### Country: Papua New Guinea

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: 2012-2017

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (1/2 page maximum)**

At the time of preparing the 2012-2015[[2]](#footnote-2) CPD the Government of Papua New Guinea had recently launched three key policy and planning frameworks: Vision 2050, aimed at raising Papua New Guinea’s HDI ranking within the top 50 countries; the 2010-2030 Development Strategic Plan to secure a middle-income-country status through faster socioeconomic growth; and the Medium Term Development Plan 2011-2015, the first of 4 five-year plans to implement the Development Strategic Plan. The new vision, aiming to improve human development and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, offered an opportunity for UNDP to support the Government of Papua New Guinea to fast-track gains.

Given the slow progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and in response to the key national frameworks – the overarching goal of the CPD was to support Papua New Guinea in accelerating achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Five outcomes were prioritised: (a) good governance practices grounded in accountability and transparency; (b) achieving MDGs with equity; (c) gender equality; (d) reduced transmission of HIV/AIDS; and (e) environmental sustainability, climate resilience and reduced vulnerabilities. During the CPD, the UNDP Country Office (CO) achieved significant progress and key milestones in supporting Papua New Guinea’s development in these areas.

In achieving gender equality UNDP supported the Government to develop and launch the first comprehensive National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence (2016-2025). This strategy supports legislation and other policies to protect women and children such as the Lukatim Pikinini Act (Child Welfare) and the Family Protection Act 2013 which for the first time criminalizes domestic violence. In addition, UNDP provided training to support women candidates participate in the 2012 and 2017 national elections and the 2015 Bougainville elections. Once elected, such as in the Bougainville House of Representatives, UNDP has contributed to increasing the effectiveness of women in their role as elected representatives, by supporting their capacity development needs and enhancing their access to resources for local development projects in their electorates.

An important component of the elections globally is for independent observers to monitor and scrutinize the election process. The Government of PNG requested support from UNDP to coordinate international observers in the 2017 PNG National Elections. The support includes compiling election information and materials, conducting trainings to observers on the political context of the elections, the electoral operation plan, the procedures used in the polling and counting centres, and the timeframe for polling and counting conclusion, tabulation and announcement of results.

In supporting peace, UNDP through the Peacebuilding Fund has been supporting the National Government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government to engage in talks aimed at advancing the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (BPA), strengthening the relations between the two governments, establishing good governance, and promoting fiscal self-reliance. A key aspect of the UN support is using the UN’s ‘trusted broker’ role and expertise, including convening key parties and stakeholders around the BPA provisions, contributing to the autonomy review and other peacebuilding processes and identifying/contributing to addressing specific bottlenecks in the reconciliation process, including security and weapons disposal. Significant contributions were provided to the 2015 Bougainville Elections and both governments to undertake a series of negotiations to which led to setting the target date for the Bougainville Referendum.

UNDP has worked closely with the National Parliament on a parliamentarian strengthening initiative. Work included a first comprehensive ICT assessment of the parliament infrastructure and review of the parliamentary committees and system. UNDP also provided technical support to the Government to undertake an Aid Assessment which led to the drafting of the 2015 PNG Development Cooperation Policy for PNG. This is the first policy of its kind in PNG.

In the context of efforts to improve service delivery and enhance the effectiveness of public service programmes UNDP has focused on provincial and district financial management issues as part of the Provincial Capacity Building Programme. The achievements have been increased timely reporting and reconciliation of the government accounts, development of a first M&E tool to track reporting and setting up ICT labs on the sub-national for the first time to support this process and the government’s Integrated Finance Management System launch in 2016 in line with the Government’s commitment under the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Roadmap. The Phones Against Corruption initiative, a first of its kind innovative tool to expose corruption, was introduced in PNG as a user-friendly corruption reporting service available free-of-charge to a wide public. Since the launch of the initiative in 2014, more than 550 cases were reported from across Papua New Guinea, leading to 2 public official’s arrest for fund mismanagement and other 250 cases being under investigation.

