO, along with the Codex Alimentarius Commission, are the joint sponsors of the global joint food standards programme and can provide support for food and nutrition security and food safety in Papua New Guinea.

Proposed UN system results

74. WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA will work together to provide training of health workers and health system strengthening to implement the child survival package, particularly relating to child health (MDG 4), women's health, safe motherhood, and reproductive health (including adolescent reproductive health) (MDG 5) and nutrition issues. In particular they will collaborate towards the National Health Plan outcome of "Family health services strengthened and made up of preventive and curative health interventions addressing the health of mothers and children. WHO will enhance the capacities for control and surveillance of communicable diseases, in particular malaria and tuberculosis, and early detection and response to disease outbreaks. Furthermore, strengthening of health systems, including support for human resource planning and development, in order to ensure better access of the population to basic quality

health services, even in remote areas, would be undertaken. Support to prevention and improved management of non-communicable disease, and pursuing health lifestyles, will be other priorities. UNFPA will continue to lead in development of policy on implementation of Reproductive health. UNFPA will also lead in the development of an adolescent reproductive health strategy and development of other relevant strategies. UNFPA will continue to build the capacity of health workers all over the country to provide quality services in reproductive health. WHO and UNICEF will continue to support the Department of Health's Healthy Islands (Home Fit for Children) approach to stimulating community involvement in health, which uses schools and other community-based structures as key entry points. UNICEF will provide training and supplies in support of water and environmental sanitation. FAO and WHO may provide support to strengthening the national food control system in Papua New Guinea, thereby contributing to the protection of consumers' health and facilitating fair trade in food.

75. The UN agencies will work in close collaboration in order to assure that the rights of women, children, youth and other vulnerable groups are respected in relation to access to services and those women and youth are empowered to claim their rights in relation to their reproductive health. UN agencies will provide support in strengthening health services for children and women through improved access to and utilization of the essential package for child survival, improved nutrition and access to safe water and sanitation as well as strengthening the availability of health services for reproductive health (including adolescent reproductive health) through improved access to and utilization of antenatal care and emergency obstetric care, improved nutrition status of women, particularly in areas of greatest need.

Partnership development

76. The UN system will contribute to the DoH and its SWAp Health Services Improvement Programme, and to provincial administrations, as well as collaborate closely with AusAID, NZAID, the Japanese Embassy, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), and other donors and the Alliances of Churches for Health Services, NGOs, and CBOs. FAO and WHO will work together with the DAL, MOH and NFA on food-related health issues.

4.2.2 Education

Intermediate Outcome 2: By 2012, DoE have established mechanisms and strategies in place to achieve Universal Primary Education (UPE) and gender equity in elementary and primary education at the national, provincial and school levels, in partnership with other Government institutions, provinces, churches and development partners.

UN comparative advantage

77. UNICEF has been the major UN contributor to education in Papua New Guinea, through the establishment of child-friendly schools, advocacy in support of girls' education. At the same time, UNESCO has a global education mandate and potential access to resources, particularly for primary education and literacy, under its Education for All (EFA) initiative.

Proposed UN System Results

78. The UN system, particularly UNICEF and UNESCO, will give priority to supporting national efforts to attain MDG 2 (Achieving Universal Primary Education). UNFPA will support inclusion of population education in the curriculum and the preparation of appropriate teaching modules. UNCP's education outcomes are designed to contribute to strengthen the

national response to achieve UPE, with specific results as follows, (i) DOE's capacity to achieve UPE strengthened with the establishment of a UPE task force and UPE strategic plan; (ii) DOE's capacity to manage donor support enhanced through assisting the SWAp; (iii) DOE's capacity to monitor and evaluate progress in achieving UPE enhanced through improving information system; and (iv) Government capacity to address early childhood care and development (ECCD) strengthened with National Policy and Strategy Plan endorsed and in operation. The first outcome is to strengthen the Government's capacity to set the direction and to develop and operationalize a strategic plan to achieve UPE. The second Intermediate outcome is to strengthen the DOE's capacity to enhance donor coordination, by supporting the SWAp and providing the DOE with some mechanism to enhance management of donor contribution. The third outcome is to support the DOE's plan to develop an information communications technology system to support the management of educational programs. The current support provided by UNICEF to conduct National Enrollment Rate survey will be incorporated in the system. The fourth and last outcome is to assist the various agencies to come together to work for young children, so that they will be healthy and ready to learn at the age of school entry. UNESCO proposes to assist in the areas of: primary education monitoring; improving the quality of teachers and inclusive development, with particular attention to girls, children living in rural and remote areas; and linguistic diversity to complement the Child Friendly Schools initiative and the UN Girls Education Initiative.

Partnership development

79. UNICEF and UNESCO will support the DOE in close collaboration with AusAID, NZ AID, and the EU.

4.2.3 Child protection

Intermediate Outcome 3: By 2012, vulnerable children and youth will experience improved access to quality basic social services, including welfare and justice services, particularly in rural and isolated areas.

UN comparative advantage

80. The UN system, particularly UNICEF, has a global mandate to promote child protection initiatives in developing countries. In Papua New Guinea, UNICEF is the only multilateral or bilateral agency investing in rights-based child protection. It has achieved results in the areas of child rights monitoring, legislative support, juvenile justice, and capacity building for child protection.

Proposed UN system support

81. The UN system, particularly UNICEF, seeks to strengthen national capacity in the areas of (i) the protective environment, so as to strengthen individuals, communities and Government systems to protect children's well-being and enable them to enjoy their rights as enshrined in the CRC ; (ii) justice for children, to strengthen the capacity of the juvenile justice system to assist children and adolescents, so that crime witnesses or offenders can have access to a child-friendly justice system; and (iii) Child protection, so as to increase protection for children vulnerable to violence, abuse and exploitation and identification. DCD capacity to embed an effective child protection system at national, provincial, district and community levels will be strengthened with operational plans, staff training and technical assistance to implement the new child protection legislation. The causes of vulnerability will be identified through national and local level situational assessments. Village level protection systems will be further enhanced through the capacity development of the village courts system to deliver rights based justice and leadership.

Partnership development

82. UNICEF will work with DCD, DJAG, the Law and Justice Sector and other appropriate departments in the implementation of child protection support, in conjunction with AusAID.

4.3 Sustainable livelihoods and population

UNCP Outcome 3:

By 2012 rural communities in selected provinces of each region use improved sustainable livelihood practices.

Situation analysis

83. Papua New Guinea is a country rich in natural resources which include gold, copper, oil, gas, timber and fisheries. Its economic exclusion zone of 3.1 million square kilometers is host to an abundant tuna resource and marine fisheries. The country's tropical rainforest is the third largest in the world and is characterized by extraordinary biodiversity (more than 5 per cent of the world's total). Thirty per cent of the country's land mass is suitable for agriculture and the soils are generally fertile, with the climate and rainfall sufficient to support a wide range of crops for domestic consumption and export.
84. The country, however, faces considerable development challenges, such as a rugged topography, weak infrastructure and services delivery mechanisms, marketing difficulties, as well as low government and civil society capacity to address these challenges. Population pressures are also mounting, with the total population expected to increase to eight million by 2020 and 11 million by 2050. Furthermore, the exploitation of natural resources, particularly timber has had significant environmental impact, while the exploitation of mineral resources (copper and gold, among others) has led to pollution of rivers, threatening people's livelihoods. In addition, revenues generated from these activities have provided minimal benefits to local populations.

Contribution to nation-building

85. In this context, nation building, to a large extent, is about developing the national, provincial and local capacities for sustained development. The UN, throughout the years, has advocated for a model of development that puts the human being in the centre of development, termed human development. Measuring human development is not just about measuring the average income of a country. It also takes into account the fundamentals of development, i.e. a healthy and well-educated population that grows at a moderate pace or is stable.
86. An important contribution to the development debate from the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, was the realization and agreement that to sustain human development over the generations, the world needs to bring environmental considerations into the development equation. Sustaining development gains depends, to a great extent, on healthy ecosystems - the watersheds, aquifers, forests, soils, seas, reefs and atmosphere that provide vital economic goods and services, and the resources that can help us defeat poverty, treat disease and foster sustainable economic growth.
87. In the current development model of Papua New Guinea, the ecosystem and its critical goods and services are under increased pressure. Best practice from around the world has shown that healthy ecosystems and development can go hand in hand if the right policies are put into place and people's capacities are developed to implement these policies. Under this sustainable livelihoods and population outcome, the partnership to enhance nation building will focus on sustaining human development, by means of concentrating efforts on strengthening the policy framework, and enforcement mechanisms, to conserve natural resources, while simultaneously promoting income earning opportunities, particularly in the rural areas. In addition, it will also focus on the development of

capacities for rational use of the country's natural resources to help keep population growth at bay or for dealing rationally with its growth.

Alignment with national priorities

88. UN support will be closely aligned to the proposed national MDG 7 Strategic Plan (2007-2015), which will complement the MTDS, to include more environmental considerations, as well as to the MTDS expenditure priority, "Promotion of Income Earning Opportunities". Also, the Government has requested the UN to assist with the National Sustainable Development Strategy, currently under preparation. In the realm of population, UN support will be based on the National Population Plan (2001 - 2010) that identifies the multi-sectoral issues and implications of PNG's population growth, and highlights the need for responses in all sectors which can have an effect on those issues. The UN will focus on the policy goals while addressing the main variables of population growth (mortality, morbidity and fertility).

Cross-cutting and inter-sectoral issues

89. Capacity development is key for all UN support in this outcome area. Especially important is work on strengthening data collection systems, which are largely absent and impede proper planning to take place. All income earning activities, from the onset, need to be designed from a gender perspective and monitoring and evaluation will ensure that both women and men make use of the offered opportunities and capacity development training. Activities in all the intermediate outcomes will strongly focus on strengthening the local level, while promoting capacity development at the national level to establish an enabling environment that benefits the local level.

90. Environment and Population issues will also be promoted in other UNCP areas of cooperation, particularly in relation to governance (planning and MTDS/MDG monitoring), health, education, gender equity and human rights principles. It will also support the establishment and strengthening of monitoring systems to track progress relating to environment and population targets.

91. Taking into account the above, UN support will concentrate on three areas: capacity development for environmental management, employment and income generation in rural areas and population policy mainstreaming, as follows:

4.3.1 Environmental management and Sustainable Livelihoods

Intermediate Outcome 1: By 2012, DEC effectively plans, manages, monitors and coordinates with other relevant government institutions the sustainable use of natural resources and selected communities use their natural resources sustainably to enhance their livelihoods.

UN comparative advantage

92. The UN's comparative advantage to work in this outcome, first and foremost, is based on its broad global mandate and more than 14 years of experience in working on sustainable human development models and capacity development, in response to platforms of action of past international conferences on environment and development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992, Johannesburg, 2002), and international conventions ratified by Papua New Guinea (Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification). UNDP can tap into a wide network of development practitioners that have been developing capacities for environmental management.

93. In addition, the UN's involvement in employment promotion and economic development has been relatively modest over the past few years. Nevertheless, in view of the crucial need to give this area greater priority, the UN will be drawing on best practices and experiences from

other countries to enable the relevant national departments to fully benefit and to increase their support capacity.

94. UNDP, through the GEF, has built up significant experience by providing considerable support to Papua New Guinea through a number of projects, namely the GEF Small Grants Programme and various other projects. Among those are: the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management, Papua New Guinea's Third National Report to UN Convention to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation and the formulation of Sustainable Land Management Medium Size Project, Climate Change Enabling Activity - Preparation of Papua New Guinea's Second National Communication to the UN Framework for Conventions on Climate Change; and Application of GIS to Land-use Management in Papua New Guinea: Remote Sensing Land Use Initiative. With the potential for generating considerable additional funds for the 2006 - 2010 period, UNDP and GEF have substantial potential for additional capacity development for environmental management and income generating activities.

Proposed UN system results

95. The UN system will help to develop capacity for creating opportunities for income generation in rural areas, particularly those with depressed human development indicators and where GEF, IFAD and NZAID funding criteria can be met. As agreed with the Government and UN partners, the focus of the programmes should be on a community-based tourism, non-timber forest products, sustainable agriculture, and renewable energy.
96. UNDP through international resource mobilization will target the national level by developing the capacity of the DEC and, where necessary, other relevant government institutions, in the areas of: 1) Training national authorities on mainstreaming and monitoring of environmental issues; 2) Promotion of the establishment of an integrated environmental monitoring and compliance database in PNG; 3) Improvement of the National Environmental Communication and Reporting Strategy; and 3) Improvement of networking between DEC (and other state institutions) with provincial authorities, NGOs, FBOs and CBOs. At the provincial level, capacity will be built to increase environmental awareness and networking among communities, NGOs, FBOs and other CSOs, to strengthen their leadership capacity as advocates for sustainable livelihoods.
97. UNHCR will work to find durable solutions for refugees and local host communities in their self sufficiency and enjoyment of human rights.

Partnership development

98. The UN system, particularly UNDP, will work with the Department of Environment and Conservation and relevant sectoral ministries. It will also develop linkages and relationship with other multilateral and bilateral partners, academic and research institutions, and NGOs. UNHCR will work with local Government and development stakeholders to support sustainable livelihoods and local integration of refugees.

4.3.3 Population

Intermediate Outcome 2: By 2012, the Population Policy will be fully implemented by the three tiers of the government, and population issues will be reflected in their planning and monitoring documents.

UN comparative advantage

99. UNFPA's experience in demographic analysis and population planning provides a natural basis for mainstreaming population issues into national policy and debate, and to support implementation measures. Its support to the preparation of the National Population Policy (NPP) as well as the 2005 Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) is relevant for future monitoring, and the preparation of the next Population Plan (2011 - 2020). In addition, the increased capacity and trained staff in

reproductive health provide foundations for expanding reproductive health services in those provinces and districts where impact has been weak.

