

Papua New Guinea – UNSDCF Results Framework 2024-2028 ¹

-OUTCOME 1: EQUALITY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS						
<p>Impact: A more gender equitable country in which women and men equally benefit from development. According to the 2021 UN Human Development Reports, PNG ranks 169 out of 191 countries in the Gender Inequality Index.² According to PNG’s own reporting on achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)5: Gender Equality, “The stereotypical gendered roles in domestic duties along with poor access to health and education, employment and political representation limits the opportunity of women to be effectively involved in [their own development and] decision-making”.³</p> <p>National Development Priorities: MTDP IV: SPA 1- Strategic Economic Investment (Output 1.3), SPA 4: Quality Education and Skilled Human Capital (Output 1.4), SPA 5: Rule of Law and Justice (Output 1.4), SPA 7: Good Governance and Public Service Transformation (Output 1.1 & 1.2), SPA 11: Population Dynamics and Development (Output 1.4; Output 1.3), SPA 12: Strategic Partnerships (all outputs).</p> <p>Global and Regional frameworks: Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action, Pacific Platform for Gender Equality and Women’s Human Rights 2018-2030, Pacific Platform for Action on Advancement of Women and Gender Equality 1994, Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration 2012.</p> <p>SDGs and Targets: 5.1; 5.2; 5.4; 5.5; 5.6; 5.A; 5.B; 5.C; 8.5; 10.2</p>						
Results	Indicator (disaggregation), (SDG indicators)	Baseline (year)	Target (2028)	Data source/method of verification	United Nations entities (lead bold)	Assumption Statement
<p>Outcome 1: By 2028, women and girls in Papua New Guinea, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, exercise their rights and agency and live a life free from all forms of discrimination and violence.</p>	<p>1.1 Percentage of seats held by women in:</p> <p>a) national parliament and the Bougainville House of Representatives (BHOR)</p> <p>b) local government</p> <p>c) ministerial positions held by women in the National Parliament and the BHOR.</p>	<p>a) 1.69% or 2 seats in National Parliament 2022 Elections. 12.5% or 5 seats in BHOR</p> <p>b) 1.84% or 120 elected seats at ward and LLG level held by women</p> <p>c) 0% (0/31) National Parliament Ministerial positions held by women. 25% (3/12) BHOR Ministerial</p>	<p>a) 5% or 6 women elected into National Parliament; 17.5% or 7 women elected into BHOR</p> <p>b) 3.8% or 250 elected seats at ward and LLG level held by women</p> <p>c) 3% (1/31) Ministerial positions held by women in the</p>	<p>NEC submissions; 2 updated policies; Policy consultation reports; UN Women and UNDP reports.</p>	<p>UN Women UNDP</p>	<p>Women are interested in and capable of taking on political leadership positions at all levels.</p> <p>There is a political will and interest among politicians to support the appointment of women in ministerial roles.</p>

¹ Glossary

UNSDCF - United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

MTDP IV – Medium Term Development Plan IV 2023-2027

SPAs – MTDP IV Strategic Priority Areas

NGE – National General Elections

DHS – (national) Demographic and Health Survey 2016-2018

SDG – Sustainable Development Goals

² <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

³ Government of PNG (2020) *PNG SDGs Voluntary National Review Report*, p.36.

		positions held by women. (2023)	National Parliament; 33% (6/12) Ministerial positions held by women in the BHOR.			The general public see the value and importance of women's political participation and leadership and reflect this in their voting patterns.
	1.2 Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (SDG 5.2.1)	54% of PNG women having reported experiencing any form of GBV/intimate partner violence (IPV) in the last 12 months (national Demographic and Health Survey [DHS] 2016-18)	30% of PNG women having reported experiencing any form of GBV/IPV in the last 12 months	GBV Administrative data (FSVU, FSVAC/GBV secretariat/NHIS) Localised surveys DHS	UN Women UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	GBV administrative data is consistently compiled by service providers, namely FSVAC/FSVU.
Output 1.1: Women and the Enabling Environment Enhanced gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels in line with international norms and standards in the implementation of legislation, policies and financing.	1.1.1 Number of laws, policies, strategies, action plans and regulations, based on international human rights norms and standards, developed and adopted with UN support to protect and promote: a) gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) b) state accountability to the implementation of laws and policies and global commitments to advance GEWE c) gender responsive planning and budgeting	a) 1 (Draft Human Resource Development [HRD] Policy) b) 1 (CEDAW Report 2023) c) 0 d) 0	a) 4 (Midwifery Policy, Adolescent health policy, National Gender Policy, National Gender Equality, Social Inclusion Policy) b)2 (CEDAW Report, 2027; SDG 5 Report) c) 2 (action plan and regulations on Gender Responsive and Participatory Budgeting) d) 1	a) Government reports b) OHCHR website c) DNPM and Treasury reports, Budget statements d) DNPM, DPM, Parliament Hansard	UN Women UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	Government is willing to review and develop gender responsive policies, strategies and laws