In the area of environment, UNDP’s support and advocacy prompted the formulation of the Protected Areas Policy, Bill and Implementation Plan (2016). The UNDP supported 30% of protected areas across Papua New Guinea, including community driven conservation interventions of 259,860 hectares which were endorsed as a new Protected Area. With UNDP support, 100 new species of orchids were discovered in New Britain. UNDP provided critical support for the Office of Climate Change and Development’s transition to the Climate Change and Development Authority, focusing on institutional sustainability and strategic climate change framework. This supports the Climate Change and Development Authority with its mandate to create a sustainable financing mechanism for national climate change investments, including pooling of international funding and cost recovery schemes.

Working with the National Disaster Centre, UNDP has supported the mainstreaming of DRM into development plans, conducted risk assessments in pilot provinces and helped support 230,000 people impacted by El Niño through the formulation of the Response Plan. Going forward the team will assist Papua New Guinea in developing it’s the new DRM Framework, as well as first ever national-level early recovery framework and disaster loss database

The work of UNDP has been enabled via the key partnerships built during the implementation of the CPD with civil society, development partners and UN agencies. UNDP CO has a partnership strategy with civil society organisations, which enhanced engagement with CSO in dialogue pertaining to conservation, localising the MDGs, discussions around the post-2015 development agenda and consultations around the SDGs. The Australian Government, the European Union and the New Zealand government were key development partners providing financial support for UNDP to work in reducing gender based violence, support public financial management measures, empower women and coordinate national elections.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** |  |
| **Country name: Papua New Guinea**  |
| **Current country programme period: 2012-2017** |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| 1. **OUTCOME 34**

**Elected representatives and key Government bodies implement good governance practices grounded in accountability, transparency, inclusive participation and equity** | $13,036,764 | 1. Papua New Guinea’s world ranking in the control of corruption as a percentage against the rest of the world
 | 1. From 9% to 14.42%
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| **UNDP Contribution:** the key area of support aimed at mitigating corruption risks and supporting the Government of PNG and Autonomous Bougainville Government with activities forming the peace agreement **CP Outputs:**1. Enabling mechanisms for improving public financial management
2. Capacity building of financial management capacity
3. Support for the 2015 General Elections in Autonomous Region of Bougainville
4. Brokering and facilitation of dialogue between the Autonomous Bougainville Government and the Meekamui[[3]](#footnote-3)
5. Capacity building of Bougainville House of Representatives with training on functions of parliament