Proposed UN system results

100. With respect to population and development issues, the UN system, particularly UNFPA, will continue to strengthen national capacity to monitor population trends, and to ensure that population data is fully used in the decision-making process at the national, provincial and district levels. This relates in particular to advocating for the need to take into consideration, in the formulation of development plans and programmes, the implications of population trends identified in the 2000 census, particularly the high rates of growth (2.4 per cent per annum), fertility (4 children per mother), and infant mortality (68 per 1,000). This includes information on internal migration and urbanization. It will involve support to the preparation of provincial population action plans, to be integrated into provincial and district plans, and to the monitoring of activities at national, provincial and district levels, related to the NPP's 14 policy areas. This would also form part of the DNPM'S and sectoral Departments' monitoring of the MTDS and MDG processes. Efforts will be made to enhance advocacy and partnership skills of partners to leverage resources to assist in the implementation of population action plans. It is expected that support will be provided for the preparation of the 2010 population and housing census as well as for operations research and socio-cultural studies.
101. On the reproductive health side, UNFPA will also support the development of an environment which assists men, women and adolescents to make decisions about delaying child-bearing, ensuring safe deliveries, using safer sexual practices and reducing risks associated with pregnancy and delivery. A strategy will be designed to help promote the reproductive health policies in all the 19 provinces. In addition, media, educational and community mobilization activities will be developed to support population, reproduction and gender interventions.

Partnership development

102. The UN system will support the DNPM and the NSO as well as other relevant state institutions in relation to demographic issues, and the DoH in relation to reproductive health issues. It will also develop linkages and relationship with other multilateral and, bilateral partners, academic and research institutions, and NGOs.

4.4 Gender

UNCP Outcome 4:

By 2012, women and girls experience fewer gender inequalities in PNG.

Situation analysis

103. Gender inequality is widespread in Papua New Guinea and manifests itself in many areas, including in the home, in employment, in government, in access to education and health services, and in the enjoyment of human rights. The causes of these are multiple, and long-standing, but are aggravated by socio-economic and cultural pressures as Papua New Guinea traditional society adapts to change, population growth and migration from rural to urban environments. Societies in Papua New Guinea in the past, and at present in many areas, are operated with respect, honesty and with good intent. Family and cultural structures have a purpose to groom a boy and a girl to be an adult. Gender balance is necessary to ensure that both are seen as partners in the growth of their family, household and the entire community. In rural Papua New Guinea, women's status is linked to the political structure of clans,

systems of land inheritance, and cultural attitudes and perceptions of women.

104. The capacity of the government and NGOs to address discrimination is still weak, despite the existence of legislation. The gender-related development index (GDI), which includes life expectancy, educational attainment and income) shows that in every province, male achievement is greater than for females. Similarly, the gender empowerment measure, which includes measurement of inequality between men and women in key areas of economic and political participation and decision-making, is low. Papua New Guinea ranked 103 out of 177 countries on the GDI scale according to the 2006 Human Development Report.
105. Women at present represent a very small proportion of high level decision-makers and managers in Parliament (one woman MP out of 109), in government, and in the private sector. Very little progress has been made in enhancing women's roles and representation, despite adherence to the CEDAW, and establishing of policies and structures as a follow-up to international conferences.
106. Women play a relatively small role in business, as either entrepreneurs or as owners of small-scale informal sector businesses and traders. Strengthening their access to sources of income to cover family needs, particularly school fees, is vital for the maintenance and stability of their families.
107. With one of the highest rates of sexual violence in the world, gender-based violence has become increasingly recognized as a serious phenomenon in Papua New Guinea society, caused by increasing social, economic and cultural pressures in a society in transition. It is characterized by incidents of sexually-based violence such as gang rapes, rape in marriage and child sexual abuse, caused largely by alcohol, rather than by drugs. The Government and its relevant services (Police, DJAG, and DCD) have not been able to address what, in most cases, is an internal, domestic phenomenon, despite its serious social consequences. At the same time, affected women, have not been in a position to persuade governments to address the issues competently.
108. At every level of education, more males are represented than females. Male gross enrollment rate in primary education is 81.6 per cent, while the female rate is as low as 73.0 per cent. In secondary schools, male gross enrollment is 25.2 per cent, while the female rate is 19.9 per cent. Studies indicate that girls lower participation in education results from a number of factors, including school fees, poverty and safety.

Contribution to nation building

109. The promotion of gender equality and opportunities for women is an essential feature of nation building. The NPP notes that, "There is a positive relationship between the social and economic status of women and their fertility and mortality patterns. Where women's status is high, fertility, infant and child mortality, maternal mortality and morbidity tend to be lower. Women's high social status is reflected in high levels of participation in formal political life and economic affairs outside the domestic economy, high literacy and superior educational achievement, and freedom to choose a marriage partner and family size. Equal treatment of girls and boys with respect to access to health care, food, and education would improve the status of women in the long run."

Alignment with national policy

110. Policy Goal no. 6. of the NPP aims to "Increase opportunities for women to participate more fully in the economic, political, cultural and social life of their communities and the country" and provides justification for a number of initiatives which should not only enhance the status and empowerment of women, but also have direct positive

benefits on society and nation building at large. From a population policy perspective, improved status for women implies enabling the to gain greater access to: (i) Education; (ii) Employment opportunities outside the home; (iii) Health and family planning services; (iv) Greater choice and decision-making within the family. These factors will enhance the quality of life for women while also contributing to lower fertility and mortality rates. Increased female education levels lead to greater employment opportunities, which, in turn, contribute to lower fertility. The expansion of female employment opportunities will increase female labour force participation rates and influence patterns of family formation. Increased labour force participation raises the economic value of daughters relative to sons. As more women gain access to the labour market, marriage and childbearing tend to be delayed and social expectations about women's roles change. The protection of women is also directly relevant to the safety and development outcomes of children.

111. In the light of the above assessment, the NPP identified four main objectives which should be pursued, namely: (i) Increased proportion of women engaged in skilled and managerial occupations; (ii) Women's share of rural cash income to become more equitable; (iii) The proportion of women occupying and participating in all levels of government increased; and (iv) Increased proportion of urban women engaged in cultural activities.

Cross cutting and inter-sectoral links

112. Gender mainstreaming, in response to a fundamental human right, will be promoted in all areas of cooperation of the UNCP, particularly relating to governance (national, provincial and district), planning and monitoring (MTDS and MDGs); health services delivery; education services delivery; employment and income generation; and HIV and AIDS. In particular it will support national efforts to promote greater gender equity and opportunities for women. In addition, the cross-cutting issues of strengthening monitoring capacity, through statistics and data collection on gender issues, will be promoted. Capacity development of institutions responsible for promoting gender equity will be enhanced, and the need to ensure that benefits from gender-related measures are applied at decentralized levels will be promoted.

4.4.1 Women in leadership

Intermediate Outcome 1: By 2012, the number of women in decision-making roles in public and private sectors increase by 10%.

UN system comparative advantage

113. The UN system is able to provide worldwide expertise and knowledge management networks to its counterparts in terms of information sharing, gender technical training, guidance and capacity building to boost electoral reforms for equal representation to put women at par with men in decision-making at the national and local level governments. Through its specialized agencies, the UN is able to offer expertise in institutional capacity building at all levels of decision making, including through workshops, leadership training, advocacy techniques and resource mobilization.

Proposed UN system results

114. The UN (UNDP, UNFPA and UNIFEM) will support the government and civil society organizations reviewing the above situation and its causes in formulating proposals to address the issues raised. It will support the updating of the current (1990) Women's Policy and Action Plan to be reflected in the MTDS and its successor, as well as sectoral plans, and promote the development of disaggregated databases for all sectors. The UN will also contribute to developing the capacity of the DCD, the NCW, and women's NGOs, in their advocacy (see 3.4.1 above), in revising and enforcing legislation, in reporting on CEDAW implementation and in

reporting on the implementation of other conventions and conference action plans. More specifically, UNFPA will support the Department of Community Development to develop a National Gender Policy. UNIFEM will provide follow-up support to the regional Women in Politics (WIP) project so as to strengthen the basis for increased women's participation in political processes, linking the project to UNDP Support to Parliament (see 3.1.1 above). The UN system, particularly UNDP and UNESCO, will also provide women vocational training opportunities and entrepreneurial training courses, in conjunction with interested donors and NGOs.

Partnership development

115. The UN system will work with the DEC, NP, DPLGA, DNPM, DJAG, NCW, Women in National Government Strategy, Women in Politics, Electoral Commission, Board of the Political Parties and the political parties. It will also work with interested donor partners, particularly AusAID and NZAID.

4.4.2 Gender-based violence

Intermediate Outcome 2: By 2012, Communities in one province in each region have reduced gender-based violence by 25%.

UN system comparative advantage

116. The UN, particularly UNICEF, UNFPA and UNIFEM, can provide the leverage to assist agencies with training for officers to deal with all aspects of violence from a woman's human right perspective and her reproductive functioning. Since much of the offences of violence are imposed by the male members of the family and society, programmes in addressing gender-based violence from a male perspective, would call for an intensified approach in sensitizing males to the vulnerability of female members of society and their duty to take steps to promote their protection. UNICEF has the advantage of specializing in the rights of children and youth and would be called upon to offer specialized input. UN agencies would provide support in the area of governance and human rights to agencies responsible for the administration of law and justice.

Proposed UN system results

117. The UN system, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNDP and UNHCR, will strengthen the capacities of the state to promote the human rights of women through: developing the capacity of women to claim their rights, including those of protection and non-discrimination; awareness-raising in alerting men and society in general about the vulnerability of women, young girls and children to abuse and their right to be protected from violent behaviors; revision of outdated legislations to reflect the international obligations of CEDAW; improvement of police and welfare procedures and facilities to address gender-based and domestic violence during police interrogation; welfare counseling; and the awareness creation about court processes and systems.

Partnership development

118. The UN system will work with the DCD and NGOs to strengthen the capacities of NGOs representing women to speak out for affected women, and to claim redress. Institutional capacity building and training will be provided for government personnel and NGO staff and members in handling human rights issues and on how to care for the abused and violated. Several NGOs - the Individual and Community Rights Forum, City Mission, the 20 provincial networks of the National Council of Women, FBOs network and YWCA - currently provide shelter for battered women and children, including care and counseling, with some private donations and minimal support from Government. The Public Solicitors is understaffed and unable to handle many domestic cases unless a criminal offence has been committed. Courts and the police as well as the

Correctional Services should also undergo training and counseling to improve client relations with the victims of violence and the perpetrators.

4.4.3 Girls education

Intermediate Outcome 3: By 2012, girls will experience fewer inequalities attending school.

UN system comparative advantage

119. The UN system, particularly UNICEF, has supported Papua New Guinea to address gender disparity in school. Papua New Guinea is one of the 25 countries included in the Accelerating Girls Education (AGE) initiative, which is UNICEF's global agenda, launched in 2002 to support countries that had the biggest gender disparity in school. Under the leadership of the DoE, a mechanism was established to implement, monitor and expand partnerships to implement the AGE initiative.

Proposed UN system results

120. The UN system, particularly UNICEF, will continue to support the DoE to implement the Gender Equity in Education Policy, in order to increase girls' enrollment and retention rates in schools. It will assist the DoE to mobilize resources and partnerships to support the Child Friendly Schools programme through teachers' training, school-based counseling and materials development. Advocacy on the value of education and the importance of sending girls to school will be supported through a countrywide partnership with policy makers and civil society, including church networks, traditional leaders and government.

Partnership development

121. UNICEF and UNESCO will support the DoE, in collaboration with AusAID and EU. Partnership with the provincial governments, churches and NGOs will be sustained. SWAp in education will also be promoted in collaboration with Aus/AID, EU, NZAid and other donors. UNDP will provide support for training to develop an implementation plan for the Gender Equity in Education Policy.

4.5 HIV and AIDS

UNCP Outcome 5:

By 2012, the rate of HIV and AIDS infection is halted or reduced and Government provides services to those people with and affected by HIV and AIDS.

Situation analysis

122. Papua New Guinea faces one of the most serious HIV epidemics in the entire Asia Pacific region. Whereas HIV is largely confined to vulnerable groups and their sexual partners in Asia and elsewhere in the Pacific, Papua New Guinea has a generalized epidemic. In this respect, Papua New Guinea's HIV epidemic dynamics and potential make it important as a health, social, developmental, economic and security issue. There are many reasons why Papua New Guinea faces a serious HIV and AIDS epidemic, which has been classified as a generalized epidemic, meaning it is well established and affecting the general population; including. These factors include high rates of multiple and concurrent sexual partnerships; early sexual debut among young people more particularly among girls and sexual partnerships between younger women and older men; high rates of sexual violence and sexual coercion against women; high rates of sexually transmitted infections among both men and women, low rates of condom use, high levels of stigma and discrimination; frequent migration, particularly regular oscillating migration between workplaces and highland and rural homes; and high levels of gender inequality, bringing together men with money and women with limited

access to the formal economy, except through sexual relationships, low youth employment rates and limited employment opportunities.. The current HIV prevalence in sexually active adults, age 15-49 is estimated at 1.7% as reflected in the 2004 AIDS Consensus Report. A recent study estimates that there are 64,000 people living with HIV and AIDS in 2005. AusAID projections suggest that, in the absence of effective interventions, this may rise to over half a million, or 10 per cent of the adult population by 2025. However, effective interventions could reduce the potential HIV-affected population nearly three-fold to 200,000, or 4 per cent of the adult population, by 2025.

123. UNICEF's 'The Families and Children Affected by HIV/AIDS and Other Vulnerable Children Situational Analysis' (2006), the situation of children affected by HIV and AIDS will worsen over the coming years. As of 2005, an estimated 10,946 children had contracted HIV and AIDS and by 2010, this figure is expected to grow to 22,000. The number of children made orphans was 9,400 and by 2010, this figure will grow to 77,000. There were 138,108 children living in AIDS-affected families in 2005 and this figure is expected to grow to 270,000 by 2010. The number of children at risk of infection was 620,585. In summary, 7.7 per cent of all children are vulnerable to HIV and AIDS, the figure changing to 37 per cent if children and adolescents at risk are taken into account.

