



15 February 2006

Dear Secretary-General,

With great pleasure, I report to you the UN's accomplishments in Papua New Guinea in 2005. After a short summary of the socio-economic and political environment in which we operated, this report will describe our progress on UN reform, with emphasis on the results of inter-agency collaboration toward the Millennium Development Goals. Collective achievements of other priority areas, as identified in our 2005 UN Coordination Work Plan, will also be highlighted.

Brief description of major development or political events affecting our work in 2005:

In general, our activities in PNG over the past year were still constrained by poorly focussed government commitment to development, fragmented development strategies and ineffective implementation of the existing development agenda, continued law and order problems, and sluggish economic progress. However, this did not stop us from exceeding our own expectations in some areas – most notably in inter-agency collaboration, in donor relations, and in our working relations with key public-policy makers. We hope to continue this trend in 2006 despite the difficult conditions we face.

Stable foreign exchange rates, strong commodity prices for the primary exports of PNG in the world market, and growing domestic demand have all contributed to economic recovery over the last year. However, available social and economic indicators suggest that the PNG citizens have not become better off. The country's Human Development Index continued to move downward, reflecting the continued deterioration of national living standards over recent years. With a current HDI value of 0.523 from 0.529 in 2004, its rank in the UNDP Human Development Report slipped to No. 137 last year, from No. 133 in 2004. As in the past few years, the country's standing in both human development and UN Human Poverty Index in 2005 were the lowest in the South Pacific region. This placed PNG in an extremely difficult position to work toward the MDG targets. Accordingly, the UN and the PNG government have reached an agreement to lower the MDGs to match the national development context and reality. This adjustment is outlined in our 2004 MDG Report, which we successfully launched in October 2005.

The national GDP is estimated to have grown 3% in 2005 – a marginal increase from 2.7% a year ago. Despite that, the PNG government has been able to tighten spending and as a result reduce the budget deficit to 1.7% of GDP (from 8% in 2004). If maintained, this type of fiscal discipline could have a positive impact on long-term investor confidence.

Recent fiscal improvement and economic recovery have not improved the distribution of wealth or the government's ability to deliver basic services, especially to remote areas. Even in the good years, GDP growth is barely larger than the increase in population. The current GDP per capita is estimated to be at least 10% below the level it was at Independence. Ineffective management of national resources has curbed employment rates despite brisk activity in industries such as mining and timber. Policy makers continued to rely heavily on exports of non-renewable resources to drive the economy, raising questions about the prospects for long-term and sustainable development of PNG. Weak and uncertain environment, particularly security concerns, and land tenure issues, continued to dampen investor confidence and stifle investments. Economic and social policies necessary to facilitate the national Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS) have not been adopted.

In the past year, there was no major political crisis that could threaten political stability or further aggravate existing law and order problems in PNG. Indeed, the coalition government, led by Prime Minister Sir Michael Somare, consolidated its position in Parliament, and now seems likely to become the first government since Independence to complete its term in office. This would normally be a big boost for national development by ensuring consistency in development policy, as well as in the implementation of a coherent development agenda. In PNG, however, this political stability has yet to contribute to the country's economic and social progress. Lacking effective public pressure and an active civil society pushing for greater accountability, only a few politicians are responsive to public needs. Meanwhile, systemic corruption continued to absorb the already limited public resources and further hinder development.

A long running political debate also frustrated a proposed large scale Australian assistance project for the under-resourced and poorly-led PNG police force, a worrisome factor given endemic violent crime. Despite widespread public support, a May Supreme court ruling struck down official immunity for the Australian police officers, who were occupying line positions on PNG's streets. After protracted negotiations, the program was scaled back to training with a limited number of Australian advisers. Without the large influx of trained outside professionals, and with a much lower provision of new resources, the impact on PNG's crime rates will likely be modest.

Summary of progress in UN reform with regard to inter-agency progress toward achieving the UNDAF outcomes:

An Inter-Agency Programming Committee (IAPC) and a UN Operations Committee (UNOC) were formed in 2005 to strengthen inter-agency coordination. Both committees include one staffer from each UN agency in PNG. Both committees were able to work collectively to implement the UN coordination work plans and report progress to the UNCT monthly. Through the second half of 2005, we have been making progress toward the upcoming CCA/UNDAF process. To prepare our staff for the new UNDAF cycle, we organised three joint workshops on UN Reform, on the CCA/UNDAF, and on human rights-based approach to development programming. Following the CCA/UNDAF workshop, the IAPC began developing a set of social and economic indicators for the

CCA as well as identifying prospective partners for the UNDAF process. The lists of indicators and prospective partners are now under review by the IAPC. Ahead of UNDAF, we also plan to expand the RC support unit to include an MDG Economist, a UN Communication Specialist, and a Coordination Assistant. Once onboard, the new staff will complete our plan to strengthen the UNCT's coordination capacity that began in 2005 with the successful recruitment of a UN Coordination Specialist.

The UNOC and the IAPC have been coordinating very efficiently on all activities that supported and complemented our MDGs awareness campaigns in PNG. We incorporated the MDG message into all UN events that took place in 2005, including UN Day (during which the first MDG report for PNG was launched), World AIDS Day, and the Day for Elimination of Violence against Women. For UN Day, the UNOC organised an essay competition, printed posters, designed T-shirts to promote the UN and the MDGs, and organised MDG Report launch event. The Governor-General of PNG gave a keynote address at the report launch and threw his full support behind the MDGs. There was extensive positive coverage from the PNG media, which helped spread MDG awareness through a wider audience.