	d) monitoring and reporting (SDG 5.1.1)					
	1.1.2 Number of functional national and sub-national mechanisms to engage men's and boys' organizations/networks/ coalitions promoting positive masculinities that actively advocate for achievement of GEWE with UN support	0 (current initiatives for engagement of men and boys are not at a national or subnational scale) (2023)	3 (Parliament, churches, community based)	Government reports, Development partners reports/UN agencies annual reports	UN Women UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	
Output 1.2: Women and Leadership Women occupy more leadership and decision-making positions in the political and public spheres at all levels.	1.2.1 Extent that measures developed/implemented with UN support advance women and girls' leadership and equal participation in decision-making, with UN support, in: a) Public institutions b) Elected positions including parliaments (SDG 5.5.1_1)	a) 4 (Vision 2050: PNG National Strategic Plan 2011-2050; ABG GEWEPS Policy b) 3 (Bougainville Community Government Act 2016; Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government; Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates (OLIPPAC) 2003)	a) Updated National Policy for Women and Gender Equality; GESI policy; ABG GEWEPS Implementation Strategy) 0=Not in place 1=work started 2=work in progress 3=Work almost complete 4= in place b) Legislation on reserved seats for women in the National Parliament; Updates to OLIPPAC legislation to include political party quotas for women	Government reports, IPPCC reports, Department of Justice report, Chamber of Commerce report	UN Women UNDP	There is a certain degree of political will and interest to adopt legislative reforms aimed at enhancing women's leadership and equal participation in decision-making. Parliamentary and political leaders are committed to increasing women's political participation.
	1.2.2 Number of women: 1) contesting elections at the national level 2) receiving endorsement from political parties.	1) 159 women contested: 2022 national general elections (NGE)	1) 225 women contest in the 2027 NGE 2) 135 (60%) women candidates contesting endorsed by political	Election observation reports, PNGEC report; UN Women and UNDP reports	UN Women UNDP	Women candidates want to receive political party endorsement. Political parties want to endorse female candidates. Women feel equipped with the

		2) 64 (40.3%) endorsed by political parties in 2022 NGE	parties in the 2027 NGE			necessary skills and support to contest in the National General Elections. A supportive enabling environment exists in which women are able to contest freely and fairly in elections. Women are willing to enter into and take on leadership roles in politics.
Output 1.3: Women and the Economy Women are technically, financially and legally skilled and empowered to participate in all sectors and aspects of the formal and informal economy.	1.3.1 Number of measures implemented with UN support to: a) eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in labour market b) increase women's access to and use of digital technologies, digital finance, e-commerce and digital value chains c) ensure women's economic security and empowerment d) address discriminatory gender and social norms, stereotypes and practices e) promote the recognition, reduction, and redistribution of unpaid care and domestic work.	A) 1 (Mama Bank points in markets) (2023) b) 1 UNCDF guaranteed loan facility (2023) c) 0 (2023) d) 0 (2023) e) 0 (2023)	a) 3 (subnational/informal economy policies; Review of employment policies; WEPS) b) 3 (digital marketing, mobile banking, ease of opening bank accounts) c) 4 (guarantee facilities with various banks) d) 1 (Gender Equality Policy) e) 2	Programme reports	UN Women UNCDF UNDP	Subnational governments commit resources to local informal economy policies. Cooperation from private sector and financial institutions
	1.3.2 Number of women-led businesses with	0 (2023)	200	Programme reports	UN Women UNCDF	Women informal business operators