Contribution to nation building

124. Since 2004, Papua New Guinea has been grappling with a generalized HIV and AIDS epidemic. This is a threat to the country's ability to build a stronger nation and risks undermining the development gains and investments in health, improvements in life expectancy, and progress in the education and employment sectors since independence. Arresting and reversing current trends is both essential to protect prior gains and to ensure balanced future development.

Alignment with national policy

125. The UN system, particularly WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNFPA and UNDP, will continue its support to the seven areas of the HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan, 2006 - 2010. The NSP thematic areas are: treatment, counseling and support, education and prevention, epidemiology and surveillance, social and behavioral research, leadership, partnership and coordination, family and community health and monitoring and evaluation.
126. All activities are carried out in partnership with the National AIDS Council Secretariat and other government departments. It will also support the implementation of the proposed National Policy and Strategic Plan on Gender and HIV and AIDS, 2006 - 2010.

Cross Cutting and inter-sectoral issues:

127. HIV and AIDS is a cross cutting issue and has implications for all thematic areas as well as other cross cutting issues (see Box 4). It is related to each of the five cross cutting areas, namely: (i) Decentralization: capacity building of the Provincial AIDS Councils in the 20 provinces for taking on the coordinating role envisioned for them; (ii) Gender: targeting of vulnerable populations, particularly young women between the ages of 15 and 29; (iii) Evidence-based planning and data collection: through mapping of the dynamics of the epidemic, assessing its impact and ensuring capacity to continue monitoring; (iv) Capacity building: to strengthen the M & E unit of NACS and the capacity of NGO's; and (v) Human Rights: through promotion of non-discriminatory access to care for people living with HIV and AIDS.

4.5.1 Prevention

Intermediate outcome 1: HIV and AIDS: Communities develop and implement HIV prevention, care and support strategies for their population.

UN comparative advantage

128. UN system comparative advantage is evident in the multiple skills in HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support that it brings to the national response to the epidemic as well as its access to international best practice. In the area of community mobilization, including mobilization of youth for life skills, involvement of people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), monitoring and evaluation and donor coordination and the enhancement of effective national leadership, the UN has demonstrated its comparative advantage in the national response to the epidemic in Papua New Guinea. We will continue to monitor the trajectory of the epidemic and its development impact and to provide assistance from our areas of expertise.

Proposed UN system results

129. The UN system, particularly UNDP, will strengthen National AIDS Council's capacity to prepare for and organize advocacy and awareness-raising activities targeting leaders that represent the following groups: civil society, private and public sector and community based organizations. The UN system, particularly UNICEF and UNV, working with government and civil society partners, will also strengthen capacities in community mobilization, using culturally relevant mobilization methods. This will ensure involvement of all relevant community groups, including adolescents, youth and women who are the ones mostly at risk. This will enhance community mobilization activities, including behavior change for HIV Prevention and the provision of basic life planning skills to the relevant recipients

4.5.2 Treatment

Intermediate outcome 2: HIV and AIDS: Health care systems provide comprehensive support to people with HIV and AIDS

UN system comparative advantage

130. The UN has supported the government to develop the National Strategic Plan and Universal Access on HIV and AIDS. It has global knowledge that will help in facilitating strengthened health sector response through the development of norms, standards and guidelines, research, advocacy, technology development, and technical cooperation. The UN system has a strong global track record in HIV and AIDS programming, focusing on preventing mother to child transmission (PMTCT), strengthening capacity for the prevention and clinical management of STIs, particularly HIV and AIDS, and ensuring a continuum of care for people living with HIV and AIDS, including access to essential drugs. This needs to be applied, tested and developed in the Papua New Guinea context.

Proposed UN system results

131. The UN system, particularly WHO and UNICEF, will provide support to NACS and the Department of Health, private sector and civil society organizations in strengthening capacity and to the national health system to provide quality antiretroviral treatment and VCT services, as well as prevent mother to child transmission and establish adolescent and youth friendly services. This capacity will be strengthened through the training of staff, technical assistance and effective monitoring.

4.5.3 Management

Intermediate outcome 3: HIV and AIDS: National AIDS Council fulfills effectively and efficiently its responsibilities in managing, coordinating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating national response to HIV and AIDS

UN system comparative advantage

132. The UN has a strong partnership with the NACS and will contribute to the strengthening of its management, leadership and coordination

responsibilities. With the availability of a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, NACS will be able to effectively monitor and evaluate programmes and learn lessons that will lead to the strengthening of the national response. UNDP will further its support to strengthening leadership, both at the community and national levels, through transformation and community conversation methodologies in the UNDP Leadership Development Programme.

Proposed UN system results

133. The challenge of managing substantial amounts of external assistance from a variety of donors, particularly the GFATM, AusAID, NZAID, the UN system, and NGOs, is considerable. The UN will support NACS in the coordination and monitoring of the response to the pandemic. In addition, UNDP will support the implementation of the NAC Leadership Strategy for HIV and AIDS.

4.6 Cross cutting and inter-sectoral issues

134. UN support will be provided in a number of areas which are "cross cutting" or which apply to a number of sectors and thematic areas, for instance.

4.6.1 Human rights

135. In this area, UN agencies will seek to promote adherence to human rights principles and instruments in areas whereby the "duty bearer" (normally the Government) facilitates the establishment of an environment which promotes human rights and "claim holders" (normally citizens) can claim their human rights. Particular emphasis will be placed on promoting the ratification of human rights instruments, raising awareness about human rights principles and issues in all sectors of society and UNCP thematic areas, and ensuring that those principles are included in all Outcome Area Annexes (Ref. also 3.1.4 Human Rights).

4.6.2 Gender mainstreaming

136. In this area, UN agencies will promote gender equity and the empowerment of women in all socio-economic sectors and UNCP thematic areas, through raising awareness about women's rights, particularly as outlined in the CEDAW, and the promotion of opportunities for women in decision-making roles. (Ref. also 3.4.1 Gender)

4.6.3 Monitoring systems

137. The UN system will pay particular attention to establishing and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems in all socio-economic sectors so as to be able to better track performance in relation to national planning objectives (MTDS, sectoral plans, etc.) and the MDGs. This will be carried out through the establishment of databases, improvement of statistics collection and analysis capacity in all sectors, and the use of evidence based data in planning and decision making. Monitoring provisions in relation to UNCP-supported activities will also be strengthened (Ref. 5.6 Monitoring and Evaluation).

4.6.4 Capacity development

138. The strengthening of capacity in all national counterpart institutions is a key priority of UN system support, so as to ensure that activities are sustained on completion of external support. This will be provided through appropriate capacity needs assessments, institutional and legislative reforms, training and upgrading of skills of staff, and the use of information and communication technology (ICT).

4.6.5 Decentralization and strengthening of civil society

139. The need to ensure that decisions and interventions at the national level are replicated and implemented at the provincial and district levels so as to enhance service delivery, is relevant to all UNCP thematic areas. Appropriate support will be provided to facilitate this, in partnership with national and external stakeholders. (Ref. 3.1.3 Provincial Planning and Management).

4.6.6 HIV and AIDS

140. The impact of HIV and AIDS is felt in all socio-economic sectors as well as on individuals and families. The UN system will support awareness-raising on HIV and AIDS issues in all UNCP thematic areas and the adoption of appropriate measures to address issues of prevention, treatment and care, as well as management so as to alleviate the effects of the disease in all socio-economic sectors and populations (Ref. 3.5 HIV and AIDS).

4.6.7 Youth

141. The UN system will be focusing on youth issues in each thematic area, considering that 40 per cent of the population is less than 18 years of age.

5. Management and accountability arrangements

142. At the time of writing many issues of this Chapter are still under discussion in the United Nations and with the Government and development partners. In the preparation of the Country Programme Action Plan some structures may be changed or improved.

143. The management and accountability arrangements for the United Nations Country Programme are designed and adapted to respond to one key question: How can the United Nations best deliver on its programmes, advocacy and policy advice in support of the Medium Term Development Strategy and other relevant national plans and strategies, while:

- ❖ Reducing the transaction costs of the Government of Papua New Guinea,
- ❖ Establishing a clear internal accountability structures and,
- ❖ Ensuring efficient and effective United Nations Country Programme delivery.

5.1 Implementation

144. With the previous paragraph as a starting point, the implementation of the United Nations Country Programme should involve:

145. **Alignment:** The United Nations Country Programme implementation should support relevant national priorities, as articulated in the Medium Term Development Strategy, sectoral plans and programmes and the Millennium Declaration. If national priorities have not been articulated in the form of sectoral plans and programmes, upstream United Nations policy support should be envisaged for their formulation.

146. Use of the **programme approach**. All interventions should be based on the programme approach in their design and be conceived, as far as possible, as "Support to a specific national programme". Funding modalities should include the channeling of funds through sector-wide approach (SWAp) arrangements while ensuring that necessary monitoring and management arrangements are put in place.

147. **Staffing.** The United Nations Country Programme will require increased capacity of United Nations staff in management skills, design, implementation support, and monitoring. This is particularly the case if

total budgetary resources are to increase, as planned. It will involve the design and implementation of procedures, training, mentoring and supervision to enable staff to carry out their functions. Job descriptions may need to be revised to ensure that Country Programme-related issues are given necessary priority, particularly for the Task Team Leaders. Where necessary, recruitment of additional staff may be necessary.

5.2 Internal and external organization for programme delivery

148. The United Nations Country Programme delivery structure is defined from the macro (Programme Steering Committee) to the micro (Individual Work Plans). All United Nations staff will work (nearly) full-time towards the achievement of the United Nations Country Programme outcomes and therefore the delivery structure is designed for the staff member to be able to deliver and held accountable for performance.

149. The table below summarizes the different levels and the coordination mechanisms for the different planning levels. Each coordination mechanism will be described in this chapter. In the Country Programme Action Plan detailed terms of reference and responsibilities will be added. At the time of writing, the Lead Agency and Task Team accountability and delivery structure is being tested in the Gender and HIV and AIDS Outcome areas.

150. The pilots will continue to be restructured until a clear accountability structure has been established, the Country Programme is delivered effectively and the work load of the Government of Papua New Guinea has been reduced.

Table 2: Coordination mechanisms for the monitoring and management of the UNCP

Planning level	Internal coordination mechanism	External coordination mechanism
United Nations Country Programme		Programme Steering Committee
Country Programme Action Plan	United Nations Country Team	UNCP Outcome Steering Committees
Annual Work Plans	UN Country Programme Coordination Committee Task Team meetings (led by Task Team Leader) Monitoring and evaluations processes/mechanisms by United Nations Coordination Office	Technical Working Groups (if possible, these should be existing coordination mechanisms)
Individual Work Plans	Evaluation Performance of staff Work planning meetings between Task Team leaders and Task Team Members	

Programme Steering Committee

151. The UNCP will be guided by a joint GoPNG/UN Programme Steering Committee which will be headed by the Department of National Planning

and Monitoring (DNPM) and will be implemented through a Joint Country Programme Action Plan and Partnership Agreement. The GoPNG/UN Steering Committee will meet at the end of every year, to conduct a joint review in which the performance of the country programme will be reviewed, and recommendations made for the key priorities to guide the formulation of the next annual work plan. DNPM will, in collaboration with the eight resident agencies, ensure the participation of civil society partners in the formulation and implementation of the relevant components of the annual work plans.

152. To ensure continuing leadership and ownership by the Government of Papua New Guinea, the Country Programme Steering Committee should meet at the end of every year to discuss and approve the Annual Work Plans for the next year and review, where needed, the Country Programme Action Plan. If needed, the Programme Steering Committee can meet a second time to agree on needed adjustments.

Outcome Steering Committee

153. Wherever possible, the UNCP will be managed through existing sectoral or programme mechanisms. Where these do not exist, Outcome Steering Committees for each UNCP outcome area, or if deemed appropriate by the Lead Agency at the level of the Intermediate Outcome Area, will be constituted by senior representatives of national and international partners involved in the implementation of relevant areas of the outcome area. These groups will be chaired by relevant government departments and be responsible for coordination of planning, implementation, review and monitoring. These teams will meet on a semi-annual basis.

Technical Working Groups (or equivalents)

154. The Technical Working Groups function at the intermediate outcome level and members are technical level Government, United Nations and development partner staff. To the extent possible, the Technical Working Groups should use existing structures. For example, the Inter Agency Standing Committee on Disaster Management is a well functioning coordination mechanism that needs no changes. This Committee will be therefore be used by the Disaster Management Team Task Force to communicate with the Government and development partners as one United Nations. The technical working group on HIV and AIDS is another example of a well functioning coordination mechanism that can be used for Country Programme delivery.

United Nations Country Team

155. The role of the United Nations Country Team will be more substantive than in the past. To limit the quantity of meeting, the team will no longer hold separate meetings for the different outcomes (at the time of writing it does for the HIV and AIDS outcome and on an ad-hoc basis for the other outcomes.

156. With the context of the delivery of the Country Programme, the team will

- ❖ Discuss progress in the Annual Work Plans at the political and strategic level.
- ❖ Oversee the integration of and promote synergies between the Outcome Area Annual Work Plans.
- ❖ Oversee the quality of the Outcome Area Documents

UN Country Programme Coordination Committee

157. This internal committee consists of the Task Team Leaders, heads of the Programme Section on the Ex-com UN Agencies. The United Nations Coordination Office (UNCO) office will Chair and provide secretariat for this committee. This committee will:

- ❖ Make recommendations to the UNCT on programme related issues;
- ❖ Ensure coordination, cross-fertilization and collaboration between intermediate outcome areas;
- ❖ Review and discuss the cross-cutting program issues with the intention to synergize wherever possible;
- ❖ Review the progress of UNCP, functioning of the Task Teams and ensure inputs to documentation of lessons learned and experiences;
- ❖ Recommend to the UNCT or Lead Agency any programming that will be developed outside the scope of the UNCP;
- ❖ Provide feedback to Task Teams on the review of outcomes;
- ❖ Develop/coordinate one reporting mechanism with Government;
- ❖ Coordinate the preparation of reports to the UNCT;
- ❖ Coordinate the documentation and sharing of lessons learned of the processes and organize the forum for discussion.

