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PAPUA NEW GUINEA



20 ANNUAL 25 RESULTS REPORT

Secretary-General, António Guterres and the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Honorable James Marape launching the 'Building Peace and boosting resilience in Papua New Guinea. National Prevention strategy (2025-2030). Flanked by members of parliament.

Photo Credit: UNDP.

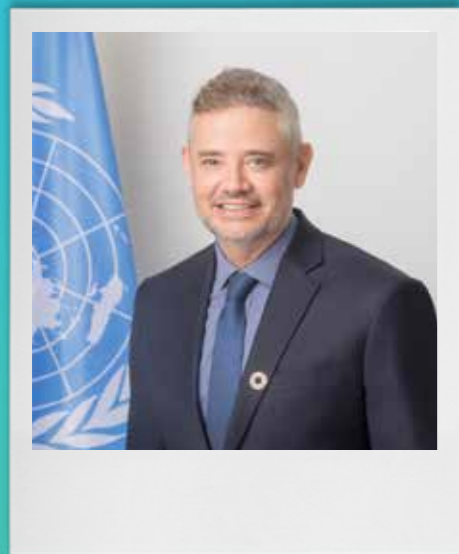
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Foreword

by the Resident Coordinator



I am pleased to present the 2025 Annual Results Report, highlighting the key achievements made in the second year of implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024–2028 for Papua New Guinea (PNG).

This year also represents the third year of implementing PNG's Medium Term Development Plan IV 2023-2027 and over a decade of commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. I wish to extend my appreciation to the Government of Papua New Guinea for its continued leadership and unwavering commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and for its strong partnership with the United Nations. While progress toward the SDGs in PNG has shown promise in several areas, there is still an urgent need to accelerate efforts to address persistent development challenges across many areas of the SDGs.

I am therefore grateful for the generous support of our development partners throughout 2025. More than ten partners—including the Governments of Australia, the European Union, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, and the United States financed the US\$95.7 million expended through the 2025 United Nations Joint Annual Work Plan.

Over 50 implementing partners, including national departments, provincial and district governments, and civil society organizations, collaborated with the UN to translate priorities into impactful action,

in areas as diverse as women's reproductive health, biodiversity protection, conflict resolution techniques, refugee rights, and disaster risk management. Our support in education, health, food security, peacebuilding, economic empowerment, climate change, environmental protection, disaster risk reduction, and advocacy for gender equality and women's empowerment has seen good results. I am proud to witness the UN Country Team and its partners working together more effectively than ever, especially during these challenging times.

The UN has delivered integrated responses to emerging needs, including support to communities affected by drought in the outlying atolls of Bougainville and other areas across PNG impacted by natural disasters and conflict. The STREIT programme strengthened agricultural value chains, including cocoa, fisheries and vanilla, bringing transformational changes to many people in East and West Sepik Provinces. The UN supported gender equality and addressed gender-based violence through policy development, awareness campaigns, and capacity-building. Trainings empowered healthcare workers, law enforcement, and community leaders to provide survivor-centred care and promote gender-equitable leadership and economic participation. In the Highlands region, the UN trained insider mediators, facilitated conflict mediation and peace agreements, and supported displaced communities return and rebuild their lives. These collective efforts highlight our shared commitment to leverage the strengths of different agencies, funds, and programmes to deliver more integrated, effective, and efficient support to development in PNG. The 2025 Results Report highlights essential progress in the reform efforts that ultimately make the UN development system more effective.

On behalf of the UN Country Team, I would like to express our gratitude to all our partners in Government, across the development community, and of course to the people of PNG, without whom none of these achievements would be possible.

Mr Richard Howard
United Nations Resident Coordinator
Papua New Guinea

UN Country Team

RESIDENT AGENCIES



NON - RESIDENT AGENCIES



Key Development Partners

Donors to PNG through the UN in 2025



Excludes donors to UN agencies' core, non-core, and regional funding

Chapter 1

Papua New Guinea key development trends, challenges and advances

Papua New Guinea's economy is heavily reliant on the extractive sector, which accounted for 28.8% of GDP and 87% of exports in 2023. This dependence poses multiple risks due to global market fluctuations and a lack of diversification. The government also faces fiscal management challenges, including low revenue mobilisation and high public spending, a situation which prompted the development of the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS). Public debt may reach 49.9% of GDP by the end of 2023, indicating a high risk of debt distress. Recent monetary policy changes aimed at reducing inflation include raising the Kina Facility Rate to 5% and reducing the Cash Reserve Requirement to 9%. Official Development Assistance (ODA) is declining, while the government has contingent liabilities of K8.3 billion, about 7% of GDP, further narrowing the government's fiscal space.

Multidimensional poverty impacting 56.6% of PNG's population, with severe deficits across health, education and basic services. The health service is under critical strain: there are only 20 health workers per 10,000 people, resulting in high maternal and infant mortality rates and poor immunization coverage. In education, secondary school completion rates are low despite gains in attendance. Other challenges include gender inequality, gender-based violence, a widening digital divide, and a high rate of young people not in employment, education or training. Adding to these issues, basic drinking water services reach only 50-53% of the population.

Governance in PNG is plagued by significant corruption, as illustrated by a score of 31 on the 2024 Corruption Perceptions Index, while weak institutions undermine effective service delivery and public trust. The political landscape is fragmented, characterised by frequent leadership changes and localised patronage networks. PNG has taken steps to address these issues – including ratifying the UN Convention Against Corruption and working with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime – but implementation remains a challenge.

PNG is highly vulnerable to climate change, facing impacts such as sea-level rise and extreme weather that threatens agriculture and food security. Environmental pressures are intensifying: since 2000, the country has lost 2.1% of its primary forests, and deforestation increased by 23% from 2014 to 2020. Efforts to address these issues include expanding local conservation areas and implementing a National Adaptation Plan for climate resilience. Despite PNG's comparatively low per-capita greenhouse gas emissions, protection of natural ecosystems remains limited – only 4.8% of terrestrial areas and less than 1% of marine areas are formally protected.

SDG progress in Papua New Guinea

Figure 1: PNG progress towards the SDGs



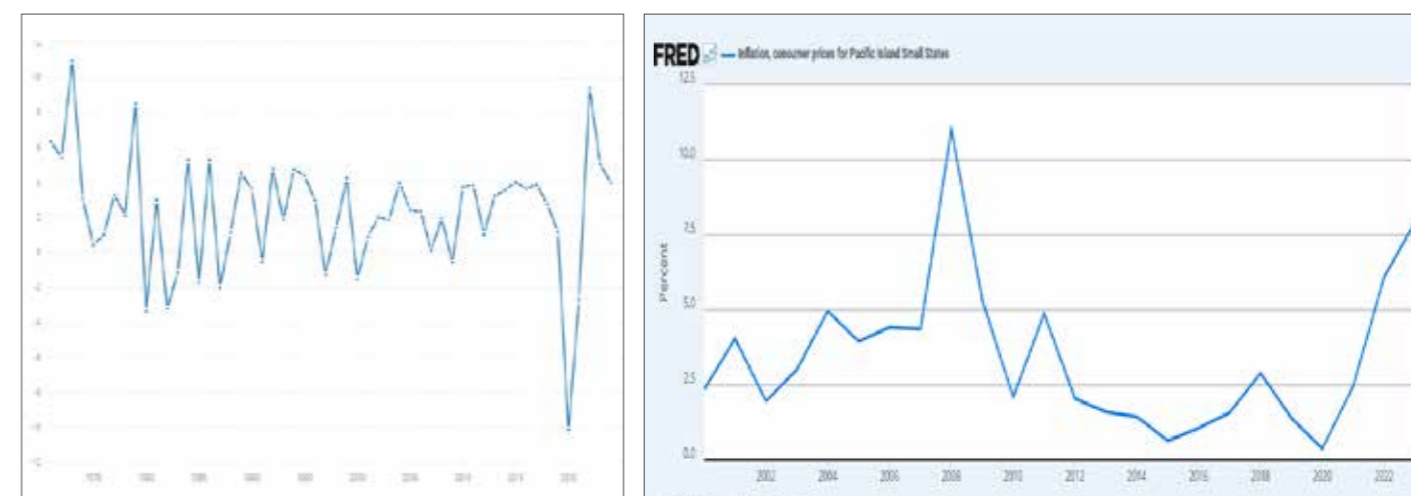
Papua New Guinea has embedded the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national policies and frameworks, including Vision 2050 and successive Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs). Notable areas of progress include significant poverty reduction efforts (SDG 1) through strengthened funding and partnerships; implementation of the National Food Security Policy and support for sustainable agriculture (SDG 2); advancements in maternal and child healthcare and progress towards universal coverage (SDG 3); improved educational enrolment and literacy rates (SDG 4); strengthened gender equality frameworks (SDG 5); expanded access to clean water and sanitation (SDG 6); renewable energy targets (SDG 7); and improvements in vocational education and economic resilience initiatives (SDG 8); infrastructure enhancement efforts under the Connect PNG initiative (SDG 9); and the establishment of disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 11).

Despite this progress, significant challenges remain. Critical data gaps affect monitoring of several goals. Negative trends can be seen in climate action (SDG 13) and urban sustainability (SDG 11). Progress on education and gender equality has stagnated, while rising greenhouse gas emissions, and persistent social issues such as malnutrition and violence continue to hamper development. Inequality in access to education and resource distribution persists, particularly affecting marginalised groups. Closing these gaps will require stronger partnerships, targeted resource mobilisation, and more effective implementation of existing commitments.

Regional Developments

According to the IMF and UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the Pacific region's economic outlook is one of uneven recovery and mounting structural pressures. GDP growth across Pacific Island Countries is anticipated to slow from 3.6% in 2024 to 2.9% in 2025. The region's continued dependence on external financing – including US support – leaves it exposed to shifts in donor priorities. The service sector's recovery has been hindered by reduced Chinese tourism and domestic shocks, such as earthquakes. High household debt and a sluggish housing market have further curtailed consumer demand. Institutional barriers such as public debt and inadequate social safety nets exacerbate the slow post-pandemic recovery. Climate change adds another layer of risk, with exposure to natural disasters and ocean heating creating threats to economic stability. Proposed solutions include deeper regional financial integration as a key pathway to enhancing resilience against global financial shocks and promoting sustainable development. Effective policies and regional collaboration are crucial to address debt, climate challenges, and structural limitations in order to ensure long-term prosperity.

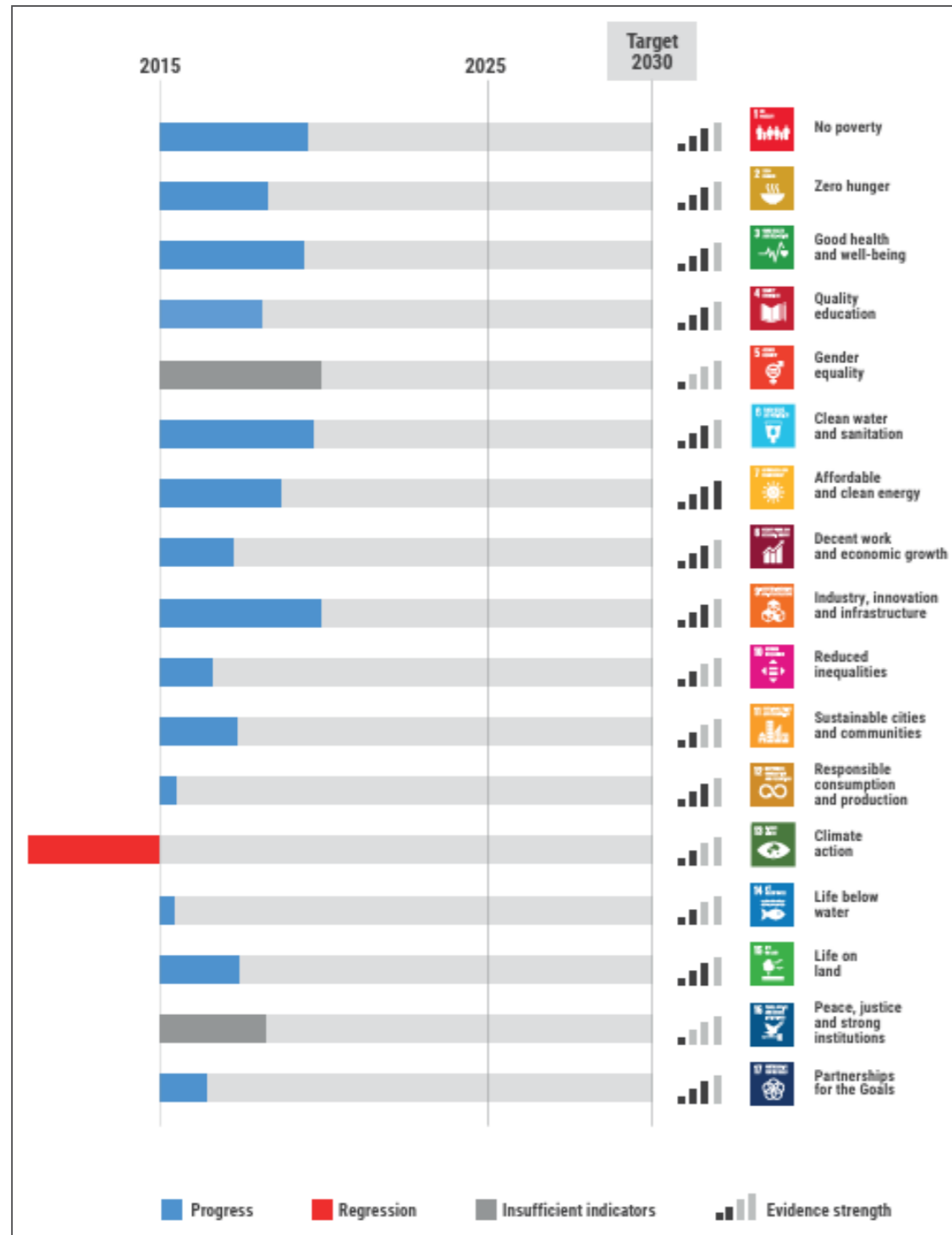
Figure 2: Pacific Island Countries GDP growth rate 1971-2024



According to UNESCAP, the Pacific region's SDG performance is mixed, with progress uneven both across goals and between economies. Particularly weak trends are recorded for SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). Even the country's better-performing economies need to accelerate progress on specific SDGs by examining stagnating targets in order to identify areas for action at the national or territorial level. The state of ocean and biodiversity resources is a growing concern: under SDG 14 (Life Below Water), the economic contribution of sustainable fisheries has declined. While some gains have been made in establishing protected marine areas, these efforts are insufficient to reverse the broader trend of deterioration. Terrestrial biodiversity is also under severe threat, with the Red List Index continuing to trend downward, a sign of accelerating biodiversity loss.

Figure 3: Asia-Pacific regional progress towards the SDGs.

Source: <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2026/asia-and-pacific-sdg-progress-report-2026>



Chapter 2

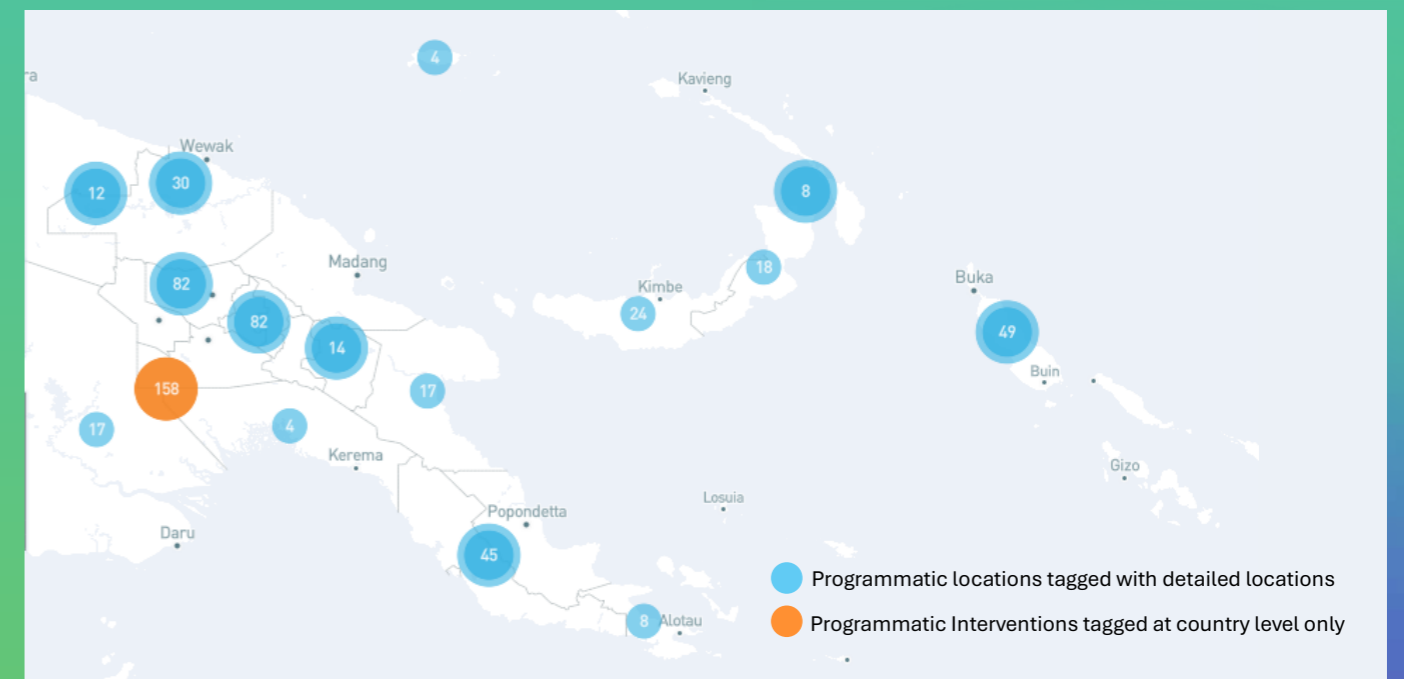
Support to National Development Priorities through the Cooperation Framework

2.1 Overview of the Cooperation Framework Results in 2025

- US\$158.2 million Total resources available to the UN to implement the UNSDCF in support of the Medium-Term Development Plan IV (MTDP IV)
- Supported the Government of Papua New Guinea in completing and releasing the National Population Census results
- Supported the Government of Papua New Guinea in revising the Minimum Wage Law
- Supported the Government of Papua New Guinea in finalizing and launching the National Prevention Strategy
- Supported the Government of Papua New Guinea in completing and presenting its Second National Voluntary Review of the Sustainable Development Goals

Where we work in Papua New Guinea

The map below displays the number of programmatic interventions per location (note that a programmatic intervention may be linked to more than one location). Some interventions related to specific locations might also have components at the national level, even if they are not categorized as country-level interventions



EQUALITY FOR WOMEN & GIRLS



900,000+ PEOPLE REACHED WITH THE GBV PREVENTION MESSAGING

Community outreach through churches, schools, and media expanded awareness and prevention of gender-based violence nationwide.



75% OF MARKET VENDORS ARE WOMEN

Over **10,000 vendors** operate in NCD markets, with women making up the majority of participants in the informal economy.



117 LOANS ISSUED TO WOMEN-LED ENTERPRISES

Over **US\$40,000** in financing supported women-owned coastal MSMEs through the Blue Economy Portfolio Guarantee Facility.



400+ PEOPLE TRAINED IN GENDER-EQUITABLE LIVELIHOODS

Gender Action Learning System (GALS) programmes strengthened household decision-making and income generation.