	improved performance, business transactions, and/or income generation as a result of UN support (SDG 5.5.2 1)				UNDP UNFPA	are willing to transition into formal economy
	1.3.3 Proportion of startup loans by NDB and BSP granted to women owned businesses with UN support.	0% (2023)	20% of entrepreneurship and start up loans provided by NDB and BSP are awarded to women-owned businesses.	Programme reports	UNCDF UN Women UNDP	BSP and NDB cooperate with UN in development of women friendly financial products.
Output 1.4: Women and violence Women and girls are free from discrimination, violence, and torture through a whole-of-society approach to the promotion of gender-equitable socio-cultural attitudes, norms, and behaviours	1.4.1 Percentage change in public perceptions on women's rights and sorcery accusation-related violence (SARV).	0% (2023)	15%	Online public perception survey U-report Pre and post survey	UN WOMEN UNFPA UNICEF UNDP	There are no barriers to communication campaigns on women's rights and SARV.
	1.4.2 Number of laws and regulations, based on international human rights norms and standards, developed with UN support to: a) eliminate violence against women and girls including harmful practices b) promote equal access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education (SDG 5.1.1 1)	a) 1 Draft HRD Policy b) Vision 2050 (2023)	a) 1 HRD Policy b) 2 (Midwifery Policy, Adolescent Health Policy)	Programme Reports CSO reports	UN Women UNFPA	The national CSOs Movement on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment is capacitated and operational. The NGO policy protects the space of the CSOs to monitor and report GEWE and women's rights issues.
	1.4.3 Proportion of provinces where UN operates that have functional mechanisms for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel	2 out of 22 (2023)	11 out of 22	PSEA Coordination Network PSEA Global dashboard	IOM UN Women UNFPA UNICEF	All UN agencies diligently implement requirement for all implementing partners to have mechanisms for reporting SEA.

	who provide assistance to affected populations.					
	1.4.4 Number of service providers meeting the minimum requirements for UN quality essential services package	0 (2023)	4 (Health, Police, Case Management, Safe shelter)	Programme reports Medical schools and Nursing schools Graduation Data	UN Women UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	UN agencies utilize the UN Essential Service Package to guide all programming in the country.
	1.4.5 Percentage of referred cases of sexual and GBV against women and children that are investigated and sentenced	1.6%: 15, 444 reported cases; 250 convictions (2021)	5% of reported cases are investigated and sentenced.	Royal Constabulary (police) report, Department of Justice and Attorney General	UN Women UNFPA UNICEF	

OUTCOME 2: GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SOCIAL COHESION

Impact: Government and non-governmental institutions in Papua New Guinea demonstrate a more accountable, fair, inclusive and transparent governance that promotes peace, security, equality, justice and social cohesion

National Development Priorities: Vision 2050, National Strategy for Responsible, Sustainable Development (2nd edition); MTDP IV 2023-2028

Global and Regional frameworks: Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ratified 21 Jul 2008); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Ratified 12 Jan 1995); International Convention on All Forms of Discrimination (Ratified 27 Jan 1982); International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ratified 21 Jul 2008); Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ratified 2 Mar 1993); Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (acceded 17 July 1986); Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities (Ratified 26 Sept 2013); International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (Ratified 13 September 1994); UN Security Council Resolution 1325 Women, Peace and Security; and United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security.

SDGs and Targets: 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 & 17

Results	Indicator (disaggregation), (SDG indicators)	Baseline (year)	Target (2028)	Data source/method of verification	United Nations entities (lead bold)	Assumption Statement
Outcome 2: By 2028, people in Papua New Guinea, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more accountable, gender responsive, inclusive and transparent governance that promotes peace,	2.1 Score in annual Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank) on Rule of Law and Government Effectiveness	Rule of Law: 0.7/100 Government Effectiveness: 0.9/10 (2021)	Rule of Law: 10/100 Government Effectiveness: 10/100	Worldwide Governance Indicators: World Bank Annual Reporting	ILO IOM OHCHR UN Women UNDP UNFPA UNICEF UNOPS WHO	Country is politically stable. Mitigation of security, safety and climate change risks are effectively implemented.