The implementation of our UNDAF entered its third year in 2005. As guided by our 2003-2007 UNDAF report, we continued to work on improving leadership and participation in policy planning as well as management. We actively promoted MDGs to our government counterparts as a framework for strengthening the delivery of basic services and improving social as well as economic opportunities.

Currently, we are also exploring the concept of the first joint UN programme on human rights. Preliminary discussions resulted in a joint agreement that the programme should focus on raising awareness, both in public and within the government, on international conventions and treaties signed by the PNG government, but which have not been incorporated into national legislation for enforcement. This programme, once in place, will enable us to improve the country's integration to the global community, meeting another objective outlined in the current UNDAF for PNG.

Collaborative efforts to support the PNG government in incorporating MDGs into the national development strategy:

We worked hand in hand with the government to successfully launch the first MDG Report for PNG in October, and the UNCT continues to support the PNG government's incorporation of MDGs into the national development agenda. To encourage discussions within the government, we organised workshops for public-policy planners and brainstormed together how the MDGs and the MTDS could be integrated. During the 30th anniversary of PNG Independence, we placed an advertisement in Paradise, the in-flight magazine available on all Air Niugini flights, to promote the MDGs that have been country-tailored to suit PNG.

We were also able to develop a joint programme to support PNG's achievement of the MDGs (which we will discuss in greater detail as we report on joint programme experiences and other coordination highlights). Currently, we are working with the government to streamline the joint MDG project and ensure that the MDGs become the central part of all development activities. To that end, we recruited an MDG Specialist to improve effectiveness of the coordination, plan and carry out all MDG advocacy campaigns, monitor and evaluate the progress of each MDG target as well as associated MTDS goals. We are now in the process of recruiting an MDG Economist to provide macroeconomic policy advice to the government and advise the UNCT on areas where further UN support may be needed. Meanwhile, the post of UN Communication Officer, whose duties will include promoting MDG awareness through advocacy campaigns, should be filled shortly.

Recognising the importance of the younger generation in achieving the MDGs, the UNCT has fully supported all activities to mobilise youth and empower them to voice their opinions on the subject. In December, the RC office sponsored the participation of two young PNG professionals, who had previously accompanied the RC to a regional youth summit in Samoa, in the 2nd Pacific Islands youth ministers' conference in Port Moresby. Prior to that, UNICEF has collaborated with the national youth group to submit a proposal for UN funding to support national MDG workshops for youth in PNG.

Progress UNCT is making collectively to support national partners in capacity development and aid effectiveness:

The UNCT has been actively collaborating to support the PNG government's efforts in capacity development. One area of focus is the improvement of national social and economic data collection, a long-standing concern that has also had some impact on our own ability to assist PNG. In the last quarter of 2005, UNICEF organised a basic training on DevInfo modules (User Module and Administration Module) for all UN staff. To help the PNG government build capacity for human development, the same training was also offered to staff at the National Statistical Office. The UN has successfully persuaded the PNG government to establish DevInfo at the NSO. Currently, an MOU between the UN and the NSO on the DevInfo establishment is under review.

Real capacity development, however, could not be achieved without effective management and efficient distribution of foreign assistance. With that in mind, we began formulating a programme to improve capacity and effectiveness of the Aid Coordination and Management Division (ACMD) at the Department of National Planning and Rural Development (DNPRD). Under this programme, the existing mechanism for aid coordination within the ACMD will be streamlined, and the procedures to evaluate each development programme proposed by donor will be established. An Annual Aid Management Report will become an essential part of this programme, as it will provide donors, as well as the PNG citizens, an insight into the government's progress on any foreign-funded development activity, particularly those in line with the MTDS. The project document has already been signed and the recruitment of programme staff is ongoing. This programme will not only help the UN achieve its capacity development agenda in PNG, but could also create an environment in which the citizens could expect greater accountability from their leaders.

Experiences with joint programmes and other coordination highlights:

Our experiences with joint programmes have been inspiring. To date, the UNCT has successfully collaborated on two joint programmes. The first was designed to enhance UN support for the HIV/AIDS monitoring and evaluation, while the second aimed

at supporting the PNG government's attainment of MDGs (as already mentioned in a few paragraphs above). In the last quarter of 2005, we began developing the concept of a third joint programme, following the UN-wide training on a human rights-based approach to development programming in October.

Our first joint programme, officially titled the HIV/AIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Enhancement Support project, is designed to supplement ongoing UNAIDS support to improving M & E capacity of provincial governments and within the National AIDS Council (NAC). This project benefits from technical assistance arranged through UNV. The steering committee, comprising UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNAIDS and WHO, is chaired by the Director of the NAC. The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and the ADB have also indicated strong interests in supporting this programme. In 2005, the UNCT assisted with setting up an M&E unit within the National AIDS Council Secretariat (NACS). UNAIDS has also prepared an implementation plan for the M&E unit covering a 4-year period, at the end of which the unit would be managed entirely by national officers. Currently, the assessment of the M & E needs among stakeholder partners in the provinces is being conducted.

Another area of possible joint programming is the strengthening of national leadership in HIV/AIDS response. To encourage discussions on this subject, a concept paper was drafted by UNAIDS and circulated within the donor community. Encouraged by the level of support from partner agencies for the HIV/AIDS M&E Joint Programme, the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS has embarked on an improvement on its Integrated Support Plan for the National Response as a Joint Support Programme. The components of these, as an improvement on the TG 'Joint Support Programme' of 2004-2008, were drafted and extensively discussed at an informal meeting with other HIV/AIDS donors in PNG. With necessary changes made by the HIV/AIDS Technical Working Group, a consultant was hired to fine-tune the document and draft an Implementation Plan. Technical Assistance will be sought through the Programme Acceleration Funds (PAF) facility under UNAIDS, to support an advocacy strategy based on the plan.