1,793 NEW GBV CASES RECORDED IN 2025

Strengthened reporting and survivor support systems improved national data on gender-based violence.

2.2 Achievements of Cooperation Framework Outcomes and Outputs

2.2.1 Equality for Women & Girls



By 2028, women and girls in Papua New Guinea, especially the most marginalised and vulnerable, exercise their rights and agency and live a life free from all forms of discrimination and violence.

Output 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.*

Capacity Building and Global Engagement on Gender Equality

Six participants – (five women and one man), comprising four government officials, one youth representative, and one civil society representative – participated in the 69th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW69) in New York with UN support. Engagement in sessions reviewing and appraising the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action enhanced participants' understanding of global frameworks for advancing women's rights and gender equality.

Participants also presented at a side event showcasing Papua New Guinea's progress on gender parity in the workplace. Through these engagements, participants strengthened their ability to identify workplace gender parity challenges and explore potential solutions to align national practices with global standards.

With UN support, four government and civil society representatives built technical capacity in international normative reporting – particularly on CEDAW and Beijing+30 processes – through participation in the CEDAW Pacific Technical Cooperation session. This engagement enhanced their understanding of CEDAW Committee procedures, including State Party reviews, compliance assessments, and Committee-State dialogue mechanisms, and strengthened PNG's capacity to meet international reporting obligations. These strengthened capacities are contributing to the completion of Papua New Guinea's CEDAW report.

With UN support, four PNG government officials participated in the High-Level Meeting on the 30th Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women in New York on 22 September 2025. The event reinforced PNG's commitment to accelerating the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. It also underlined the country's determination to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), contributing to the development and finalisation of the GEWE Policy.

PNG officials deepened their technical knowledge of innovative shelter management, violence prevention, and survivor-centred support systems through participation in the 5th World Conference on Women's Shelters in Sydney, Australia. Exposure to global practices strengthened national capacity to promote survivor-centred approaches that prioritize privacy, empowerment, and coordinated services for GBV survivors. These best practices also enhance understanding of effective strategies for engaging men as allies in preventing violence against women and girls.

Gender-Responsive Policy Development and Institutional Strengthening

These strengthened capacities contributed to the scale-up of prevention efforts targeting men and boys, including the establishment of a men and boys engagement forum engagement strategy. The strategy aims to mobilize men and boys as champions of gender equality as well as drive shifts in the social and cultural norms that perpetuate gender inequality and violence. It forms one of four implementation strategies under the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Policy 2025–2035, alongside strategies on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Women in Leadership, and Women's Economic Empowerment.

With technical support from the UN, the Government of Papua New Guinea revised and validated the National Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Policy 2025–2030 and the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Strategy 2026–2035, which were endorsed by the National Executive Council in December 2025. The GBV Strategy is backed by an operational plan and a budget of PGK 180 million. It aims to mobilise coordinated government action on GBV and reinforces the mandate of the GBV Secretariat to coordinate and oversee interventions across government and civil society.

The UN supported the national capacity for Violence Against Children (VAC) data collection, including the national rollout of the VAC Survey, and implementation support for the Global Violence Against Women Estimates Survey. Sex-disaggregated health reporting was enhanced through the integration of gender analysis into health information systems training in collaboration with the National Department of Health. Gender equality and rights considerations were integrated into key national policies and programmes, including the HIV/TB/Hepatitis programme review; PRSEAH training; the National Health Promotion Policy; the National Health Research Agenda; and the National Rehabilitation Strategy. National advocacy and policy engagement on gender-based violence were strengthened at both national and global levels. Progress on disability inclusion in health systems was advanced through PNG's endorsement of disability-related resolutions at the World Health Assembly and the passage of the National Disability Services Bill in July 2025 – steps that mark meaningful progress toward more inclusive, rights-based health systems. The UN supported gender-responsive planning and implementation through the development of Gender Action Plans – informed by sector gender analysis, which ensures gender is mainstreamed across the project management cycle. Gender-responsive output and outcome indicators were also established, including measures tracking jobs created for women, skills transferred to women, and women-led enterprises supported through infrastructure projects.

Progress on the National Women and Youth in Agriculture Policy (NWAYAP) advanced through the establishment of a Technical Working Committee comprising representatives from key government ministries, UN agencies, and the National Fisheries Authority. A policy realisation roadmap was developed to guide the process toward national endorsement. Two regional consultative workshops in the Momase and Highlands regions engaged 84 participants (46 women and 38 men) and documented key barriers faced by women and youth in agriculture. Inputs from these consultations directly informed the development of the draft NWYAP policy, which will guide future government programming, budget allocation, and donor investment once finalised.

Output 2 - Women and Leadership: Women occupy more leadership and decision-making positions in the political and public spheres at all levels.

Women and Young Women's Leadership Development

The UN – in partnership with the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) Department of Community Development, the Bougainville Women's Federation (BWF), the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation, – and development partners including DFAT – strengthened the leadership knowledge and skills of 52 young women from across Bougainville. Participants improved their understanding of leadership roles within their families and communities, and strengthened their skills in stakeholder mapping, power analysis, communication, and public messaging. This training enhanced their ability to confidently express their views, advocate for issues affecting young women, and mobilise community members around shared priorities.

“ When I travelled to Arawa, I didn't know anything about leadership. The training helped me learn so many things and enabled me to realise my potential and the ability to lead in my community and to start small, in the family, relatives, peer group, and the community at large.

– Valencia Gatana

“ The training has given us the skills and knowledge to bring changes within our communities and to mobilise people to support our role as young women leaders in the community.

– Jefferyan Kokiai

Supporting Women's Political Participation

With the support of the UN, women in the Highlands region of Papua New Guinea strengthened their understanding of political participation and leadership through four community dialogues held in October 2025, in preparation for the 2025 Local Level Government (LLG) elections and the 2027 National General Elections. The dialogues reached 124 participants (90 women and 34 men), including women leaders, community leaders, male champions, and young people, strengthening the awareness of women's roles in governance and decision-making. The results of these dialogues -

increased confidence and leadership capacity – helped contribute to six women winning LLG elections in the Highlands region – demonstrating the positive effects of increased participation of women in local governance.

The UN – in partnership with the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission (IPPC), the Department for Community Development and Religion (DfCDR), the Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs (DPLGA), the PNG Electoral Commission, and the UN-managed Pacific Women in Power Network – supported the National Forum on Women's Political Leadership, bringing together more than 200 participants, including women leaders, prospective candidates, political party executives, government representatives, civil society, young people, and development partners. The forum saw 26 political parties come together to discuss policies and commitments to support women candidates while also creating networking opportunities between women leaders and political party executives in order to facilitate pathways for party endorsement and political participation.

The forum also strengthened the pipeline of potential women candidates aspiring to political office and facilitated knowledge exchange with regional women political leaders on strategies for advancing women's political participation. Key recommendations were developed to strengthen women's representation and gender-inclusive electoral processes, including the establishment of a Permanent Parliamentary Committee on Elections; the development of a national list of aspiring women candidates through IPPC; strengthened information-sharing with political parties on gender quotas under OLIPPAC; a review of electoral processes to ensure inclusive participation; strengthened party capacity and resource mobilisation to support women candidates; and enhanced transparency and monitoring of vote counting mechanisms in preparation for the 2027 elections.

Ahead of the 2025 ABG elections, the UN strengthened the capacity of women candidates to engage safely and effectively in digital spaces by improving their knowledge of social media policy advocacy, digital safety, and strategies to address online gender-based violence. These interventions enhanced women's readiness for leadership, strengthened accountable public engagement, and reinforced inclusive democratic participation.

Parliament of Papua New Guinea steps up:

MPs commit to end violence against women and girls.

Papua New Guinea is strengthening parliamentary leadership to address violence against women and girls. Greater engagement by Members of Parliament's on gender equality and women's empowerment at both national and subnational levels is key to delivering responsive policies, stronger protections, and safer communities.

To support this effort, UN Women worked with the Parliament of PNG and the Department for Community Development and Religion (DfCDR) to host the 2025 International Women's Day commemoration inside Parliament. All MPs participated, and what was planned as a 90-minute discussion on gender equality was expanded – at MPs' request – into a two-day debate, allowing for deeper cross-party dialogue, evidence-sharing, and agreement on next steps.

In a historic moment, the Speaker invited the female Deputy Speaker to preside over the session, signalling inclusive leadership from the Chair. MPs publicly acknowledged women's under-representation and affirmed their commitment as allies, and pledged stronger constituency engagement. These actions reinvigorated parliamentary ownership of gender equality and established clearer pathways for institutional accountability to women and girls nationwide.



Papua New Guinea's Parliament convenes a historic session on GBV and GEWE, with leaders, students, and women advocates witnessing a united call for action

Photo Credit: UN Women

Output 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.

Women's Economic Empowerment and Inclusive Market Systems

The UN – in partnership with the National Capital District Commission (NCDC) – supported the development of the Ten-Year Implementation Plan for the NCD Markets Women's Economic Development Strategy (2026–2035), in alignment with the National Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-Based Violence (2026–2035). The plan aims to strengthen a mature and inclusive market system serving 10,000–11,000 active vendors, more than 75% of whom are women. A research paper on women's economic participation in NCDC markets was also produced, generating updated evidence on value chain inefficiencies, violence and safety barriers, market infrastructure and governance gaps, as well as leadership and institutional readiness. The research findings were given to NCDC leadership, development partners, and the private sector, in order to inform policy dialogue and future market system interventions.

With UN support, 12 students – 8 females and 4 males – from the University of Papua New Guinea participated in entrepreneurial skills training, conducted by the Small and Medium Enterprise Corporation (SMEC) using the International Labour Organization's Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) programme as a guide. The training helped them approach art as a business, and enabled them to effectively monetize their creative talents.

The UN – in partnership with the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG), the Papua New Guinea Trade Union Congress, the Small and Medium Enterprise Corporation, and the National Capital District Commission – enabled UPNG students to produce murals highlighting workplace barriers faced by rural and Indigenous women, informal workers, women with disabilities, young women, and single mothers. The murals were then displayed at prominent public locations across Port Moresby, raising awareness of the barriers to women's participation in the workforce. The campaign was broadcast on Digicel Television Channel, helping expand national awareness of workplace gender equality.

Under the Gupela Solwara Gupela Bisnis Joint project implemented by UNCDF and UNDP – with funding from the Global Fund for Coral Reefs – the UN partnered with Women's MicroBank Limited to set up a Blue Economy Portfolio Guarantee Facility, which expanded access to finance for women-owned MSMEs in coastal areas. In the first three months of the project, 375 loans had been issued to women-led enterprises totalling more than US\$220,000. Complementary technical assistance strengthened credit appraisal for nature-based enterprises, MSME investment readiness, and understanding of ESG and reef-positive business practices, all of which contributed to improved portfolio sustainability. It also positioned the UN as a key partner in Papua New Guinea's emerging blue finance ecosystem.

Digital inclusion for rural communities was expanded through ITU-supported Digital Resource Centres – including the Aitape Digital Resource Centre at St. Ignatius Secondary School – enabling women farmers to access market information and digital financial services. Financial inclusion was further strengthened through expanded rural banking access, financial literacy training, and relaxed account opening requirements for women who lack formal identification, building on the 16,190 accounts opened in 2024.

Gender-Transformative Livelihoods and Household Economic Participation

In 2025, the UN strengthened gender-equitable household decision-making and economic participation through the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) and Farming as a Family Business (FaFB) training. A total of 253 participants – 102 women and 151 men – took part in three training sessions in Leitre Village, Hambini, and Maprik. In partnership with HELP Resources, the UN also conducted eight Training of Trainers sessions, building the capacity of 150 community gender advocates, who were themselves able to train approximately 300 households. The initiative reached more than 400 people across nine districts in East and West Sepik Provinces, strengthening gender-transformative practices within households and agricultural value chains.

The GALS methodology also enabled participants to use simple visual tools to plan livelihoods, analyse gender roles in household resource management, and track income and expenditure, all of which supports improved joint decision-making and economic planning. Early results showed increased household cooperation, a diversification of livelihoods, and improved income generation. For example, Rose Maburau, a retired nurse in Vanimo, diversified her work, and increased her daily income from 30 to 120 Kina. Grace Klembasa, a community gender advocate, used GALS planning to expand her cocoa business. She was able to save enough money to buy a small vehicle to operate as a taxi, achieving the goal she set at the start of the programme.

Household-level transformation was also observed through improving male engagement in productive activities and joint household decision-making. Strengthened market linkages emerged through participation of the GALS Vanimo Coordinating Body in the Batas Trade Exposition at the PNG–Indonesia border, and the establishment of a GALS One-Stop-Shop in Aitape, connecting trained farmers to buyers across Nuku and Lumi districts.

Gender inclusion in infrastructure programmes was strengthened with women's participation exceeding 30 per cent in Road Management Groups, building on earlier employment gains where 47 per cent of workers were women and 35 per cent were young people. This demonstrated that gender equality can be integrated into infrastructure sector employment.

Market income to tertiary education:

Financial literacy transforms a family in PNG.

When Aluto Tipa left a difficult marriage with a newborn child, she moved from the Eastern Highlands to Port Moresby determined to keep her children in school. But selling garden produce at Gordons Market barely covered daily expenses, and saving for the future felt impossible.

Through UN Women's Markets Economic Recovery and Inclusion (MERI) programme, Aluto received practical training in financial literacy and livelihoods. Despite having no formal education, she learned to budget, set savings goals, and diversify her products – skills she immediately applied at her market stall.

Within months, her income stabilized and she began building steady savings. Today, those savings fund her son Norris's university education. Inspired by UN Women's Women and the World of Work mural initiative, Norris now paints artworks celebrating women's leadership, including the resilience of his own mother.

Aluto's journey shows how targeted support and safe market access can transform livelihoods and open up new opportunities for families across Papua New Guinea.



Aluto Tipa with her son's mural entry for UN Women's "Women and the World of Work" competition at the University of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby.

Photo Credit: UN Women

Output 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

National Advocacy and Coordination to End Gender-Based Violence

Through engagement with the private sector, community leaders, and national leadership, the UN strengthened national coordination and advocacy to advance gender equality and end violence against women and girls. Dialogue platforms with community leaders, men, and boys promoted positive masculinity and increased awareness of the social and economic benefits of women's empowerment. A historic milestone was achieved when 2025 International Women's Day was commemorated in the National Parliament for the first time, leading to a two-day parliamentary debate on gender equality and the presentation of the national GBV assessment, which accelerated the finalisation of the National GEWE Policy 2025–2035 and the National GBV Strategy 2025–2035. National advocacy was further strengthened through the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign, including the Redvember EAW Walk, and a joint press conference with government and development partners, which aimed to increase public awareness of, and reinforce political commitment to, address violence against women and girls.

With support from the UN, Women's organisations and advocates strengthened coordination and advocacy for gender equality and the prevention of violence against women and girls (VAWG) through the revitalisation of the National Council of Women (NCW). Having been dormant since 2020, the 17th NCW Convention and Annual General Meeting was organised, and saw 230 participants – 210 women and 20 men – from 17 provincial councils, government institutions, civil society, development partners, and media, come together to establish a new NCW executive. The revived NCW has resumed its role in national advocacy on ending VAWG, promoting women's economic empowerment, and advancing women's political participation, while strengthening collaboration with government and partners. In parallel, multi-sectoral capacity to respond to gender-based violence was strengthened through GBV Case Management training in Central Province. The training saw 38 participants – from government, women's groups, police, health services, faith-based organisations, and organisations of persons with disabilities – take part. It also led to a proposal to establish a provincial GBV Secretariat to strengthen coordination and referral systems.

Strengthening Survivor-Centred GBV Prevention and Response Systems

The capacity of 113 local organisations providing GBV and sorcery accusation-related violence (SARV) services was strengthened in Simbu, Morobe, and Eastern Highlands Provinces, improving survivor-centred case management and enabling cross-provincial protection, relocation, and support for survivors across the seven Highlands provinces. As a result, 100–150 GBV and SARV survivors received survivor-centred services each month, while more than 40,000 GBV, SRH, STI, and HIV services were delivered through community outreach in three Highlands provinces. Capacity of Family Support Centres (FSCs) was also strengthened in quality service provision and data management, with 11 of 19 hospital-based FSCs reporting online to the National Department of Health dashboard. In 2025, 1,793 new GBV cases were registered – 37 per cent sexual violence and rape cases, 12 per cent SARV cases, and 2.6 per cent involving persons with disabilities – strengthening national evidence for coordinated GBV response and service planning.

More than 900,000 people were reached with gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication on gender-based violence (GBV) and sorcery accusation-related violence (SARV) through a consortium of seven mainland churches under the Melanesian Institute, using community outreach, church networks, media, and schools. Primary prevention initiatives rolled out in Enga and Chimbu provinces strengthened community cohesion and reduced drivers of SARV, with rejection of sorcery beliefs increasing from 45 per cent to 90 per cent and greater willingness to mediate conflicts and protect vulnerable individuals. In Southern Highlands Province, expanded family support centres improved access to survivor-centred GBV services, support which included psychosocial support, clinical care, and access to legal services.



Women Leaders from the 17 Provinces, led by the New Ireland Provincial Council of Women, are taking part in the solidarity walk from Kavieng town to the Mama Fatima ground.

Photo Credit: UN Women

Reactivating National Council of Women

When the National Council of Women (NCW) became inactive, coordination of gender equality and women's empowerment efforts across Papua New Guinea stalled. Without a functioning national platform, provincial councils operated in isolation, advocacy weakened, and progress on issues such as ending violence against women and girls, women's economic empowerment, and women's political participation slowed.

To restore national coordination, leaders organized the 17th NCW Convention and Annual General Meeting in Kavieng. Organized in partnership with the Department for Community Development and Religion, the Australian Government, and UN Women, the event saw 230 participants from 17 provincial councils, government, civil society, partners, and media come together.

During the convention, a representative executive was elected, formally reactivating NCW's national coordination role. The Council is now strengthening coordination across provinces, amplifying women's voices in policy discussions, and rebuilding momentum for women's leadership across Papua New Guinea.

Sorcery Accusation Related Violence inflicts severe physical and psychological scars.

In parts of Papua New Guinea, sorcery accusation-related violence (SARV) continues to devastate women's lives. Sarah**, a mother of two, was brutally attacked in 2019 after being falsely accused of causing a young man's death through "sanguma." Beaten with iron rods, slashed with machetes, and nearly burned alive, she survived – but was left permanently injured, traumatised, and ostracised by her community.

During his mission to PNG, the UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Director met Sarah and reiterated UNFPA's commitment to addressing SARV as a severe violation of human rights. Through a programme funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), UNFPA is working with the Melanesian Institute and its church networks to reach remote communities, support survivors, and strengthen human rights defenders who challenge harmful norms and protect those at risk.

Together these efforts are helping shift attitudes and empower communities – especially young people – to reject SARV and gender-based violence and ensure survivors such as Sarah are no longer invisible.

**Names have been changed to protect the privacy of individuals.



Regional Director meets with SARV survivors.

Photo Credit: UNFPA

GOVERNANCE, PEACE & SOCIAL COHESION



692 COMMUNITY MEMBERS ENGAGED IN BOUGAINVILLE PEACE DIALOGUES

Structured consultations ensured community priorities informed independence planning processes.



PGK 15.9 MILLION ALLOCATED TO COMMUNITY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

11 Bougainville constituencies directed funding to development priorities identified through public consultations.



1,200+ STAKEHOLDERS STRENGTHENED PARLIAMENTARY ENGAGEMENT SKILLS

Participants improved their ability to engage in legislative review, oversight, and participatory governance.