security, equality and social cohesion.	2.2 Ranking of Score in the Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index, Overall, Political Participation and Functioning of Government	Ranking 74/167 Overall Score 5.97/10 Political Participation 3.89/10 (2023)	Ranking 70/167 Overall Score 7/10 Political Participation 5/10	Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index	UNDP UNICEF UN Women UNFPA FAO IOM OHCHR WHO ILO	
	2.3 Existence of functioning and Resourced National Human Rights Commission.	Functioning of Government 6.07/10 (2022) Recommendation from the 2016 Universal Periodic Review (UPR): establishment of a National Human Rights Commission.	Functioning of Government 7/10. Establishment of a functional and resourced National Human Rights Commission.	Recommendations from the 2016 UPR and other convention/ treaty reporting/ rapports of UN Special Rapporteurs	IOM UN Women OHCHR UNDP UNICEF	
Output 2.1: Social Contract Renewed social contract between the Government and all sectors of Papua New Guinean society through support to the creation of conditions conducive to an ongoing, free, and open dialogue, generating demand for better governance, and acceleration of nationwide implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda/SDGs.	2.1.1 Number of measures to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent and mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors (National; Sub-national; Sectoral)	National: 1 Sub-national: 0 (2023)	National: 5 Sub-national: 12	National government planning documents	UNDP UNODC UNOPS	Country is politically stable. Mitigation of security, safety and climate change risks are effectively implemented.
Output 2.2: Democratic Governance Improved functioning, integrity, accountability and transparency of public institutions, including parliamentary, electoral, and rule of law institutions along	2.2.2 Number of: i) Electoral Management Bodies with strengthened national and provincial capacities to conduct inclusive, peaceful and credible elections	i) Electoral bodies: (national 1/sub-national 2) ii) parliaments 0 (2023)	i) Electoral bodies: (national 3/provincial 3) ii) parliaments 2	Government reports, Parliamentary Committee reports	UNDP DPPA	

with the relevant entities.	ii) parliaments with improved capacities to undertake inclusive, effective, and accountable law-making, oversight and representation					
	2.2.3 Extent to which national and sub-national authorities have the capacities and conduct non-violent, credible and transparent elections.	National: 0 Sub-national: 0 (2023)	National: 1 Sub-national: 22	Partner capacity assessment; project reporting	UNDP DPPA	
Output 2.3: Service Delivery Strengthened national and sub-national planning, monitoring, data, and public finance management systems for improved effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery.	2.3.1 Percentage of national government ministries with strengthened public administration and core government functions for improved service delivery	0 (2023)	36% (12 out of 33)	Monitoring reports; Government documents	IOM UNDP UNOPS (UN wide indicator)	
	2.3.2 Percentage of provinces with data collection and/or analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs.	5% (1 out of 22) (2023)	45% (10 out of 21)	Monitoring reports; Government documents	IOM UNDP UNFPA (UN wide indicator)	
	2.3.3 Percentage of provinces with reports for SDG financing and implementation.	0 (2023)	100%	Project reporting; reporting via Department of Provincial and Local-level Government Affairs and reporting via Department of Finance	UNDP UNFPA UNICEF WHO IOM UNOPS	
	2.3.4 Number of initiatives that strengthen government capacity in legal identity.	0 (2023)	5	Monitoring reports. Government documentation	IOM UNICEF WHO FAO UNHCR	
Output 2.4: Social Cohesion Strengthened social cohesion strategies, also incorporating early warning and	2.4.1 Number of gender-responsive conflict sensitive development policies, cross-border initiatives, plans, or	0 (2023)	5	Review of government policies, plans and institutions in place.	UNDP UN Women IOM UNHCR	

prevention, at the national and sub-national levels are implemented to benefit the most vulnerable.	institutions in place to: address conflict drivers, strengthen social cohesion, prevent risk of conflict, including climate security.			Annual project reporting: Department of Provincial and Local-level Government Affairs and Ministry of Defence reporting through Provincial Disaster Centres and National Disaster Centre		
	2.4.2 Number of Local Level Government (LLG) and community initiatives for crisis prevention/ conflict resolution/ sustaining peace that are operational with the engagement of youth, and women.	5 (2023)	15		IOM UN Women UNDP UNFPA UNICEF UNOPS	
	2.4.3 Percentage of sub-national (provincial) consultations/dialogues held that are inclusive, value-based and held with various stakeholders, especially the most vulnerable to co-create solutions to issues related to the triple nexus (development-peace and humanitarian)	0% (2023)	25 % (6 out of 22)	Annual reporting: Department of Community Development and Religion	IOM UN Women UNAIDS UNDP UNFPA UNICEF WHO	
	2.4.4 Extent that measures developed/implemented with UN support advance women's and girl's leadership and equal participation in decision making, with UN support, in: a) mediation, reconciliation and peacebuilding mechanisms b) Natural resource management.	a) no formal measures exist b) 1 (COP27 delegation included women) (2023)	a) 2 (women nominated in Bougainville negotiations; Women, Peace and Security strategy adopted) b) 3	Programme reports	UN Women UNDP DPPA UNFPA	

OUTCOME 3: INCLUSIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Impact: Government systems demonstrate improved capacity to provide quality social sector services to the people, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable; and people have improved access to the same resulting in sustainable improvement in the wellbeing of the population.