Role of the Lead Agencies

158. In general terms, the Lead agencies (at the level of the Representative or Country Director) will be responsible for :(see Table 3 for allocation of Lead Agencies as per the UNCP Outcome area):

- ❖ Convening the yearly Outcome Area Steering Committee meeting (or meetings, if the Lead Agency feels that the Intermediate Outcome Areas require separate steering committee meetings), consisting of the Government of Papua New Guinea and other development partners.
- ❖ Supervising the Team Leader(s) responsible for intermediate outcomes and overseeing Annual Work Plan implementation.
- ❖ Maintaining a high quality Intermediate Outcome area document (s). The document will contain, among others, the relevant national policies, how the United Nations will contribute to achieving the national policies, who is contributing to their implementation (Gov and partners), what the United Nations niche is and what resources the United Nations needs to deliver on its niche.
- ❖ Informing the United Nations Country Team, on a monthly basis, on the strategic and political themes surrounding the implementation of the Annual Work Plan.
- ❖ The UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA representative and UNDP Country Director, on behalf of the lead agency, will liaise directly with the Resident Coordinator who has the overall responsibility for the delivery of the United Nations Country Programme.

Task Teams

159. The Country Directors and Representatives of the lead agencies will strongly rely on Task Teams for the Outcome delivery. Task Teams will be headed by Task Team Leaders (who can be staff of their own or another agency). The Team Leaders will:

- ❖ Ensure delivery of the intermediate outcome to the extent of UN's contribution;
- ❖ Ensure quarterly progress reports are delivered by agreed deadlines to the Lead Agency;
- ❖ Ensure quarterly backstopping reports/visits are completed by task team members;
- ❖ Provide inputs to Country Programme Action Plan;

- ❖ Liaise with the M&E specialist to develop M&E Plan;
- ❖ Coordinate one UN voice response in external meetings as appropriate;
- ❖ Ensure development of key results of all team members (This should be agree and signed by both the Team Leader and the Agency Resident Representative or Country Director);
- ❖ Ensure supervisors in respective agencies receive feedback on team members performance, including the 1)Team Leaders assessment, 2)Document providing peer review;
- ❖ Motivation of the team and ensuring it functions effectively and efficiently;
- ❖ Coordination and Preparation of the AWP and M&E Framework for Intermediate Outcomes;
- ❖ Participate in the UN Country Coordinating Committee and ensure cross fertilization of intermediate outcome into other intermediate outcome areas and share lessons learned;
- ❖ Negotiate and provides oversight to the utilization of funds within her/his outcome domain;
- ❖ Coordinate and facilitates preparation, submission of donor proposals and reports;
- ❖ Inform the Lead Agency or UNCT when new programmes outside the scope of the UNCP are being considered.

Table 3: UNCP Lead Agencies, Task Teams and their composition

UNCP Outcome Area	Lead UN Agency	Team Leader	Intermediate Outcome Area	Task Team Composition- (Project Officers assigned to the team from respective agencies)
Governance and Crisis Management	UNDP	UNDP - Governance Programme Officer	Decentralization	UNDP (Governance PO), UNIFEM, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF
		OHCHR - Human Rights Advisor	Human Rights	UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNHCR*
		OCHA- Humanitarian Affairs Officer	Disaster Management	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR*
		UNDP - Assistance Resident Representative	Crisis Prevention and Recovery	UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR*
Gender	UNDP / UNICEF (Girls Education only)	UNDP - Governance Programme Officer	Parliament	UNDP, UNICEF
		UNDP - Country Director	MDGs	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNIFEM, UNHCR*
		UNFPA - Assistant Resident Representative (Girls Education only), Education PO	1) Women in Leadership; Gender Based Violence; 3) Girls Education	UNDP Gender PO, WHO, UNICEF Education Officer, UNIFEM, UNHCR*

UNCP Outcome Area	Lead UN Agency	Team Leader	Intermediate Outcome Area	Task Team Composition- (Project Officers assigned to the team from respective agencies)
HIV and AIDS	WHO	UNAIDS Country Coordinator	Prevention, Treatment and Management	UNDP Gender PO, UNICEF HIV and AIDS PO, UNFPA HIV and AIDS PO, WHO PO, UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UNHCR*
Sustainable Livelihoods & Population	UNDP/ UNFPA (Population Only)	UNDP - SL Programme Officer UNFPA - ARR (P)	Environmental Management and Sustainable Livelihoods Population	UNICEF Water and Environmental Sanitation PO, UNHCR PO, IFAD Country Manager, ENEP Country Manager UNFPA PO, UNDP Governance PO, WHO PO
Foundations for Human Development	UNICEF/WHO (health only)	WHO Programme Coordinator UNICEF - Education Project Officer UNICEF - Child Protection Programme Officer	Health Education Child Protection	WHO Maternal Health PO, UNFPA, UNAIDS UCC, UNICEF Child Health and Nutrition PO UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNESCO OHCHR Human Rights Adviser, UNHCR*, UNIFEM

* Due to limited resources, UNHCR will provide only technical advice as and when required.

Individual Work Plans

160. Any attempt at consistent delivery of the United Nations Country Programme will hinge upon whether United Nations Agency staff understands what their role is and how and by whom they will be held accountable. Given that all Outcome areas have various United Nations Agencies contributions, the accountability structure will involve a matrixed approach. This is essential for the United Nations Country Programme structure to work.
161. Agency Representatives or Country Directors will assign workloads for each staff member to a particular task team. That staff member will then jointly agree with the respective Team Leader (s) and their respective Head of Agency on their individual workplan and the criteria for which their performance will be measured.
162. Task Team members will continue to be evaluated by their supervisor in the agency that contracts the staff. The supervisor, however, will receive a written evaluation by the Task Team Leader and by their team peers and commits to reflecting the staff performance in the Task Team(s) in the performance evaluation.

5.3 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

163. The primary tool for monitoring will be the Annual Work Plans, and the responsibility for monitoring lies with the Task Team Leader and the lead agency Representative or Country Director. Although the Work Plan is approved on an annual basis, changes can be made if needed.
164. At the individual staff member level, the overall responsibility of monitoring will lie with the agency head that contracts the staff member (or whomever the agency head assigns). However, the Task Team

Leaders will have monitoring responsibility over their Task Team members, also if the Leader and the staff are from different agencies. Should a staff member under perform; the Task Team Leader will take up the matter with the agency head. A similar practice will be established for the Task Team Leaders and the Lead agency head.

165. The United Nations Country Programme delivery structure will also institute an "independent" monitoring and evaluation role of the United Nations Coordination Office. The Office contract a monitoring and evaluation specialist that will liaise with the lead agency heads and the Task Team Leaders, while maintaining a reporting line to the Resident Coordinator.
166. The lead UN agency, in partnership with the appropriate Government counterpart will be responsible for annual reporting on progress to the UNCP Programme Steering Committee, based on reviews conducted by the Technical Working Groups. For this purpose, a logical framework approach has been used to develop a 5 year results matrix for both the UNCP and CPAP.

Evaluation

167. The UNCP M&E framework will be aligned with the National Performance Evaluation Mechanism which will be established in DNPM, and will include MDG monitoring. The UN will support Government efforts to utilize national systems and procedures to avoid the creation of a parallel system of M&E.
168. A Joint CPAP of the UNCP for 2008-2012 will be the basis for further strategy development and for developing annual work plans and monitoring and evaluation plans for each agency and each interagency task team. Result matrices developed for each annual work plan, will also include specific needs for regional and headquarters support and will be reviewed annually by the UNCP Programme Steering Committee. This Committee will review the country's progress towards UNCP outcomes, including the UN-specific contribution to this progress.
169. Each of the five programme outcome areas will be led by a UN agency (in some cases two). The lead UN agency (cies), in partnership with the appropriate Government counterpart will be responsible for annual reporting on progress to the UNCP Programme Steering Committee, based on reviews conducted by the Technical Working Groups.
170. Technical Working Groups for each intermediate outcome will be constituted by technical representatives of national and international partners involved in the implementation of relevant activities for respective intermediate outcomes. These teams will meet on a quarterly basis to monitor the progress towards each outcome area.
171. Individual UN agencies will build on existing annual workplans and M&E mechanisms. These will also include participatory evaluation approaches at community levels to assess individual agency programme progress and their respective contributions to the UNCP outcomes.
172. The UNCP Programme Steering Committee will lead a mid-term review in 2010 to review progress, document lessons learned and revise the UNCP outcomes, where necessary. By the beginning of 2012, a final evaluation of the UNCP will commence to review overall progress towards UNCP outcomes, and develop plans for the next country programme cycle.

5.4 Communications strategy

173. The UN system will implement a communications strategy which seeks to inform stakeholders of on-going UN-supported development cooperation from all agencies. This will form part of an overall monitoring strategy whereby projects will be expected to ensure that results receive appropriate media exposure, thus providing an incentive to ensure that outputs are newsworthy, and an indicator of project success. The

communications strategy will also promote the inclusion in the media of articles on regional and global issues in which the UN system is involved, which have an effect on Papua New Guinea. This will include regular up-dates on lessons learned and best practices relating to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in Papua New Guinea and elsewhere

5.5 Institutional memory

174. Priority will be given to establishing and maintaining an institutional memory of United Nations Country Programme related information involving the collection and storage of reports relating to each (intermediate) outcome area. This involves the storage of relevant information under the leadership of the Coordination Office's monitoring and evaluation specialist.

Annex 1 Basic Data on Papua New Guinea

	Indicator	Year(s)	Source
Population and Economy			
Total Population:	5,190,786	2000	Census-NSO, Govt.
Women	2,499,042	2000	Census- NSO-Govt
Men	2,691,744	2000	Census- _NSO, Govt
Under Age of 15	2;076,314	2000	Census-NSO, Govt.
Over the age of 65	212,822	2000	Census-NSO- Govt
Urban Population (%)	13.2	2000	Census-NSO- Govt
Rural Population (%)	86.8	2000	Census-NSO- Govt
Per Capita GDP(in U.S dollars)	\$2,543	2004	HDR, 2006
Population Density (people per sq/km)	11.2	2000	MDG Report, 2004
Number of Households	943,767	2000	MDG Report, 2004
Human Development Index	0.520	2004	HDR, 2006
Proportion of population under poverty line (%)	30	1996	MDG Report, 2004
Unemployment Rate (pop age 10+) (%)	9.7	2000	MDG Report, 2004
Total External Debt (millions of U.S dollars)	2530.3	2004	Base UNCP Doc. 2006
Share of GDP from farming, livestock breeding, forestry and fishing (%) (constant pm)	25.1	2000	Base UNCP Doc. 2006
Average economic growth (2000-2006) (%)	3.5	2006	Base UNCP Doc. 2006
Share of GDP from services (%) (constant prices pm)	2.5	2005	Base UNCP Doc. 2006
Prop. Income for the poorest quintile of population (%)	4.5	1996	DHS-NSO, 1997
Inflation Rate (Consumer Price Index) (%)	4.6	2005	Base UNCP Doc. 2006
Nominal Exchange Rate(annual average) (U.S dollars/PNG Kina)	3.0		
Population Growth Rate (1980-2000)	2.7	2000	Census-NSO- Govt
Education			
Total school enrollment rate (age 4 and older) (%)	41%	2004	HDR, 2006
Primary Net Enrollment Rate (average over 11 provinces)	36%	2006	Partial Survey Results, DoE PNG
Expected years of study (years)	12	2006	DoE PNG
Years of primary education (years)	8	2004	DoE PNG
Literacy rate (%)	57.3	2004	HDR, 2006
Gross enrollment rate in basic education(TBE) (%)n/	41%	2006	HDR, , 2006
Cohort retention rate at primary school (%)	56.8	2000	DoE PNG
Health			
Crude Birth rate (%)	35	2000	Census-NSO- Govt
Overall fertility rate	4.6	2000	Census-NSO- Govt
Growth rate	2.7	2000	Census-NSO- Govt
Gross infant mortality	64	2000	Census-NSO- Govt
Life expectancy (women/men in years)	54.2	2000	Census-NSO- Govt
Life expectancy (women)	54.8	2000	Census-NSO- Govt
Life expectancy (men)	53.7	2000	Census-NSO- Govt
Doctors per inhabitant	1 per 12500	2006	DoH
Nurses per inhabitant	1 per 4000	2006	DoH
Living Conditions			
Access to clean drinking water (fountains, distribution systems and water tanks) (%)	29.5 (rural) 93.1	1996	DHS-NSO, 1997

	(urban)		
Rate of coverage of the clean drinking water distribution system (%)	8.5 (rural) 70 (urban)	1996	DHS-NSO, 1997
Population with access to electricity networks (%)	13 (urban)	1996	Base UNCP Doc. 2006 (p 52)
Population which rely mostly on fire woods for cooking (%)	87(rural)	1996	Base UNCP Doc. 2006 (p52)

Annex 2 Combined Results and Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

1. UNCP Outcome for Governance and Crisis Management:								
Government develops and implements effective governance and crisis management policies and strategies								
1	Thematic area	Support to Parliament						
National Development Goal		Governance capacity built to ensure more accountable and efficient policies and strategies, Equality and participation						
Relevant MDG		MDG 8						
National policy and programme framework		Constitution of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea						
International policy framework								
National Partners		Parliament, Parliamentary Services (PS), Sectoral departments, Provincial governments, Provincial Assemblies, Transparency International, Ombudsman Commission, Auditor General's Office, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)						
Lead UN Agency		UNDP						
Donor partners		AusAID						
Coordination Mechanism		Technical Working Group						
	Intermediate Outcome/outputs	Outcome/Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other
1.1	Intermediate Outcome 1: National and selected Provincial Parliaments function more effectively and carry out their legislative and oversight roles	Number of users (MPs, committees, researchers) of services provided by Parliamentary Services (legal, research, library etc.); Quantity and Quality of Legislation prepared and approved.	PS Annual Reports; Training Reports Project Reports	Capacity of Parliamentary Services to provide relevant services; Extent to which MPs use services for their Parliamentary work.	Parliament, TI PNG, Auditor General's Office	UNDP, CPA, AusAID	UNDP: \$500	UNDP: \$4,500 UNICEF: \$20 TOTAL: \$500
1.1.1	Parliamentary Services effectively support the Committee System to draft, review and approve legislation.	No. of Parliamentary Service and Committee staff trained ; No. of Seminars/study tours carried out;	PS Report; Training reports; Progress	Recruitment and availability of suitable staff/trainees;	Parliament, TI PNG; Auditor General's	UNDP, UNICEF	UNDP: \$400	UNDP: \$4,000