572 PARTICIPANTS TRAINED ON ANTI-CORRUPTION AND INTEGRITY SYSTEMS

Government, civil society, judiciary, and private sector actors strengthened accountability practices.



36,308 CHILDREN UNDER 5 REGISTERED IN THE CIVIL REGISTRY SYSTEMS

Improved birth registration strengthened access to services and legal identity.

2.2.2 Governance, Peace & Social Cohesion



By 2028, people in Papua New Guinea, especially the most marginalised and vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more accountable, gender-responsive, inclusive, and transparent governance that promotes peace, security, equality, and social cohesion.

Output 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.*

Supporting Next Steps of the Bougainville Peace Agreement

In 2025, the UN – through the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) and UNDP – established a Secretariat for the Independent Moderator to support the post-referendum consultation process between the Government of Papua New Guinea and the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG). This strengthened the institutional framework for dialogue, ensured both parties had access to independent technical expertise, and provided a structured foundation for sustained and constructive engagement.



Between March and June 2025, consultations between the two governments – facilitated by the Independent Moderator – focused on identifying areas of agreement and disagreement, particularly regarding constitutional interpretation, the referendum outcome, and Bougainville’s future political status. This process resulted in the endorsement of a formal consultation plan by both parties, establishing a framework to guide continued dialogue. A Joint Consultation Report outlining the process and outcomes of the consultations is expected to be finalised. A sessional order will also be developed to facilitate structured parliamentary engagement between the two governments.

One of the consultations, held in Burnham, New Zealand, led to the creation of a relationship agreement – the Burnham Relationship Agreement – outlining agreed principles to guide future relations between the two governments. The ABG reaffirmed its commitment to independence and called for specific timelines and milestones. While disagreements remain regarding timelines and the pathway to independence, both parties agreed to continue UN-supported consultations, and to present the referendum results and the Melanesian Agreement to the National Parliament.

Overall, the 2025 consultations strengthened technical and negotiation capacities on both sides, established a structured mechanism for parliamentary engagement, and reinforced political commitment to peaceful negotiations on the path forward for the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

Sustaining Peace in Bougainville

The Sustaining Peace Joint Programme – implemented by OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women – saw 692 community members participate in structured dialogues aligned with Bougainville’s six Independence Readiness Benchmarks. These dialogues ensured that community priorities were documented. The consolidated findings were then made accessible to decision-makers through the Bougainville Voices digital dashboard, establishing a transparent feedback loop between communities and the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) and strengthening accountability within the peacebuilding process. The UN subsequently engaged with the ABG to ensure that community priorities captured through the dialogues flowed into government planning and budgeting processes. As a result, 23 senior leaders – 15 women and 8 men – reaffirmed their commitment to evidence-based decision-making and participatory planning, strengthening the alignment between community inputs and public resource allocation.

The support culminated with a regional Data-to-Action workshop in North, Central and South Bougainville in December 2025, where 84 participants – including constituency MPs and community government representatives – translated dialogue findings into concrete costed development plans. Eleven constituencies allocated PGK 15.9 million (out of PGK 44 million available under the Independence Readiness budget) to priorities identified through community consultations. Allocations focused on law and order, human resource development, and economic development – areas directly linked to Independence Readiness Benchmarks. This represents a measurable progress in inclusive planning and decision-making, embedding citizen participation into governance and planning.

Her Voice Restored: A Survivor Leading Peace in Wambu

In Wambu, in Papua New Guinea's Kagua-Erave District, sorcery accusation-related violence (SARV) devastated the community following the sudden death of a respected leader. Fear and rumors escalated into brutal attacks: families were accused, homes destroyed, and lives lost. Jenny Pani and her six children were forced to flee, displaced for nearly a decade, without access to their land or community. The violence fractured trust and left deep trauma across Wambu.

Through IOM's peacebuilding programme, Jenny received psychosocial support and mentorship that helped rebuild her confidence and leadership skills. She rose from survivor to community leader, later serving as District Community Development Officer and helping design the Wambu Peace Development Road Map. This initiative, led by a Peace Working Committee, promotes dialogue, reconciliation, and the voluntary return of displaced families.

Jenny's transformation symbolizes survivor-led healing. Wambu now pursues reconciliation, reintegration, and a formal peace agreement, restoring hope for lasting unity.

“
Through the support of the peace building programme. I am no longer fearful.
I am looking forward to a future filled with peace, a future on my own land.
— Jenny Pani (pictured on the left).
”



Jenny Pani speaking to her community in Wambu.

Photo Credit: IOM



Hope in Siwai: A Community Veteran, Benjamin Usiro helps

rewrite Bougainville's story.

For many years, the people of Siwai lived with the wounds of Bougainville's conflict. Access to education was limited, relationships fractured, and emotional scars ran deep. Community elders such as Benjamin Usiro carried the weight of this history, remembering a time when young people had little opportunity and even less hope for the future.

Through the UN-supported Sustaining Peace Project, Siwai community members joined one of 26 dialogue sessions held across Bougainville. These gatherings created safe spaces where former rivals could reconcile, where lost leaders were honoured, and where communities openly discussed the challenges they faced and their aspirations for the future. Training teams also visited villages, helping people understand Bougainville's peace process and the important role they play in shaping the region's future.

Today, Siwai is changing. Young people are more engaged, reconciliation efforts are strengthening trust, and elders are witnessing how education and dialogue are restoring hope. For Benjamin and his community, peace is no longer distant – it is becoming a lived reality.



Community elder Benjamin Usiro.

Photo Credit: UNFPA

Through the UN-supported Education for Peace initiative, 44 participants – 26 women and 18 men – were trained to serve as human rights defenders. The programme strengthened their knowledge of human rights principles and advocacy strategies, while also building practical skills to safeguard their mental health, wellbeing, and personal safety. These participants are now able to undertake human rights advocacy and contribute confidently to peaceful and accountable governance processes within their communities.

Output 2 – Democratic Governance: *Improved functioning, integrity, accountability and transparency of public institutions, including parliamentary, electoral, and rule of law institutions along with the relevant entities.*

Strengthening Parliamentary Democracy

In 2025, the UN strengthened the capacity of the National Parliament of Papua New Guinea and the Bougainville House of Representatives to undertake more inclusive and effective law-making, oversight, and representation. More than 1,200 stakeholders – approximately 50 per cent women) – including Members of Parliament, parliamentary staff, public officials, civil society organisations, and community representatives, enhanced their skills and knowledge to engage in legislative review, committee oversight, and participatory parliamentary processes. This support contributed to stronger collaboration between parliament and external stakeholders and more inclusive participation in parliamentary decision-making at national and sub-national levels.

The UN in collaboration with the National Parliament, also strengthened the capacity of Members of Parliament and parliamentary committees to exercise their legislative and oversight mandates on key national development priorities, including gender equality and gender-based violence, customary land reform, Information and Communications Technology governance, public financial management, child and youth wellbeing, electoral preparedness, and Bougainville autonomy arrangements. Through targeted technical assistance embedded within committee processes, parliamentary committees enhanced their ability to conduct evidence-based hearings and consultations across multiple provinces. Several committees are scheduled to table their recommendations during the March 2026 sitting of Parliament.

With UN support, parliamentary staff strengthened their capacity to provide analytical and procedural assistance to Members of Parliament, particularly in legislative scrutiny, public financial management and budget analysis, committee administration, and report preparation. These enhanced skills improved the quality of technical support available to parliamentary committees and legislative review processes. UN support also contributed to improved transparency and public access to parliamentary information through the establishment of new parliamentary websites, enabling citizens to access legislative documents, committee information, and parliamentary proceedings more easily. Parliamentary recommendation-tracking systems were also introduced with UN support, enabling more systematic monitoring and follow-up of committee recommendations and strengthening the institutional accountability mechanisms within Parliament.

With UN support, the Joint Parliamentary Women's Caucus strengthened its engagement with women's organisations and civil society, establishing a more structured platform for dialogue on women's leadership and policy priorities ahead of Papua New Guinea's 50th Independence anniversary and upcoming elections. The process saw strong support among women leaders and civil society representatives for the creation of a flexible consultative coalition to provide ongoing technical and policy input to the Caucus, reinforcing collaboration between elected representatives and women's organisations.

Following the 2025 ABG elections in October 2025, the UN conducted a comprehensive induction programme for Members of the Bougainville House of Representatives and the parliamentary staff. This strengthened their understanding of parliamentary procedures, legislative responsibilities, committee functions, and oversight roles within the context of Bougainville's evolving autonomy arrangements. UN-supported regional and international exchanges and parliamentary twinning arrangements also enabled Members of Parliament and parliamentary staff to enhance their knowledge of comparative parliamentary systems and strengthen professional networks across the Pacific region.

Strengthening the National Human Rights Architecture

The UN helped accelerate progress towards the establishment of an independent National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) in line with the Paris Principles, with the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy (2024–2029) by the National Executive Council in August 2025. The Strategy commits the Government to establish a National Human Rights Commission during the current Parliamentary term, address key human rights challenges, operationalize the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF) on international human rights reporting obligations.

Preventing and Countering Corruption

A total of 572 participants – 273 male and 299 female – from government institutions, independent oversight bodies, civil society, and the private sector, strengthened their understanding of anti-corruption measures, human rights protection, and accountability mechanisms through UN-supported capacity-building workshops. These workshops focused on judicial integrity and ethics, the role of court officials in protecting human rights and combating corruption, and advanced anti-corruption and human rights standards for judges and magistrates. UN support also strengthened institutional capacities for corruption prevention through enhancing the ability of law and justice sector institutions to identify, assess, and mitigate corruption risks through risk-based integrity management approaches. The support also contributed to the review and proposed amendments to the Whistleblower Act 2020, aimed at strengthening legal protections and institutional mechanisms for reporting corruption.

Recognising the importance of a broad accountability ecosystem, the UN helped strengthen private sector engagement on integrity by improving awareness and understanding of business integrity, anti-corruption, and compliance standards among private sector stakeholders in Papua New Guinea. It also strengthened dialogue and collaboration between the judiciary, government, and the private sector on governance and accountability issues. UN support also advanced policy dialogue and increased stakeholder awareness on access to information, contributing to consultations on the Right to Information Policy across several provinces, including Western Highlands, Milne Bay, and East New Britain Provinces.

This support also strengthened the capacity of institutions within the law and justice sector to integrate gender equality and inclusion into anti-corruption and judicial integrity efforts.

Advancing Transparency and Accountability

UN support strengthened the knowledge and capacities of 763 participants – 381 female and 382 male – from government institutions, civil society organisations, media, and community groups in Lae, Port Moresby, and Buka to promote civic participation, public dialogue, and public oversight. The interventions improved citizens' access to information and accountability mechanisms and reinforced professional ethics and integrity standards among key governance and accountability actors, including the media. The support also contributed to strengthening the conditions for transparency and accountability, including enhanced stakeholder engagement in the Papua New Guinea Open Government Partnership process and increased public dialogue on governance, transparency, accountability, and human rights.

The UN support also strengthened coordination and networking among stakeholders working on integrity, transparency, and anti-corruption through the Community Coalition Against Corruption. It also enhanced the capacity of civil society organisations, young people, and community leaders to monitor public service delivery and engage in budget transparency and oversight processes, reinforcing citizen-driven accountability. In addition, journalists in Papua New Guinea and Bougainville strengthened their knowledge of illicit financial flows, investigative journalism, and professional ethics, all of which will contribute to more informed and accountable media reporting.

Strengthening Youth Civic Engagement

The UN, through the Mipela Ol Manmeri Civic Education Project – strengthened the knowledge of 223 tertiary students in civic participation across Papua New Guinea by improving their knowledge of the constitution and democratic processes. The 5th National Mock Youth Parliament held in December 2025, saw 59 youth delegates – 31 female; 28 male – from all 22 provinces enhance their knowledge of governance, ethical leadership, parliamentary procedures, and law-making. The initiative resulted in the development of the 2025 Youth Outcome Statement, consolidating youth priorities on governance, social development, population dynamics, and ethics. This was submitted to the National Youth Development Authority to inform national youth dialogue and planning for 2026–2029.

Output 3: Service Delivery - Strengthened national and sub-national planning, monitoring, data, and public finance management systems for improved effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery.



Group photo during one of the workshop conducted by UN to support PNG's preparation of its second VNR report.

Picture Credit: UNRCO

Implemented by UNDP and UNESCAP, the Joint Programme Strengthening Monitoring and Financing Capacity to Accelerate the Implementation of the SDGs and National Priorities advanced integrated solutions for financing and monitoring the SDGs and the country's Medium Term Development Plan IV (MTDP IV). The programme strengthened national data, planning, and public finance systems in order to improve evidence-based decision-making and policy coherence. Throughout the project, the UN supported the Government in producing advanced data analysis and visualisations of SDG indicator progress, which was incorporated into the country's 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR). This work formed part of the development of the national SDG Data Dashboard and Portal.

A key achievement was the launch of the national SDG Data Portal, which centralizes SDG and MTDP IV data to enable transparent tracking of development progress and to help improve public access to information. The Portal will soon be managed within government systems, strengthening national ownership and sustainability. Through national training workshops, the Joint Programme strengthened the capacity of government agencies, participating civil society organisations, academia and regional governments, to monitor the SDGs.

The project also supported the establishment of two complementary SDG data coordination groups – the Data for Development Working Group and a Government Data Working Group – repositioning SDG data coordination within the National Statistical System.

The project also strengthened the capacity of the Department of National Monitoring and Planning through the Development Finance Assessment enabling a more integrated approach to development finance and improved coordination across public, private and development partner resources. This enhanced alignment of financing strategies with national development priorities and sustainable development strategies with national policy. The DFA mapped development finance flows, sources and mechanisms, and identified key data and information gaps to improve transparency, evidence-based decision-making and policy development. A strategic assessment of the partnership landscape supported the identification of new resource mobilisation opportunities, advancing multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Strengthening National and Provincial Civil Registry and Vital Statistics Systems

In 2025, the UN strengthened civil registry and vital statistics systems at national and provincial levels, which improved service delivery for birth registration. The integration of birth registration services into five hospitals and the strengthening of the capacities of 57 health and civil registration staff contributed to more streamlined registration processes. This was supported by the provision of essential supplies and equipment to ensure operational readiness and continuity of services.

UN support also contributed to the establishment of birth registration offices in hospitals in seven Highlands provinces, institutionalising the integration of civil registration services within health system infrastructure and advancing progress toward universal birth registration coverage in underserved regions. As a result, 36,308 children under five were registered, and 4,136 were issued birth certificates, strengthening their access to essential services and laying the foundation for equitable participation in health, education, and protection interventions.

Consultations with the Western Highlands Provincial Civil Documentation and Registry Office also informed efforts to address barriers to accessing identity documentation, – particularly for displaced households and residents of informal settlements – and contributed to plans to strengthen coordination and improve access to civil documentation services for underserved and vulnerable populations.

Strengthening Access to Justice and Data Literacy

The UN in collaboration with the National Statistical Office, implemented a Data Literacy and Appreciation Programme with the aim to empower organizations in making informed decisions through increased awareness of available information, drive practical application of data knowledge, improve efficiency in handling information, maintain compliance, and compete effectively in a data-driven world. In 2025, a Training of Trainers on Data Literacy and Appreciation was carried out in the National Capital District, the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and Central Province, involving the participation of over 70 provincial and district planners and Monitoring and Evaluation Officers. The participants were trained on how to conduct similar workshop in their respective districts and offices to ensure continuity and sustainability.

Providing Innovative Solutions for Service Continuity

Support from the UN strengthened service delivery and operational continuity across 13 government offices in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. The Auditor General's Office, provincial and district finance offices, and the Departments of Health, Education, Justice, and Personnel Management all now have improved ICT infrastructure and connectivity. The commissioning of servers and satellite communication systems at the ABG Data Centre strengthened administrative functions and fiscal oversight while enabling connectivity between the central government and remote district finance offices. This enhanced connectivity contributed to more inclusive governance and equitable service delivery by bridging the digital divide between Buka

and remote regions such as Arawa and Buin, enabling real-time coordination among key government departments and improving the responsiveness of essential public services. Continued support is planned to transition from diesel-based systems to sustainable solar power in order to power these digital services.

Strengthening National Planning Through Accurate Population Data

For the past 14 years, Papua New Guinea has lacked updated population data, limiting the government's ability to plan services, allocate resources, and respond to the needs of its fast growing population. Without accurate figures, essential sectors, such as health, education, employment, and social protection, faced significant gaps in evidence-based decision-making. Launch of the Population Census figures. Photo Credit: UNFPA In 2024, the Government of Papua New Guinea prioritized a full national census, with UNFPA providing technical expertise, logistical support, and global best practices throughout the process. At the 2025 launch of the final census results, Prime Minister James Marape announced that the country's population was 10,185,363, marking a major milestone in restoring reliable demographic data. With updated figures now available, planners can better identify the number of women of reproductive age, school aged children, youth, and older persons – critical for designing maternal health services, building schools, preparing for the demographic dividend, and strengthening social protection. The census has renewed the country's ability to plan effectively for its people's future.



Prime Minister James Marape shaking hands with UNFPA Country Representative, Saira Shameem at the launch of the Population Census Figures

Photo Credit: UNFPA

Output 4 – Social Cohesion: Strengthened social cohesion strategies, also incorporating early warning and prevention, at the national and sub-national levels are implemented to benefit the most vulnerable.

Research, Policy Development and Advocacy to Drive Armed Violence Reduction

Jointly implemented by UNDP, UNFPA and UNODA, the SALIENT project supported participatory research on armed violence and pro-violence masculinities and translated these findings into practical community interventions. Evidence from the research informed a Sports for Peace pilot in Tari, Hela Province in May 2025, which engaged 30 young people – 15 females and 15 males – in trauma-informed rugby, dialogue, and conflict-resolution exercises. The initiative contributed to visible shifts in local gender norms, including the formation of mixed-gender rugby teams co-captained by girls for the first time, challenging entrenched perceptions of leadership and participation in sport and community life.

At the national level, the National Conference on Small Arms Control fostered multi-stakeholder dialogue and technical inputs that contributed to the development of Papua New Guinea's first National Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control. Building on earlier consultations across the Highlands, stakeholders strengthened national approaches to arms management and community safety.

Evidence informing these discussions included an analysis of small arms trends, alongside participatory research on the impacts of weapons on women and youth conducted with UNFPA and UNDP. With technical support from the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, a draft National Action Plan was developed outlining priority actions to strengthen legal and policy frameworks, improve the safe storage and management of weapons, enhance community safety measures, and promote gender-responsive approaches to small arms control.

Advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda

The Empower Her-Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Joint Project implemented by UNDP, UNFPA, and UN Women supported women civil society representatives from across the country to consolidate a unified, sector-based Women's Agenda for WPS. The process brought together women leaders from diverse sectors, including Gender-Based Violence service providers, climate change professionals, human rights defenders, and humanitarian and disaster risk reduction frontline workers strengthening cross-sector collaboration and highlighting shared priorities.