Our collaboration on HIV/AIDS was not limited to joint programmes. Under the WHO/UNAIDS-led "Universal Access" initiative (also part of the Joint UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS work plan), anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment sites have been established in Port Moresby and a few provinces. Not only have these ARV facilities helped us provide access to care and treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS – a total of 650 PLWHA have benefited from this programme to date, with we were also able to strengthen our prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) by increasing the number of pregnant women who had received voluntary HIV testing in 2005. In the seven PNG provinces where the PMTCT services are available through private and public facilities, the UN – especially UNICEF – has provided support to the monitoring of HIV infection trends among pregnant women. The UNCT anticipates that, as partners' support to HIV/AIDS prevention grows, so will the number of antenatal clinics (ANC) around the country. This is truly consistent with our coordinated efforts to help PNG achieve its MDG 6 targets. At the moment, however, our support to providing care and treatment for HIV-positive children is still limited to Port Moresby. In the near term, we expect this programme to expand to the provinces and become part of our drive to help the PNG government reach its MDG 6 target.

UNFPA and WHO have also been jointly supporting the Department of Health's efforts to strengthen reproductive health services in four provinces: Central, East Sepik, Madang and Manus. This joint effort aims to improve access to, as well as quality of, reproductive health services in these provinces. It also aims to strengthen capacity of provincial DOH employees to deliver reproductive health services and to manage their own logistics with regard to contraceptives. Awareness campaigns to promote knowledge of safe motherhood, family planning, contraception and STI-HIV/AIDS, gender-based violence, and gender inequity have also become an important part of this collaboration. A pool of development partners, most notably AusAID and ADB, has been providing necessary reproductive health equipment and supplies to health centres in these provinces. This demonstrated our commitment not only to aid coordination but also to cost-savings – another mandate under the UN Reform.

We also continued to lend our expertise and assistance to all Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria activities in PNG. In 2005, the Malaria prevention and control programme under the Global Fund progressed with our full and active support. Not only that, we were also able to help the PNG government secure a Global Fund grant to scale up HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment through intensified multi-sectoral community-based programme. Our coordinated efforts have resulted in \$50 million worth of funds being promised to PNG for Malaria and HIV/AIDS activities, which would contribute significantly to the government's efforts to achieve its country-tailored MDGs, particularly MDG 6.

Our Joint Programme on MDGs has been progressing with full collaboration of the IAPC members as well. Recommendations from the MDG advisor are currently under review by the IAPC, which is in the process of finalizing the joint MDG project document. We expect this task to be completed shortly after the submission of the annual RC report. The IAPC is also hard at work on the third joint programme: a project on human rights. As stated previously, the task force on our joint human rights project has agreed to push for parliamentary passage of national legislations that would give rise to all human rights-related international treaties and conventions, to which PNG had committed.

In July, the UNCT organised a 5-day retreat to discuss internal and coordination issues. During the retreat, we discussed numerous internal and external issues and received training from DSS on stress management, residential security and crisis management. We dedicated one whole day during this retreat to share our experiences with HIV/AIDS programmes, and brainstorm on ideas for advocacy. We were very pleased with the results of the retreat, the first of its kind for the UNCT in PNG, both in teamwork and in focus on our overall goals.

Our coordination with external partners also improved dramatically. Following the Manam volcanic eruption in late 2004, the RC Office spearheaded the establishment of the multi-partner group, called the UN Partners on Manam Disaster Response, to discuss and resolve humanitarian assistance issues arising from the disaster and from the disaster management itself. This group consists of representatives from the UN, PNG Red Cross and the Department of Health, as well as from international development agencies including AusAID, Save the Children, and World Vision. At the moment, the group is planning a field meeting with those affected by the disaster. The RC Office has also successfully raised awareness of the nature of PNG's geography, which makes the country

prone to a range of natural disasters. In response, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has assigned a full-time staffer to assist the government with disaster preparedness and management. With him on the ground, we are confident that our collaboration with the government on this matter will continue in 2006. In addition, he will assist the UNCT in developing our emergency contingency plans and coordinating the UN response to any disaster and crisis to emerge in future.

The UNTG has also created an avenue for strengthening coordination between the UN and HIV/AIDS donors in the country. In June, the HIV/AIDS Donor Partners' Forum was inaugurated. Apart from the UNCT members, this forum brought together officials from AusAID, the EU, the French and the US Embassies, and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Throughout 2005, the group held meetings regularly to exchange information and discuss progress on members' activities. Not only has this forum enabled the UNCT to stay current on the HIV/AIDS situation in the country, it also increased our knowledge about a range of HIV/AIDS activities that have been undertaken by others. This has been instrumental in improving collaboration between the UN and our external partners. AusAID, for example, has been circulating its quarterly newsletters on HIV/AIDS among members of this forum. Recently, the UNCT was also invited to review and comment on the Analytical Report for the White Paper on Australia's Aid Programme in Papua New Guinea, in which AusAID proposed a set of recommendations on the future of Australia's engagement in the country. The UN-HIV/AIDS donors' retreat in November was especially fruitful as it gave rise to a unified position by all partners in pushing for a more proactive HIV/AIDS response at the national level.

Bougainville update:

In 2005, our engagement in Bougainville shifted from support for reconciliation and post-conflict recovery to assistance in the creation of an effective government. We focused mainly on improving economic and political conditions, and promoting human rights awareness. The UN Observer Mission in Bougainville (UNOMB) finally completed its mandate in July, following the successful elections of a Bougainville President and legislature that paved way for regular development activities by UN agencies. The disposal of deposited weapons was completed without major complication. At present, an UN-sponsored donor conference for the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB) is being discussed. If it takes place, this international conference will allow the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) to mobilise the much-needed resources to rebuild infrastructure in the province.