		<p>No. of ICT equipment and network (LAN) installed and ICT staff in place;</p> <p>Operations and administration procedures manuals prepared;</p> <p>No of research reports, background papers, etc. prepared;</p> <p>Library data base established for collection; website established;</p> <p>No of committees functioning;</p> <p>No of Draft legislation and budgets reviewed;</p> <p>No of MPs participating in committees;</p> <p>No of workshops carried out (on procedures research, legal drafting etc) for committee members (MPs, others, #)</p> <p>No of legislative and policy changes that bring frameworks into greater alignment with international standards</p>	<p>report;</p> <p>Website;</p> <p>Committee reports</p>	<p>Resources available for ICT networks, equipment and peripherals;</p> <p>Management systems and procedures in place to ensure work plans are implemented;</p> <p>Availability of trainers and materials</p>	<p>Office, NGOs</p>	<p>AusAID</p>		<p>UNICEF: \$20</p>
1.1.2	<p>Provincial legislative mechanisms are established and operational in selected Provinces and linked to national parliament systems</p>	<p>No of meetings/sittings;</p> <p>No of provincial bills passed; No of Assembly members trained;</p> <p>No Provincial Websites established;</p> <p>No of linkages and exchanges with national and provincial parliaments;</p> <p>No of provincial legislatures equipped and operational.</p>	<p>Provincial annual reports</p> <p>Website</p> <p>Review report</p>	<p>Resources to support provincial administrations and legislature</p> <p>Provincial senior managers approve and promote full usage or website.</p>	<p>Provincial Assemblies , National Parliament</p>	<p>UNDP, AusAID, CPA</p>	<p>UNDP: \$100</p>	<p>UNDP: \$500</p>

2	Thematic area		MTDS and MDGs in National Planning and Monitoring					
National Development Goal			Achievement of the MDG Targets for Papua New Guinea					
Relevant MDG			MDGs 1 , 8					
National policy and programme framework			MTDS, Sectoral Plans (particularly Education (2), Health (4,5,6), HIV/AIDS (6), Environment (MDG7 Strategy)					
International policy framework			Millennium Declaration, Millennium Development Goals, World Summit, 2005, Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, 2005, 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness					
National Partners			Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) with Department of Health (DoH), Department of Education (DOE), Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), Department of Community Development (DCD), National Statistics Office (NSO), National AIDS Council Secretariat (NACS), Provincial District Authorities, Local Level Governments (LLGs); Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), National Broadcasting Commission (NBC), Media					
Lead UN Agency			UNDP					
Donor partners			AusAID, NZAID, ADB, EU, W					
Coordination Mechanism			MDG task force, National MDG Steering Committee					
	Intermediate Outcome/ Outputs	Outcome/ Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other
1.2	Intermediate Outcome 2: By 2012, GoPNG efficiently, effectively and transparently coordinates international aid, Donors and Development Partners to support Nation Building and to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the MTDS/ MDGS.	MDGs reflected in national, provincial, district and LLG (including urban) plans, and generate support, and are progressively achieved; GoPNG coordinates international aid and aligns it to national development priorities.	MDG reports, Aid Coordination reports, National and sectoral policies based on MDGs	Availability of resources Donor commitment	DNPM, Sectoral Depts., NGOs, CSOs, NGOs	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Habitat, WHO, WB, ADB, EU, AusAID, NZAID	UNDP: \$3,500 UN Habitat: \$20 UNICEF: \$237.50 TOTAL: \$3,757.5	UNDP: \$2,500 UN Habitat: \$400 UNICEF: \$760 TOTAL: \$3,660
1.2.1	The Government and People of PNG	No of public awareness activities	MDG Reports,	Adequacy of	DNPM,	Joint UN	UNDP:	UNDP:

	are aware of the 67 MDG indicators created nationally and sub-nationally	Annual National CSO Workshops on MDG Implementation; MDG diagnostic assessment covering National, Provincial, District and LLG level is completed based on 67 MDG indicators; Costing of 67 MDG indicators completed.	Progress Report, Meeting Reports, Diagnostic assessment report	media interest in MDG/MTDS issues; Availability of resources for follow-up implementation.	Sectoral Depts., NGOs, CSOs	Programme for MDGs, UNDP Regional Office, Donors	\$500 UN Habitat: \$20; UNICEF: \$40	\$500 UN Habitat: \$400 UNICEF: \$200
1.2.2	Relevant Government departments have and use MTDS /MDG monitoring systems.	Statistical baseline report completed based on 67 MDG indicators; PNG Scorecard prepared based on 67 MDG indicators and MTDS; MDG and MTDS monitoring information used by sectoral ministries and Dept of Finance/Budget for follow-up implementation; Dev Info used an updated on a regular basis.	MDG Reports, Progress Report, Statistics and data collected, DHS	Commitment of resources to MDG and MTDS targets, and budget allocations. Capacity to collect MDG and MTDS-related statistics	DNPM, DoH, DOE, DEC, DCD, NSO, other line departments	Joint UN Programme for MDGs, AusAID	UNDP: \$2,000 UNICEF: \$120	UNDP: \$1,000 UNICEF: \$150
1.2.3	Communities participate in development and implementation of local level MDG-related projects	No of Projects initiated and able to show potential MDG attainment at local and district level in relation to selected MDGs; No Communications via press, radio, TV, etc.	Surveys, M & E Reports Progress Report, transcripts, Project documents	Availability of resources and funding mechanism for MDG-related projects	Provincial, District authorities, LLGs, CSOs, NGOs, NBC, media	Joint UN Programme for MDGs, donors	UNICEF: \$57.5	UNICEF: \$250
1.2.4	Government successfully facilitates aid alignment, prioritization, coordination, and donor consultations	Aid coordination and management policies, processes and procedures are established and operational; Partnerships and communications enhanced between the national and international partners working on aid and development; GoPNG effectively monitors implementation of Paris Declaration; Regular GoPNG-donor consultations.	.Annual Aid coordination report, donor reports, Monitoring report on Paris Declaration, Aid Development Strategy	Availability of resources Donor commitment	GoPNG	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WB, ADB, EU, AusAID, NZAID	UNDP: \$1,000 UNICEF: \$20	UNDP: \$1,000 UNICEF: \$160

3		Thematic area		Provincial Planning and Management				
National Development Goal		Public Sector with a clear sense of direction, affordable government, Improved service Delivery						
Relevant MDG		MDG 1 , 8						
National policy framework		MTDS, Organic Law on Provincial Governments and Local-Level Governments (OLPLLG), Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP)						
International policy framework								
National Partners		Department of Finance (DoF), Department of Provincial and Lower Level Governmental Affairs (DPLLGA), Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), Provincial and District Administrations, Department of Treasury(DoT) Local Governments (LLG), University of PNG (UPNG), Department of the Prime Minster (DPM) National Economic and Fiscal Commission (NEFC), Provincial Administration, Administrations in Government						
Lead UN Agency		UNDP						
Donor partners		ADB, AusAID, EU						
Coordination Mechanism		Technical Working group, Team Leader						
	Intermediate Outcome/ Outputs	Outcome/ Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other
1.3	Intermediate outcome 3: Provincial and Local Governments plan and manage their finances and support services delivery effectively and efficiently with increased partnership and participation of civil society and private sector.	Improved capacity of selected provinces, districts and LLGs in planning and financial management and service delivery; MDG indicators are used in decision-making; Consultative forums established and operational thorough regular meetings.	Annual Provincial Reports MDG indicators mainstreamed in decision-making at national and lower levels.	Availability of resources and capacity of national agencies to provide necessary support	DPLLGA, NMA, DNPM, DoT, DoF, DPM, DCD, NEFC, Provincial Governments, LLGs	AusAID UNDP, Joint UN Programme for MDGs, UNICEF, UN Habitat	UNDP: \$800 TOTAL: \$800	UNDP: \$7,500 UNICEF: \$380 TOTAL: \$7,880
1.3.1	Selected provinces successfully plan, manage and implement service delivery	Provincial Population Action Plans (PPAP) prepared in line with MDGs/MTDS and linked to Provincial Plans; Staff trained/up-graded in financial management and planning; Provincial Human Development Reports (PHDR) prepared in selected provinces; Improved financial management in selected provinces and districts;	No of Plans; No of Annual reports; No Provincial HDR	Availability of staff and data; Commitment to prepare and implement provincial plans,	PA, DNPM, UPNG; LLGs	UNDP, UNICEF AusAID, ABD, EU, UN Habitat	UNDP: \$500	UNDP: \$7,200 UNICEF:

		budget allocations for youth and children		linked to MTDS & sectoral plans				\$380
1.3.2	Consultative forums facilitate the participation of civil society and private sector in decision-making at provincial and local levels and in partnership with Provincial and Local level Governments	Forums organized; Participation of women, youth and children, marginalized groups in consultations.	Plans; Reports of forums; No of recommendations taken up in provincial and lower level planning.	Availability of resources and capacity of provincial, district and LLG sources to prepare plans, and organize forums.	Provincial, District and LLG administrations, DCD	AusAID UNDP, UN Habitat	UNDP: \$300	UNDP: \$300

4	Thematic Area	Protection and Advocacy of Human rights						
National Development Goal		Equality and participation						
Relevant MDG		MDG 1						
National policy and programme framework		Constitution of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, (Basic Rights)						
International policy framework		Universal Declaration of Human rights (1949), Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) , Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), all Refugee Conventions.						
National Partners		Parliament, Royal Papua New Guinea Constable, (RPNGC), Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG), Ombudsman's Commission (OC), Department of Community Development (DCD), Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (Papua New Guinea), Local Level Governments (LLGs); Provincial Governments (PGs)						
UN Partners		UNOHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM						
Lead UN Agency		UNHCR/UNOHCR						
Coordination Arrangements		Human rights Task Force						
	Intermediate Outcome/ Outputs	Outcome/ Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other
1.4	Intermediate Outcome 4. Government is aware of, respects, and provides for people's human rights while it empowers citizens to demand	Reflection of human rights instruments in national, provincial and district plans; Implementation of plans promotes human rights.	Review of plans and implementation annual human	Resources available for rights promotion;	DJAG, OC, DCD, RPNGC	UNOHCR UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA,	UNDP \$800	UNICEF: \$474

	the protection of those rights from government.		rights expert; Lower incidence of violations	Commitment to human rights promotion		UNHCR, EU	UNICEF: \$243.2	TOTAL: \$1043.2	TOTAL: \$474
1.4.1	Human rights Duty Bearers (DB) have the capacity to better protect and provide for people's human rights.	Report on human rights status (civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, women, youth and children); Situation and needs analysis for national human rights protection; Human rights strategy formulated and implemented; Training Workshops; Monitoring (database) system for DJAG, OC, DCD, PGs, and CSOs to track human rights incidents introduced and maintained and staff trained in use; Regular Human rights reporting (CEDAW, CRC) and additional human rights conventions are ratified (ICCPR, ICESCR, and others); National human rights Commission (NHRC) established through support of the UN system; Proposals for integration of human rights in provincial and district Plans. Promotion of Statelessness Conventions undertaken.	Report on human rights status; HR strategy document; human rights capacity building strategy document; Reports on training workshops; human rights monitoring systems in place; Convention reports; Ratification proposals; Up-dated report on NHRC with follow-up proposals; No of Provincial and district Plans with human rights integrated.	Government commitment to promote and protect human rights; Resources (financial, human and technical) to maintain monitoring system and for reporting; GoPNG commitment to establish NHRC.	DJAG, OC, DCD, RPNGC, Parliament, PGs, LLGs,	UNOHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR	UNDP: \$600 UNICEF: \$100		UNICEF: \$274
1.4.2	Claim Holders (CHs) have the capacity and are more empowered to demand the fulfilment of their Human rights	Needs analysis on human rights of Claim Holders human rights awareness, education and advocacy strategy and campaign for CHs formulated; human rights awareness, education and advocacy workshops with CHs.		Enabling environment for CHs to address Duty Bearers with human rights	OC, DCD, CSOs., RPNGC, NBC, National	UNOHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR	UNDP: \$200 UNICEF:		UNICEF: \$200

		human rights training for media, NGOs, CSOs		issues; Government commitment to promote strategy	Media		\$143.2	
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5		Thematic Area		Conflict Prevention and Nation Building				
National Development goal		Papua New Guinea's Fourth National Goal is to ensure that natural resources and environment are to be conserved and used for the collective benefit of us all and be replenished for the benefit of future generations.						
Relevant MDG		MDG 1						
National programme and policy framework		MTDS						
International policy framework								
National Partners		Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), Department of Community Development (DCD), DPLLGA(Department of Provincial and Lower Governmental Affairs, Department of the Prime Minister (DPM), Royal PNG Defence Force (PNGRPNGDF), Royal PNG Constabulary (RPNGC), Provincial Governments, line Departments, Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), University of PNG (UPNG), Divine Word University (DWU), National Research Institute (NRI)						
Lead UN Agency		UNDP						
Donor partners		AusAID, NZAID						
Coordination Mechanism		Technical Working Group, UNDP Team Leader						
	Intermediate Outcome/ Outputs	Outcome/ Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other
1.5	Intermediate Outcome 5: The PNG Government are committed to Nation Building through effective crisis management and prevention	GoPNG applies best practices for conflict prevention and recovery addressing all dimensions of crisis such as gender based violence to enhance national security and social stability. Reduction of social crises Human rights though capacity development for crisis management and prevention.	Police statistics; Conflict analysis report; Workshop reports	Availability of information on types and causes of conflict in Papua New Guinea; Govt. commitment and capacity to tackle root causes and symptoms of conflict	DNPM, DPLLGA, DPM, PNGRPNG DF, RPNGC, Provincial Governmen ts, line Department s, NGOs,	UNDP, UNICEF, CPR Institutes, AusAID, NZAID	UNDP: \$900 UNICEF: \$200	UNICEF: \$576