The resulting document captures the voices and priorities of women at the grassroots level, addressing urgent issues such as conflict-related sexual violence, sorcery accusation-related violence, the spread of drugs and firearms, coercion of women and girls into armed groups, and climate-induced displacement. Sector-specific WPS action plans developed through this process will inform the formulation of Papua New Guinea's National Action Plan on WPS. The inclusive approach strengthened representation from a wide range of civil society organisations. It supported engagement of multiple government ministries beyond Community Development, including Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Defence, and Environment, contributing to a more comprehensive and collaborative approach to advancing WPS goals. The WPS Summit in Arawa, Bougainville, saw more than 200 participants – including women leaders, civil society organisations, youth representatives, and government officials – come together to generate strategic recommendations for inclusive governance and sustainable peace. The recommendations spanned six thematic areas: Coordination and Collaboration; Empowerment of Women and Youth; Communication and Information Sharing; Sustainability and Long-Term Planning; Conflict and Governance Relations; and Inclusivity. The Summit strengthened the positioning of women as influential actors in peace and security decision-making across Bougainville and Papua New Guinea.

The UN strengthened the cybersecurity knowledge of 28 women-led civil society representatives and government officials through a Women, Peace and Security: Promoting Women's Peace and Security in the Digital World workshop. Participants increased their understanding of emerging issues, including cybersecurity threats, vulnerabilities, and resilience among women human rights defenders and civil society, as well as the implications of Artificial Intelligence for the Women, Peace and Security agenda in the country. UN support increased awareness of hate speech, technology-facilitated GBV, and the Bodyright campaign among 63 young people across Bougainville, Southern Highlands and Hela. This was complemented by vision-setting outcomes for 121 young people through the Kupari Catholic Church back-to-school programme and a healing ceremony in Komo involving youth advocates, church leaders, village court officials, and peace mediators, strengthening local mechanisms for reconciliation and non-violence.

Advancing Peace and Community Resilience in the Highlands

Following its launch in August 2025, Phase II of the Highlands Joint Programme made progress in establishing social cohesion, conflict prevention and early warning mechanisms at the sub-national level, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected provinces of the Upper Highlands. Joint planning outcomes were generated through provincial consultations in Mount Hagen (for Enga and Western Highlands) and Mendi (for Southern Highlands and Hela), bringing together provincial governments, civil society organisations, faith-based actors, youth representatives and women leaders. These consultations produced priority conflict hotspots, vulnerable communities and social cohesion entry points, informing the integrated joint work plan throughout 2026. Priority communities were identified based on conflict exposure, displacement dynamics and service delivery gaps.

Other tangible outputs in 2025 included:

- Strengthened community-based mediation mechanisms in Hela and Southern Highlands through engagement with insider mediators from faith-based and community organisations, with a strong focus on women mediators;
- Youth-focused violence prevention outcomes through the Anti-SARV rugby tournament in Mendi, which involved 16 teams and hundreds of community members. The event promoted anti-violence messaging and positive masculinity, and reinforced SARV prevention themes through an anti-SARV march and public awareness messaging. The event was conducted peacefully, marking the first successful rugby event in nearly a decade in this volatile context – contributing to strengthened community dialogue on SARV and increased trust in UN engagement;
- Partnerships established to create child-friendly spaces in markets and communities in Mt Hagen, in order to benefit children and caregivers, including women traders operating in high-risk environments.

Engagement with provincial stakeholders in Western Highlands, Southern Highlands, Hela and Enga Provinces reinforced alignment around conflict prevention priorities and strengthened links between provincial systems and community-level peace and justice initiatives. This contributed to improved coordination and responsiveness of local conflict resolution mechanisms in conflict-prone areas and is expected to strengthen trust, peaceful coexistence and community-level resilience.

Peace returns to Southern Highlands's Hupa community after 20 years.

For nearly 30 years, the Puir and Murupe clans from the Hupa community in Southern Highlands Province were engaged in a deadly armed conflict. The violence, which began in 1997, resulted in the displacement of more than 5,000 people and the destruction of homes, gardens and other vital community assets, disrupting lives and livelihoods for generations.

In 2024, UNDP and the Catholic Diocese of Mendi – with support from the United Kingdom and the European Union – began a mediation process aimed at reconciliation between the two clans. After sustained dialogue and trust-building efforts, a breakthrough was achieved in 2025, when both communities agreed to formally end the conflict through a peace agreement. The agreement was signed in May 2025 in the presence of the British High Commissioner to Papua New Guinea, H.E. Anne Macro.

“

This peace agreement has been due for over 20 years. At least twice in the past, we tried to settle this conflict on our own without success. It was only after UNDP came to our aid that we were able to unite again and set aside our differences.

– Councillor for Hupa 2, Mr. James Alo, during the signing ceremony.

”



Councillor for Hupa 2, James Alo.

Photo Credit: UNDP

Enga's Bold Stand Against Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence

For generations, communities in Enga Province have lived with fear, suspicion, and violence driven by sorcery accusation-related violence (SARV). Families have been torn apart, and entire communities suffered under harmful beliefs that often escalate into torture, exclusion, and killings.

To address this, the Enga Provincial Government, supported by UNFPA through a KOICA funded project, introduced a new Community Curriculum designed by Divine Word University and the Melanesian Institute. Delivered over seven weeks, the curriculum educates local facilitators and community members on human rights, non-violence, and PNG's laws. It also helps them challenge SARV through dialogue, behavioural change, and community led prevention. The “good garden” metaphor encourages participants to uproot SARV as a destructive weed that harms the community.

As a result, 40 newly trained community advocates and 12 facilitators are now leading awareness and prevention efforts in Wapenamanda. Communities are gaining the confidence to resolve conflict peacefully, uphold the law, and protect vulnerable individuals – marking a meaningful shift toward safety, justice and dignity in Enga.



Trained community advocates and facilitators are now leading awareness.

Photo Credit: UNFPA

INCLUSIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



2.3 MILLION
CHILDREN VACCINATED DURING POLIO OUTBREAK RESPONSE
Nationwide immunisation campaigns protected children under age 10.



90,900 MOTHERS
DELIVERED IN HEALTH FACILITIES
Improved maternal health services strengthened safe childbirth across the country.



39,000 PEOPLE REACHED THROUGH SAFE JOURNEY TO SCHOOL PROGRAMMES
Safety initiatives strengthened protection for students and teachers.



3,890 CHILDREN
ENROLLED IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMMES
Expanded access to early learning services supported foundational education.



35,000+ PEOPLE GAINED ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SYSTEMS
Solar-powered water infrastructure improved access to drinking water.

2.2.3 Inclusive Human Development



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 realize their full potential in order to meaningfully contribute to PNG's development.

Output 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.*

Strengthening Education Governance and Data Systems

To improve lower secondary completion rates from a baseline of 37.2 per cent to a target of 50 per cent by 2030, the UN – in collaboration with the National Department of Education – strengthened the enabling environment and supported both demand- and supply-side education interventions. UN engagement focused on advocacy, coordination, and implementation support to strengthen sector planning, service delivery, and system performance. In 2025, the UN strengthened education sector governance, data systems, and regional policy alignment. An Education Management Information System (EMIS) assessment and capacity-building programme strengthened data validation processes, reporting workflows, and the use of EMIS data for sector monitoring and annual planning, reaching approximately 60- to 80 technical officers at national and provincial levels, including EMIS personnel, planners, and ICT staff. Approximately US\$ 20,000 supported the assessment and technical activities in 2025, with an additional US\$ 100,000 allocated to continued data systems strengthening and implementation support. Engagement with the Associated Schools Network strengthened the promotion of global citizenship education, sustainable development, and inclusive education principles. Participation in the Pacific Regional Education Framework including Pacific Employability and Transferable All Life Skills initiatives, strengthened regional collaboration on employability, transferable competencies, and education system leadership. Advisory support for the Conference for Pacific Education Ministers and coordination through the Pacific Heads of Education Systems strengthened regional dialogue and policy alignment, while engagement with the Global Partnership for Education strengthened coherence between national education planning frameworks and external financing mechanisms. Collectively, this work strengthened sector governance, regional coordination, and evidence-based planning, contributing to more inclusive and resilient education system management.

Expanding Access to Quality and Inclusive Education

The UN also strengthened the provision of quality education services and resource mobilisation for the education sector. Approximately US\$ 38.8 million was mobilised to support education initiatives over the next four to six years, focusing on improved learning outcomes through curriculum implementation, teacher capacity development, student wellbeing and safety, and resilience-building.

Education system reforms were further strengthened through support to the Standard Based Curriculum and the PNG Partnership Compact, contributing to the restructuring of the education system from 3-4-6 to 1-6-6. Demand for Early Childhood Education (ECE) increased through support to government play schools, resulting in 3,890 children (1,825 girls) and two children with disabilities enrolling. The quality of ECE services was strengthened through the provision of 6,710 storybooks to support early learning.

Youth employability and transferable skills were strengthened through the PNG Teen Entrepreneur Programme, which reached 2,080 students in seven pilot schools in Western Highlands Province and supported the development of life and entrepreneurship skills aligned with the National Education Plan 2020-2029.

Student safety and wellbeing were strengthened through Safe Journey to School interventions, reaching approximately 39,000 people, and strengthening school safety and violence prevention capacities among teachers. Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation capacities within the education sector were also strengthened through collaboration with the Guidance and Counselling Division of the National Department of Education, contributing to safer and more resilient learning environments

The UN mobilised US\$64,110 to advance the development of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) curriculum, resulting in the completion of the Student Learning Resource Book and Teacher Manual for Grades 7 to 12. Broad engagement of government, faith leaders, parents, youth, and civil society strengthened ownership, contextual relevance, and sustainability of the curriculum. The finalised Student Learning Resource Book and Teacher Manual establish standardised delivery of Comprehensive Sexuality Education in schools and strengthen young people's access to age-appropriate information on human development, sexuality, and healthy relationships.

Quality assurance processes, including stakeholder reviews, standardised instructor guidance, and teacher validation, ensured the materials' accuracy, cultural relevance, and alignment with UNESCO global standards. The CSE manuals and teaching materials have been finalised and are awaiting internal approval by the Department of Education prior to official launch and nationwide distribution.



Participants of the 5th national Mock Youth Parliament. Photo Credit: UNFPA

5th National Mock Youth Parliament: "Youth Leading PNG's Next 50 Years".

Papua New Guinea's young people currently face limited opportunities to engage meaningfully in civic processes, leaving many without the skills or confidence to influence decisions affecting their communities.

Through the National Mock Youth Parliament, UNFPA – together with UNDP, the EU-funded TAP in PNG Project, NYDA, and the National Parliament – created a platform for 60 young leaders from across the country to build democratic and leadership skills. During a week of workshops on data literacy, ethical leadership, governance, and civic engagement, participants learned how laws are shaped, debated, and implemented. Leaders from the EU, UN, and PNG's Parliament challenged them to think beyond the mock setting and turn ideas into real-world action.

The programme strengthened young people's confidence, their voice, and their understanding of democratic processes. Participants are now better equipped to lead in their communities, engage decision-makers, and contribute to a more transparent and inclusive Papua New Guinea.

Output 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.

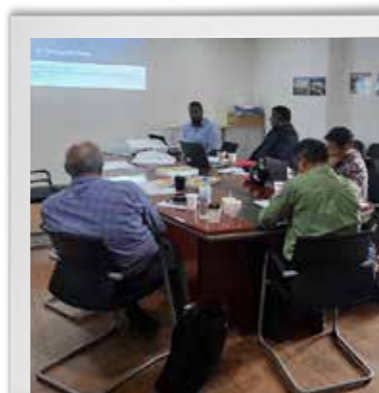
Strengthening Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

To advance sexual and reproductive health, the UN supported the conduct of Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) assessment. This assessment aimed to establish the functionality of facilities providing EmONC services and the referral capacity from a lower-level to a higher-level facility providing Comprehensive EmONC services. Life-saving maternal and reproductive health supplies were also provided for sustained access to SRH services. The UN also supported a reproductive health commodity diagnostic assessment that identified gaps and inefficiencies in forecasting, procurement, distribution, and availability of Reproductive Health supplies, and facilitated planning for consistent access to quality reproductive health commodities for all populations.

Strengthening Health Systems and Infrastructure

In 2025, the UN supported the National Department of Health in strengthening health system foundations, service delivery, preparedness and equity across priority areas aligned with the National Health Plan 2021–2030. Regulatory capacity for essential medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and medical devices was improved through follow-up to the Global Benchmarking Assessment, including root cause analysis of regulatory gaps and the development of a corrective and preventive action plan aligned with the draft Medicines Bill to strengthen the quality, safety and efficacy of medical products.

The Second National Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plan was finalised, strengthening the country's response to antimicrobial resistance through prioritised implementation, monitoring and costing frameworks. Improved surveillance, infection prevention and control, and safe surgery assessments



UNOPS holding a consultation with clinical chiefs on the Rapid Health Facility Assessment tool

generated critical evidence to guide investment and planning, while health workforce planning was strengthened through task analysis, workforce audits and improved regulatory data systems. Progress toward establishing the University of Medicine and Health Sciences is expected to address long-term workforce shortages.

Laboratory capacity and infection prevention systems were strengthened through the commissioning of 12 biosafety cabinets, benefiting approximately 10,000 people, with Public Health Authority personnel trained in the safe operation and maintenance of the equipment. A fully equipped containerized PCR laboratory at Nonga Hospital in East New Britain Province was established and 14 incinerators, along with essential laboratory equipment and supplies, were commissioned to strengthen national laboratory capacity and infection prevention systems.

Solar power installations across nine vaccine stores and 11 health facilities strengthened health system resilience by reducing power outages and safeguarding vaccine potency in remote settings, while the installation of clean-air incinerators in fourteen major provincial hospitals eliminated unsafe open burning and dumping practices and contributed to more sustainable service delivery with a reduced carbon footprint. Health system data and infrastructure management were strengthened through the development of a standardized digital Health Facility Audit tool aligned with the National Health Facility Infrastructure Standards (2018) and a national inventory management system piloted in 31 health facilities in East New Britain, capturing data on infrastructure status, asset functionality, maintenance needs, disposal requirements and budget allocation to strengthen evidence-based planning for health infrastructure investments.

Health sector monitoring systems were further strengthened through the development of a Rapid Health Assessment tool for Level 1–5 health facilities to generate routine data on infrastructure, assets and human resource availability and support monitoring of indicators under the National Health Plan, strengthening the capacity of the health system to assess facility readiness, identify investment priorities and inform future investments in health infrastructure and essential medical equipment. The UN commissioned 12 biosafety cabinets to strengthen infection prevention, laboratory services and health system resilience, benefiting approximately 10,000 people, with Public Health Authority personnel trained in the safe operation and maintenance of the equipment. A fully equipped containerized PCR laboratory was established at Nonga Hospital in East New Britain Province, and 14 incinerators, along with essential laboratory equipment and supplies, were commissioned to strengthen national laboratory capacity and infection prevention systems.

Maternal and Child Health Services and Immunization

The UN supported the National Department of Health to strengthen maternal, newborn and child health services through the revision of the Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) framework, incorporating 14 updated signal functions. The revised framework was piloted in four provinces, with 79 health workers trained, and is expected to benefit more than 15,000 mothers annually. Newborn care services were strengthened through upgrades to neonatal intensive care units in 10 provinces and broader newborn care improvements across 14 provinces, while 550 health workers received capacity strengthening support, contributing to improvements in emergency obstetric and newborn care.

Midwives trained in emergency obstetric and newborn care contributed to increased facility-based deliveries (90,900 mothers) and improved antenatal care coverage (73,485 women completing four visits). Maternal health service utilisation improved with 90,900 mothers delivering babies in health facilities, while 73,485 pregnant women completed four antenatal care visits. Evidence-based planning for maternal and newborn health services was strengthened through nationwide GIS mapping of Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care facilities. An EmONC assessment of 29 Level 5 facilities designated as Comprehensive EmONC centres evaluated the availability of signal functions and assessed physical access to 24/7 services within a two-hour travel time for women of reproductive age, strengthening understanding of geographic access to life-saving maternal and newborn care.

Processing Vaccine Stock
Picture Credit: UNICEF

Immunisation coverage and outbreak response capacities were strengthened through support to the national polio outbreak response, resulting in the vaccination of 2.3 million children under the age of 10. Routine immunisation services were strengthened through the delivery of Vitamin A supplements and deworming tablets alongside vaccinations. Approximately 600,000 girls and women aged 15–44 years received tetanus vaccinations during the first phase of the Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination initiative, while continued advocacy contributed to an increase in the domestic vaccine budget from 4 million Kina to 18 million Kina in 2025.

Vaccine supply chain management and coordination mechanisms were strengthened through revised supply chain standard operating procedures, regular vaccine situation analyses and the continued functioning of the EPI National Logistics Working Group to prevent stockouts and maintain uninterrupted vaccine availability. Communication and social mobilisation efforts addressing misinformation, low risk perception and gender-related barriers strengthened community engagement in immunisation campaigns.

Polio outbreak response and routine immunisation services, including Vitamin A and deworming, were strengthened, while Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination vaccination and increased domestic vaccine budget further supported immunisation efforts. Vaccine supply chain strengthening, social mobilisation and pentavalent vaccine coverage contributed to improved immunisation service delivery. Immunisation coverage improved after a rapid response to the polio outbreak, reaching more than two million children through supplementary immunisation activities, alongside improvements in routine immunisation coverage in multiple provinces.

Strengthening HIV, TB and Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

The UN collaborated with relevant government departments including the National Department of Health to strengthen progress in priority disease control included the scale-up of drug-resistant tuberculosis treatment, strengthened HIV integration, the expansion of national tuberculosis elimination strategy adoption, the WHO validation of trachoma elimination, the expansion of integrated neglected tropical disease services, and a comprehensive malaria programme review informing the development of a new national strategy. A major milestone was the official declaration of a national HIV crisis by the Government of Papua New Guinea, which led to the development and approval of a National HIV Emergency Response Plan and Budget by the National Executive Council in October 2025. The plan strengthened coordination among key ministries, donors and partners and improved national preparedness to respond to epidemic threats.

The UN invested approximately US\$ 1.9 million in the procurement of antiretroviral medicines and related supplies, strengthening the availability of HIV treatment and supporting continued efforts to ensure zero babies are born with HIV by 2030. HIV prevention and treatment services were strengthened in Port Moresby through the KPAC Sunset Hub, where approximately 50 community outreach workers reached an average of 1,000 clients per month. Nearly 90 per cent of clients received HIV testing, and around 100 individuals per month-initiated pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). A total of 65 clients who tested positive were successfully enrolled on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Access to HIV prevention services for key populations was further expanded through the distribution of 742 HIV self-test kits in two clinics in the National Capital District, increasing access to confidential and convenient testing options.

Health information systems and strategic planning for HIV and sexual and reproductive health were strengthened nationally through the upgrading of the National HIV Data Hub to improve data storage, analysis and interoperability with the national health information system. Five provinces finalised Provincial Implementation Plans (2025-2028), strengthening decentralised health planning and service delivery. In addition, 19 Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion recommendations were integrated into the national five-year action plan, improving the responsiveness of HIV and sexual and reproductive health services to the needs of marginalised groups, including persons with disabilities. Communication and demand-generation initiatives further strengthened public awareness, reduced stigma and increased knowledge of available health services.

In Eastern Highlands Province, the UN supported the strengthening of HIV and STI service delivery and quality of care through programmatic supervision, data reviews and health facility assessments. These efforts improved the identification of service delivery gaps and informed targeted improvements in HIV and STI services. Workforce capacity was strengthened through the training of 12 health workers in Early Infant Diagnosis, contributing to improved maternal and child health service delivery and earlier detection of HIV among infants.

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) services were introduced in two clinics in Goroka, improving access to prevention. HIV prevention and testing services were expanded in Goroka, and diagnostic capacity was strengthened through the procurement of 2,100 dual HIV/Syphilis test kits and the establishment of an integrated distribution system, improving access to HIV and syphilis testing across health facilities, including birthing centres.