**Progress and Achievements:**1. UNDP through the Provincial Capacity Building Programme helped to create an enabling environment in which a Papua New Guinea government’s flagship reform agenda, the Public Financial Management (PFM) reform, could be implemented. UNDP played a key role in providing key technical support to the PFM Roadmap and Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment which resulted in the passing of the PFM Act and its amendment approved by the Papua New Guinea Parliament, as well as progress made against the National Procurement Policy. UNDP has improved financial management capacity of 13 provincial and 55 district treasury offices, which has resulted in timely and accurate submission of financial reports to the Department of Finance. Australia has recently confirmed additional contributions of $1.5 million AUD through the current budget cycle as a bridging fund in order to maintain the momentum beyond the current phase (which comes to an end in December 2016) until after Australia’s national elections, hence clarity on further funding will be made during Australia's next budget cycle. It is worth noting that despite serious fiscal challenges faced by the government of Papua New Guinea, the Department of Finance recognizes the relevance of the UNDP’s support in the area and continued its parallel contributions to the programme through its own budget allocations, in the amount of approximately $2 million USD this year.
2. UNDP negotiated with the Government three interventions to mitigate sector specific corruption risks: scaling up the Phones against Corruption Initiative successfully launched by UNDP in 2014 and scaled up in 2015. UNDP Papua New Guinea received the Regional Innovation Award for the phones against corruption initiative and has been commended for its early success resulting in 2 arrests and 250 cases being investigated. Other interventions included technical support to the Prime Minister’s Office to commence drafting of legislation on International Convention on Anti-Corruption and Technical Assistance to the Bank of Papua New Guinea on establishing an Anti-Money Laundering Unit for Papua New Guinea. The endorsement of the above proposals indicates CO’s ability to engage in strategic discussions with the Government on sensitive development issues such as fighting corruption and get government and private sector buy-in for introducing policy changes in strategic and sensitive development directions.
3. UNDP provided technical support to the Government to undertake an Aid Assessment which led to the drafting of the 2015 PNG Development Cooperation Policy for PNG. This is the first policy of its kind calling on stronger and clearer engagement between the development partners to maximise resources for development in line with PNG’s development plans. UNDP has also worked closely with the National Parliament on a parliamentarian strengthening initiative. Work conducted thus far includes a first comprehensive ICT assessment of the parliament infrastructure and review of the parliamentary committees and system. Going forward, support for the induction of the new parliamentarians is also expected following the 2017 national election. In addition, UNDP supported members of the Bougainville House of Representatives with training on functions of parliament and on how to effectively serve their constituencies. State of the art equipment has been installed to ensure all proceedings are electronically transcribed, saved and archived, and staff have been trained in the use and upkeep of the equipment.
4. Significant progress has been made in the area of peace processes during the period under review. UNDP’s facilitation of dialogue between the Autonomous Bougainville Government and the Meekamui, who were not signatories to the Bougainville Peace Agreement, led to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding and Agreement between the two parties. A key aspect of UNDP’s support is using the UN’s ‘trusted broker’ role and expertise, including convening key parties and stakeholders around the BPA provisions, contributing to the autonomy review and other peacebuilding processes and identifying/contributing to addressing specific bottlenecks in the reconciliation process.
5. UNDP supported the Joint Bougainville Referendum Committee (JBRC) meeting held in April 2016 to discuss issues pertaining to the peace agreement including on the referendum, in preparation for a next Joint Supervisory Body (JSB) meeting. The Committee met for four days with extensive discussions and agreed on a number of issues to be presented to the JSB. At the end of the meeting, both governments formally expressed their gratitude and appreciation to UNDP/UN and stated that “more progress was made within the four days of the meeting than in the last 6 years”. The JSB made a number of critical decisions, including: the target date for the referendum set by both governments at 15 June 2019; legal frameworks for the establishment of the Independent Administrative Agency (IAA) that will conduct the referendum; strategies for progressing the endorsed joint referendum work plan. Furthermore, a letter of request was sent on 3 June to the UN to support the referendum and weapons disposal processes, which confirms the level of trust and confidence both governments place in the UNDP.
6. The Government of Papua New Guinea requested UNDP to support the 2015 General Elections in Autonomous Region of Bougainville. The Electoral Support team deployed by UNDP to support the elections focused its work on overall coordination of the observers’ effort. The training covered 1,080 scrutineers, 30 media representatives and 25 women candidates. The international election observers consider the vote counting process was conducted with integrity. With approximately 173,000 people registered as electors, the elections were generally considered as successful. In total, 32 women candidates took part in elections, including 11 standing in open seats and 21 contesting for 3 reserved seats for women.
7. An important component of the elections globally is for independent observers to monitor and scrutinize the election process. The Government has requested support from the UN to coordinate international observers in the 2017 PNG National Elections. The support includes compiling election information and materials, conducting trainings to observers on the political context of the elections, the electoral operation plan, the procedures used in the polling and counting centres, and the timeframe for polling and counting conclusion, tabulation and announcement of results. The training will be provided, both to international observes and domestic observers if requested.
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| 1. **OUTCOME 35:**

**Relevant government bodies undertake data and evidence based, as well as participatory policymaking, planning and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and manage aid effectively to achieve MDGs with equity** | $1,307,207 | 1. Number of evidence-based policy / planning documents produced with focus on achieving MDGs with equity
 | 1. Significant progress - National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development; National Human Development Report; Mid-term Development Implementation Plan II (2015-2017), SDGs Road map
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| **UNDP Contribution:** the key area of support aimed at achieving and reporting on the MDGs and introducing and mainstreaming the SDGs **CP Outputs:**1. Acceleration of the MDGs and preparation of MDG final Report;
2. Inclusive business, entrepreneurship, women empowerment and formal sector skills development;
3. Localization of the SDGs