					CSOs, FBOs, UPNG		TOTAL: \$1100	TOTAL: \$576
1.5.1	A Nation Building Strategy is in place enabling the Government to address issues of crisis prevention.	Analysis of studies and strategies of conflict violence, with a particular emphasis on gender dimensions in Papua New Guinea to identify causes and patterns of conflict.	Nation Building Strategy; Conflict analysis Reports	Availability of and access to information and data Government agencies comply with policy / recommendations.	DNPM, GoPNG Departments UPNG	UNDP UNICEF	UNDP: \$400	UNICEF: \$26
1.5.2	Selected Communities are able to effectively apply mediation and arbitration to reduce the level of crisis and violence in their communities and are linked to national and regional networks and for a.	Violence reduction projects successfully implemented targeting vulnerable groups (youth, women) developed in partnership with Government, other Donors and CSOs; National network established providing a forum to discuss best practices of Nation Building and CPR.; Human rights based mediation and arbitration training and capacity building is offered to communities, NGOs/CSOs/FBOs	Nation-building programme in place; W/shop & Training Reports; Reduced level of violence in selected communities No. of NGOs/CSOs/FBOs in national and regional network No. of development and conflict resolution modules tested and adapted	Participation of key stakeholders; Capacity of trained mediators to intervene; Trust between NGOs at national and regional level built; Ability of personnel to test and adapt modules; Testing in conflict areas	DNPM, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, LLGs, UPNG DWU DCD	UNDP UNICEF	UNDP: \$500 UNICEF: \$200	UNICEF: \$ 550

6		Thematic Area		Disaster Management				
National Development goal		To establish safe and sustainable communities						
Relevant MDG		MDG 1, MDG 7						
National policy and programme framework		PNG Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management National Framework for Action 2005-2015						
International policy framework		Pacific Plan, Pacific Islands Disaster Management Conference, Madang, Papua New Guinea (June 2005), International Decade on Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), World Conference for Disaster Reduction, Kobe, Japan (January 2005).						
National Partners		National Disaster Centre (Department of Inter-Government Relations), Provincial Disaster Centre 9PDC), Department of Health (DoH), Royal PNG Defence Force (RPNGDF), Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Inter Agency Standing Committee Disaster Management Team Members (IASC DMT); South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission (SOPAC), Department of Education (DOE)						
Lead UN Agency		OCHA/UNDP						
Donor partners		AusAID, NZAID, EU						
Coordination Mechanism		IASC Disaster Management Team (DMT)						
	Intermediate Outcome/ Outputs	Outcome/ Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other
1.6	Intermediate Outcome 6: National and provincial level institutions and donor partners effectively coordinate, prepare, and deliver relief support in response to natural disasters	Efficient response by relevant authorities to humanitarian needs in the event of natural disasters (timeliness, emergency supplies, human resources, technical inputs).	NDC annual reports, OCHA annual report, situation reports, Post-crisis evaluations	Resource availability in financial and human terms	NDC DoH DEC DOE, PDC, RPNGDF	OCHA UNDP WHO UNICEF, AusAID, AZAID, EU, IASC DMT members, UNHCR, SOPAC	OCHA: \$360 (Funds committed for 2008 only) TOTAL: \$360	UNICEF: \$306 TOTAL: \$306
1.6.1	Disaster preparedness and management capacity built in NDC, provinces and communities to address natural	Systems established and operational; National Plans, policy frameworks and systems are established; Public awareness activities on	Annual Reports; National/ Provincial	Staff and equipment to maintain	NDC,PDC, RPNGDF	OCHA	OCHA: \$360	UNICEF: \$306

	disasters efficiently and effectively	disaster preparedness; Disaster preparedness Plans in place; Assessments of hazards undertaken.	awareness-raising events; Contingency Plans; No. of Staff trained; Assessment reports	systems; financial resource availability; Commitment of NDC to maintain system use products	Gov. Depts	UNDP WHO UNICEF, AusAID, AZAID, EU, IASC DMT members, UNHCR, SOPAC	(Funds committed for 2008 only)	
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2. UNCP Outcome for Foundations For Human Development (Health, Education and Child Protection):

By 2012, children, youth, women and men benefit from basic quality health, education and protection.

1	Thematic Area	HEALTH					
National Development Goal		The national DoH and its institutions at all levels acquire the capacities and systems to ensure access to health services and to achieve the highest attainable standard of health for entire population, especially children and women; Improved health of all people, especially children and women of Papua New Guinea through development of a health system that is accessible, effective and acceptable to the majority of the people." (National Health Plan, 2001 – 2010)					
Relevant MDG		MDG 2, 3, 4 and 5					
National policy and programme framework		National Health Plan (2001 – 2010, Strategic Plan for Papua New Guinea Health Sector (2006 – 2008)					
International policy framework		ICPD, ICPD+5, Fourth World International Conference on Women, Beijing; Alma Ata declaration (Primary Health Care) CEDAW, CRC, WHO/UNICEF Regional Child Survival Strategy: Accelerated and Sustained Actions towards MDG 4.					
National Partners		National Department of Health (DoH), Church Health Services, Corporate Health Sector ,young people					
Lead UN Agency		WHO/UNICEF					
Donor partners		AusAID, NZAID, JICA, EU, ADB, GFATM, Clinton Foundation, Rotary Against Malaria					
Coordination Mechanism		UN system support will be coordinated through the Health Technical Working Group (TWG), in conjunction with the National Health Plan and in close collaboration with Development partners within Sector-wide approach (Health Services Improvement Programme, HSIP)					
	Intermediate Outcomes/ Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Financial Resources (in'000USD)	

					National	Internat.	Core	Non-core
2.1	<p>Intermediate Outcome 1:</p> <p>By 2012, children, youth, women and men access basic and quality health services, especially in disadvantaged areas.</p>	<p>Infant morbidity and mortality (IMR), under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR); immunization coverage (DPT-3); Low Birth Weight / Z-score, maternal mortality ratio (MMR), incidence and prevalence of main infectious and non-infectious diseases, including vaccine preventable diseases, availability of trained staff, medical supplies, health materials and training</p>	<p>DOH Monitoring Reports and surveys; DoH statistics and monitoring Reports</p>	<p>Adequate national capacity and resources to maintain family health services, disease control strategies on a sustainable basis DoH/donor resources to provide services and supplies</p>	DOH	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, AusAID, GFATM	<p>UNICEF \$1,876.83</p> <p>UNFPA: \$3,000</p> <p>WHO: \$7704</p> <p>UNHCR \$6</p> <p>TOTAL: \$12,586.83</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$11,841.5</p> <p>UNFPA: \$2,500</p> <p>TOTAL: \$14,441.5</p>
2.1.1	<p>Basic health services respect children's rights to access and utilize child survival*** services through accelerating and sustaining actions to reduce childhood mortality, including improved nutrition and access to safe water and sanitation.</p> <p>***Child Survival Package includes: skilled birth attendance, postpartum and during delivery, newborn care, postpartum micronutrients, breastfeeding and complementary feeding, immunization of children and mothers, integrated management of sick children and treated bed nets in malaria endemic areas.</p>	<p>No. of health facilities with capacities to implement and monitor the Child Survival package as agreed by DOH,WHO and UNICEF; Immunization coverage increased from 60% to 80 % by 2012; Reduction of micronutrient deficiency among under 5; Reduction of child deaths related to malaria; Timeliness and appropriate cost for drugs procurement and delivery to health facilities by DOH</p>	DoH reports	<p>Availability of resources</p> <p>Capacity of staff</p> <p>Quality of staff supervision</p> <p>Security of staff and health facilities</p>	DoH, Prov Health Divisions, Council of Churches, Institute of Medical Research UPNG, NRI	UNICEF WHO UNFPA AusAID	UNICEF: \$1,212..83	UNICEF: \$3,500

2.1.2	<u>Reproductive Health</u> Safe Motherhood (including essential and emergency obstetric care, family planning etc) adolescent reproductive health and sexual health. Services strengthen to provide women, youth and adolescents with quality care.	- % of supervised deliveries increased from 30% to 50%; - Increased ante natal coverage from 45% to 60%; Increased contraceptive use; No. of health workers trained in reproductive health; Essential drugs and medical supplies available in all health facilities; Pregnancy outcome initiative replicated in 50% of all districts; Baseline survey; Adolescent Reproductive Health strategy completed; No. and quality of advocacy and peer education on adolescent reproductive health	DoH reports	Availability of resources Capacity of staff Quality of staff supervision Security of staff and health facilities	DOH, PHD, CHS, IMR, UPNG, NRI,	UNFPA , UNICEF AusAID	UNICEF: \$300 UNFPA: \$3,000	UNICEF: \$3,000 UNFPA: \$2,500
2.1.3	Health services capacity at all levels to apply effective prevention and control strategies, including increased access to safe water and sanitation, strengthened in relation to common communicable diseases through improved diagnostic and treatment, surveillance, prevention and control measures, resource planning and mobilisation.	No. of Staff trained in disease control and surveillance; No. of health posts supplied with medical supplies; % population with access to safe water and sanitation	NHIS Surveys Evaluations	Reliable NHIS; Availability of resources	DOH, Prov. Health Depts, Catholic Health Services, IMR, UPNG, NRI,	WHO UNICEF Rotary Against Malaria GFATM AusAID	UNICEF: \$214	UNICEF: \$4,341.5
2.1.4	Effective multi-disciplinary partner's network, including youth peer educators, established and maintained at all levels to implement community based interventions targeted to improve health status and address priority health concerns of individuals, children, youth, families and communities, including access to safe water and sanitation, hygiene education in schools, sanitation and hygiene promotion in communities	No. provincial network of partners established and maintained; No. of community based interventions applied in districts (incl. Healthy Islands and Home Fit for Children), young people involved in peer education, counselling, school health committees and as members of community health committees; access and quality of youth health services	Programme/Project reports; Evaluation surveys; peer education reports by young people; community health committee reports;	Partner's support to networking and community based interventions; sustainability of young people's involvement	DOH, NDPA, NDCCD, Provincial administrations, NGOs, Churches	WHO UNICEF GFATM AusAID Int. NGOs	UNICEF: \$150	UNICEF: \$1,000

2	Thematic Area	EDUCATION
National Development goal ²		'To support the implementation of reform aimed at achieving UPE. Under the goal of UPE all children will be able to complete nine years of basic education' (Mid Term Development Strategy 2005-2010,

	Department of National Planning and Rural Development, 2004) 'Every 6 year old child enters the Elementary Preparatory Grade by 2012 and completes three years of basic relevant education; and All children have the opportunity to complete a full, quality primary education of six years to Grade 8' (National Plan for Education 2005-2014, DoE2004).							
Relevant MDG ³	MDG 2 and MDG 3 (particularly the target of eliminating gender disparity in primary education), MDG 4							
National policy and programme framework	National Plan for Education (2005 – 2014); Gender Equity in Education Policy: Guidelines for implementation; HIV/AIDS Policy for the national Education System of Papua New Guinea (2005)							
International policy frameworks	CRC (1989), CEDAW (1979), MDGs (2000) World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children (1990) World Declaration for Education for All (EFA) (1990) Dakar Declaration on Education for All (2000)							
National Partners	DoE, DCD, together with DoE and DOH (mainly for Early Childhood Care and Development)							
Lead UN Agency	UNICEF							
Donor partners	AusAID, EU, World Bank (WB), NZAid, JICA, Catholic Church (CC), Anglican Church (AC), Lutheran Church (LC), United Church (UC), International Education Association (IEA)							
Coordination Mechanism	Education Steering Committee, Education Technical Working Group (UNICEF, UNESCO, DoE, donors)							
	Intermediate Outcomes/ Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Core	Non core
2.2	By 2012, DOE have established mechanisms and strategies in place to achieve UPE and Gender equality in elementary and primary education at the national, provincial and school levels, in partnership with other Government institutions, provinces, churches, and development partners.	Primary school enrolment (GER), and net enrolment rates; Completion rates (excluding those from age 14 upwards); establishment and operation of effective SWAp arrangement for education; ECCD implementation plans in place, ECCD technical working committee established, best practices for ECCD researched; curriculum; training workshops	DoE statistics; NER reports; Child Friendly School monitoring reports	Govt commitment to accelerate moves towards abolition of school fees (before 2012), and to carry out study on financial implications; Agreement and commitment to establish Education SWAp; National	DoE	UNICEF AusAID EU	UNICEF: \$2198,.83 UNESCO: \$365 UNHCR: \$5 TOTAL: \$2,568.83	UNICEF: \$5,700 TOTAL: \$5,700

				interested in ECCD				
2.2.1	Output 1. National Strategic Plan to achieve UPE developed and implemented, under the NDOE leadership with strengthened monitoring systems and addressing Gender Equality in elementary and primary education*, and in partnership with other Government institutions, provinces, churches and development partners (SWAp). *Girls education addressed in the section on Gender	UPE strategic plan; monitoring mechanisms; NER	DOE reports	Financial resources and Government's capacity for leadership	DOE, churches	AusAID, EU, WB, NZAid, UNICEF, UNESCO	UNICEF: \$1611.83	\$UNICEF \$2,900
2.2.2	Output 2 Implementation of Policies on Literacy, and Early Childhood Care and Development, supported	Implementation plan and progress reports	DOE reports	Government capacity for the implementation	DOE, DCD, churches	AusAID, EU, WB, NZAid, UNICEF, UNESCO	UNICEF: \$237	UNICEF: \$1,400
2.2.3	Output 3. Quality of Education improved, through addressing HIV/AIDS and life skills in curriculum and teacher training, and strengthening the Child Friendly School programme.	Curriculum, teacher training curriculum	DOE reports, curriculum,	Government capacity and leadership for coordination	DOE, churches,	AusAID, EU, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO	UNICEF: \$350	UNICEF: \$1,400

3	Thematic area	CHILD PROTECTION
	National Development goal2	Empowering the Departments for Community Development, of Justice and Attorney General, Education and Health to provide, and their target populations to demand access to quality basic services
	Relevant MDG	3,4,5