Community engagement and monitoring systems were strengthened in Eastern Highlands Province through the capacity development of 275 key population community leaders in Community-Led Monitoring (CLM). These leaders supported service delivery improvements through HIV testing, condom distribution, PrEP referrals and gender-based violence response services. The CLM model was expanded to include pregnant women and mothers, strengthening community monitoring of antenatal care services and improving accountability and responsiveness within the health system. Furthermore, community outreach were conducted in four districts of the province providing accessibility to condoms among key populations, contributing to HIV and STI prevention and reduction of unplanned pregnancies.



Community outreach worker introduces HIV Self-Test Kits, enabling private, stigma-free testing with a simple oral swab.



Cletus Wurne training for his Certificate in Basic Pharmaceutical Management.

Photo Credit: UNFPA

Strengthening Medicine Management in Rural East New Britain

Rural health facilities in East New Britain often operate without trained pharmaceutical staff, leaving nurses and technical officers to manage medicines without formal training. For more than 13 years, Cletus Wurne – an X ray technician – carried the added burden of running the dispensary at Warangoi Rural Hospital. From ordering and storing medicines to dispensing them to patients, he carried out his work, despite limited knowledge of inventory systems and pharmaceutical safety.

To strengthen health service delivery, UNFPA partnered with the University of Papua New Guinea to deliver a two year Certificate of Basic Pharmaceutical Management. The East New Britain Provincial Health Authority selected 10 frontline workers – including Wurne – to participate. Through the training, he has gained essential skills in stock management, medicine handling, and pharmaceutical chemistry.

Today, health facilities benefit from safer storage, better stock control, and more informed dispensing practices – helping ensure communities receive medicines that are effective, safe, and properly managed.

The Heroes behind PNG's polio campaign: 2.3 million children under 10 vaccinated against polio

When poliovirus was detected in Papua New Guinea in April 2025, it sparked urgent concern for thousands of children. Polio is highly infectious and reaching every child across the country was a major challenge, due to difficult terrain, vaccine hesitancy and limited access to health services in rural communities.

UNICEF, World Health Organization and partners supported the Government's nationwide campaign across mainland and island provinces. UNICEF procured vaccines, trained health workers and social mobilisers, and strengthened local planning to ensure no child was missed.

Health workers such as Henry Taine travelled to schools and villages with vaccine carriers, delivering two life-saving drops to every child. Social mobilisers such as Amenda Wiik walked long distances, visiting homes, countering misinformation and building trust so families would participate in the campaign.

Their dedication was critical to the campaign's success. Up to 2.3 million children under age 10 were vaccinated against polio over two rounds in 2025.



Community Health Worker, Henry Taine, swiftly administers polio drops to grade three students.

Photo Credit: UNICEF

Community-Based Solutions to Child Malnutrition

In Papua New Guinea, nearly half of all children under five suffer from stunting and malnutrition. Like in most other communities in the country, many parents in Boregaina Village, Central Province, are unaware of the signs of malnutrition. As a result, children such as 11-month-old Nabalina and eight-month-old Joe became dangerously underweight before receiving proper care.

To tackle this challenge, UNICEF trains Village Health Assistants (VHAs) like Rabona Abe to identify and treat malnutrition at the community level. Equipped with MUAC tapes (used to screen children for malnutrition), weighing scales, and height boards, Rabona conducts door-to-door screenings to detect children at risk. With support from a health worker, she provides Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food, distributes micronutrient powders, and advises families on optimal infant feeding, nutrition, and essential health practices.

Within one month of working, Rabona identified seven malnourished children and began their treatment. Children such as Nabalina and Joe gained weight and regained strength, while families became more informed and confident in how they care for their children's nutrition and health.



As part of community follow-up care, Rabona, joined by UNICEF Nutrition Specialist Camilla Blasius, visits Lyn and Simon at home in Boregaina Village, Central Province, to monitor baby Joe's progress.

Photo Credit: UNICEF

Expanding Access to HIV Testing Through Self Screening in Port Moresby

Papua New Guinea continues to face a severe HIV epidemic, with over 11,000 new infections each year and many people still unaware of their status. Traditional clinic based testing remains difficult for key populations due to stigma, limited access, and confidentiality concerns.

To address this, UNAIDS and partners – funded by DFAT and implemented by FHI360 – introduced HIV Self Screening in the National Capital District, the first initiative of its kind in the country. The programme distributed easy to use oral self test kits through clinics, and practiced community outreach, accompanied by trained health workers and implemented standard operating procedures to ensure quality.

Between May and December 2024, 742 kits were distributed, with 57.7% reaching first time testers and St. Theresa Clinic achieving an 89.6% reporting rate. Eleven people were confirmed HIV positive and given follow up care.

The initiative has expanded safe, stigma free testing options, empowered high risk communities to know their status and, if needed, access lifesaving treatment.



A community outreach worker introduces HIV Self-Test Kits, empowering individuals to check their HIV status privately and conveniently using a simple oral swab - expanding access to stigma-free, community-based testing and early linkage to care.

Photo Credit: UNAIDS

Output 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.

Strengthening WASH Governance and Sector Planning

The UN, in partnership with the Government of Papua New Guinea and development partners, continued to strengthen access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for children and communities in households, schools and health facilities. These efforts contributed to improved health, dignity and resilience, particularly in underserved and climate-vulnerable areas. Progress was made through the development of costed, climate-resilient District WASH Plans and sustained advocacy that elevated WASH as a national priority. The UN also supported strategic sector planning, including contributions to the development of the 2026–2035 National WASH Master Plan, helping to strengthen coordination, disaster preparedness, and sustainable WASH service delivery across the country.

The UN strengthened the WASH enabling environment in Papua New Guinea through support to national and subnational planning processes, embedding child-focused climate priorities and strengthening access to climate finance for WASH interventions. Parliamentary engagement elevated WASH as a national priority, while the groundwater potential study generated evidence on opportunities for sustainable water supply, highlighting the need for strengthened data systems, improved drilling standards, and co-ordinated groundwater governance.

The national WASH policy was updated to strengthen alignment with national legislation, regional standards, and climate-resilient WASH approaches in health systems. Development of the WASH Sector Master Plan strengthened sector coordination and strategic planning, ensuring that national priorities were aligned with both existing investments and global best practices.

Climate-Resilient and Inclusive WASH Infrastructure and Services

Institutional capacity for WASH service delivery was strengthened through the training of 158 stakeholders at national and subnational levels on WASH in health care facility improvement tools, infection prevention and control, and community-led total sanitation. These efforts resulted in six health care facilities implementing WASH improvement plans and improved access to basic sanitation and hygiene services for approximately 13,000 people across 2,338 households.

Access to WASH services in schools was improved through water systems, improved handwashing facilities, and gender-segregated sanitation facilities in nine schools, while 8,432 girls and women received menstrual health support, reducing barriers to school attendance and participation. WASH behaviour change was strengthened through training in 17 schools, the establishment of 14 hygiene clubs, and the training of 114 student hygiene promoters, reaching approximately 5,000 students



Disable friendly girls toilet at Ulingan Primary, Bogia. Picture Credit: UNICEF

with hygiene messages. WASH infrastructure improvements also strengthened service delivery in seven health care facilities, including upgraded handwashing and gender-segregated sanitation facilities in four facilities.

Access to safe water was expanded through solar-powered climate-resilient water systems, benefiting more than 35,000 people, while sanitation infrastructure improvements improved access to basic sanitation and hygiene services for more than 12,000 people at the household level. Menstrual health and hygiene awareness also reached more than 5,000 adolescent girls, strengthening knowledge and confidence in menstrual health management.

Resilient and inclusive WASH infrastructure was strengthened in Banz (Jiwaka Province) and Deboyne, Rabaraba, and Esala (Milne Bay Province) through the installation of water systems, sanitation facilities, and solar-powered energy solutions. A community water facility and water treatment plant in Banz improved access to safe water for more than 10,000 residents, including key public institutions such as the urban clinic, schools, the police station, and district administration facilities. Sanitation infrastructure improvements also benefited 1,600 students at St. Anselm Primary School and 560 students at Jiwaka Grammar School.

Water supply and sanitation services were further strengthened through the ongoing installation of dehydration toilets, rainwater tanks, and solar-powered lighting in Deboyne Islands, RabaRaba, and Esala, benefiting 998 individuals in nine public institutions and approximately 3,000 community members. Similar facilities will also be installed in Rabaraba and Esa'ala, with target beneficiaries estimated at 2,000 and 1,000, respectively.

Strengthening Public Health Protection and WASH Behaviour Change

In 2025, the UN strengthened WASH-related public health measures across eight Points of Entry in Papua New Guinea, improving sanitation, hygiene standards, and infection prevention and control (IPC) for travellers, frontline officers, and surrounding border communities. Critical WASH infrastructure was established, including 30 handwashing stations, 30 portable toilets, 12 hazardous-waste disposal units, and six isolation units, improving sanitary conditions at key border locations including Port Moresby International Airport and Seaport, Lae Seaport and Airport, Vanimo Land Border, Buka Airport, Kieta Seaport, and Daru Seaport.

Border health preparedness and operational capacity were strengthened through the training of 116 officials – 85 men and 31 women – on IPC protocols, correct use of personal protective equipment, hazardous-waste disposal, and safe management of ill travellers. These outputs strengthened the capacity of border authorities to maintain safe and hygienic border operations and manage WASH-related public health risks.

Improved sanitation and waste management systems reduced environmental contamination and strengthened public health protection for vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. These interventions also strengthened public health security and resilience in remote and underserved border communities – including Vanimo, Daru, and Bougainville – contributing to safer mobility and improved community resilience along Papua New Guinea's border corridors.

Safe Toilets Transform Nasuapum Community

Open defecation remains a serious problem in Papua New Guinea, with an estimated 1.6 million people practicing it. This contributes to the spread of deadly diseases such as diarrhea, cholera and typhoid, which disproportionately affect children, and costs the country around US\$734 million annually.

In Nasuapum, Huon Gulf District, Morobe Province, the community has tackled this challenge with support from UNICEF and Care International, through funding provided by KOICA. Families received training, so they could build climate-resilient ventilated improved pit toilets, featuring raised, reinforced pits which are designed to prevent seepage and withstand flooding. Using local materials, households constructed their own toilets, combining innovation with community ownership.

All 36 households in Nasuapum now have safe toilets, reducing illnesses among children. Nasuapum was certified as Open Defecation Free on World Toilet Day 2025, and its model could provide a blueprint for climate-resilient sanitation solutions across the country.



Donated ambulance and accompanying equipment including Handwashing Stations, Portable Toilets and Hazardous Waste Materials.

Materials donated to Port Moresby, Vanimo Land Border, Buka Airport, Keita Seaport, Lae Seaport, Daru Seaport. Presentation occurred on the 19 June 2025.



Delivery of the 3 portable toilets to ICA at the Buka Airport and Kieta Seaport, supporting WASH programming at Points of Entry.

Output 4 – Food Security and Nutrition: Increased food security as a result of the establishment of food systems and nutrition sensitive agriculture, especially for those most marginalized and isolated.

Food Systems Governance, Coordination and Preparedness

Progress was made in the improvement of resilient and nutrition-sensitive food systems, particularly for marginalised and remote populations. UN support focused on systems strengthening, governance, and preparedness to advance sustainable food security and nutrition outcomes.

A major milestone was Papua New Guinea's successful access to the Pandemic Fund, securing US\$17.66 million in grant financing through single-country and multi-country proposals. These resources strengthened national capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to health threats affecting agri-food systems, food safety, and nutrition, contributing to improved food system resilience, protected livelihoods, and more stable food availability in vulnerable areas.

Multisectoral coordination of food security and nutrition were strengthened through the formal endorsement of the One Health Terms of Reference, which established a national mechanism for coordinated action across the agriculture, animal health, public health, environment, and biosecurity sectors. This framework is guiding the development of a national One Health Coordination and Governance Framework in order to address surveillance, laboratory systems, antimicrobial resistance, and food safety. This progress strengthened institutional coherence, financing alignment, and national preparedness, contributing to improved governance of food systems and enhanced resilience to animal diseases and food-borne threats. Women represented approximately 53 per cent of participants in coordination and capacity-building processes, supporting more gender-responsive governance of food systems and nutrition decision-making.

Food safety governance and systems were strengthened through the development of the National Food Safety Policy, the Country Food Safety Profile, and a National Food Safety Roadmap, strengthening evidence-based approaches to food safety and improving coordination for food safety management across sectors. Engagement on World Food Safety Day further strengthened national awareness of the importance of evidence-based food safety systems.

Nutrition Systems and Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection

Nutrition system strengthening was further supported through increased government financing for nutrition supplies – totalling US\$479,000 in 2025 – the second-highest level since 2019. The Government also committed US\$2.4 million to a national nutrition survey, in order to strengthen the availability of updated national nutrition data to inform evidence-based policy and programming. The alignment of the School Health Policy with international norms and standards further strengthened the national policy environment for improved child health and nutrition.

Access to nutrition-sensitive social protection was expanded through the first national nutrition-sensitive social protection programme, reaching over 10,000 mothers and children under two years of age with nutrition grants. Monitoring results indicated improved household food access, with more than 80 per cent of households using grants to purchase food, and improved infant and young child feeding practices among more than 80 per cent of targeted mothers.

The capacity of health systems to address malnutrition was strengthened through the implementation of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines, with more than 100 health workers trained in Morobe, Central, and Madang provinces. Community-based nutrition service delivery was strengthened through the Community Nutrition Actions model, which expanded household-level nutrition services through Village Health Assistants. The effectiveness of this approach contributed to its adoption as the foundation of the US\$90 million Child Nutrition and Social Protection project.



Maureen's backyard garden plot she uses to train others in Hela.



Maureen Mokai (centre), standing in front of the IOM multi-purpose hall with a displaced mother (left) and Maureen's daughter (right) showing off the extended IOM multipurpose hall in the back.

Photo Credit: IOM

Planting Seeds of Peace: Maureen's Story from Hela

Years of tribal conflict, displacement, substance abuse, and the devastating 2018 earthquake left families in Koiebia, Tepi Local Level Government deeply vulnerable. Young men were caught in cycles of violence, while women fleeing unsafe homes struggled to provide for their children in a community with limited access to water and basic services.

To break this cycle, community leader Maureen Mokai convinced young people to put down their weapons and return to farming. She began training them to turn backyard spaces into productive small gardens. Supported by International Organization for Migration after the 2018 earthquake, Maureen expanded a small multi-purpose hall into a two storey centre with water access, training rooms, and safe accommodation for displaced women.

Today, the centre is a hub for recovery. More than 600 former fighters have started farming, and women are earning incomes through sewing, baking, and small businesses – strengthening families, reducing conflict, and restoring dignity and hope across the community.

Output 5 – Protection: Strengthened social protection systems and improved access to all forms of protection services by the most vulnerable and marginalised populations, that provide physical and legal protection including in violent or conflict contexts.

Strengthening Child Protection Systems and Parenting Support

The UN supported capacity building of more than 500 child protection professionals across all 22 provinces in case management and psychosocial support, while the Positive Parenting for Child Development programme expanded its reach to additional provinces. Standard Operating Procedures for case management were finalised, and progress on birth registration was made through improved partnerships with civil registration authorities, churches, and provincial governments resulting in the extension of services to remote communities. These achievements reflect a whole-of-government approach to building sustainable, nationally owned child protection systems capable of protecting PNG's children.

The child protection system was strengthened with UN's technical support through the finalisation and launch of the National Child Protection Case Management Standard Operating Procedures, which established standardised protocols for case management across the country's child protection system. The Child Protection Minimum Service Package was also integrated into the National Capital District service framework and the Juvenile Justice Service model. This improved coordination across justice, legal, psychosocial support networks, and referral services in order to ensure comprehensive care for children.

Institutional capacity for child protection services was strengthened through the development of a Parenting for Child Development Institutionalisation Framework, establishing pathways for integrating parenting support programmes within government systems and strengthening sustainable financing mechanisms. Workforce capacity was further improved through the training of 507 social service professionals across all 22 provinces. A Certificate II in Government Social Services pilot programme was also launched with 22 professionals enrolling, contributing to the professionalisation of the social service workforce.

Parenting support services were expanded through the training of 275 Parenting for Child Development facilitators, reaching 3,722 parents and caregivers with evidence-based parenting support promoting positive discipline, responsive caregiving, and child development. Community engagement was further strengthened through the training of 252 community leaders and child protection officers, contributing to improved parenting practices, reduced use of harsh discipline, and safer home environments for children.

National leadership and governance for child protection were strengthened with the development of a national Ending Violence Against Children Roadmap, positioning Papua New Guinea as the 33rd EVAC Pathfinding Country, and established coordinated national commitments to end violence against children. Parliamentary oversight was improved through the establishment of the Special Parliamentary Committee on Child and Youth Wellbeing, creating a national platform for accountability, legislative reform, and strengthened protection of child rights.

Strengthening Protection Services, GBV Response and Disability Rights

The UN strengthened Gender-Based Violence (GBV) response and the integration of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support through the capacity development of 158 frontline responders – 68 women and 90 men – across multiple provinces, including Western Highlands, Jiwaka, Morobe, Enga, Hela, and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. These efforts strengthened survivor-centred response services, referral pathways, and coordination among government institutions, civil society organisations, frontline service providers, and community-based groups.

Community-based protection systems were strengthened through the capacity development of 275 key population community leaders and monitors in community-led monitoring and service delivery, strengthening referrals to HIV treatment and GBV services across the National Capital District, Morobe, and Western Highlands. The National Response Centre strengthened protection services through the support of 150 individuals between January and June 2025 and the updating of more than 1,500 historical client records, improving case management and service coordination. Strengthened data systems through digital tools improved transparency and community accountability, while 19 Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion recommendations were integrated into the national HIV response, strengthening protective services for women, persons with disabilities, and LGBTQI+ communities. National advocacy and public communication initiatives further strengthened awareness and promoted non-discriminatory access to HIV services.

The legal and policy framework for disability rights was strengthened with technical support from the UN through the adoption of the Disability Services Act on 31 July 2025, strengthening coordination, data systems, and service delivery for persons with disabilities. Furthermore, the UN provided technical guidance to the preparation of the country's first national progress report under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION



3.1 MILLION
IMPROVED COCOA SEEDLINGS DISTRIBUTED

Climate-resilient planting materials strengthened agricultural productivity in the Sepik.



770,000 VANILLA VINES
DISTRIBUTED TO FARMING COMMUNITIES

Strengthened production and quality in PNG's vanilla value chain.



765 FISH PONDS REHABILITATED FOR
THE AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

Support expanded local fish farming capacity and food supply.



37,040 FINGERLINGS
DISTRIBUTED TO FISH FARMERS

Expanded aquaculture production across rural communities.



416 INTERNATIONAL BUYERS VISITED
PNG SMES AT CHOCOLATE FESTIVAL

Global exposure strengthened export opportunities for cocoa products.

2.2.4 Sustainable Economic Transformation



By 2028, people in Papua New Guinea, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, benefit from improved and sustainable livelihoods and expanded access to diversified economic opportunities that deliver inclusive and green growth.

Output 1 – Blue/Green/Circular Economy: *Expanded and diversified Blue/Green/circular economy leading to increased decent jobs and skills.*

Agricultural Value Chains Strengthening the through the Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade joint programme

Thanks to funding from the European Union, the Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade joint programme – implemented by FAO, ILO, ITU, UNCDF, and UNDP – improved rural livelihoods by enhancing cocoa, vanilla, and fisheries value chains while providing crucial support to value chain enablers in East and West Sepik Provinces.

