

Draft common country programme document for Papua New Guinea, 2012-2015

UNICEF results and resources framework for Papua New Guinea, 2012-2015

National development priority: Strengthened primary health care for all and improved service delivery for the rural majority and urban disadvantaged. All school-aged children must enrol in school, complete nine years of basic education and should have learnt skills, knowledge and values covered in the basic education curriculum.					
UNDAF outcome: An increased number of citizens have access to quality health and education services leading to longer, healthier and more productive lives.					
Programme component	Programme component results	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Major partners	National priority/ Millennium Development Goals	Indicative resources
Young child survival and development (Medium-term strategic plan focus area 1)	The capacities of the Government and relevant stakeholders are strengthened to improve quality, access and utilization of maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services, including sexual and reproductive health.	<p>Immunization coverage for three doses of combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine: <i>B=65%; T=90%</i></p> <p>Immunization coverage against measles (children under 9 months): <i>B=65%; T=90%</i></p> <p>Percentage of children under 5 years who are underweight: <i>B=28%; T=20%</i></p> <p>Exclusive breast feeding up to 6 months: <i>B=35%; T=50%</i></p> <p>Percentage of children aged 12 months receiving 2 doses of vitamin A: <i>B=22%; T>80%</i></p> <p>Percentage of births attended by skilled health workers: <i>B=40%; T=50%</i></p>	UNFPA; World Health Organization (WHO) Department of Health: <i>Provide leadership, coordination and counterpart resources for the programme, both financially and technically.</i>	National Health Plan, 2011-2020: key results areas (KRAs) 4 and 5 Goals 1, 4, 5 and 7	Regular resources: \$400,000 Other resources: \$9,200,000
Basic education and gender equality (Focus area 2)	Sufficient capacity exists within the Department of Education and the Department of Community Development, together with cognate departments and provincial divisions of education and community development, to formulate and implement policies and	<p>Net enrolment rate: <i>B=59.2%; T=74.3%</i></p> <p>Gender parity index: <i>B=0.91%; T=0.97%</i></p>	UNESCO, UNFPA Departments of Education and Community Development: <i>Provide leadership, coordination and counterpart resources for the programme, both financially and technically.</i>	Universal Basic Education Plan, 2010-2019 Goals 2 and 3	Regular resources: \$1,200,000 Other resources: \$16,020,000

	programmes to achieve inclusive universal basic education, holistic early childhood care and development, and alternative pathways to learning.		Japanese International Cooperation Agency; New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID); European Union; World Bank; Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID): <i>Provide the necessary resources for programme implementation.</i>		
National development priority: Reduce transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infection and minimize their impact on individuals, families and communities. Vulnerable and disadvantaged people have the support they require from the Government, service providers and the public for meeting their right to a minimum standard of living.					
UNDAF outcome: Papua New Guinea progresses towards becoming a more inclusive and equitable society where all citizens enjoy political, economic and social rights, free from discrimination and irrespective of gender, ethnicity or geographical isolation.					
HIV and AIDS (Focus area 3)	The Government has strengthened national capacity to deliver on the goals and strategic priorities of the national HIV and AIDS strategy.	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretroviral medicines to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission: <i>B=12%; T=80%</i> Percentage of HIV-infected children (aged 0-14 years) receiving antiretroviral therapy: <i>B= 12%; T=80%</i>	UNAIDS; UNDP; UNFPA; UN-Women; WHO: <i>Work together, bringing their respective comparative advantage, to achieve the stated results.</i> Department of Health; National AIDS Council Secretariat: <i>Lead, coordinate and co-resource the programme.</i>	National HIV and AIDS Strategy 2011-2015 National Health Plan, 2011-2020: KRAs 5, 6 and 7 Goals 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Regular resources: \$200,000 Other resources: \$4,800,000
Child protection (Focus area 4)	Children at risk of violence, exploitation and abuse have increased access to prevention and intervention services for protection and justice, to allow them to claim their rights, supported by protective legislation and policy frameworks.	Percentage of children accessing protective services: <i>B=2%; T=30%</i> Percentage of children diverted from detention: <i>B=48%; T=75%</i> Percentage of all reported gender-based violence cases to the police that have been prosecuted: <i>B=0; T=10%</i>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UN-Women: <i>Collaborate and provide a synergy of their expertise and comparative advantage.</i> Departments of Community Development, Justice and Law Sector; police; magisterial services; community-based corrections; village courts:	<i>Lukautim Pikinini Act</i> All Goals	Regular resources: \$1,200,000 Other resources: \$6,600,000

			<p><i>Facilitate implementation of the programme, providing leadership, coordination and oversight.</i></p> <p><i>Civil society organizations: Mobilize communities and provide a platform for demand and holding the Government accountable.</i></p>		
<p>National development priority: High-quality national statistical service for development planning, policy formulation, decision-making and research through the production of accurate, comprehensive and timely statistics of an international standard. Advanced stage of foreign aid management and ultimately attain independence from foreign aid</p>					
<p>UNDAF outcome: The Government will realize significant improvements in good governance, the leadership of development planning processes, budgeting and financial management of service delivery – making optimum use of available resources to attain the localized Millennium Development Goals targets. Papua New Guinea becomes a safer, more secure and stable nation upon which its citizens can make real strides towards sustainable development.</p>					
Policy advocacy and partnerships for children (Focus area 5)	Relevant government bodies undertake participatory evidence-based and equity-sensitive policy-making, planning and budgeting to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.	Percentage increase of the national budget that goes to sectors directly linked to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals: <i>B=0; T=20%</i>	National Statistical Office; Department of Planning and Monitoring AusAID; NZAID UNDP; UNFPA; UN-Women.	All Goals	Regular resources: \$1,272,000 Other resources: \$720,000