**Progress and Achievements:**1. UNDP rendered substantive technical and financial support in formulation of the Summary MDG Report for Papua New Guinea, which builds on the 2014 Human Development Report. Important development change resulting from long-term advocacy efforts of UNDP is that Government of Papua New Guinea has started to produce MDG and equity focused documents. For instance, the Mid-Term Development Plan 2 (2016-2017) adopted by the Government in 2015 makes direct references to 2014 HDR and MDG targets and indicators.
2. UNDP continued to support sustainable development and the localization of the MDGs. The Community led MDG Acceleration Project ran from 2012 to 2016, the project provided a model for bottom-up development with its experiences captured and disseminated in a Good Practice Manual, Lessons Learnt Report and a 30 minute documentary, which has been shortlisted for a World Television Award. The community led MDG acceleration projects were piloted in 4 communities covering 5,000 people. The activities support water and sanitation, health, livelihoods and income generation, governance (community resource center) and empowerment of women. This has resulted in increased, crop production, improved access to water, education and health services
3. Towards developing inclusive business models and as a long term measure to reduce poverty and youth unemployment through job creation, an innovative Business Plan Competition was held to support high impact social entrepreneurship. 42 entrepreneurs were trained on development of business plans and 12 ran a pitch competition. According to an independent evaluation, this initiative was a success and received strong interest from the Government. For instance, Allegiance Health - the winner of the pitch competition –received state funds for mobile health services for rural women which presents a good example of Public Private Partnership mechanism. To identify ways of increasing employment, a research paper, “How to grow employment in Papua New Guinea”, was published, linking human capital, capacity and sustainable development in Papua New Guinea. The paper, produced in partnership with Deloitte, is a first of its kind national skills survey in Papua New Guinea.
4. To empower women and increase access to electricity to in rural areas 12 women from selected Rural Communities of Papua New Guinea were sent to India’s Barefoot College for village solar engineers' training in March 2014. Upon return, the trainees started to pilot the Solar Mama initiative in, three villages. The villagers now have significant awareness about the solar programme. To date, 300 household (100hh/village) signed up for solar energy.
5. UNDP positioned itself strongly to progress from the MDGs to the SDGs, getting early buy-in from a range of partners through consultations, a strong public relations campaign around the MDG acceleration project, and workshops with the Government, private sector and civil society. UNDP has received interest from partners to join forces for the SDGs movement and national alliances, such as the mining sector, a global drinks manufacturer, national telecommunications company printing the SDGs on their top-up cards, and the Business Coalition with the idea of creating a “Papua New Guinea Business Coalition for SDGs”. UNDP has also had some early breakthroughs in the area of localizing SDGs, building on the successes and lessons learnt from the Community led MDG Acceleration Project. UNDP organized the first ever national SDGs workshop with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring, leading to an increase in general awareness of the SDGs across these sectors, as well as the way forward for SDGs localization. The lessons learned from the MDG report and the SDG workshops supported UNPD to prepare the SDG roadmap in 2016 which came at a significant time as the Government is currently at the early stages of preparing the country’s next five year medium term development plan. The roadmap’s design follows extensive consultations with the Minister for Planning and other key senior officials, and has informed government’s approach towards SDGs localization.
6. The work in Jiwaka Province, one of the least developed provinces in the country, has emerged as an example on how bottom-up development planning can support the country in achieving its development goals. As a result of the UNDP’s Resident Representative’s initiative, a delegation of traditional and non-traditional development partners visited the project to learn more about its processes. In addition, UNDP commissioned a local production to prepare a 30 minute documentary on the localization of the SDGs in the village of Domil (titled, “*driving the change*”). The documentary premiered in 2017, in attendance were Ministers, permanent secretaries, development partners and civil society. The documentary has also been on a road show to universities, civil society groups, and church groups and played on national television.
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| 1. **OUTCOME 37**

**Women, men, boys and girls have increased opportunities to access services, resources, rights and decision making processes through equal participation and benefits from the economic, social and political development of Papua New Guinea** | $3,476,743 | 1. Proportion of women to men elected to national parliament and LLG – 0.9%
2. Number of ‘champions’ identified/emerging among boys/men as a direct result of gender equality advocacy and provided training - 8
 | 1. Some progress - 2.7% referring to national parliament only (2012 national elections; next national elections July 2017). 2 high level events convened in which 25 of the 33 registered political parties were present
2. Target reached and surpassed based on GBV prevention and women in leadership - 50
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| **UNDP Contribution:** To empower women and support them to achieve positions of leadership**CP Outputs:** 1. National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to GBV (2016-2025)
2. Establish Family Sexual Violence Action Committees secretariats
3. Support the number of women running in national elections