National Policy and Programme Framework		Draft Lukautim Pikinini Act; Draft National Plan of Action for CSEC; National HIV Strategic Plan; Integrated Community Development Strategy; Law and Justice Sector Policy; National Juvenile Justice Policy; National Plan for Education (2005 – 2014); Gender Equity in Education Policy: Guidelines for implementation; HIV/AIDS Policy for the national Education System of Papua New Guinea (2005)						
International Policy Framework		CRC, CEDAW and the Stockholm Agenda						
National Partners		DJAG, DEC, Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC), People Against Child Exploitation, City Mission, Salvation Army, Papua New Guinea Council of Churches (COC), Special Youth Project, YWCA, Save the Children and other civil society organizations						
Lead UN agency		UNICEF						
Donor partners		AusAID						
	Intermediate Outcomes / Outputs	CP Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Resource targets	
					National	Internat.	Reg.	Other
2.3	Intermediate Outcome 1: By 2012, vulnerable children and youth will experience improved access to quality basic social services, including protection and justice services, particularly in rural and isolated areas	Number, relevance and range of basic services that are accessible to vulnerable children, particularly in rural areas Number of orphans and vulnerable children accessing health, education, welfare and birth registration services; No. child victims, witnesses and those who come into conflict with the law, protected by due legal process.	Dept Reports	System may lack capacity to identify orphans and vulnerable children; Availability of legal personnel responsible for juvenile justice	DJAG, UPNG, (Police), DCD, DoE, DOH CSO/NG Os	UNICEF	UNICEF: \$ 1,316.83 UNHCR: \$2 TOTAL: \$1,318.83	UNICEF: \$ 7,891.5 TOTAL \$7,891.5
2.3.1	Health, education and social services strengthened to reach orphans and other vulnerable children through the development and enforcement of rights-based legislative and policy frame works, evidence based social protection policies through improved data collection systems.	Relevant legislations, including the Lukautim Pikinini Act Adoption Act and Family Law Act reviewed, updated, implemented and enforced enable access to services; No. policies that make special reference to supporting vulnerable children; No. offenders successfully prosecuted; No. staff trained; No. activities in implementation plan completed; % of	Implementation Plans Revised; legislations in force; Implementation plans;	Acts gazetted; Participation of traditional leadership structures; Resource allocation for orphans and vulnerable children;	DCD, Parliament NGOs, CSOs, DJAG NGOs,	UNICEF AusAID	UNICEF: \$1016.68	UNICEF: \$5,841.5

		<p>budget increased to support implementation;</p> <p>No. people trained; reduction in no. children experiencing lower protection risks;</p> <p>Scope and quality of data collected;</p> <p>No. total children registered (total); No. 0-5 yr olds registered; No. school children registered</p> <p>No. research and advocacy documents produced; No. IEC materials developed;</p> <p>Frequency and quality of media attention</p>	<p>Prosecution records;</p> <p>Dept reports;</p> <p>CSO reports;</p> <p>PACE reports;</p> <p>Data reports;</p> <p>Registration data</p> <p>Reports;</p> <p>IEC materials produced;</p> <p>Media coverage</p>	<p>Act is in force;</p> <p>Ministry adequately resourced;</p> <p>Agreement of wards and communities to identify and implement protective mechanisms;</p> <p>Data collected and returned to NCD;</p> <p>Districts capacity to plan; Frequent and quality participation of traditional leadership</p>	<p>SOs</p> <p>DoE</p> <p>DOH</p>			
2.3.2	<p>Child and youth-friendly justice system established and strengthened with youth participation and advocacy for non-violence</p>	<p>Juvenile Justice Act implementation plan developed and implemented;</p> <p>Juvenile Justice Policy implemented;</p> <p>Relevant legislation, including Evidence Act and Criminal Code enforced; No. established working groups (JJWGs); No. JJWG implementation plans developed; No. activities implemented; No. children accessing child friendly justice services; No. of children diverted at pre-arrest and pre-sentence; No. children detained on remand and sentence; No. of guidelines established for child friendly justice services; No. victims and witnesses who access support; No. and quality of support services;</p> <p>No. and quality of data collected;</p> <p>National data system established by DJ & AG, CS and RPNGC</p>	<p>Implementation plans</p> <p>Statistics from DJAG</p> <p>Referral data</p> <p>Reports from service providers Data reports</p>	<p>Act in force, plans developed and DJAG adequately resourced;</p> <p>Working groups meet and members influential;</p> <p>Political will</p> <p>Human and financial resources available;</p> <p>Victims identified and referred;</p> <p>Cultural norms changed;</p> <p>Data collected and returned to NCD</p>	<p>DJAG, police DCD, CS CSO/NG Os, CS</p>	<p>UNICEF, AusAID</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$300</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$1,550</p>
2.3.3	<p>Village level community leaders have increased capacity to implement protective environments for children</p>	<p>No. community plans in place; No. vulnerable children identified by communities; No. leaders and women trained; No. children enrolled in school</p>	<p>Progress reports from DJAG; field monitoring visits</p>	<p>Requires change in custom; ongoing gender discrimination</p>	<p>DJAG; RPNGC; UPNG; DoE</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>		<p>UNICEF: \$500</p>

							\$2000	\$8,600
3.1.1	The Government has improved capacity for effective environmental planning, monitoring and reporting and communication networks are established between DEC, other government departments, Provincial and local authorities, NGOs, CBOs and NGOs.	National authorities trained on mainstreaming and monitoring of environmental issues; Integrated environmental monitoring and compliance database is established in Papua New Guinea; GoPNG has capacity to report regularly on International Multilateral Environmental Agreements; Media and advocacy and awareness messages on the environment rolled out Network established between DEC other relevant government institutions with Provincial and local authorities and NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.	No of Environmental components reflected in sectoral plans; No of people trained on data collection, analysis and monitoring; Environmental Monitoring and consultation reports produced; No of consultation meetings; No of leaders trained and curricula developed.	Commitment to up-date environment strategy and plans; Access to international networks; Availability of resources to strengthen data collection, and mapping facilities; Access to international networks; Resources to organize networks and consultations.	DEC, Sectoral Depts., NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, UPNG (GIS) Mapping Bureau	UNDP, GEF, WB, NGOs, IFAD, AusAID, EU	UNDP: \$1,500	
3.1.2	Communities in selected provinces have the capacity to use their natural resources sustainably to enhance their livelihoods.	Training on more sustainable use of community resources; Selected communities have the capacity to access funding and manage small grants projects.	Project reports; Evaluation reports; No. of trainings on sustainable use of resources.	Socio-economic feasibility assured; Availability of public and private investment capital; Communities are interested in trainings.	DEC, Provincial, District and Local Level Governments; Private Sector	UNDP PNG GEF IFAD UNEP UNHCR UNV	UNDP: \$500	UNDP: \$8,500

2		Thematic area		POPULATION					
National Development goal									
Relevant MDG				MDG 1 Decrease hunger and poverty; MDG 7 Promote environmental sustainability					
National policy framework				National Population Policy (2001 – 2010)					
International policy frameworks				International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, Cairo, 1994)					
National Partners				Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), National Statistics Office (NSO), Department of Community Development (DCD), Department of Health (DoH), Department of Education (DOE), Provincial Affairs (PA), University of PNG (UPNG)					
Lead Agency				UNFPA					
Donor partners				AusAID					
Coordination arrangements				Population Steering Committee					
	Intermediate Outcome/outputs	Outcome/Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)		
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other	
3.2	Intermediate Outcome 2: By 2012, the Population Policy will be fully implemented by the three tiers of the government, and population issues will be reflected in their planning and monitoring documents.	# of local development plans reflecting population issues. % of provinces that mainstream population issues into planning documents.	National, sectoral and provincial plans	Government commitment to ensure that Population Policy is known and applied.	DNPM, NSO, DCD, DoH, DOE	UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, All agencies	UNFPA: \$1,000 TOTAL: \$1,000	UNFPA: \$500 TOTAL: \$500	
3.2.1	Population Planning National, Provincial and district governments have capacities to effectively plan on mainstreaming population issues in their developing planning, monitoring and evaluation processes.	# of Population Plans prepared and integrated into Provincial and District Development Plans; # of training sessions to review population implications on sectorial/thematic plans Census is undertaken # of national surveys undertaken.	Population Policy Action Plans prepared; Progress reports.	Availability of resources.	PA NSO, DNPM	UNFPA			
3.2.2	Population Education Students understand PNG's Population Policy and Developmental issues through the production of curriculum and teacher training.	Curricula produced; # of teachers trained; # of students who receive new curricular from trained teachers.	Materials prepared by the DoE and UPNG	Agreement to include population issues in school and university curricula.	DOE, UPNG	UNFPA			

4. UNCP Outcome for Gender:								
By 2012, women and girls experience fewer gender inequalities in PNG								
1	Thematic area	Women in leadership						
National Development goal		Make significant progress toward gender equality						
Relevant MDG		MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women						
National policy framework		Future Gender strategy						
International policy framework		CRC; CEDAW (1979) - Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, Nairobi (1985); UN World Conference on Human Rights -Vienna (1993); Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing (1995); World Summit on Social Development, Johannesburg (2002)						
National Partners		Department of Community Development (DCD), Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG), Young Women Christian Association (YWCA), Family Sexual Violence Action Committee, Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), Department of Education (DOE), National Research Institute, (NRI) Individual Community Rights Forum, Women in Politics (WIP), Women in National Government Strategy (WINGS), Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs (DPLLGA), University of PNG (UPNG)						
Lead UN Agency		UNFPA						
Donor partners		AUSAID, NZAID, EU, ADB, JICA, World Bank						
Coordination arrangements		Inter-Agency Working Group acting as a Steering Committee for the M & E of gender-related support.						
		Outcome/Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other
4.1	Intermediate Outcome 1: By 2012, number of women in decision-making roles in public and private sectors increased by 10%.	Increased number of women in leadership positions. (e.g. 5 female MPs, and 10% of senior positions in parties and govt.)	Monitoring Reports	Commitment by political parties to respect Integrity Law on Political Parties, support women candidates and members, as well as allow them opportunity to hold executive positions; Increased voter	DCD/ DJAG, DNPM, Papua New Guinea WIP, WINGS, NCW, DPLLGA, Political Parties,	UNDP UNFPA UNIFEM AusAID UNICEF	UNDP: \$1,000 TOTAL: \$1,000	UNICEF: \$134 UNFPA: \$500 TOTAL: \$634

				awareness on need for women candidates and MPs	NRI, Department of Labour			
4.1.1	Increased numbers of women run in elections after the review of the Integrity Law on Political Parties.	Report on compliance with Integrity Law, with recommendations for elections. No. of women candidates in elections	Report Program reports	Commitment of govt. to comply with Integrity Law. Commitment of parties to select women candidates.	Parliament DJAG, Papua New Guinea WIP, WINGS, NCW, DPLLGA, Political Parties	UNDP UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM	UNDP: \$300	UNICEF: \$134
4.1.2	Women's Policy revised to align with framework of the Beijing and National Platform of Action.	National Platform of Action, policies and legislation are reviewed and updated; Database on women in decision making roles established, used and updated annually; NCW institutional review and recommendation completed; National Gender Strategy is completed.	Reports; completed database	Support for review; review is completed ; Support in developing database, commitment and resources available to follow-up on review	DCD,NRI ,UPNG, Department of Labour, DNPM, DJAG, NCW, DPM	UNDP UNFPA UNICEF UNIFEM ILO	UNDP: \$100	UNFPA: \$500
4.1.3	Government ratifies ILO convention	Review completed and proposals for ILO convention ratification made to Parliament	Review report	Govt. commitment and Parliamentary time to ratify conventions	DCD, Department of Labour, DJAG	UNDP, ILO	UNDP: \$100	
4.1.4	More women have access to vocational and entrepreneurial training courses.	Assessment Report and extent of follow-up; Number of businesses started	Report	Commitment to apply gender balance in vocational education.	DCD, DOE, NRI,UPNG DCD, Small Business Corporations	UNDP	UNDP: \$500	

2.	Thematic Area		Gender-based Violence					
National Development goal			Make significant progress toward gender equality					
Relevant MDG			MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women					
National policy framework			Future Gender strategy					
International policy framework			CEDAW (1979) - Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, Nairobi (1985); UN World Conference on Human Rights -Vienna (1993); Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing (1995); World Summit on Social Development, Johannesburg (2002)					
National Partners			Department of Community Development (DCD), Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG), Young Women Christian Association (YWCA), Family Sexual Violence Action Committee, Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), National Research Institute, (NRI) Police, Security Firms					
Donor partners			AUSAID, NZAID, EU, ADB, JICA, World Bank					
Lead UN Agency			UNFPA					
Coordination			Inter-Agency Working Group acting as a Steering Committee for the M & E of gender-related support.					
	Intermediate Outcome/outputs	Outcome/Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Intern,	Regular	Other
4.2	Intermediate Outcome 2. By 2012, Communities in one province in each region have reduced gender-based violence by 25%.	Reduction of violence in one province in each region by 25%	Special survey report	Application of Role Model Project of UNFPA, NCW & YWCA; Support for Comprehensive Family Law Reform; Support for Baseline Study on Village Court Dealings with Violence and Human Rights Issues; Review and implement CEDAW Reports to the CEDAW Committee (Initial & 2nd periodic reports; Legislative review of gender based violence laws and enforced; Support for	DCD, DJAG, DNPM, YWCA, Family Sexual Violence Action Committee, National Council of Women, Law Reform Commission, Police, Security Firms,	UNFPA UNDP UNICEF UNIFEM, UNHCR	UNDP: \$1,000 UNFPA: \$500 UNHCR: \$6 UNICEF: \$157	UNDP: \$1,500 UNICEF: \$550

				application of best practices;	NRI, CIS,		TOTAL: \$1,663	TOTAL: \$2,350
4.2.1	Protective shelters established for women and children survivors of abuse and police and health officials trained to respond appropriately.	No. of support centres established; Facilities are made gender friendly in 10 police stations and health centres	Programme Report	To get support to provide these care centres and get them established	DCD, ICRAF, Family Sexual Violence Action Committee	UNFPA UNDP UNICEF UNHCR	UNICEF: \$157	UNICEF: \$200
4.2.2	People suffering from gender based violence receive quality, coordinated assistance from all stakeholders.	No. of community/CSO/NGO leaders trained.; No. of police staff trained; No. of cases, and convictions for gender based violence; No. of men trained to address gender based violence	Progress Report	Commitment by Govt and communities to ensure compliance with law and women's human rights; Commitment of Govt to strengthen law, if needed, and enforcement by Police FSVAC Report recommendations to be implemented and enforced.	DCD, DJAG Police, CIS, Security Firms, NRI, LRC, Family Sexual Violence Action Committee	UNDP UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF	UNFPA: \$500 UNDP: \$1,000	UNICEF: \$350 UNDP: \$1,500