Most of the 2,014 weapons placed in the containers were destroyed according to the weapon disposal guidelines. UNOMB also persuaded former combatants to destroy the remaining weapons kept in secure storage, setting the climate for peaceful elections. Once the weapons disposal was completed, a UN Election Coordination Unit was established to facilitate and monitor the elections. Joseph Kabui, former commander of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army, was elected as President, along with 33 members for the Bougainville House of Representatives. On June 15th, the new government was sworn in.

Public safety and security has generally improved. More than 150 police officers have been on active duty throughout Bougainville, supported by 350 community police responsible for patrolling their own villages. Bougainville's courts have also resumed their duty, and correctional facilities are being established under the Law and Justice Sector Programme funded by regional donors. This programme is designed to restore judicial institutions and the legal system in Bougainville.

However, some areas of Bougainville remained vulnerable to security threats. In November, it was discovered that nine Fijian mercenaries have entered Tonu – the so-called No-Go-Zone in the southern part of Bougainville, without knowledge of the provincial government or the Government of Fiji. The area is located near the former Panguna mine, which was the centre of the armed conflict that began in 1989. It remains under the control of the Me'Kamui rebel faction, which did not take part in the peace process and weapons surrender. The 2005 death of its leader, self-crowned King Francis Ona, has increased the possibilities that the area can be integrated into the peace-process.

Media reports suggested that the mercenaries were there to train a private army for the mastermind of a failed pyramid scheme (U-Vistract). The discovery has caused tension with Fiji. Some of the Fijian mercenaries have left the island, but five of them reportedly remain in Bougainville. Although provincial government officials have said that their presence threatened peace and security in Tonu, there has not yet been any major incident illustrating this.

The UN's engagement in Bougainville continued despite some minor political disturbances. In fact, we are considering expanding our activities. UNDP, UNICEF and UNAIDS have all launched new initiatives aimed at helping the ABG plan and implement its social and economic development policy. UNDP has staffed its Bougainville Planning and Community Support Project (BPCS), providing support to the ABG in identifying priorities for its 5-year development plan. The ABG plans to hire statistical staff in 2006 to develop data gathering, analysis, and reporting systems. The BPCS will fully support this initiative. It is also preparing a Human Development Report on Bougainville. In addition, BPCS sponsored a survey on the status of business training and efforts to improve policy, as well as capacity, of the Council of Elders - Bougainville's self-title for local-level government.

UNAIDS has begun its assessment of the HIV/AIDS situations in Bougainville. It is expected to finalise the recommendations to the National AIDS Council in early 2006. UNICEF training on human rights-based development has also been carried out in conjunction with HIV/AIDS youth awareness programmes. The UNICEF-supported programmes in Bougainville are managed by a UNV officer and one national staffer. They both support the Bougainville administration in planning and implementing programmes to improve school enrolment by girls and young women, child protection, HIV/AIDS prevention, and health and nutrition. UNIFEM, meanwhile, continued to focus on leadership training for women. UNFPA has also been assisting the ABG with its population planning. Recently, a UN joint office was set up in Arawa and Buka to facilitate and strengthen programme implementation. The establishment of the joint office also signals our long-term commitment to the social and economic development of Bougainville. We expect this to contribute significantly to our bilateral relation with the autonomous region.

UN House and common services:

The expansion of common premises and services proceeded smoothly throughout 2005. Through efforts by the UNOC and with full assistance from the World Bank, the establishment of the UN Library is taking shape. A section within the World Bank library is now reserved for the UN library. In addition, a WHO staff with expertise in library and health information services will be providing assistance to this process. In December, our UN House Manager came fully onboard. Supported by a team of three common staffers (Registry, Receptionist and IT Assistant), the UN House Manager will facilitate all of the UNCT common services agenda and ensure that we achieve all of our common service goals. The UNOC, meanwhile, has been working hard to assist UN agencies with office expansion. Looking ahead, the UNOC has begun to examine current office space and project what our needs may be in the next five years. Agencies have also agreed to organise a joint training on common services for all UN staff in PNG. This training, currently scheduled in March, would strengthen the effectiveness of our staff in handling and managing common premises.

UN staff security and safety:

Existing law and order problems led to the decision by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) to maintain a "Phase Two" security level for PNG. As previously stated, the absence of trained officers and the lack of new resources have constrained the PNG police and compound security issues, thus leaving most PNG citizens to fend for themselves. Recognising this hurdle, the UNDSS has taken steps to ensure the safety and security of all UN staff and families.

The nature of security cases affecting our staff in 2005 was varied. However, the prevalence of crimes involving physical violence around the nation has led UNDSS to believe that this type of crimes presented the greatest threat to our staff. Overall, there was an increase in the number of incidents reported by the UN staff in Port Moresby last year. But most of these crimes were petty in nature and involved robbery attempts or domestic issues. Nevertheless, UNDSS continued to emphasise staff security in all UN activities. In the event of natural disasters (volcanic eruptions, cyclones, landslides and localised floods, etc.), which happened sporadically throughout the year, UNDSS has worked actively to ensure staff safety in all UN activities taking place in the affected areas.

Inadequate coverage of the nation's only telecommunication network has also augmented the security threats to our staff. To address this problem, the UNCT has allocated a budget to provide all employees with radio equipments for use in emergency situations. Mandatory radio testing is now scheduled twice a week. The need for and the usefulness of the radio checks are emphasised regularly during weekly staff meetings. Some of the UN agencies in PNG have also arranged for security-protected transportation to pick up and drop off national staff, many of whom live a good distance from the office and have to pass through known unsafe parts of the city.