**Progress and Achievements**1. UNDP played a leading role in formulating the PGK 112m National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to GBV (2016-2025), finalized by the Government in 2016. UNDP accelerated this process by leveraging its comparative advantage in the Pacific region, as well as its partnerships in Papua New Guinea, at the highest level for its work on women’s empowerment piloting concepts and gaining unique entry points for political support in partnership with CSOs, Faith Based Organizations, and the private sector. The endorsement of the Strategy provides the roadmap that will guide an inclusive government led approach in implementing all legislation, policies and programmes affecting GBV. The new strategy institutionalizes the work on GBV and aims to achieve zero tolerance towards GBV as per Papua New Guinea’s Vision 2050. It impacts on the outcome progress because it prioritizes the various important national government policy frameworks and legislations, including the CEDAW and related international treaties.
2. In four provinces, the Family Sexual Violence Action Committees secretariats have been established. Standard Operating Procedures and Protocols have been developed and tested, using best global practice. Requests for replication in other provinces have been received. To address the lack of data, UNDP developed a GBV services database to capture and analyses information on cases available across government entities, CSOs, FBOs, and the private sector, at both national and subnational level. This evidence informed the development of the GBV National Strategy and will help to assess its effectiveness.
3. To support behavioural change interventions in communities, as well as sensitization of policy and decision makers using locally grown solutions to GBV prevention, UNDP developed a series of six documentaries called, ‘Yumi Kirapim Senis’. These documentaries aimed to inform the public about the work of the Human Rights Defenders and to increase support for this work. The work of the Human Rights Defenders has been strengthened at community level by setting up Standard Operating Procedures to assist service providers and victims of violence. For the first time, based on UNDP advocacy and training, a pool of Human Rights Defenders have been embedded within government structures in four pilot provinces. UNDP and the National GBV Secretariat will replicate this model across the country.
4. UNDP has a long history of work in supporting women in leadership roles. A Practice Parliament for intending women candidates in the 2017 PNG National Elections was held in March. This was a major national event was held for the first time in the National Parliament to raise visibility and awareness. The objective was for the women to learn the role of being a parliamentarian and also to contribute to increasing support for women’s leadership roles among voters, especially among men, by improving the effectiveness of women candidates and their support teams in election campaigning. Once elected such as in the Bougainville House of Representatives, UNDP has contributed to increasing the effectiveness of women in their role as elected representatives, by supporting their capacity development needs and enhancing their access to resources for local development projects in their electorates.
5. Through two high level events convened by UNDP, in which 25 of the 33 registered political parties were present, a broad consensus was achieved to reform the Organic Law on Political Parties and Candidates to create a 10% quota for women representatives in all political parties. As a result of UNDP's support on women’s role in parliament, the Bougainville Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Policy was launched, and a Gender Office within the administration of the Autonomous Bougainville Government created. In 2016, with funding support from the New Zealand Government, two high level meetings were organized, where the majority of the political parties explained the appeal of women candidates to (women) voters as a major motivation for endorsing more women candidates. Several parties appealed to the role that women can play in shaping a more transparent and less adversarial style of politics in Papua New Guinea, “bringing good and fair governance to the floor of parliament,” and acknowledged the work UNDP is doing to promote affirmative action and temporary special measures.
6. UNDP’s interventions in supporting the election processes in Bougainville and Temporary Special Measures put in place by the Government (3 reserved seats for women) resulted in greater representation of women in Bougainville House of Representatives (12%). This is 4 times higher than the national average (2.7%) and 2 times higher than the regional average (5.4%).
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| 1. **OUTCOME 38**

**The Government and its partners have strengthened capacity in delivering on the goals and strategic priorities of the national HIV and AIDS strategy** | $43,291 | 1. Percentage of the Provincial Monitoring, evaluation and surveillance team which are able to effectively collect analyse report and disseminated data – 0%
 | 1. Progress in 2014, no change from 2015 onwards as Global Fund resources did not materialize
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| Because of funding constraints UNDP did not support specific activities under Outcome 38. UNDP did however provide support to UNAIDS for their national and local level activities, through the Common Services budget (which UNDP manages). In addition the Resident Representative attended six meetings as part of the Management Board of the National AIDS Council and UNDP continued to support advocacy work with other UN agencies to maintain and improve the focus of Government and key service providers on provision of counselling, testing and treatment services. In addition, as part of the UN system in in PAPUA NEW GUINEA, UNDP supported awareness raising work on with key populations on the spread of TB and HIV AIDS. The RR also met with Global Fund representatives on several occasions during the year. |
| 1. **OUTCOME 39**