The Joint Programme strengthened the cocoa value chain in the Sepik region by reinforcing production systems, improving access to quality planting materials, and enhancing post-harvest processing capacities. 402 cocoa nurseries and budwood gardens were established and rehabilitated, improving the production and availability of high-quality CPB-tolerant planting materials. Nursery operators were equipped with standardised tools and technical support, enhancing the propagation of disease-tolerant cocoa clones and improved management of budwood gardens to recommended agronomic standards, helping to ensure consistent seedling quality.

The programme distributed 3.1 million improved cocoa seedlings – with an additional 1.6 million seedlings in the distribution pipeline – and supported the rehabilitation of ageing and diseased cocoa blocks. The strengthening of nursery systems enabled the majority of these seedlings to be sourced from UN-supported nurseries, establishing a durable planting material supply chain.

Capacity strengthening in sustainable and climate-adaptive cocoa production practices was sustained in 2025 through the training of 165 farmers (18 per cent women and 48 per cent young people). These outputs reinforced farmers' capacity to manage climate risks, maintain rehabilitated cocoa blocks, and improve productivity, contributing to a more inclusive and sustainable cocoa ecosystem. At the same time, the UN supported private-sector processors to absorb increased production and meet higher market standards, while also expanding market visibility for local farmers. Complementary work with national institutions further secured long-term supply systems for elite planting materials. Together, these integrated interventions fostered a more resilient, competitive, and sustainable cocoa sector with strong foundations for continued growth beyond the Programme's closure.

The vanilla value chain was strengthened through improvements in production and post-harvest processing systems, contributing to increased productivity, improved bean quality, and stronger market participation by farming families. Fifty-eight farmer groups received vanilla husbandry and production training, as well as processing materials, which improved cultivation and post-harvest systems in order to maintain product quality and meet market standards. Production capacity was further strengthened through the distribution of 770,000 vanilla vines, 300 passive solar dryers, and 40 vacuum sealer machines. This significantly improved the production of premium-grade, market-ready vanilla by enabling controlled drying, improved storage conditions, and reduced risk of mould formation.

The capacity of 127 lead farmers (29 per cent women and 45 per cent young people) in the remote Walsa Local Level Government area of Green River District was strengthened, expanding access to improved agricultural practices and increasing the participation of remote communities in vanilla farming and value chain activities.

The fisheries value chain was strengthened among local aquaculture farming communities in the Sepik region. A total of 37,040 fingerlings were distributed in 2025, and 765 fish farming ponds were rehabilitated with programme support, improving aquaculture production and productivity for local farmers. Three local hatcheries and 12 small fish nurseries were also given new production equipment, contributing to quality fingerling production and improved and affordable access to fingerlings for local farmers.

A further 66 farmer groups were given fish nursery and aquaculture equipment, enabling improved pond management and aquaculture practices. Aquaculture production capacity was further strengthened through the provision of nursery and aquaculture equipment to 66 farmer groups, enabling improved pond management and adoption of improved aquaculture practices. These efforts will ensure improved production cycles, reduce dependency on external suppliers and increase the availability of high-quality protein and micro-nutrients for farmers and their immediate local communities.

Riverine communities were also equipped with 30 fibre canoes and 175 HDP canoes, along with fishing equipment, including nets, traps, lines, hooks, baskets, and cooler boxes. This significantly enhanced travel efficiency, improved fishing capacity, and strengthened fish handling and post-harvest management. Coastal fishing communities were also given 45 motorised craft boats and 206 cooler boxes during the reporting period, improving access to fishing areas, preserving fish quality, extending shelf life during transport, and increasing the market value of the catch.

The Fisheries Division was given 19 fish aggregation devices, with an additional 11 units handed over for future deployment. These devices will improve the monitoring and management of fishing operations by concentrating fish populations in designated areas, ensuring that coastal communities that depend on fishing are able to access fish more easily.



UNDP Resident Representative, Mr Nicholas Booth, Autonomous Region of Bougainville President, Honorable Ishmael Toroama and Ambassador of Japan to PNG, His Excellency Hisanobu Mochizuki, visiting the solar panel plant site in Buin.

Photo Credit: UNDP

A solar farm electrifies a Bougainville town

Only around 10 per cent of people in Papua New Guinea's Autonomous Region of Bougainville are estimated to have reliable access to electricity. This limited power supply severely limits economic opportunities and undermines the delivery of essential public services, including education and healthcare.

To help address this challenge, UNDP and the Government of Japan constructed a one-megawatt solar farm in the town of Buin in South Bougainville in October 2025. The facility provides a reliable source of clean electricity to the town's 30,000 residents, powering schools, hospitals, homes and businesses, while reducing energy costs by up to 50 per cent.

“

This solar farm will change the livelihoods of our people,” said the President of Bougainville, H.E. Ishmael Toroama, at the opening ceremony. “Our youth must take ownership and protect this investment so Buin can become a safe, attractive place where businesses grow and development can flourish.

”



Solar panel plant site in Buin.

Photo Credit: UNDP

Strengthening Worker Protection Through Wage Reform in Papua New Guinea

After nearly ten years of wage stagnation, Papua New Guinea faced growing pressure as rising living costs outpaced the national minimum wage. Workers particularly women and those from marginalized groups – were increasingly vulnerable to inequality and economic hardship.

To address this challenge, the Government reestablished the Minimum Wages Board (MWB) and launched an inclusive, evidence-based wage setting process. With technical and capacity building support from the International Labour Organization, social partners – including the PNG Trade Union Congress and the Employers Federation – participated in nationwide consultations to ensure the new wage reflected real household needs. The reform process also incorporated principles of equal remuneration and nondiscrimination in order to strengthen fairness in the labour market.

As a result, PNG approved its first minimum wage increase in a decade, with rates rising from PGK 3.50 to PGK 5.00 in 2026, and with a further increase to PGK 5.50 planned for 2028 – strengthening worker protection, reducing wage disparities, and revitalizing social dialogue around labour reform.

Output 2 - Enterprise Development: Enhanced growth of Micro Small Medium Enterprise (MSME) and value chain development in agriculture, manufacturing, and services.

Strengthened MSME Capacity and Value Chain Development

Private-sector cocoa processing capacity in the Sepik region was strengthened to respond to increased cocoa production and improve value addition. Three companies – Queen Emma Chocolate, Federice Estate and Wilyete Cocoa – were equipped with cocoa processing machinery, improving fermentation and drying consistency and increasing their capacity to process larger volumes of cocoa beans for domestic and export markets.

Additional processing capacity among MSMEs was strengthened through the provision of six cocoa winnowers and moisture meters to Wilyete Cocoa Trader Company and West Sepik Investment. The new equipment strengthened their quality assurance processes and export readiness of dry cocoa beans. This increased downstream processing capacity, strengthened quality control systems and improved the competitiveness of local processors.

Post-harvest management and aggregation capacity for cocoa and vanilla MSMEs were strengthened through the establishment of 170 storage sheds – 120 cocoa and 50 vanilla – designed for handling, grading and temporary storage prior to sale or transport. These facilities strengthen product quality by preventing contamination, moisture damage and mould growth, while enabling producer groups and MSMEs to aggregate larger volumes, reduce post-harvest losses and improve price negotiation capacity. The storage infrastructure also strengthens reliability of supply for buyers, exporters and processors and supports long-term market access for rural producers.

Strengthened Market Access and Export Competitiveness

Market visibility and buyer linkages for Papua New Guinea cocoa and vanilla were strengthened through participation of two SMEs at the Australian Chocolate Festival, which saw 45 chocolatiers from across the Pacific and beyond take part. The joint booth attracted 416 visitors and 18 potential business partners, generating new buyer interest and expanding market exposure for Sepik cocoa and vanilla products.

The event generated on-site sales of 80 kg of chocolate products valued at AUD 3,498.31, while several chocolatiers expressed interest in purchasing up to 2,000 tons of cocoa annually from SMEs, strengthening export market opportunities. Participation also enabled knowledge exchange between SMEs from Papua New Guinea and counterparts from Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Export readiness among women-led enterprises was further strengthened through participation in the Pacific Women in Export Workshop, improving skills in marketing, branding, retail strategies and export positioning under the Developing Countries Trading Scheme (DCTS) and strengthening networking among Pacific women exporters.

Export competitiveness of PNG coffee and cocoa was further strengthened through inward buyer missions that connected UK specialty buyers with producers, cooperatives and exporters. These missions allowed product evaluation, buyer engagement and export negotiations. Participation of PNG companies and business support organisations in international trade fairs – including World of Coffee in Geneva and Tones of Beauty in London – expanded business contacts, generated qualified leads and resulted in at least one confirmed coffee export deal worth US\$380,000.

The capacity of producers to meet export standards was strengthened through technical training for more than 150 cocoa producers. The training improved fermentation practices, post-harvest handling, bean quality and compliance with deforestation-free value chain requirements and EU market access standards. Advisory support for selected PNG companies further improved digital marketing, export promotion and market outreach.

Strengthened Fisheries Cold Chain and Market Infrastructure

The value chain efficiency and product quality of the fisheries industry was strengthened through the establishment of two solar ice manufacturing plants in Aitape and Wewak – each with a capacity of up to 300kg of ice per day. These facilities provide reliable off-grid ice production, reducing dependence on diesel generators while lowering both operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions.

Improved availability of ice enables fishers to chill their catch immediately after landing, reducing spoilage, improving fish quality and increasing fishers' income. These facilities also support longer fishing trips and allows more remote coastal communities to access ice.

Cold-chain storage infrastructure was further strengthened with the installation of two refrigerated container facilities at Maprik Fish Market and Vanimo, improving temperature-controlled storage for fishers and vendors. These facilities reduce post-harvest losses, improve product quality and enable traders to extend the marketing window for fish products, increasing income potential.

Expanded Financial Inclusion and Access to Finance

Digital financial inclusion among rural households and MSMEs was improved through digital financial literacy programmes, which reached more than 3,000 people, improving financial capability, confidence in digital services and access to formal financial systems.

Targeted financial literacy interventions reached 1,769 participants (including 868 women) and resulted in the opening of 1,920 new accounts (952 owned by women). In addition, 257 cocoa-related loans were disbursed to smallholder farmers, strengthening access to finance for producers participating in agricultural value chains.

Strengthened Enabling Environment for MSME Development

MSME growth and private-sector development was strengthened through improvements in labour policy, labour market data systems and rural infrastructure.

The national minimum wage increase from PGK 3.50 to PGK 5.00 in 2026 will strengthen income security for low-wage workers and will support inclusive economic growth. Preparation of Papua New Guinea's first Labour Force Survey will also improve labour market data systems and support evidence-based policymaking.

Rural market connectivity was strengthened through the EU-STREIT rural transport initiative, which generated more than 127,000 workdays, strengthened contractor capacity, supported community-based road maintenance and enabled the RoTMS digital road management system to improve infrastructure sustainability and market access.

Institutional capacity for agricultural finance and sector coordination was strengthened through the design of four agri-value - chain finance facilities (coconut, coffee, cocoa and fresh fruits and vegetables) by the National Development Bank. The coconut financing facility, the first value-chain-based agricultural financing product in Papua New Guinea, is expected to benefit 20,000–30,000 smallholder farmers and 10,000–15,000 MSMEs. Coordination between financial institutions, government agencies and industry actors was further strengthened through policy dialogue, PPP structuring and institutional support.

Output 3 – Innovative Financing and partnerships: Expanded public/private partnerships for increased innovative financing instruments.

Innovative Financing to improve access for Underserved Small and Medium Enterprises through the Gutpela Sidaun, Gutpela Solwara Joint Project

Thanks to funding from the Global Fund for Coral Reefs, the Gutpela Solwara, Gutpela Sidaun Joint Programme – implemented by UNDP and UNCDF – expanded access to finance for MSMEs operating in conservation-sensitive sectors through the establishment of a US\$1,000,000 Blue Economy Portfolio Guarantee Facility. The guarantee facility reduced lending risks for financial institutions and allowed fisheries, aquaculture, eco-tourism, and circular economy businesses access finance, which these sectors are typically excluded from. The facility was set up in partnership with Women's Microbank Limited, strengthening access to finance for women entrepreneurs and nature-based enterprises.

Within the first three months of implementation, 375 loans were issued to women-owned MSMEs, totalling more than US\$220,000 in financing. Technical support strengthened credit appraisal for nature-based enterprises, improved MSME investment readiness, and enhanced understanding of ESG and reef-positive business practices, contributing to stronger portfolio quality and sustainability.

As of 2025, the initiative reached 375 MSMEs with a total loan portfolio of US\$220,131, including approximately 100 women-led enterprises (85 per cent) and 25 youth-led enterprises (21 per cent), across coastal provinces including Morobe, East New Britain, Milne Bay, and Central Province. This initiative expanded access to formal financial services, strengthened household incomes, and improved business resilience to climate shocks among underserved communities.

Financial inclusion systems were further strengthened through the piloting of a psychometric credit scoring tool with the Credit Guarantee Corporation. This enabled improved credit assessments for SMEs lacking collateral or formal credit histories and promoted more inclusive lending practices. In parallel, the digitisation of payments across cocoa, vanilla, and fisheries value chains allowed producers to receive timely payments and build transaction histories, strengthening the foundations for improved access to credit, savings, and insurance.

At the national level, financial sector data systems were strengthened by the launch of the National Financial Inclusion Dashboard by the Centre of Excellence for Financial Inclusion. The platform provides real-time, gender- and location-disaggregated financial inclusion data, strengthening data governance and supporting evidence-based policy oversight. Collectively, these initiatives advanced inclusive digital finance, strengthened market systems, and supported sustainable economic transformation by expanding financial access for women, youth, and rural communities.

ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE



SOLAR POWER INSTALLED ACROSS 9 VACCINE STORES AND 11 HEALTH FACILITIES

Renewable energy strengthened health system resilience and cold-chain reliability.



3 HOSPITALS HAVE RECEIVED CLEAN-AIR MEDICAL WASTE INCINERATOR INSTALLATIONS

Improved waste management reduced environmental pollution.



35,000+ PEOPLE HAVE BENEFITTED FROM THE CLIMATE-RESILIENT WATER SYSTEMS

Solar-powered infrastructure expanded sustainable water access.



WASH INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVED ACROSS 7 HEALTH FACILITIES AND 9 SCHOOLS

Strengthened sanitation and hygiene services in community institutions.



158 STAKEHOLDERS TRAINED IN CLIMATE-RESILIENT WASH SYSTEMS

Capacity building strengthened long-term sustainability of water services.

2.2.5 Environment & Climate Change



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

Output 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.*

Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Community Livelihoods

In 2025, the UN made significant progress in strengthening climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, and environmental governance at national and sub-national levels in Papua New Guinea. Central to these efforts was the advancement of the country's first national biodiversity and climate financing mechanism through the PNG Biodiversity and Climate Fund (BCF). More than US\$2.6 million in grants were delivered to 44 community based organisations across 19 provinces so far, supporting conservation action, climate adaptation, and sustainable livelihood initiatives while strengthening local institutional capacity.

The implementation of the BCF was advanced through support to its legal transition into an independent entity, expansion of its grant making capacity, and facilitation of co-financing commitments from international partners, including New Zealand and the Agence Française de Développement. These efforts contributed to national priorities on mobilising sustainable development financing and enhancing long-term domestic capacity for biodiversity and climate investment.

Protected area management and expansion were strengthened in key biodiversity areas, including Mount Wilhelm, the Sepik Wetlands, and Kimbe Bay, resulting in the securing of more than 33,000 hectares of new conservation areas. This process was underpinned by strengthened Free, Prior and Informed Consent mechanisms and participatory governance arrangements. Community livelihoods were enhanced through diversified, environmentally sustainable income generating activities, such as mushroom cultivation, beekeeping, sustainable coffee production, poultry farming. Financial literacy training initiatives also took place with strong participation of women and youth.

At an institutional level, digital toolkits for protected area governance and financial management were adopted nationally, improving transparency, accountability, and operational efficiency. Results from the community grants indicated improved governance of Wildlife Management Areas through the development of management plans, governance structures, and bylaws. Community committees were established or reinforced, which increased local ownership, participation, and accountability in conservation decision making. Operational capacity was enhanced through the provision of essential infrastructure and equipment.

Under the Enabling Sustainable Production Landscapes (FSP) initiative, the UN supported the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) in formally recognising three new protected areas in Eastern Highlands Province in June 2025, increasing the protected area network from 61 to 64 sites and securing more than 28,000 hectares of additional conservation land. The newly declared areas include Hogave Community Conservation Area, Velotige Community Conservation Area, and Natauka Zamu Nature Reserve. These sites are collectively owned and managed by multiple clans and villages through customary governance arrangements.

The UN supported CEPA in issuing Government Gazette Notices for multiple protected areas in November 2025. The UN will support livelihood development activities across 14 conservation sites in 2026, linking biodiversity protection with inclusive, sustainable income generation for local communities.

Climate and Forest Data Systems for Environmental Governance

Through the EU supported Forestry, Climate Change and Biodiversity (FCCB) – National Forest Inventory (NFI) initiative, significant progress was made in strengthening national forest data systems and transparency for climate and biodiversity reporting. Since it began in September 2023, the project has completed its NFI methodology review, pre-inventory capacity building, and equipment procurement.

While National Forest Inventory fieldwork in Western Highlands Province was conducted in 2024 under separate GEF funding by the UN, resulting in a delay to EU FCCB NFI implementation in East and West Sepik Provinces, NFI officers are now deployed out in the field. The NFI was launched in East Sepik Province in August 2025, with field implementation expected to conclude by mid 2026. Subsequent phases – including specimen processing, data analysis, and publication – will continue throughout 2026. These activities will be complemented by the targeted dissemination of NFI findings to communities, provincial governments, and the general public.

The FCCB NFI project is also supporting the preparation of Papua New Guinea's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), in collaboration with the EU FCCB National Programme. Remote sensing data generated through the NFI underpins the BTR process, which is complemented by inception workshops, communications and knowledge management activities, and public awareness products, including web articles and a documentary.

The European Union committed additional funding of EUR499,161 to enhance NFI implementation, including the establishment of a near real-time forest carbon monitoring system using spaceborne LiDAR and radar enhanced botanical capacity, and updated forest emission factors. This investment strengthens the accuracy and credibility of national climate reporting and forest carbon accounting.

Integrated Land Management and Climate Finance

Complementing these efforts, integrated land management and landscape restoration were advanced in the Highlands Region through the GEF 7 supported initiative on Integrated Land Management, Restoration of Degraded Landscapes, and Natural Capital Assessment in Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces. The initiative aims to achieve land degradation neutrality and biodiversity conservation by creating an environment conducive to sustainable land and forest management and by generating scalable, evidence-based solutions.

Following initial implementation delays, momentum was achieved, with 2025 activities focusing on participatory land use planning across all project sites, community awareness campaigns, and the establishment of community forestry nurseries. Formal partnerships were strengthened through memoranda of understanding and letters of agreement with provincial administrations and civil society partners. Technical advisory committees made up of national and provincial representatives were established to guide implementation. Feasibility studies and baseline assessments were completed across project sites to inform sustainable value chain development, with attention to gender and disability inclusion.

Through dedicated UN technical support, the Climate Change and Development Authority and PNG Forest Authority successfully reviewed and reported Papua New Guinea's REDD+ results to the Green Climate Fund, securing US\$63.4 million in Results Based Payments for the 2014–2016 period, corresponding to 17 million tonnes of CO₂e emissions reductions. Approved in July 2025, this financing allows for the reinvesting of REDD+ proceeds into the advancement of PNG's Nationally Determined Contribution and the strengthening of its sustainable forest management.