Key aspects of the proposed 2006 work plan and linkages to ongoing issues of concern within the country:

As we begin formulating the new direction to take during the next UNDAF cycle, we continue to aggressively pursue out current programmes and explore the possibility of further collaboration both within and outside the UN System. In anticipation of recalibrating our programmes to facilitate the development of PNG under the national MTDS, we are eagerly awaiting the guidelines for the new UNDAF process.

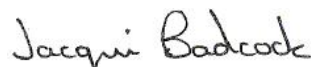
Pending the outcome of the UNDAF orientation workshop in March, the UNCT believes it best to concentrate now on projects launched or initiated in 2005, which are being carried through 2006. For example, we completed the M&E needs and capacity surveys in two provinces last year and we are scheduled in 2006 to bring the given survey to 8 more provinces (out of the targeted 20 provinces around the nation). Without a doubt, the successful implementation of this programme will enable us to improve provincial government capacity to implement the national HIV/AIDS response. It could also reduce the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS on the country, where the vast majority of the population still live under \$1 a day.

Many of our coordinated efforts carried through 2006 – DevInfo, DHS and our Joint MDG Programme, to name just a few – also address a long-term concern, shared by the entire donor community, that the government has not focused its limited resources on the country's serious development needs. Once fully operational, these projects will augment the government's ability to prioritise expenditures toward the national development agenda, as outlined in the MTDS.

Our collaboration to address human rights issues through a new joint programme will also continue. At the moment, the formulation of our joint programme on human rights remains at an early stage. However, there is a general understanding within the donor community and among civil society organizations in PNG that human rights abuses and violations are part of traditional cultures and practices here. In many cases, the human rights offenders are government officials themselves. Meanwhile, most of the victims of human rights abuses in PNG are women and children. Without addressing the human rights issues and the issues of traditional practices against women, PNG will find it difficult to achieve all MDG targets, particularly MDG 3.

I hope you will find the above summary of the UN system activities in 2005 useful. The UNCT would greatly appreciate any comments that you may have.

Yours Sincerely,



Dr Jacquie Badcock
Resident Coordinator
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea RC Annual Report - 2005

[RC Annual Report](#) |

[Introductory Letter](#)

[Results and Use of Funds](#)

[UNCT Workplan](#)

[Other Documents](#)

[Submit To HQ](#)

Outcomes Achieved in 2005	Expected Outputs at Beginning of Year	Actual Outputs at Year End	Weakness / Constraints	Expenditures (US \$)				
				SRC Fund code 04500		Transition	Other	
				Expend.	Undisb. Commit.	Expend.	UN agencies	Gover. & Donors
Coordination objective: Progress towards UNDAF outcomes								
State your UNDAF Outcome: Improved leadership and participation in the planning, management & implementation of economic & social development policies to ensure accountabilities, consistency, equity and sustainability. Edit	1) Papua New Guinea's first MDG Report has been successfully launched simultaneously with the Medium Term Development Strategy and the Millennium Project; 2) Through the assistance of a recruited Communication Specialist, ongoing innovative MDG campaigning and awareness activities have been initiated	1) National MDG Report was launched on UN Day with high level Government participation, an essay competition, and the distribution of thematic tee-shirts and posters; 2) Three youth from PNG together with the RC participated in regional MDGs Youth Summits in Samoa and follow-up conferences. The Youth Summit engaged the youth population from around the Pacific in national development and for the achievement of the	Most of our projects under this outcome are constrained by lack of continuous government commitment and financial resources.	\$17,000.00			\$724,000.00	

	throughout the year.	Millennium Development Goals; 3) Gender analysis was completed on the Medium Term Development Strategy and presented to the government for integration into national strategic plans (UNDP & UNIFEM); 4) Agencies provided support to the government in starting the all-important Demographic Health Survey in 2006. User Advisory Committees was set up in preparation for the survey and a UN Funded consultant has assisted with the survey design. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO)							
All UN Programmes have been designed to support the National Medium Term Development Plan.									
	Improved access, quality and delivery of basic services to all sections of the community. Edit								
	Improved internal, regional and global integration Edit	1) South-South cooperation promoted by the RC during discussions on regional integration at Pacific Islands Forum in PNG;							

		2) A list of international treaties and conventions not yet signed by PNG was compiled and presented with advice on potential issues with national Constitution.						
State your UNDAF Outcome 4 Edit								
State your UNDAF Outcome 5 Edit Add								
Report progress on your transition strategy or workplan Edit Add								
Coordination Objective: Improved support to national efforts to achieve the MDGs								
Provide information on UN's collective contribution to the national development process in: • Advocacy for MDGs Edit Add	1) National MDG report launched simultaneously with Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS); 2) Promoting World AIDS Day as part of MDGs. 3) Recruitment of UN Communication Officer to support MDG awareness campaigns	1) MDGR launched during UN Day celebration; Included MDG message in all activities related to UN Day celebration (organizing UN essay contest, printing posters promoting MDGs, making T-shirts, placing MDG ad in magazine, etc.); 2) UN Communication Specialist candidate was selected and is expected to come on board in early 2006.	Lack of continuous political commitment and national capacity as well as resources	\$19,100.00			\$34,108.00	
• Policy Formulation (MDG-based PRS) Edit Add		UNDP, ILO and the Government of PNG worked together to	Social stigma and economic considerations may				\$70,000.00	

		produce the first Code of Practice Toolkit for HIV/AIDS. The Code will provide the fundamental basis for the development of HIV/AIDS in the workplace policy in the country.	hinder the programme.						
• Implementation Edit Add									
• Monitoring and Evaluation Edit Add									
Report on assistance provided to national authorities for the preparation of the national report on the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action of the LDCs Edit Add									
Coordination Objective: Improved country level programme coordination									
Report results the UN made in donor coordination in your country Edit Add	Donor coordination has been improved through workshops & partner mapping exercise undertaken as needed.	1) The Resident Coordinator spearheaded a monthly forum comprising UN agencies, Government, NGOs and CBO partners to coordinate response to the Manam volcanic eruption disaster. By creating a space to encourage open communication, coordination of assistance projects was greatly improved;			\$15,000.00				