National Development Priorities: Vision 2050; MTDP IV 2023-2028

Global and Regional frameworks: Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030), Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

SDGs and Targets: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Results	Indicator (disaggregation), (SDG indicators)	Baseline (year)	Target (2028)	Data source/method of verification	United Nations entities (lead bold)	Assumption Statement
<p>Outcome 3: By 2028, people in Papua New Guinea, especially the most marginalized, benefit from gender sensitive, shock responsive, rights based and quality basic and social services, and equitably realize their full potential to meaningfully contribute to PNG development.</p>	3.1 National maternal mortality ratio	171 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (2021)	< 100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	'National Demographic and Health Survey; e-National Health Information System (eNHIS); Trends in maternal mortality report (estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division).	UNAIDS UNFPA UNICEF UNOPS WHO	PNG Government's essential services are functional.
	3.2 Lower secondary completion rate (%) (SDG indicator 4.1.2)	37.2% (2018)	50%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)	UNESCO UNICEF	
	3.3 Prevalence of stunting and wasting amongst children under 5 years of age (SDG 2.2.1 & 2.2.2)	Stunting 48% (2010) Wasting 16% (2010)	Stunting 43% Wasting 10%	Household and Income Expenditure Survey (HIES)	FAO UNICEF WHO	
	3.4 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (SDG indicator 16.2.1)	56% of girls aged 15-19 years had experienced physical violence since the age of 15. (2023)	29% of girls aged 15-19 had experienced sexual violence since the age of 15.	DHS administrative data records	IOM UN Women UNFPA UNICEF	

	3.5 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1)	37% (2023)	66%	eNHIS DHS	UNFPA WHO	PNG Government's essential services are functional
	3.6 HIV Incidence rate per 1,000 population a) all, b) males, c) females	a) 0.61 (2022) b) 0.47 (2022) c) 0.76 (2022)	a) 0.33 (2028) b) 0.26 (2028) c) 0.41 (2028)	Global AIDS Monitoring Report (GAM)	UNAIDS WHO	
	3.7 Proportion of the population reached with at least: a) basic water b) basic sanitation c) basic hygiene services (SDG indicator 6.2.1)	a) 45% b) 19% c) 59% (2023)	a) 50% b) 35% c) 69%	Joint Monitoring Programme	UNICEF WHO UNOPS IOM	
Output 3.1: Education and Skills Development Strengthen services and increase access to improved foundational learning, which include literacy and numeracy, critical thinking and skills development that aim to achieve stronger performing education systems, lift attendance and retention in schools, while providing skills pathways for out of school youth.	3.1.1 Number of males and females including children and adolescents provided with individual education learning materials through UN-supported programmes	29,093 (Male: 15,885 female: 13,208)	25,000 per year (Female: 50%)	UIS	UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF	Government of PNG funding for all education systems and institutions has increased.
	3.1.2 Number of males and females including children and adolescents in both humanitarian and non-humanitarian contexts that participated in formal or non-formal learning/education through UN-supported programmes	126,693 (Male: 64,979 females: 61,714)	115,000 per year (Female: 50%)	UIS		
	3.1.3 Number of joint Education Sector Reviews undertaken proposing adjustments in Education Sector	1 (2023)	5	Partner Reviews and Reports		

	3.1.4 Number of teachers, education staff, inspectors, administrators trained to provide education services and life skills especially socio-emotional skills.	0 (2023)	5000	Partner Reviews and Reports		
Output 3.2: Health Strengthened health systems to improve the well-being and access to quality, integrated, people-centred health services including TB, HIV/AIDS and Sexual and Reproductive Health; and provide protection from health emergencies for people at national and sub-national levels, particularly those in hard-to-reach areas.	3.2.1 Percentage of provinces with no stock outs of modern Family Planning contraceptives	0% (2022)	80%	eNHIS DHS	UNFPA UNICEF UNOPS WHO	There is ongoing support in PNG for all health systems to function to their full potential with opportunities for increased funding.
	3.2.2 Number of midwives with increased capacity to provide life-saving emergency obstetric and newborn care services	200 (2022)	2,000	Partner reviews and reports	UNFPA UNICEF WHO	
	3.2.3 Proportion of children who received Pentavalent-3 vaccination	38% (2022)	60%	eNHIS DHS	UNICEF UNOPS WHO	
	3.2.4 Percentage of estimated people living with HIV (PLHIV) who know their HIV status and are on treatment a) PLHIV know their HIV status; b) PLHIV on treatment	a) 75% (2022) b) 65% (2022)	a) 95% b) 95%	Global AIDS Monitoring Report (GAM)	UNAIDS WHO	
	3.2.5 Number of new and relapse TB cases detected and put on treatment	28,000	37,250	National TB Programme Report (eTB-module); WHO Global TB Report	UNOPS WHO	
	3.2.6 Number of malaria cases detected and treated	1,000,000	773,780	eNHIS	UNICEF WHO	
	3.2.7 Number of pre-service nursing graduates annually	700	1200	WHO National Health Workforce Accounts (NHWA) 2022	UNFPA UNICEF WHO	
	3.2.8 Number of provinces implementing the package of essential non-communicable (PEN) disease interventions for primary health care	0	22	eNHIS Provincial Reports	UNAIDS UNESCO UNFPA UNOPS WHO	

