

**UN PNG Joint Resource Mobilisation Strategy**

# Joint Resource Mobilization

As part of the broader reform efforts, the UN in PNG has redesigned its strategic planning and implementing mechanism, integrating the different UN agencies strategies under one strategic umbrella (the Joint UN Country Programme or One Programme). At the same time, the UN system has pooled the agencies’ human resources in support of development results in similar thematic areas, as outlined in the Joint UN Country Programme. These resource pools are referred to as Task Teams.

Each Task Team is responsible for the design and costing of at least one outcome and the respective joint Annual Work Plans. These Plans are signed with the government of PNG (GoPNG) and guide the UN’s efforts on a day-to-day basis. Each UN agency contributes to the realization of development results through this Task Team structure.

The Results Frameworks for the 10 joint Task Teams form the basis for the Joint Resource Mobilization Strategy.

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## 1.1 Purpose of a Joint Resource Mobilization strategy

The joint UN resource mobilization strategy serves several purposes:

* Integrates ways of mobilizing resources in support of the Joint UN Country Programme, which is aimed to support GoPNG to realize the MDGs at the country level.
* Reduces duplication and focuses resource mobilization efforts of the different UN agencies at country level, contributing to simplification and harmonization.
* Increases the probability of realizing the results outlined in the Joint UN Country Programme by ensuring that adequate resources are raised in a structured manner.
* Reduces transaction costs to partners by streamlining their interaction with UN agencies.
* Enhances alignment with partner priorities and agendas as it identifies the specific added value of UN country level strategies vis-à-vis the partner’s agenda and continued alignment between partner and UN strategic priorities.

In the past, the UN system operated on a less integrated operating modality, with each UN agency having a separate country strategy and raising resources on behalf of their own programmes. This drastically raised the transaction costs for both the government and other partners when coordinating and engaging with the UN system.

One of the advantages of integrated UN Country Programme, a UN Country Fund and the supporting, integrated delivery mechanisms (theme-based UN Task Teams and Joint Annual Work Plans), is that it becomes possible to consolidate and rationalize the UN system’s resource mobilization efforts and subsequently channel and allocate these resources through the UN Country Fund to the un(der)funded parts of the Joint UN Country Programme.

This strategy provides the basis for the UNCT and Task Teams in Papua New Guinea to mobilize resources in support of the results frameworks underpinning the Joint UN Country Programme. It also provides the basis for the development of tailored, partner specific resource mobilization approaches, based on the partners and the UN’s shared development priorities in a specific thematic area.

## Joint Resource Mobilization approach

PNG is characterized by a skewed donor landscape, with only five significant donors present in country (the Australian Department for Foreign Aid and Trade (DFAT), New Zealand Aid, the Japan government, the EU, and the US government). Of these five donors, one donor (Australian DFAT) provides the majority of aid resources. These conditions make the opportunities for resource mobilization in PNG very limited.

The UN Resident Coordinators Office tracks the funding status of the UN Country Programme and cooperates with the Task Teams to mobilize resources from different sources to cover the funding gaps in the Joint UN Country Strategy.

This includes the identification of potential partners and funds based on analysis of partner strategy, targeting potential donors with which the UN can partner based on common development priorities and needs of both the partner and the UN. Each partner will be approached with a tailor made value proposition on behalf of the UN system, tying UN objectives to the partners’ own strategies.

This involves:

1. *Outlining of the current UN resource gap* at the outcome and output level
2. *Mapping and analysis* *of the potential partner landscape* in PNG including in country partners
3. *Analysis of potential donor country development strategies*, identifying common grounds between the partners’ development priorities and the UN’s development priorities
4. Matching donors’ country development priorities to under funded UN development results as outline in the UN Country Programme, providing the basis for the design of *tailored resource mobilization strategies* with a value proposition for each partner, focusing on cooperative opportunities that mutually strengthen ability to deliver development results for both the donor and the UN.

*Note:* UN Resource Mobilization at the country level is based on both agency level resource mobilization efforts and UN system level efforts by the Task Teams and the UN Resident Coordinators Office.

## Joint Resource Mobilization Updates for 2014

In 2014, two joint resource mobilisation meetings have been arranged (in May and November) with Australian DFAT. These meetings provide an opportunity for the UN system to jointly approach the donor with tailored concept notes for funding. These concept notes cover Task Team priorities and multi-agency priorities. Prior to these meetings, the UN Country Team (UNCT) meets to decide which concept notes should be prioritised for submission.

Also in 2014, the UNCT agreed to strengthen collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Union, as well as with Asia-Pacific regional organisations.

**UN Resident Coordinator  
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