		<p>2) OCHA and WFP missions to PNG to help the government and development stakeholders better coordinate on the Manam Island Volcanic Disaster Response and Management;</p> <p>3) The Resident Coordinator attended a Humanitarian Coordination Workshop in Geneva, which resulted in OCHA creating a new post for a staff member in Papua New Guinea;</p> <p>4) The Resident Coordinator chaired a monthly HIV/AIDS donors meeting. The group strived to support HIV/AIDS programmes in Papua New Guinea through regular discussions on programmes and future directions;</p> <p>5) The Resident Coordinator chaired a series of meetings to coordinate support and the fielding of electoral observers to the elections for the Bougainville President</p>						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

		and House of Representatives.						
Explain progress the UNCT made towards the harmonization and alignment agenda, e.g. using/strengthening of national systems in reporting, audit, procurement; SWAp, etc Edit Add		1) WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA helped to strengthen the Department of Health's capacity through active participation in Health programmes under SWAp; 2) As members of the Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanism, UN agencies collaborated to give substantive, logistical and administrative support to ensure the timely implementation of Global Fund activities in Papua New Guinea. The agencies supported the successful proposal for a further \$30 million HIV/AIDS grant.	Lack of professionally trained healthcare workers and resources to improve quality of healthcare and services.				\$155,000.00	
For each joint programme developed in 2005, state the name, agencies involved, fund management option, total budget and progress made on elaboration and implementation Edit Add	1) Title: HIV/AIDS Monitoring & Evaluation Enhancement Support Project; Participating agencies: UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS; Fund management: Pool funding managed by UNDP; Progress: M&E unit established within NACS and project staff are working to assess provincial M&E capacity and needs. 2) Two joint programmes to support government's attainment of MDGs and to promote human rights awareness are being formulated.	The M&E programme is the first joint project for the UN in PNG. The implementation has been slow as we were still learning how to best coordinate and manage this project jointly.				\$62,767.00		

For each joint programme, report on the impact that it has had on transaction costs for government and the UNCT Edit Add	As the first joint programme for the UN in PNG, the M&E project has helped decrease the cost burdened by the National AIDS Council and enabled the UN to improve our dialogue with the government.						
Coordination Objective: Increased efficient and cost-effective operational coordination							
State for the past 12 months any new common services you have established, and if so, report on estimated annual savings as a result of this new common service Edit	1) Common services were expanded through the recruitment of a UN House Staff under the leadership of a UN House Manager; 2) Inter-agency cooperation has been enhanced through establishment of the United Nations Operations Committee and the Inter-Agency Programme Committee; 3) Preparation of a UN Library is completed and will be open to the public; 4) Harmonization efforts and simplification measures are in place.						\$368,652.00
Edit Add							
Coordination Objective: Strengthened coordination capacity of the UNCT							
Report on staffing of RCS support Edit Add	Recruitment of fulltime Coordination Specialist to support RC Office and new UNDAF cycle. In 2006 we would like to recruit an additional Coordination Assistant to assist with the CCA/UNDAF processes.	Difficulty in obtaining sufficient funding from agencies to cover the cost of the ALD salary. UNDP covers the bulk of the salary for the Coordination Specialist. There were no extra funds to recruit additional administrative staff.	\$18,000.00				\$90,000.00
Inform of UNCT training	1) The UNCT attended an Early Warning and		\$25,900.00				\$10,000.00

<p>and other measures including knowledge networking, and involvement of non-resident agencies in national strategic planning processes</p> <p> Edit Add </p>	<p>Preventive Measures Training (EWPM) and was successful in advocating for OCHA representation in PNG;</p> <p>2) UNCT annual retreat (5 days);</p> <p>3) The UNCT coordinated a CCA/UNDAF workshop for all UN staffs in preparation for the new CCA/UNDAF cycle; .</p> <p>4) The UNCT organised the Human Rights Based Approach to Development Programming workshop for all UN Staff in preparation for the new CCA/UNDAF;</p> <p>5) The RC coordinated a retreat for the UNCT together with key donors to discuss common areas of support for national HIV/AIDS programmes;</p> <p>6) The UNCT supported a retreat for the UN Technical Working Group on HIV/AIDS to come up with their annual work plan;</p> <p>7) The UNCT supported a workshop on UN reform for all UN Staff.</p>								
<p>Progress on HIV/AIDS</p>									
<p>Report progress on the Implementation Support Plan (ISP)</p> <p> Edit Add </p>	<p>Support Plan final draft completed; implementation plan drafted for further discussion by UNCT.</p>	<p>Completion of ISP and implementation plan drafted.</p>	<p>Lack of pooled funding allocation from agencies for implementation except with regards to our Joint M&E project for HIV/AIDS.</p>						
<p>Report UN's contribution in support of the Three Ones Principles: one national AIDS coordinating authority;</p>	<p>Ensure Three Ones discussion by Donor Partners Forum and as basis for communication</p>	<p>1) Donor Partners were briefed on strengthening the NACS;</p> <p>2) UNCT worked to</p>	<p>Slow Process of GoPNG in taking up the issue of the Three Ones; Lack of Monitoring and</p>				<p>\$110,000.00</p>		