**by 2015, Government and civil society have enhanced capacity to implement biodiversity conservation, low carbon and climate resilient development initiatives for environmental sustainability and improved livelihood to reduce the vulnerability of women,** | $17,575,775 | 1. Number of evidence-based planning , programming and coordination documents with focus on achieving DRM by addressing vulnerabilities equitably – 0
2. Climate Change Policy Framework Developed and Approved
3. Protected area policy developed and implemented
 | 1. Significant progress – Medium Term Development Plan (2012-2015) with specific DRM indicators and targets, 2 disaster risk management and response plans, 5 climate vulnerability assessments, 5 multi-hazard risk assessments, 5 provincial risk reduction plans, enhanced coordination and disaster response capacities within the Disaster Management Team (DMT), including revised disaster assessment tools and templates
2. Target surpassed – 2 Climate compatibility development policy finalized and approved; Protected areas policy implementation plan (Draft protected areas bill)
3. Target surpassed - development of implementation plan, legislative work on the protected area bill, and the commencement to design sustainable financing on protected areas
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| **UNDP Contribution:** to support adaptation to climate change, conserve natural resources to secure livelihoods and production, and better manage risks related to natural disasters**CP Outputs:** 1. Develop policies and plans and provide capacity building for protecting the environment and conserving biodiversity
2. Establish national capacity to effectively manage climate change mitigation and adaptation measures
3. Design early warning system support to government and complete assessment of Early Warning Systems and Climate Risks in pilot provinces
4. Mainstream disaster risk management through disaster risk management plans
5. Coordinate response plan for development partners in event of natural disaster