	3.2.9 Number of districts that have rolled-out psychosocial support services for survivors of gender-based violence	39	93	Health Facility Report eNHIS	UNAIDS UNFPA UNOPS WHO	
	3.2.10 Number of additional new users of modern methods of family planning per year	145,000 (2022)	200,000	eNHIS	UNFPA WHO	
	3.2.11 Number of women adolescents and youth, including women and young people with disabilities, who benefited from GBV services (including services related to mental health and psychosocial support).	56% of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence and 28% have experienced sexual violence. (2023)	Reduced cases by 5% annually	DHS eNHIS	UNAIDS UNFPA UNICEF WHO	
Output 3.3 Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) WASH systems strengthened to ensure people have equitable access to affordable, gender sensitive, environmentally and climate friendly safe drinking water and sanitation services and have awareness of safe hygiene behaviour.	3.3.1 Existence of an Effective Management Information System (EMIS) for WASH Sector.	No (2023)	Yes	Health Management Information System (HMIS), EMIS, MWater Partner reviews and reports. Evaluations from the Department of Health, Department of National Planning & Monitoring	IOM UNICEF UNOPS WHO	Enhanced investment by Government of PNG prioritising implementation of national WASH Policy and focusing on investment in enabling infrastructure in line with MTDP IV priorities. Partners from all sectors prioritise innovative programming to support the shift to climate resilience.
	3.3.2 Number of costed, inclusive, child friendly, and climate resilient WASH plans (ie Open Defecation Free, PNG Roadmap, District WASH Plans, Health Island, etc) developed and implemented at national and subnational levels	5 (2023)	18			
	3.3.3 National level Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Authority established and functional.	No (2023)	Yes			
Output 3.4 Food Security and Nutrition Increased food security as a result of the establishment of	3.4.1 Number of provinces with capacity to implement nutrition services across platforms through UN support	1 (2023)	15	Admin reports	FAO UNICEF	

food systems and nutrition sensitive agriculture, especially for those most marginalized and isolated.	3.4.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people who benefited from the prevention and treatment of malnutrition and improved diets with UN support.	1% (2023)	50%	NHIS	FAO IOM UNICEF	PNG Government's essential services are functional. No major emergency that may constrain delivery of nutrition and food security interventions.
	3.4.3 Number of new nutrition and food system related policies and guidelines developed and implemented through support of the UN.	0 (2023)	2	Admin reports	FAO UNICEF	
Output 3.5: Protection Strengthened social protection systems and improved access to all forms of protection services by the most vulnerable and marginalized populations, that provide physical and legal protection including in violent or conflict contexts.	3.5.1 Number of institutions with improved capacity to deliver rights based, gender, diversity, disability and age responsive social protection acquired with UN support.	Phase 1 'Phase of maturity of child protection systems System Building'. (2023)	Phase 2 'Phase 1 Phase of maturity of the child protection system - System Enhancement'.	DHS administrative data records	IOM UN Women UNFPA UNICEF	PNG Government's essential services are functional.
	3.5.2 Number of Social Service Workforce, law enforcement and judicial officers who built their capacities to protect children, adolescents, women and other vulnerable populations, with adequate use of law, gender transformative, equality and non-discriminatory approaches (SDGs 5, 10, 16)	0 0 0 (2023)	200 (NOCFs) 200 (Law enforcement) 300 (Service Providers SCO/FBO)	Administrative records	IOM OHCHR UN Women UNAIDS UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF	
	3.5.3 Number of assessments on barriers to access to protection actors and service providers informing on improvements needed (disaggregated by type of assessment)	2: 1 Assessment on access to protection sensitive durable solutions for internal displacement and forced migration. 1 trafficking in persons [TIP] and people smuggling in PNG:	> 5: 1. Assessment on protection of the rights of migrant workers 2. Assessment on barriers for PNG's	Assessment reports	IOM UN Women UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF	