The UN also helped CEPA design and develop a GEF Global Biodiversity Framework Fund project targeting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Chimbu, Enga, and Jiwaka Provinces. Extensive consultations were conducted through workshops, interviews, and community visits with 500–700 stakeholders across national, provincial, and community levels.

The project document was submitted to the GEF Secretariat in September 2025 and is currently under review, positioning Papua New Guinea to access new biodiversity finance aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework.

By strengthening evidence generation, inter-agency coordination, and community readiness for sustainable land and forest management, the UN supported stronger policy coherence and practical alignment with national objectives on biodiversity conservation, climate adaptation, agricultural development, and land use governance. These interventions advanced integrated, participatory, and climate resilient natural resource management approaches that deliver environmental, social, and economic benefits for communities across Papua New Guinea.



Members of government at the launch of the National Land Use Information Management System (NLUIMS).

Photo Credit: UNDP

Strengthening land governance for sustainable and inclusive development

For decades, fragmented land use practices in Papua New Guinea led to overlapping mandates, land disputes, illegal resource extraction, and environmental degradation. Without a centralized system, government agencies struggled to coordinate planning, protect communities, or manage land resources effectively.

To address these challenges, the Government of Papua New Guinea – with support from UNDP – launched the National Land Use Information Management System (NLUIMS) in June 2025. This integrated, web based platform centralizes land use data, improves inter agency coordination, and provides tools for evidence based decision making. Developed in partnership with the Department of Lands and Physical Planning, CEPA, and Mammoth Geospatial, the system marks a major step forward in land governance.

By improving access to reliable land information, the platform is strengthening national planning and protecting community interests. Clear, accessible land information helps prevent disputes, protects conservation areas, ensures responsible development, and supports more sustainable, inclusive growth across Papua New Guinea.

Strengthening Forest Finance to Protect Papua New Guinea's Rainforests

Papua New Guinea's rainforests – one of the world's last intact tropical forest landscapes – continue to face increasing pressure from deforestation and forest degradation. Years of selective logging and land use pressure have led to biodiversity loss, declining carbon stocks, and weakened ecosystem services, reducing the resilience of forest ecosystems and the communities that depend on them.

To strengthen national readiness for high integrity forest finance, UN REDD and the EU Forest Carbon Capacity Building supported Papua New Guinea in accelerating its preparations for ART TREES eligibility by 2026. This included national knowledge exchange events, high level dialogues on jurisdictional REDD+ finance, and targeted capacity building to implement the Safeguards Information System. UN REDD also helped complete key ART TREES documents – the TREES Reference Level and Monitoring Report – and advancing a nested framework aligned with the Verified Carbon Standard.

These efforts have strengthened PNG's technical capacity, improved safeguard reporting, and positioned the country to access future results based climate finance, which supports communities by protecting forests, sustaining livelihoods, and enhancing climate resilience.

Solar power lights up homes and futures in Milne Bay

For years, families across the Deboyne Islands lived without reliable electricity, relying on firelight and kerosene lamps that were costly, unsafe, and limiting. Children struggled to study after dark, women had little time for weaving or income earning work, and moving around at night could be dangerous. Poor lighting also affected communication, safety, and community life.

Through the Climate Resilient Infrastructure for Milne Bay project – funded by the Australian Government (DFAT) and implemented by UNOPS – 797 solar home kits and additional systems for eight public institutions were installed across Panaeati and Panapompom Islands. These clean, reliable solar units now provide dependable household lighting and device charging.

The impact has been transformative. Families can study, craft, weave and work safely into the evening. Women are expanding livelihoods, communities are gathering socially after dark. Households are also saving money previously spent on kerosene. As one resident said: "Our island brightens up like a town at night."



Photo Credit: UNOPS

Output 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.

Climate Governance and Climate Finance Readiness

In 2025, the UN advanced climate action in Papua New Guinea through strengthened climate governance, ecosystem-based adaptation, climate finance readiness, technology planning and innovation, climate mobility policy, and climate resilient infrastructure and service delivery at national and subnational levels.

Significant progress was made in strengthening social and environmental safeguards and technical readiness for accessing high integrity forest carbon finance. With support from UN REDD and the European Union's Forestry, Climate Change and Biodiversity Programme, Papua New Guinea advanced preparations to deliver ART TREES credits by 2026 and expand access to results-based forest finance. National understanding of jurisdictional REDD+ was strengthened through knowledge exchange and high-level political events, covering nesting requirements, opportunities under Article 6, and options for private sector engagement.

With technical support from the UN, the Climate Change and Development Authority progressed REDD+ reporting to the Green Climate Fund, resulting in the approval of US\$63.4 million in Results Based Payments for the country's 2014–2016 results period. The UN will continue to support the Government of Papua New Guinea, in line with REDD+ guidelines, to ensure that results-based finance delivers sustained national benefits.

Institutional capacities were further reinforced through Safeguards Information System capacity building, improved data collection from sector agencies, and the continued use of the updated SIS platform. Support was provided to the Climate Change and Development Authority to submit the second Summary of Information on safeguards, ensuring continuity. Key ART TREES technical milestones were achieved, including preparation of the final draft TREES Registration Document and the first draft TREES Monitoring Report, all supported by completed sectoral data collection and national consultations. Alignment with the Verified Carbon Standard consolidated REDD+ framework was strengthened, and participation in the REDD+ Investment Roundtable in Seoul expanded engagement with potential buyers of high integrity forest carbon.

Building on the Results Based Payments milestone, a dedicated project has commenced to support the National and targeted Provincial Governments to implement the National REDD+ Strategy (2017–2027). The project focuses on strengthening land use and forest planning, improved law enforcement and forest protection, and inclusive, sustainable livelihood opportunities for communities. The project entered its inception phase in January 2026 and will be implemented over a six-year period, in order to support the transition from REDD+ readiness and results-based finance to long-term, system-level forest governance and climate mitigation outcomes.

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Climate Resilience

Local climate governance was strengthened across East New Britain, Manus, Milne Bay, Morobe, and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville through the Building Resilience to Climate Change project. Following the national Climate Change Mainstreaming Training of Trainers, three-day planning workshops for district and local level government planners were held to enhance the integration of climate risk into sub-national development planning, in order to support more climate-responsive public investment and service delivery.

Climate resilience was further improved through ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions. More than 25,000 mangrove seedlings were transplanted to restore coastal ecosystems, while 23,000 tree seedlings – 9,000 introduced species and 14,000 native species – were planted to enhance forest cover and improve carbon sequestration. Flood and erosion prone communities reduced climate risks through the planting of native shrubs and vetiver grass, and eight communities improved water security through strengthened management of water resources.

Community preparedness and resilience were strengthened through the completion and launch of nine Community Based Disaster Risk Management Plans across Jiwaka, Western Highlands, Hela, East New Britain, East Sepik, Enga, Southern Highlands, West New Britain, and Western Provinces, enhancing early warning systems, community risk awareness, and locally driven adaptation measures aligned with provincial disaster management priorities.

In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, rapid climate adaptation assessments were conducted across five island groups (Nissan, Fead, Carterets, Mortlock, and Tasman) to identify climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, and adaptation priorities affecting ecosystems, communities, and livelihoods. Building on this evidence, a locally driven atoll adaptation initiative was launched covering Nissan, Pinepel, and the Carteret Islands. Last year saw programme launch, inception, detailed technical planning, value chain scoping, and the preliminary design of a resource centre to anchor an “adaptation village” model. The initiative aims to strengthen long-term adaptive capacity through improved preparedness, diversified and climate-resilient livelihoods and enhanced water and food security. Other goals include inclusive governance with the strong participation of women and youth, strengthened sub-national coordination, and risk-sensitive mobility planning that complements in situ adaptation.

Climate Technology and Innovation

Climate technology planning was advanced through completion of Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) for both adaptation and mitigation. Finalised in 2025, the assessments identified coastal zones as the priority sector for adaptation and energy and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use as priority sectors for mitigation. Accompanied by Technology Action Plans and a Barrier Analysis and Enabling Framework, the assessments provide a costed and prioritised pipeline of bankable technology actions, supporting MTDP IV strategic priorities on climate change and natural environment protection and research, science and technology. Together with the NAP and NDC processes, the TNA establishes a pipeline for future investment and climate finance mobilisation.

Innovation in clean energy was further supported through Climate Technology Centre and Network technical assistance on ocean energy. A pre-feasibility study explored Salinity Gradient Energy and electrochemical Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, technologies suited to Papua New Guinea's

coastal and estuarine geography and its medium to long term objective of diversifying clean energy supply and reducing its dependence on diesel. Technical feasibility and economic analyses were completed using high-resolution satellite data and AI-based interpretation models. Achievements included stakeholder mapping, site selection, field visits to the Kalo region, seawater and freshwater sample analysis, and completion of an inception workshop. Laboratory scale data collection equipment was installed at the University of Papua New Guinea, strengthening national research capacity, while collaboration with national counterparts advanced academic validation and local capacity building.

Climate Mobility Policy and Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

The UN support strengthened national coordination on climate mobility through policy dialogue and capacity development, including the third Inter Departmental Working Group on Climate Mobility convened in partnership with the Climate Change Development Agency. The Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility was introduced, and targeted training enhanced national understanding of climate-induced migration dynamics, including a climate mobility training in Port Moresby for 22 government officials and complementary regional training in Fiji involving civil society organisations, government officers, and media representatives.

At national level, progress was made toward the development of Papua New Guinea's National Planned Relocation Policy. A nationwide situational analysis and capacity needs assessment was conducted through consultations with government institutions, communities, civil society organisations, faith-based organisations, media representatives, UN agencies, and development partners across multiple provinces and at the national level. These consultations engaged provincial authorities, community members from climate-affected areas, and representatives from civil society and development partners to inform the development of Papua New Guinea's National Planned Relocation Policy. The Inter Departmental Working Group on Climate Mobility was also established to coordinate multi-agency, whole-of-government dialogue and technical input, laying the foundation for a rights-based, gender-responsive policy framework to guide planned relocation, internal migration, and resettlement, with validation scheduled for 2026.

Clean energy access was expanded through the installation of solar home systems for 797 households on Deboyne Island, replacing kerosene and diesel use. Long-term energy transition was supported through the development of the Buka Electrification Master Plan, targeting a 50 per cent reduction in diesel consumption, and completion of a grid revamping design to reduce technical losses.

Climate-resilient WASH systems were delivered in Jiwaka Province, providing solar-powered water services for 10,000 people in Banz. On Deboyne Islands, rainwater harvesting and dehydration toilets strengthened resilience to water scarcity and extreme weather, serving a target population of approximately 4,000 people. Meanwhile, Water PNG's adoption of an Urban Water Supply Management Plan has strengthened the long-term institutional sustainability of public water supply services.

Collaboration with the National Department of Health advanced a Green Health framework. The deployment of a digital health facility audit tool enabled data-driven climate adaptation reduced high-emission travel through clustered maintenance, extended asset lifespans, and achieved significant reductions in carbon footprint, including through the use of local timber and maintenance based asset life extension.

Output 3 – Disaster Risk Management: Strengthened resilience and preparedness of the most vulnerable and displaced communities through implementation of disaster management strategies and systems.

Disaster Risk Governance and Risk-Informed Planning

In 2025, the UN strengthened disaster risk management in Papua New Guinea through support to national governance reform, sub-national preparedness, community-based resilience, institutional capacity development, and climate risk financing. This contributed to more effective, coordinated, and inclusive disaster preparedness and response systems.

At the national level, disaster risk governance was reinforced through supporting a comprehensive review of disaster and emergency management legislation, policies, and institutional frameworks. Through the government mandated Review Committee on the Disaster and Emergency Response Mechanism, evidence-based analysis informed recommendations for the modernisation of the Disaster Management Act, with the aim of strengthening coherence, accountability, and alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Technical advice was also provided to the National Executive Council, which established a committee to review the disaster management framework, including options to strengthen institutional arrangements and advance the establishment of a National Emergency Management Authority.

National capacities for risk-informed planning and decision making were further strengthened through the application of geospatial technologies. In partnership with national institutions, a dedicated training on the use of geospatial information technology for disaster risk reduction was delivered in Port Moresby, enhancing participants' ability to access and process free geospatial data, apply open source GIS tools for hazard mapping, and use spatial analysis for evidence-based disaster risk reduction planning. These efforts supported the GeoDRR PNG initiative and strengthened alignment with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.

National-provincial coordination was further strengthened through a National Consultation Workshop in Port Moresby on the Review of the Disaster and Emergency Response Mechanism. Convened by the government mandated Review Committee with technical support from the UN, the workshop enabled provincial administrators and provincial disaster coordinators to share experiences, identify systemic gaps, and propose recommendations to strengthen preparedness, response, and recovery. The findings will inform the Review Committee's final report and contribute to the ongoing revision of national disaster management policy and legislative frameworks.

Community Preparedness and Sub-National Disaster Resilience

At community level, disaster preparedness and resilience were expanded through the development of community based disaster resilience plans across 11 provinces, with nine plans officially launched during the reporting period. The plans were implemented in Jiwaka, Western Highlands, Hela, East New Britain, East Sepik, Enga, Southern Highlands, West New Britain, and Western Provinces, benefiting 18,729 individuals, including 9,679 males and 9,050 females. The planning processes emphasised inclusive participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and displacement-affected households. The integrated hazard identification, locally prioritised mitigation actions, preparedness measures, and coordination mechanisms ensured alignment with provincial and national disaster management systems.

Sub-national institutional preparedness was strengthened through targeted capacity building initiatives for provincial and district authorities. Mass evacuation in disasters training sessions were delivered across Highlands's provinces for 144 participants. The training strengthened technical skills in evacuation planning, coordination structures, and community centered responses. Complementary simulation exercises conducted in Hela and Enga Provinces enabled authorities to test evacuation procedures, communication flows, and decision-making processes in simulated emergency contexts, all of which enhanced operational readiness and inter-agency coordination.

Structural resilience and recovery capacity were reinforced through Build Back Safer and Build Back Better training sessions, for 176 participants from government, local level authorities, communities, and the construction sector. The training sessions focused on practical measures to reduce housing vulnerability, including safer site selection, structural reinforcement, roof anchoring, bracing techniques, and the use of locally available materials to reduce risks from landslides, flooding, heavy rainfall, and strong winds.

To strengthen the integration of displacement considerations into disaster risk management and recovery planning, solutions and mobility index training sessions were conducted across multiple Highland's provinces, reaching 105 participants from government, disaster management, and planning institutions. The training sessions improved participants understanding of displacement dynamics, mobility patterns, and solutions-oriented analysis and supported the application of the SMI framework in sub national planning and service delivery.

In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, disaster risk governance and preparedness were strengthened through inclusive consultations which supported the development of the Disaster Risk Management Strategy. Community-based initiatives on Petats and Matsugan Islands engaged more than 75 participants in Community based Disaster Risk Management and localised Early Warning Systems workshops, reinforcing ward level disaster committees and enabling communities to design context specific alert mechanisms adapted to geographic and communication realities. Nearly half of participants were women, strengthening inclusive leadership in disaster preparedness.

At the provincial level, structured consultation processes and technical coordination supported the finalisation of Disaster Risk Management Strategy papers for the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and East New Britain Province, both of which are now ready for official launch. Strengthening risk-informed planning frameworks in these high-risk contexts is critical to improving institutional coordination and ensuring essential services continue during crises such as earthquakes, volcanic activity, flooding, and severe weather events.

Climate and Disaster Risk Financing for Vulnerable Households

In parallel, climate and disaster risk financing for vulnerable households was expanded through the scale up of parametric insurance solutions. In 2025, a pilot phase transitioned to a full product launch, expanding coverage from 10,000 to 20,000 beneficiaries – 78 per cent of whom are women – providing protection against cyclones, drought, earthquakes, and heavy rainfall. To improve uptake, 225 financial literacy and insurance awareness training sessions were delivered, with 13,109 taking part, including 8,306 women. Institutional capacities were also strengthened through targeted training and market development support.

Collectively, these interventions strengthened disaster risk governance, enhanced preparedness and response capacity at national, provincial, and community levels. They also expanded financial protection for climate-vulnerable households, and reinforced inclusive, risk informed systems capable of anticipating, responding to, and recovering from disasters and shocks across Papua New Guinea. The interventions collectively reinforced inclusive, risk-informed systems capable of anticipating, responding to, and recovering from disasters and shocks across Papua New Guinea.

2.2.6 Key Challenges

Security risks and logistical barriers, particularly in remote and conflict-affected regions are key challenges affecting programme delivery. Roadblocks, armed groups, and violence posed risks to UN and partner staff, delaying the delivery of programme activities or emergency assistance during natural disasters and conflicts. To mitigate these risks, agencies worked closely with UNDSS, the PNG Defence Force, and local police to monitor security. Escorts were deployed when necessary and community leaders were engaged to identify safer access routes.

Financial and human resource constraints also affected programme delivery and sustainability. The lack of long-term funding puts several promising initiatives at risk as programmes near closure. To address this, the UN continues to advocate for increased government funding allocation to these initiatives in the national and sub-nation budget allocations. The UN also works with partners to identify potential donors and mobilize funding to sustain progress. For example, implementing NDCs have faced financial and technical capacity challenges, particularly among government counterparts. In response, the UN supported capacity-building efforts for staff within the Climate Change and Development Authority and provided technical assistance to prepare and successfully secure funding from the Green Climate Fund.

Political instability and lack of buy-in from key stakeholders also hindered progress of UN initiatives. The UN continues to monitor the political landscape of the country and maintain regular engagement with political leaders and other government and community stakeholders in order to build consensus to advance development priorities.



2.2.7 Reflections on progress on the 'Promise to Leave No One Behind'

Support to National Statistical System

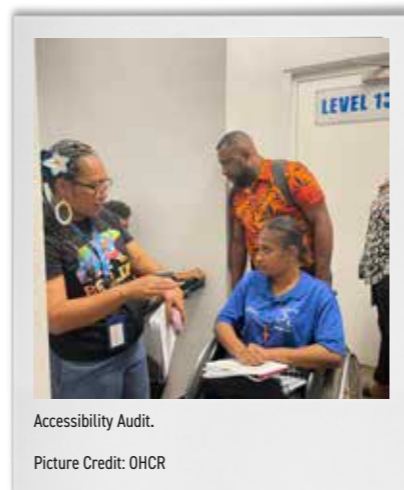
In 2025, the United Nations strengthened Papua New Guinea's national statistical capacity by enhancing data systems, surveys, and evidence-based planning processes across multiple sectors. A key contribution was support to the preparation of the country's first Labour Force Survey, aligned with international standards, which will significantly improve labour market data for policymaking and SDG monitoring. The UN also provided technical assistance to the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process, including data analysis, Leave No One Behind (LNOB) assessments, and multi-stakeholder coordination, thereby strengthening the use of national statistics to track development progress.

Sectoral interventions further reinforced the broader national statistical system. In education, support to the Education Management Information System (EMIS) improved data validation, reporting, and utilization for planning. In the environment sector, assistance to the National Forest Inventory and climate reporting systems strengthened data generation for biodiversity and climate monitoring. Complementary efforts, including the Development Finance Assessment and SDG analytical tools, enhanced data integration and evidence-based decision-making across government.