3.	Thematic Area	Girls' Education
National Development goal	Make significant progress toward gender equality; Universal Primary Education	
Relevant MDG	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	
National policy framework	National Plan for Education 2005-2014; Accelerating Girls Education (AGE) initiative; Early Childhood Care and Development Policy; Gender Equity in Education Policy: Guidelines for implementation; HIV/AIDS Policy for the national Education System of Papua New Guinea (2005)	
International policy framework	CRC (1989), CEDAW (1979), MDGs (2000) World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children (1990) World Declaration for Education for All (EFA) (1990) Dakar Declaration on Education for All (2000); UN World Conference on Human Rights -Vienna (1993);	

		Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing (1995); World Summit on Social Development, Johannesburg (2002); World Fit for Children						
National Partners		Department of Education (DOE), Catholic Church, Anglican Church, other faith-based organizations						
Lead UN Agency		UNICEF						
Donor partners		AusAID, EU, World Bank (WB), NZAid, JICA, Catholic Church (CC), Anglican Church (AC), Lutheran Church (LC), United Church (UC), International Education Association (IEA)						
Coordination		Inter-Agency Working Group acting as a Steering Committee for the M & E of gender-related support.						
	Intermediate Outcome/outputs	Outcome/Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other
4.3	Intermediary Outcome 3. By 2012, girls will experience fewer inequalities attending school.	No. of officials trained; a plan to implement the policy; No. of initiatives; increase in girls enrolment and retention in the areas targeted by advocacy; No. of Child Friendly Schools; Increase in girls enrolment and retention I the CFS Schools; No. of trained teachers; Increase in girls enrolment and retention in schools with teacher trained in counselling)	Progress reports	Institutional will to maintain and strengthen the AGE committee; Sufficient capacity in school to accommodate increased No. of students	DOE, Catholic Church, Anglican Church, others	UNICEF UNFPA UNESCO	UNICEF: \$200.6 TOTAL: \$200.6	UNICEF: \$5,175.5 TOTAL: \$5,175.5
4.3.1	Strategic plan developed and implemented for Accelerating Girls Education.	No. of officials trained; a plan to implement the policy; No. of initiatives; increase in girls enrolment and retention in the areas targeted by advocacy	Progress Report	Institutional will to maintain and strengthen the AGE committee; Sufficient capacity in school to accommodate increased; No. of students (teachers, classrooms and materials)	DOE, Catholic Church, Anglican Church	UNICEF UNFPA UNESCO	UNICEF: \$110	UNICEF: \$ 1,300
4.3.2	Retention rate of girls increased through the delivery of quality, child-friendly education.	No. of Child Friendly Schools; Increase in girls enrolment and retention I the CFS Schools; No. of trained teachers; Increase in girls enrolment and retention in schools with teacher trained in counselling)	Progress Report	Sustainability of CFS programme; ; Sufficient capacity in school to accommodate increased No. of students (teachers, classrooms and materials); Enough support for the trained teachers to offer student counselling; Sufficient	DOE, Catholic Church, Anglican Church, others	UNICEF UNFPA UNESCO	UNICEF: \$90.6	UNICEF: \$3,875.75

				capacity in school to accommodate increased numbers of students (teachers, classrooms and materials)				
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5. UNCP Outcome for HIV and AIDS: By 2012, the rate of HIV and AIDS infection is halted or reduced and Government provides services to those people with, and affected by, HIV and AIDS.

1		Thematic area	HIV and AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Management					
National Development goal			Reduce HIV prevalence in general population to less than 1%, improve care for those infected, minimize social and economic impact of the epidemic on individuals, families and communities					
Relevant MDG			MDG 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases					
National policy framework			National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS 2006-2010					
International policy and programme frameworks			Millennium Declaration; UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS (UNGASS)					
National Partners			National AIDS Councils (NACS), Department of Health (DoH), Department of Education (DOE), Provincial AIDS Councils (PACS), Provincial Government, District Government, National Research Institute (NRI), Parliament, Sectoral Departments, Churches, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Private Sector, Media					
Lead UN Agency			WHO / UNAIDS					
Donor partners			AusAID, EU, NZ AID, USAID, Japan, Clinton Foundation					
Coordination arrangements			NACS Steering Committee, UN Joint Team on HIV/and AIDS, United Nations Theme Group on HIV and AIDS(UNTG)					
		Outcome/Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other

5.1	Intermediate outcome 1: Communities develop and implement HIV prevention, care and support strategies for their population, including impact mitigation.	No. of communities self-assessed and involved with HIV and AIDS prevention, care and support; No. of provinces/communities who developed action plans for raising awareness against HIV and AIDS; No. of communities with implemented plans in providing care and support to orphans and vulnerable children.	NACS Information Reports	Advocacy of and facilitation of leaders; Availability of donor resources for prevention work	DOE, DoH, NACS, Provincial/District Governments, PACS, churches, NGOs, NRI, Parliament.	UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA, GFATM, UNICEF	UNICEF: \$571.2 UNDP: \$1,500 UNFPA: \$500 TOTAL: \$7712	UNICEF: \$5,300 UNDP: \$1,500 TOTAL: \$6,800
5.1.1	Key target groups (specified below) have strengthened capacity to advocate for HIV prevention, care and support, and to provide life skills education to youths 1) MPs and political leaders; 2) Government officials; 3) Community leaders; 4) Women's leaders; 5) Youth leaders; 6) Businesses; 7) CSO leaders; 8) FBO/Church leaders; 9) NGO leaders; 10) PLWHA; 11) Media (press, radio, TV)	No. of materials prepared/ type of materials catering for selected target groups; No. of workshops conducted; No. of HIV+ people trained on advocacy skills; No. of communities with trained leaders on response to HIV and AIDS; No of trained national coaches for LDP and no of Community Facilitators trained in Community Conversations	NACS Information Reports; UN Reports; Implementation Reports	Commitment and capacity of trained target groups to carry out advocacy work	NACS, National Council of Women, Provincial and District Government, Parliament, Sectoral Depts., CSOs/ FBOs/ NGOs, Private Sector, Media	UNICEF, UNDP UNAIDS UNFPA UNESCO	UNDP: \$500 UNICEF: \$239	UNDP: \$500 UNICEF: \$1,300
5.1.2	Strengthened capacity among communities to design programmes and develop action plans for HIV awareness.	No. of plans prepared, with community participation; No. of communities that have action plans for HIV and AIDS prevention activities	Action plans; NACS reports; Periodic reports	Resource availability to carry out plans; Availability of human resource capacity	NACS, DoH, Provincial and District Government	UNFPA UNESCO UNICEF	UNDP: \$500	UNDP: \$500
5.1.3	Community mobilization activities undertaken in selected provinces.	No. of districts and provinces where community mobilization for HIV prevention is implemented; No. of districts where communities are providing basic support to OVCs.	NACS; UNICEF reports; Consultants' reports	Support of community leaders assured		UNICEF UNESCO	UNDP: \$500 UNICEF: \$100	UNDP: \$500 UNICEF: \$1,300

5.1.4	Communities gain ongoing psychosocial life planning skills for adolescents and youth.	No. of life skills facilitators trained; No. of NGOs with action plans for life skills facilitation for their adolescent and youth population; No. of districts where life skills training for adolescent and youth is undertaken.	NACS Information System, UNICEF periodic reports, Report from DCD	Commitment and capacity to role out programme	NACS DCD, FBOs, CBOs, NGOs CSOs	UNICEF	UNICEF: \$100	UNICEF: \$1,000
5.1.5	VCT centres established and operational in selected provinces.	Availability of guidelines; No. of urban and rural operational VCT centres (disaggregated by province); Percentage of regions that have an operational confirmatory testing centre; No. of staff who received full training on VCT	NACS Information System; DoH information system; WHO activity reports		DoH, NACS, Provincial Government, District Government, National /Local NGOs	WHO, UNICEF	UNICEF: \$1,32.2	UNICEF: \$1,700

2	Thematic area		AIDS Treatment					
National Development goal			Reduce HIV prevalence in general population to less than 1%, improve care for those infected, minimize social and economic impact of the epidemic on individuals, families and communities					
Relevant MDG			MDG 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases					
National policy framework			National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS, 2006-2010					
International policy and programme frameworks			Millennium Declaration; UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS (UNGASS)					
National Partners			National AIDS Councils (NACS), Department of Health (DoH), Department of Education (DOE), Provincial AIDS Councils (PACS), Provincial Government, District Government, National Research Institute (NRI), Parliament, Sectoral Departments, Churches, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Private Sector, Media					
Lead UN Agency/ UN Team Leader			WHO / UNAIDS					
Donor partners			Global Fund for HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM), AusAID, EU, NZ AID, USAID, Japan, Clinton Foundation					
Coordination arrangements			NACS Steering Committee, UN Technical Working Group on HIV and AIDS (UNTWG), United Nations Theme Group on HIV and AIDS(UNTG)					
	Intermediate Outcome/outputs	Outcome/Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other

5.2	Intermediate outcome 2: Health care systems provide comprehensive support to people with HIV and AIDS	Percentage of people living with HIV on ART; No. of district with at least one VCT and ART site	DoH reports, NACS reports	Availability of human and financial resources	DoH, Private/NGO Provincial Health Divisions,	UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, ADB, AusAID	UNICEF: \$1,112.83 WHO: \$1,714 TOTAL: \$2,826.83	UNICEF: \$5,391.5 TOTAL: \$5,391.5
5.2.1	Capacity of hospitals and health care facilities' (HCF) strengthened to provide PMTCT services through training and the provision of supplies	No. of hospitals and HCF providing PMTCT services; No. of mothers and children receiving PMTCT services.	NACS DoH UNICEF reports			UNICEF	UNICEF: \$1,082.83	UNICEF: \$2,835.75
5.2.2	Regional hospitals' capacities strengthened for provision of ARV treatment to children, and support to families.	Percentage of regional hospitals providing paediatric ARV treatment; No. (%) of provinces with at least 1 facility providing paediatric ART treatment; No. of HIV+ children receiving ART and supportive treatment.	DoH Information System; UNICEF periodic reports			UNICEF	UNICEF : \$120	UNICEF: \$2,555.75

3.	Thematic area	HIV and AIDS Management
	National Development goal	Reduce HIV prevalence in general population to less than 1%, improve care for those infected, minimize social and economic impact of the epidemic on individuals, families and communities
	Relevant MDG	MDG 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases
	National policy framework	National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS, 2006-2010
	International policy and programme frameworks	Millennium Declaration; UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS (UNGASS)
	National Partners	National AIDS Councils (NACS), Department of Health (DoH), Department of Education (DOE), Provincial AIDS Councils (PACS), Provincial Government, District Government, National Research Institute (NRI), Parliament, Sectoral Departments, Churches, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Private Sector, Media
	UN Partners	WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, UNIFEM, UNESCO
	Lead UN Agency/ UN Team Leader	WHO / UNAIDS
	Donor partners	Global Fund for HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM), AusAID, EU, NZ AID, USAID, Japan, Clinton Foundation

	Intermediate Outcome/outputs	Outcome/Outputs Indicators	Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners		Financial Resources (in'000USD)	
					National	Internat.	Regular	Other
5.3	Intermediate Outcome 3: National AIDS Council fulfils effectively and efficiently its responsibilities in managing, coordinating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating national response to HIV and AIDS.	Implementation of National AIDS Strategy, as planned and on schedule, with achievement of outputs; Impact of Strategy and donor response on number of HV/AIDS cases.	Monitoring Reports; Evaluation	Leadership strategy finalized in 2007; NACS continues to utilize LDP coaches	NACS, DoH, DOE, NCD, PACS, NGOs	UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, AusAID, ADB	UNDP: \$500 TOTAL: \$500	UNDP: \$1,500 TOTAL: \$1,500
5.3.1	Capacity of national officials developed in general HIV and AIDS response management, including leadership strategy implementation.	No. of trained officials at national, provincial, district and sectoral levels;	Training report	Resources for advocacy and treatment work	NACS, DoH, DOE, All Government Depts.	UNTG	UNDP: \$100	UNDP: \$ 200
5.3.2	NACS is assisted to coordinate a donor forum on HIV and AIDS which meets regularly.	No. of donor meetings organized per year; No. of donor agencies represented in these meetings.	NACS periodic reports	Capacity to organize donor forums, and documentation	NACS		UNDP: \$100	UNDP: \$300
5.3.3	1) Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system for HIV and AIDS established and managed by NACS.	1) No. of units established (National, provincial, district), equipped and functioning with reports prepared on regular basis on HIV and AIDS-related activities (prevention, treatment & surveillance); 2) Data system functioning, linked to DoH statistics system, with data collected, analyzed, and communicated to decision makers (Government, donors, NGOs, etc.); 3) No. of M & E staff trained by NACS at national/regional and provincial levels; 4) No. of publications produced by NACS, that include quality and up-to-date annual reports, which satisfy user and donor needs, particularly for donor meetings.	NACS and DoH reports; Workshops reports; Surveys of stakeholders (users, donors, etc.)	Capacity to obtain timely data from health services	NACS DoH NSO Provincial and District Gov	UNAIDS, UNV UNDP GFATM	UNDP: \$300	UNDP: \$1.000