		baseline data needs assessment report. (2023)	accession to UNTOC/TIP Protocol 3. Monitoring assessment on protection and gaps for refugees and asylum seekers 4. Assessment on protection services for women and children impacted by conflict induced displacement 5. Assessment on protection services to IDPs living with disabilities.			
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OUTCOME 4: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Impact: Papua New Guinea has failed to translate its mineral wealth into human development gains. Reducing reliance on extractive revenues, that have failed to translate into employment generation, widened inequalities, and disincentivized economic diversification, is critical. If this is not addressed, Papua New Guinea runs the risk of missing opportunities to green its economy and improve the livelihoods for so many more of its citizens, 80% of whom remain in rural and remote areas, with the majority reliant on subsistence farming for food and/or economic security.

National Development Priorities: SPA 1

Global and Regional frameworks

SDGs and Targets: 1, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17

Results	Indicator (disaggregation), (SDG indicators)	Baseline (year)	Target (2028)	Data source/method of verification	United Nations entities (lead bold)	Assumption Statement
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<p>Outcome 4: By 2028, people in Papua New Guinea, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from improved and sustainable livelihoods and expanded access to diversified economic opportunities that deliver inclusive and green growth.</p>	<p>4.1 Increased income and productivity in the non-mineral sector</p>	<p>MSME Employment = 50,000 Baseline (2023)</p>	<p>MSME Employment = 100,000 Change in Employment = 50,000</p>	<p>Increased income and productivity in the non-mineral sector (attribution problem)</p>	<p>FAO ILO UNCDF UNDP UNOPS</p>	
<p>Output 4.1: Blue / Green Circular Economy Expanded and diversified Blue / Green / circular economy leading to increased decent jobs and skills.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Establishment of Locally Managed Marine Protected Areas</p>	<p>0 (2023)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Assessment reports by Government</p>	<p>FAO IOM UNCDF UNDP UNOPS</p>	<p>The Government of PNG remains committed and supportive to economic diversification objective</p>
	<p>4.1.2 Number of incubated blue Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)</p>	<p>0 (2023)</p>	<p>10</p>			
	<p>4.1.3 CBOs that have accessed the Biodiversity and Climate Fund/Funds disbursed by the Biodiversity and Climate Fund</p>	<p>9 (2023)</p>	<p>50</p>			
	<p>4.1.4 Enhanced equity in access and benefits from circular labour mobility opportunities</p>	<p>No (2023)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Assessment reports by Government</p>	<p>FAO IOM UNCDF UNDP</p>	
<p>Output 4.2: Enterprise Development Enhanced growth of Micro Small Medium Enterprise (MSME) and value chain development in agriculture, manufacturing, and services</p>	<p>4.2.1 Number of Mentored/Trained MSMEs</p>	<p>0 (2023)</p>	<p>10 (8 women-focused)</p>	<p>IPA new registrations online data</p>	<p>FAO UNCDF UNDP UNOPS</p>	
	<p>4.2.2 Establishment of a Blue Economy Investment Facility</p>	<p>No (2023)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Loans disbursed to MSME from NDB and BSP</p>		
	<p>4.2.3 Report that reviews PNGs MSME policy and provides recommendations</p>	<p>No (2023)</p>	<p>Yes</p>			
	<p>4.2.4 Number of new MSME business registrations in PNG by sex, age industry</p>	<p>0 with registrations from IPA (2022)</p>	<p>720 increase from baseline (5% each year)</p>			

	4.2.5 Percentage increase in the loans granted to MSME – by sex, age and industry	0 with BSP and NDB (2022)	20% increase from baseline (5% each year)			
Output 4.3: Innovative Financing and partnerships Expanded public/private partnerships for increased innovative financing instruments.	4.3.1 Number of people who benefited from services from clean, affordable and sustainable energy (disaggregated by women) (SDG 5.1.2)	5,000 (2023)	100,000	Annual UNDP reporting Implementing Partner reporting	FAO UNDP UNOPS	

OUTCOME 5: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Impact: By 2028, people in Papua New Guinea, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from equitable and participatory access to climate resilient services that improve livelihoods and protect natural resources.