<p>one agreed AIDS action framework; and one agreed country-level monitoring and evaluation system</p> <p> Edit Add </p>	<p>with the Minister responsible for HIV/AIDS;</p> <p>Ensure strengthening of capacity for the National AIDS Council (NAC).</p>	<p>accelerate GoPNG's endorsement of National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV/AIDS and support staffing needs of M&E unit;</p> <p>3) UN accelerated the establishment of M&E unit within the National AIDS Council Secretariat (NACS) and funded Technical Assistance;</p> <p>4) UNAIDS drafted a 4-year implementation plan for the unit;</p> <p>5) UNAIDS Country Coordinator briefed the Minister on the Three Ones Principles on behalf of the UNTG;</p> <p>6) UNAIDS successfully requested funds to support NACS on the Three Ones workshop for NGO's.</p>	<p>Evaluation capacity within the National AIDS Council; Lack of Capacity within the National AIDS Council to implement the Three Ones Plan.</p>					
<p>Report on results related to HIV/AIDS in the workplace</p> <p> Edit Add </p>		<p>An inter-agency sub-committee to put together an annual work plan to ensure implementation of HIV/AIDS in the Workplace policy.</p>	<p>Difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds to put programmes in place; difficulty in finding suitable times for training when all agencies are available.</p>					

Papua New Guinea RC Annual Report - 2005

| [RC Annual Report](#) |

[Introductory Letter](#)

[Results and Use of Funds](#)

[UNCT Workplan](#)

[Other Documents](#)

[Submit To HQ](#)

Outcomes to be Achieved	Expected Outputs	Performance Indicators	Target Date	Funds Required to achieve outcomes			
				SRC	Transition Fund	UN agencies	Other
Progress towards UNDAF outcomes							
UNDAF Outcome 1 Edit	As the previous UNDAF is considered outdated, the UNCT is concentrating on the formulation of the new CCA/UNDAF in 2006.	N/A					
UNDAF Outcome 2 Edit	Same as above	N/A					
UNDAF Outcome 3 Edit	Same as above	N/A					
UNDAF Outcome 4 Edit	N/A	N/A					
UNDAF Outcome 5 Edit Add	N/A	N/A					
Alignment with national development processes							
Planned efforts to align UN programme cycle with national development cycle Edit	The formulation of the new UNDAF is completed with full participation of consultative partners and in collaboration with the PNG government, as well as with	The CCA/UNDAF Orientation Workshop for UNCT and select Inter-Agency Programming Committee (IAPC) members is		\$5,000.00			

	leading non-governmental organizations (NGOs).	completed.				
Edit		Workshops with partners and Government are organized to formulate the new CCA/UNDAF.		\$30,000.00		
Edit Add		UNDAF consultant is hired to facilitate the process and improve inter-agency coordination.		\$30,000.00		
Initiatives planned for the development and/or implementation of joint programmes Edit	The MDG Joint Programme is endorsed and initiated.	MDG Joint Programme fully supports the Government with national plans and advocacy to help meet the MDGs; RC-sponsored workshops and meetings with government partners and NGOs are organised throughout the year to promote the Joint Programme and the expected results.		\$1,500.00		\$400,000.00
Edit	A Joint Human Rights project is formulated.	The project formulation is completed and the project proposal is submitted to the UNCT for endorsement; Workshops with stakeholder partners are organised to promote the results expected under the Joint Programme.		\$1,000.00		
Edit Add	The implementation of the HIV/AIDS M&E Joint Programme continues throughout the year with	Needs analysis and capacity surveys in 8 provinces are completed on schedule;		\$1,000.00		\$282,750.00

	full UNCT support.	RC-sponsored meetings with stakeholder partners to promote awareness of the M&E needs around the nation as well as the results of the surveys.					
Support to national development plans & strategies							
Planned efforts to jointly support national government in the preparation, implementation, and/or revision of MDG-based national development strategies Edit	The recruitment of the MDG Economist is completed.	The MDG Economist is onboard and begins advising the government (as well as the UNCT) on macroeconomic issues relevant to the MDGs.				\$180,000.00	
Edit Add	An MDG consultant assists with the integration of the MDG targets into the new UNDAF.	The UNDAF report is completed on schedule and the expected UNDAF outcomes are consistent with the revised MDG targets for PNG.		\$35,000.00			
Initiatives planned for the support of the national development plan, e.g. PRS in the areas of: • Advocacy Edit	The public knowledge of MDGs, as well as of the link between MDGs and the national Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS), is improved through advocacy campaigns.	Translation of the MDGs into local languages is completed and the translated publications are distributed widely in key provinces. BUDGET INCLUDED IN JOINT MDG PROGRAMME ABOVE;					
Edit Add		Workshops and/or seminars for targeted audience (including government officials, civil society organizations, the news media and community leaders) are organized throughout the year					

		(BUDGET INCLUDED IN JOINT PROGRAMME ABOVE).					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue / Participation Edit Add 							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination Edit Add 	The PNG government's ability to coordinate foreign assistance and distribute it efficiently (as well as in accordance with the national development agenda outlined in the MTDS) is enhanced through technical and financial support from the UNCT.	The aid coordination and management programme is successfully launched and the upgraded system becomes part of the main procedures at the Department of National Planning and Rural Development (DNPRD).				\$550,000.00	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance Edit Add 							
Planned efforts to develop national capacities for management of the development process, e.g. SWAps, national systems, capacity assessments and measurement of results Edit	The management of PNG's health sector is improved through the sector-wide approach that emphasises agreed priorities, government leadership and accountability, and the efficient delivery of prioritised healthcare and services (under the National or Provincial Health Plan).	UN agencies continue to provide technical and financial support to the Department of Health under SWAp and Fund report problems, as well as progress to the UNCT regularly;				\$170,000.00	
Edit Add		UN support to the implementation of the Global Fund continues throughout the year to ensure timely disbursements of the grants for both HIV/AIDS and Malaria. The Global Fund Technical Advisor of the programme returns to PNG to provide further assistance and guidance to the CCM and					