**Progress and Achievements**1. UNDP contributed to improving environmental protection and biodiversity conservation, promotion of low carbon growth, and addressing climate and disaster risks through the completion of a 1). Protected Areas Policy Implementation Plan; 2). Draft Protected Areas Bill; 3). Institutional Reforms in the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) and the Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA); 4). National Implementation Act of the Paris Agreement (2016); 5). Papua New Guinea’s REDD+ Issues and Information Paper; 6). two Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plans. These provided the policy, legal and institutional directions to support the Government in implementing the Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS) – government’s flagship policy document for sustainable development.
2. 40 people (4 females, 36 males) in Madang, and 211 people (106 females, 105 males) in New Ireland Province were trained in mangrove conservation, and 13 community nurseries established. 8 hectares of degraded coastline have been improved, and 13,912 seedlings were produced. Provision of water tanks, training in health, water, sanitation and agriculture practices benefited 5,000 people. 15 community level and 9 ward level disaster management committees were established. 10 river bank protection measures and 10 rain catchment systems were set up. UNDP in collaboration with NGOs supported two provinces where women were extensively involved in community led mangrove conservation and disaster preparedness planning. They were assisted with improved capacities to manage coastal flooding that can cause erosion and saltwater intrusion into water sources leading to increased salinity of food gardens. 1,459 women implemented various climate change adaptation activities as a result of their training on disaster preparedness.
3. In 2016, around 0.5million hectares in the country were being managed as wildlife management areas by poor rural communities in remote locations through UNDP direct assistance. These actions by communities with a longstanding commitment to conservation are helping to protect intact forests, as well as the habitats of endemic species such as the tree kangaroo. In addition to these activities, 10,900 people (around 60 per cent of whom were women) were engaged in the production of conservation coffee.
4. Efforts to enhance national and local capacities included implementation of the action plan on climate change adaptation following completion of the Capacity Assessment in 2015 and expert trainings on the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool for Protected Areas and on REDD+. Discoveries of new species were recorded following completion of the biodiversity survey in the Baining Mountains of New Britain Island wherein results will feed into the National Biodiversity Information System being piloted in the country and form part of the new Integrated Environment Information to be designed in 2017.
5. Substantive support to Government significantly contributed to the development of a National REDD+ Strategy. This is based on the achievement of Issues and Options Paper that sets out the overall framework for REDD+ in PNG and aims to initiate discussion on priority Policies and Measures to address the drivers of forest cover change. UNDP supported the Climate Change Development Authority to accelerate essential management arrangements of PNG’s REDD+ Readiness through improved inter-agency collaboration with government agencies, NGOs, CSOs, private sectors and donors. Including a fully functioning Technical Working Group on National REDD+ Strategy and Social and Environmental Safeguards as well as the establishment of a National REDD+ Steering Committee. Also completed was the REDD+ safeguards gap analysis, roadmap and recommendations for the design of a safeguards information system in PNG. This allows PNG to adopt Country’s Approach to Safeguards to meet safeguard requirements for REDD+ under the UNFCCC, and other relevant initiatives and institutions (Safeguards assessment, 2016). In addition, 80 representatives of national government agencies, civil society organizations and private sector benefited from REDD+ Expert trainings. Overall, participants identified training events as being very useful with over 84% scoring it 5 out of 5 for as highly valued. UNDP hosted and moderated international events for the government and advocated PNG’s participation in international climate change negotiations contributed to ratification of Paris Agreement referred to as “United Nations Paris Agreement (Implementation) Act 2016.
6. Public awareness raising and access to REDD+ information remains a priority. The project, through a consultative process, developed a REDD+ Communications Strategy and National REDD+ Website, and reviewed the quality of the impact of its media products. The communications strategy focuses on improving disclosure and outreach to a wider audience. As part of communications strategy, PNG has developed a national REDD+ logo. A series of policy briefs on “Managing the impacts of Commercial Agriculture on PNG’s Forests”, “REDD+ Safeguards in PNG”, “PNG’s National REDD+ Strategy”, and an “Introduction to REDD+” were developed and distributed at the UNFCCC COP22 in Marrakesh (November 2016). All communications products were uploaded to the regional UN-REDD web platform and UNDP PNG website and shared via social media to ensure public disclosure.
7. Since PNG’s rating under Gender Development Index has regressed since 2000 UNDP commissioned a study on gender inclusiveness and participatory approach on REDD+. REDD+ directly links to forest use and local food production in PNG thus the study found over 80% of PNG's food is produced by women and they contribute more than 60% of the effort involved in the country's food production. As a result, more than 30% of all REDD+ activities in the country included female representation.
8. Design of a national early warning system roadmap highlighted essential technical and operational gaps that are currently being proof tested. The lessons learnt will inform design of a full scale early warning system support to government through the Green Climate Fund proposal (in 2017). Completion of the assessment of Early Warning Systems and Climate Risks in the 5 pilot provinces has allowed the commencement for formulating provincial Disaster Risk Management Plans; so far 2 plans have been completed with 3 more to be completed by the end of the year. UNDP ensures knowledge transfer and capacity building through day-to-day 'accompaniment'. This has proven very successful, for example, through a small core team comprised of UNDP and a climate change authority meeting regularly to make joint decisions on operational matters.