National Development Priorities:

PNG Forest Declaration: No deforestation by 2030 – Lowering Emissions for Accelerating Forest Finance

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2020: The area of annual deforestation and forest degradation is reduced by 25 percent of 2015 level by 2030

National Biodiversity and Strategy Action Plan 2020 (NBSAP)

MTDP IV: SPA 10 – Increase the hectares of terrestrial and marine Pas from 4% to 8% by 2027

Global and Regional frameworks: Sendai Framework 2017 - 2030

SDGs and Targets: 1; 2.4; 3; 5; 6.4; 6.5; 6.6; 7.1; 11.1; 11.3; 11.4; 11.5; 11.C; 12; 13.1; 13.2; 13.3; 13.A; 13.B; 14.2; 14.7; 15.1; 15.2; 15.3; 15.4

Results	Indicator (disaggregation), (SDG indicators)	Baseline (year)	Target (2028)	Data source/method of verification	United Nations entities (lead bold)	Assumption Statement
Outcome 5: By 2028, people in Papua New Guinea, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from equitable and participatory access to climate resilient services that improve livelihoods and protect natural resources.	5.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (SDG indicator 15.9.1)	Target 2 and moving away from the target (2021)	On track to exceed	https://sdg-tracker.org/biodiversity UNDP through GEF-6, GEF-7, GEF-8 MTDP IV	UNDP UNEP	The Government of PNG remains committed to Climate Change and Environmental protection, inclusive of priorities for mitigation and disaster management.
	5.2 Amount of funding dedicated to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (SDG 15.A.1)	US\$14.21 million constant (2020)	US\$20 million constant	https://sdg-tracker.org/biodiversity Biodiversity and Climate Fund annual reports	FAO UNDP UNEP UNOPS	

<p>Output 5.1: Natural Resource Management Natural resources are better managed to the benefit of Papua New Guineans through improved biodiversity conservation, environmental governance and partnerships at all levels.</p>	<p>5.1.1 Number of communities supported by the UN to protect high value ecosystems effectively (SDG 15.1.2)</p>	<p>10 CBOs supported by Biodiversity and Climate Fund in early 2023 (2023)</p>	<p>50 additional communities</p>	<p>UNDP Biodiversity and Climate Fund reporting UNDP Small Grants Programme reporting</p>	<p>FAO UNDP UNOPS</p>	
<p>Output 5.2: Climate Action Enhanced climate adaptation and mitigation measures are delivered to strengthen the capacity of Papua New Guinea to mitigate the impacts of climate change on ecosystems, communities, livelihoods and the economy.</p>	<p>5.2.1 No. of sectors and national/ sub-national institutions able to implement policies for climate change adaptation that are also gender responsive (SDG 13.2.1; 13.8.1)</p>	<p>0 (2023)</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>https://sdg-tracker.org/climate-change Reporting from Climate Change and Development Authority, Department of Provincial and Local-level Government Affairs. UNFCCC's Lima REDD+ Information Hub (https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub.html) Biannual Transparency Report 1&2, NC3, and revised National Disaster Centre independent reporting and assessment</p>	<p>IOM UNCDF UNDP UNEP</p>	
	<p>5.2.2 Improved education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (SDG 13.3.1)</p>	<p>0 students have access to climate change information through improved curriculum. 67 provincial and Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Plans that integrate</p>	<p>240,000 students have access to climate change information through improved curriculum. 90 provincial and CBDRM Plans that integrate climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>https://sdg-tracker.org/climate-change Submissions of Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications. UNICEF educational portal</p>	<p>IOM UN Women UNICEF UNOPS</p>	

		climate change adaptation (2023)				
Output 5.3: Disaster Risk Management Strengthened resilience and preparedness of the most vulnerable and displaced communities through implementation of disaster management strategies and systems.	5.3.1 Number of improved provincial disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 13.1.3; SDG 13.1.2)	5 provincial Disaster Risk Management Strategies updated and 'completed for operationalization' (2023)	22 provincial Disaster Risk Management Strategies updated and completed for operationalization.	Provincial Disaster Risk Management Strategies; Provincial Disaster Risk Management Strategy Launch reports Monitoring by UNDP during provincial support missions	IOM UNDP UNFPA UNOPS	
	5.3.2. Multi-hazard disaster information, risk assessments and early warning systems available to be used in relief efforts.	5 provincial hazard profiles completed (2022) 62 CBDRM plans completed and operationalized (2023)	10 provincial hazard profiles completed in high-risk provinces. 78 CDBRM plans completed and operationalized (16 new)	Relief operations from UN Agencies guided by updated provincial plans. Monitoring by UNDP during provincial support missions National Disaster Centre supported by UNDP to create and publish provincial risk profiles and make information available Community Based Disaster Risk Management plans Monitoring reports	IOM UNCDF UNDP	