		Principle Recipient.					
Planned initiatives for the implementation of "quick impact" interventions Edit Add	The MDG Joint Programme allows for small grant provision allowing Provincial Governments to put proposals together to fund 'quick win' projects.	Proposals for small grants under the MDG Joint Programme are submitted and approved, and the results of the projects lead to the improvement of MDG indicators. (BUDGET INCLUDED ABOVE IN MDG JOINT PROGRAMME)					
Planned efforts to elaborate and/or implement a transition plan or strategy Edit Add							
Increasingly using and strengthening national systems							
Planned efforts to making use of national systems by your agencies in order to reduce transaction costs of our programme countries in the areas of: • Programme/project reporting Edit	The need to allocate funds for acquiring up-to-date social and economic data is reduced through the establishment of DevInfo; Transaction costs are reduced through the development of the Joint Programme on Human Rights and any other Joint Programmes the Inter-Agency Programme Committee formulates.	For DevInfo: The database system is integrated into NSO's work plan and procedures; For Joint Programming: The formulation of the Joint Programme on Human Rights is completed and approved by the UNCT, while inter-agency discussions on areas of possible collaboration continues throughout the year;					
Edit Add	Further reduction of transaction costs materialised through the on-going implementation of the HIV/AIDS Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Programme through the establishment of a central	Desired project outputs are met and the NAC is able to better monitor and evaluate HIV/AIDS programmes nationally. (BUDGET INCLUDED ABOVE IN HIV/AIDS JOINT PROGRAMME)				\$282,750.00	\$902,600.00

	Monitoring and Evaluation system at the National AIDS Council.						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRS / sectoral monitoring and evaluation systems Edit Add 							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual PRS/sectoral performance reviews Edit Add 							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRS / sectoral progress reports Edit Add 							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National procurement systems Edit Add 							
Increased efforts on HIV/AIDS							
Planned activities to operationalise the GTT Recommendations relating to the joint UN Team on AIDS and the UN Programme of Support including ISP Edit Add	<p>Ensure GTT on agenda of Donor Partners Forum for discussion an action;</p> <p>Establish dialogue with the government;</p> <p>Ensure strengthening of the NAC's capacity;</p> <p>Encourage and support government leadership on HIV/AIDS response.</p>	<p>Minutes of Donor Partners Forum taken place throughout 2006;</p> <p>Dialogue with PNG Minister advising the PM on HIV/AIDS is established and the meeting minutes are available or follow-up purposes;</p> <p>Donor Partners Forum discussions on capacity development at the NAC are conveyed to the Minister;</p> <p>The Minister is fully aware of the importance of government leadership and takes the lead in pushing for it;</p>		\$10,000.00			

		Workshops to promote Three Ones and to facilitate the Integrated Support Programme are organised throughout the year.					
Planned efforts to support the national response to AIDS through strengthening the Three Ones Edit Add							
Increased efficient and cost-effective operational coordination							
Planned initiatives to move forward on common premises & services and cost sharing Edit Add	All common services staff (UN House Manager, Registry, Receptionist and IT Assistant) are onboard and contribute toward our common service goals;	Recruitment of the IT Assistant is completed; Workshops to improve staff knowledge of common services are organised throughout the year.	01- Jun-2006	\$3,000.00			
Planned efforts to support implementation of the harmonized approach to cash transfers Edit Add	All UN staff are fully knowledgeable of the harmonised approach to cash transfers.	All Operations and Programme staff receive training on harmonised approach to cash transfers.	01- Dec-2006	\$1,500.00			
Strengthened coordination capacity of the UNCT							
Considered staffing of RCS support Edit	The UN Coordination Specialist's ability to support the RC system and the UNCT in implementing the 2005 RCS work plan, as well as in formulating the new CCA/UNDAF, is strengthened through the successful recruitment of a UN Coordination Assistant; Quality reports published by required deadlines.	The Coordination Assistant is recruited to complement the Coordination Specialist's role in supporting RC in all inter-agency matters; Quality reports are published by deadlines.		\$190,000.00			

Edit	Resident Coordinator participates in thematic discussions, workshops and meetings nationally, regionally or internationally to enhance on-going and keep current on new coordination efforts.	RC attendance and participation in external and internal workshops, and meetings enhances the RC's ability to better coordinate programmes in Papua New Guinea and gain donor support as required.	01-Dec-2006	\$20,000.00			
Edit Add	Resident Coordinators office is equipped with stationary, office equipment and a small sundries budget to allow for efficient and timely support to the Resident Coordinator.	Quality reports published on time; smooth implementation of programmes and coordination meetings.		\$10,000.00			
Considered training and other measures including knowledge networking, and involvement of non-resident agencies in national strategic planning processes Edit	IAPC members are knowledgeable of the Early Warning and Preventive Measures (EWPM).	All IAPC members have completed training in Early Warning and Preventive Measures.		\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00	
Edit Add	IAPC members are knowledgeable of requirements of the new CCA/UNDAF and apply them to the process.	In-country workshops are organised to transfer knowledge of new UNDAF guidelines to the IAPC members and the consultant not attending the UNDAF orientation workshop; The completion of the new CCA/UNDAF that meets all requirements and guidelines.					