9. Disaster Risk Management was incorporated into PNG’s Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for 2012-2015, including specific indicators and targets. UNDP is supporting Planning Department to ensure incorporation of DRM into the new MTDP 2018-2022. The new Disaster Risk Management Plan (2012-2015) was developed for the country, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action. UNDP is providing technical support to develop the new DRM Framework, based on the Sendai Framework for DRR, covering the period of 2017-2030. The National Recovery Framework, addressing recovery roles and responsibilities has been elaborated and submitted for endorsement to the Government of PNG. The first ever National Disaster Loss Database is expected to be online by the end of 2017. And the first of its kind multi-hazard risk assessment methodology has been elaborated and applied in five provinces, leading to development of longer-term risk reduction plans, supporting risk informed development planning processes at the sub-national levels. UNDP has supported building preparedness and response capacities of the Disaster Management Team (DMT), through trainings for the DMT and clusters, establishment of inter-agency disaster assessment team as well as development of new disaster damage and needs assessment tools.
10. 230,000 people in 4 provinces impacted by El Niño benefitted from interventions based on the El Niño Response Plan formulated in 2016. UNDP supported the formulation of this $37.57m Response Plan, of which 40% ($14.5m) was funded by various partners.
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| **Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)**Overall, the CO has done well in covering a wide range of aspects. On the strengths, the CO ensured alignment with the Strategic Plan, managed social and environment impacts and risks, and conducted sound work planning and project review. Furthermore, the CO used knowledge products and lessons learned as a way of not only disseminating the results, but also as a tool for better programme planning/implementation and policy advocacy. A number of knowledge products were produced (e.g. MDGs practice manual) and lessons learned reviews conducted (e.g. business plan completion/entrepreneurship support). However, the CO recognizes that there is room for further improvements in some areas. For example, in light of the evolving political, social and environment context in the country, there is the need to continue to improve and revise the theory of change to clarify and establish where necessary how change will occur in the current environment of Papua New Guinea.UNDP led 4 task teams, and chaired the Programme Coordination Committee (comprised of all task team leads and agency’s deputies). Through strong leadership, UNDP made significant contributions towards coherence and coordinated approach within the UN system. The UN system invested a considerable amount of time in 2016 in particular to formulate, discuss and write up the next UNDAF. Based on the lessons learned through the current phase, the UNCT agreed to streamline the number of outcomes and task teams, in view of integrated nature of SDGs and the need for more holistic approach. UNDP led the majority of newly agreed outcomes, 3 out of 4 and played a key role in ensuring that SDGs have been fully mainstreamed into the conceptual framework behind the next UNDAF.UNDP continued to serve as primary liaison for SDGs localization. UNDP chaired and led the SDGs, Population and Aid Effectiveness (SPA) task team which act as UN’s SDGs task team vis-à-vis government and other stakeholders. UNDP staff appeared on a number of radio shows, TV programmes and made outreach to media, schools and youth organizations for SDGs awareness raising with the objective of creating a national movement. Among many initiatives, one example is around SDGs advocacy. UNDP partnered with Voice Inc. to produce a first-of-its-kind youth magazine in local language, dedicated to SDGs. The magazine has been distributed to regions across the country including. UNDP also organized a series of lectures on SDGs, in partnership with Universities, reaching more than 500 students. A Media Club was launched to encourage discussion on SDGs by youth leaders to make sure that youth voices are being heard.**Major Lessons Learnt:**Deft and sensitive risk management, especially in areas like peace building related work (on which the 'political space' may shrink), can yield lasting results and will continue to be required in the lead up to the 2019 referendum. Even though, the disputes between the National and Bougainville governments presented risks to UNDP’s work, it continued its leadership role in coordinating among development partners and provided critical support, often behind the scenes. This led to key milestones being achieved for the Bougainville Peace Agreement.Continuing to diversify the funding base remains vital. Australia, Papua New Guinea’s largest donor, has had significant budget cuts for 2016-17. Given the uncertain political climate in Papua New Guinea, they show reduced interest in committing resources until after the 2017 elections. The shift in Australian aid policy towards providing aid through (Australian) contractors poses uncertainties. In view of this, UNDP mobilized resources from Italy and ABD and is seeking to mobilise more vertical and climate funding. UNDP has continued to make efforts to increase efficiencies and cost consciousness of the organisation, recognising the sustainability of the office.The CO continues to support the global initiative to ensure that country offices maximise the use of its resources.A strong value for money proposition by UNDP can attract government co-financing. In Papua New Guinea, despite the government facing severe deficits in their budgets to even pay for basic services (e.g. electricity and salaries), UNDP mobilized government parallel funding of approximately $2m for a governance project and a $27.5m co-financing for an upcoming renewable energy project. |

III. Country Programme Resources (Expenditures from 2014 to 2016 only)

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| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Outcome 34: Good governance |  |  | 13,036,764 | 36% |
| Outcome 35: MDGs |  |  | 1,307,207 | 4% |
| Outcome 37: Gender equality |  |  | 3,476,743 | 10% |
| Outcome 38: HIV/AIDS |  |  | 43,291 | 0% |
| Outcome 39: Environment  |  |  | 17,575,775 | 49% |
| Unlinked |  |  | 659,036 | 2% |
| Total |  |  | 36,098,816 | 100% |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)**  |
| **ROAR** **UNDAF Evaluation** **Expenditures from the Corporate Planning System (link to 2014 below); 2012-2013 not available in the same platform.****https://intranet.undp.org/sites/PNG/sitepages/programmehome.aspx?year=2014** |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Extended till 2017 in order to align with the extension of the Mid-Term Development Plan of the Government of PNG, along with the extension of UNDAF 2012-2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. A group of ex-combatants who were not signatories of Bougainville Peace Agreement signed in 2001. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)