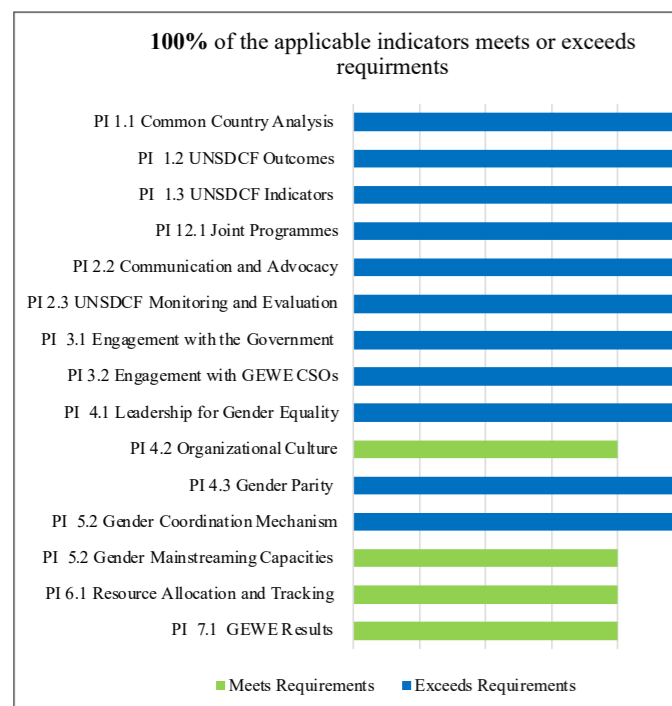
Accessibility and Information Management Scorecards

To improve accessibility, the UN conducted an Accessibility Audit of physical premises and online presence in partnership with the Pacific Disability Forum and the PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons. Recommendations from the audit will be implemented in 2026 to make the premises accessible to persons with disabilities.

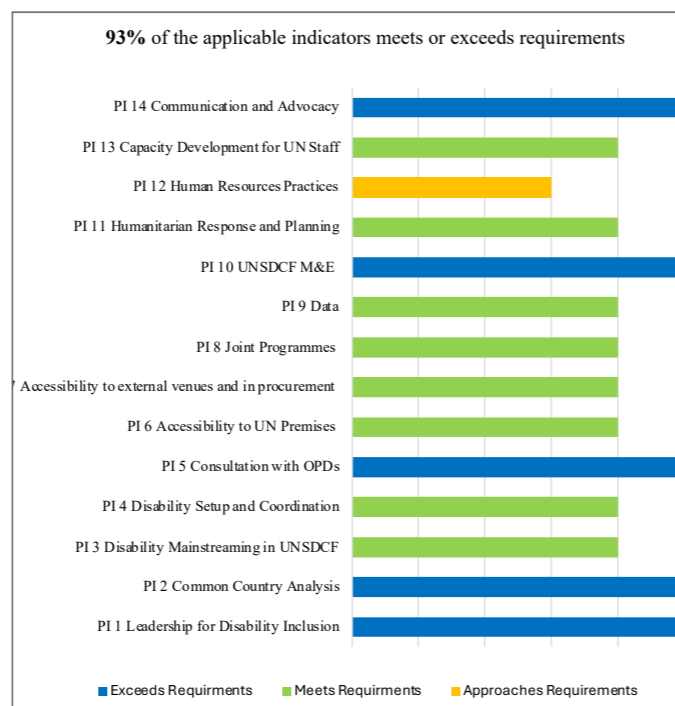
In 2025, the UN Country Team (UNCT) achieved a 100% score on gender scorecard, reflecting a 40% increase from 2024. The disability scorecard recorded a 93% score, representing a 14% improvement compared to the previous year. The graphs below illustrate the scores across each indicator.



UNCT Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Scorecard Results in 2025



UNCT Disability Scorecard Results in 2025

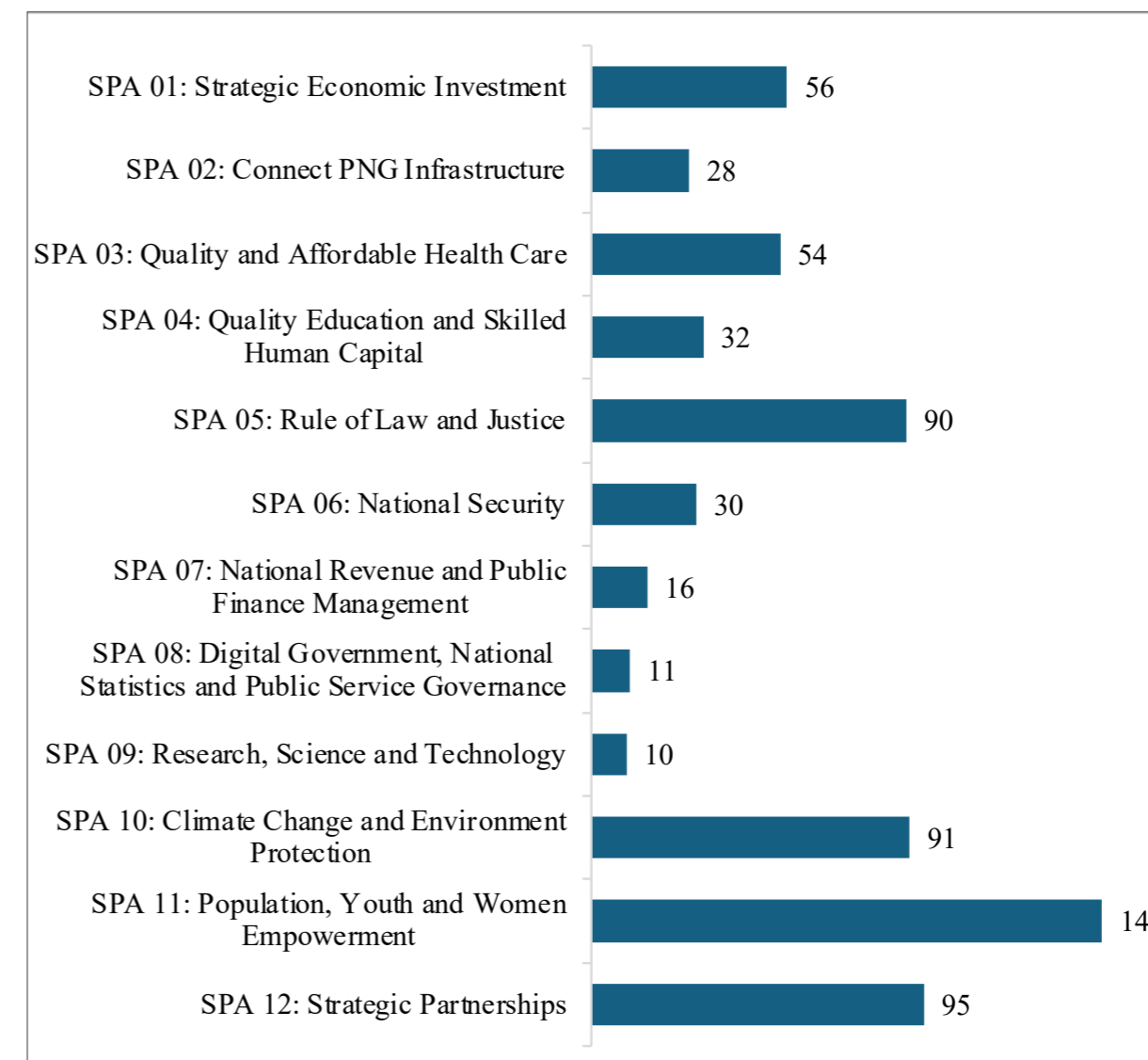


2.2.8 Links to other PNG priorities

Links to the National Development Plan: As the United Nations operates in support of national development priorities, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is aligned with Papua New Guinea's Medium-Term Development Plan IV (2023-2027). This alignment is operationalized through the mandatory application of MTDP IV markers in the UN Joint Annual Work Planning process within UNINFO.

All UN agencies ensure that their planned interventions are tagged to the relevant MTDP IV Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs), enabling systematic tracking of contributions. The graph below illustrates this alignment and the UN's contribution to national development priorities in 2025.

Number of UN Programmatic interventions contributing to the MTDP IV by SPAs



The visual displays the number of programmatic interventions by SPAs. A programmatic intervention may contribute to multiple SPAs; therefore, the total number of interventions represented in each bar should not be summed, as some interventions may align to more than one SPA

Support to Emerging Priorities

During the reporting period, the UN supported emerging humanitarian and development needs through direct assistance to sub-national disaster management partners. This included supporting the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) to validate its Strategic Plan for Emergency Management and Disaster Resilience, and assisting the Morobe Provincial Disaster Office, in partnership with CARE International, to develop Disaster Risk Management Standard Operating Procedures (DRM/SOPs). These actions strengthened local preparedness, coordination, and response systems in line with UNSDCF priorities.

The UN also supported government-led coordination of the 2025 Bougainville drought response by assisting the National Disaster Centre (NDC) and ABG to present the drought assessment to the Disaster Management Team (DMT), enabling evidence-based decision-making and mobilization of support. This led to financial contributions from Japan and Australia, implemented through IOM and CARE International, and the delivery of food, water, and health/WASH supplies to all five affected atolls, including Nissan, Fead, Carterets, Mortlock, and Tasman, reaching 10,948 people (2,248 households). The UN further facilitated logistics and coordination and procured critical equipment to strengthen ABG's disaster response capacity.

Following the detection of poliovirus in Morobe in early 2025, the UN supported the national anti-polio campaign by facilitating efficient and cost-effective transport of vaccines, supplies, and personnel to sub-national hubs.



North AROB Atoll Drought Response.
Picture Credit: UN HAT



AROB Disaster Risk Management Strategic Plan Workshop
Picture Credit: UN HAT



North AROB Atoll Drought Response.
Picture Credit: UN HAT

2.3 Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

Innovative Partnerships

In order to implement its programmes, the UN maintained or entered partnerships with a broad range of partners, including bilateral and multilateral development partners, international financial institutions, the private sector, civil society, academia, think tanks and research institutions, government, trade unions and the media.

Key multi-stakeholder partnerships for financing the SDGs

The UN received funding from a range of donors to implement its programs. These included the governments of Australia, Japan, Korea, the USA, Norway, and the EU, as well as International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank and IMF. Global financing mechanisms also provided funding, including the Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, Peacebuilding Fund, and the Global Fund. Core contributions from UN agencies also played a vital role in supporting program delivery.

South-South or Triangular Partnerships

In 2025, the UNCT supported the government to advance South-South and triangular cooperation through strengthened regional partnerships, knowledge exchange, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Engagement with regional platforms such as the Pacific Regional Education Framework and participation in regional ministerial forums enabled Papua New Guinea to both contribute to and benefit from shared expertise across Pacific countries, fostering peer learning and alignment with regional priorities. Similarly, exchanges and participation in global and regional forums—such as those supporting gender equality, governance, and human rights reporting enhanced national capacity through exposure to comparative experiences and best practices from other countries.

Triangular cooperation was further strengthened through partnerships that combined national leadership, UN technical support, and financing from development partners. Initiatives such as climate and biodiversity financing, REDD+ implementation, and national reporting processes were supported through collaboration with partners including the European Union, New Zealand, and other international actors, enabling the transfer of knowledge, technology, and resources to national institutions.

The UN's contribution to achieving the SDGs, as captured in the 2025 Joint Annual Workplan.

The infographic below illustrates the distribution of financial resources in 2025 towards achieving the SDGs. The largest share of available funding was allocated to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) at 20.3 per cent, followed by SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) at 15.5 per cent, and SDG 5 (Gender Equality) at 13.5 per cent.

Available Resources: US\$158.2 Million

Source: <https://uninfo.org/v2/location/86/programming/analysis/sdgs>

Where a programmatic intervention contributes to multiple SDGs, the funding is divided equally across the SDGs Goals (based on the tagged SDG targets)



2.4 Results of the UN Working more and better together: coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

Cooperation Framework Implementation Coordination

The year 2025 marked the second year of implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028. Several governance mechanisms were active during the year, including the five Outcome Groups, the UN Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group, the Operations Management Team. The Gender and Human Rights Working Group was renamed the "Gender, Human Rights and Disability Working Group" in line with intensified UNDIS implementation.

In November 2025, the Resident Coordinator's Office convened a monitoring and evaluation workshop with participation from members of the UN M&E Group as well as external partners, including government and donor representatives. The workshop identified key M&E challenges faced by both UN partners and government stakeholders and provided capacity-building support on priority areas, including indicator formulation for the UNSDCF results framework. The M&E workshop led to the initiation of work on the revision of the UNSDCF results framework indicators, which is currently ongoing and expected to be finalized by the second quarter of 2026. The Resident Coordinator's Office also facilitated the annual performance review of UNSDCF implementation progress, bringing together government, civil society, and UN partners to assess progress and strengthen collaboration.

Several joint programmes were operational in 2025, including STREIT, SALIENT, Empower Her – Women, Peace and Security, Sustaining Peace in Bougainville, the "Gutpela Solwara, Gutpela Sidaun" Blue Economy Project, and the inception phase of the Highlands Joint Programme Phase II. Through these initiatives, participating UN agencies collaborated to address complex and interconnected development challenges in a coordinated and coherent manner, reinforcing the UN's commitment to delivering as one.

The OMT's efforts to enhance operational efficiency in 2025 resulted in US\$545,000 of savings. As the lead for common services and the Business Operations Strategy, the OMT secured the participation of 15 agencies in the UN common house construction.

Joint Communication and Advocacy

In 2025, the United Nations maintained a unified voice in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), national development priorities, and human rights through coordinated advocacy and communications efforts. As part of this work, the UN Communications Group produced a four-part video series promoting disability equity, aligned with the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy and Papua New Guinea's Disability Services Act 2025.

The series aimed to deepen understanding of disability rights, foster inclusive and equitable approaches across institutional programming, strengthen the leadership of persons with disabilities, and enhance accountability for disability-inclusive practices. The first video was launched on UN Day 2025, while the remaining three were showcased during International Human Rights Day.

Joint UN communications further amplified the visibility and impact of UN in the country through the 2025 UN Day Celebrations, delivering coordinated messaging that highlighted 50 years of partnership, peacebuilding, and development achievements in Papua New Guinea.

UN SG, António Guterres, visiting the provinces of Papua New Guinea and engaging with the local communities.

Photo Credit: UNDP.

2.5 Lessons Learned and Evaluation

The key lessons learned in the second year of implementing the UNSDCF 2024-2028 include:

Community and Government Engagement is key: Successful program implementation heavily depends on community and relevant government authority involvement. Building trust and getting stakeholder buy-ins ensures that work progresses well and is sustained in the longer term.

Institutional Capacity Building is Critical: Strengthening the capacity of government agencies, local institutions, and service providers is essential for sustainable development. Investment in training, knowledge-sharing, and technology adoption improve governance and service delivery.

Multi-sectoral and Integrated Approaches Yield Better Results: Collaboration among different sectors (health, education, governance, environment, gender equality) enhances program impact. Integrated solutions address multiple root causes a program is trying to address rather than addressing isolated issues.

Gender Sensitivity and Social Inclusion Must be Prioritized: Program design and implementation should be intentional in involving marginalized groups such as women, children, youth, persons with disabilities and rural populations for sustainable development.

Data and Evidence-Driven Decision-Making Enhances Impact: Reliable data collection and analysis improve program design, targeting, and resource allocation. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms ensures accountability and informed policy-making.

Political Stability and Policy Continuity are Essential: Governance challenges, political instability, and leadership transitions can disrupt programs. Strategic partnerships help sustain progress.

Climate Resilience and Disaster Preparedness Should be Integrated: PNG's vulnerability to climate change and disasters underscores the need for proactive risk management, resilience-building, and adaptive strategies in development planning.

Financial and Logistical Constraints Pose Challenges: Limited funding, high operational costs, and logistical barriers (such as remote locations) affect program efficiency. Working with partners on the ground can minimize logistical and financial constraints.

Behavioural and Social Norm Change Takes Time: Addressing deeply rooted societal issues, such as gender-based violence or corruption requires long-term commitment, sustained advocacy, and multi-pronged approaches.

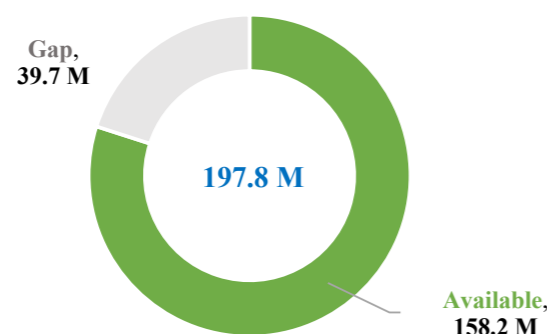
2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

2.6.1. Financial Overview

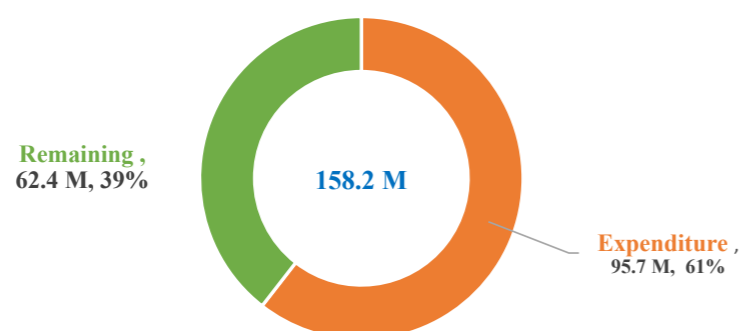
As shown in the graphs below, the UN required a total of US\$197.8 million to effectively deliver its programmes in 2025. Of this amount, only US\$158.2 million was available with a funding gap of 39.7 million (20%).

At the time of writing, the UN reported an expenditure of US\$95.7 million reflecting a delivery rate of 61%. These figures are preliminary, self-reported by agencies, and remain uncertified.

2024 Overall Funding Status (in US\$ millions) - Available versus the gap as a proportion of the required funding



2025 Overall Funding Status (in US\$ million) - Expenditure versus the remaining as a proportion of the available funding



2025 Funding Information by Outcomes (in \$US)

CF Outcome	2025 Required Funds	2025 Available Funds	2025 Expenditure	Delivery Rate
1. EQUALITY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS	18,977,309	14,017,228	7,198,311	51%
2. GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SOCIAL COHESION	16,244,030	14,274,467	11,014,826	77%
3. INCLUSIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	76,911,489	57,156,852	37,976,400	66%
4. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION	32,421,695	29,905,671	17,266,436	58%
5. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	53,279,991	42,823,821	22,280,085	52%
Total	197834514	158178039	95736058	61%

2025 Funding Information by Agencies (in million US\$)

Agencies	2025 Required	2025 Available	2025 Expenditure	Delivery Rate (in %)
FAO	14.61	13.72	10.75	78%
ILO	8.02	6.97	5.20	75%
IOM	24.65	12.39	4.98	40%
ITC	0.55	0.40	0.40	100%
OHCHR	0.16	0.06	0.05	86%
UN ESCAP	0.10	0.09	0.09	99%
UN Women	5.78	2.26	1.72	76%
UNAIDS	3.00	1.19	1.02	85%
UNCDF	8.35	6.39	1.08	17%
UNCTAD	0.27	0.23	0.09	40%
UNDP	23.93	23.85	21.71	91%
UNEP	1.09	1.09	0.44	41%
UNESCO	0.55	0.02	0.02	100%
UNFPA	4.24	3.52	1.42	40%
UNHCR	0.30	0.12	0.12	100%
UNICEF	51.39	38.93	23.57	61%
UNODC	3.00	3.00	1.30	43%
UNOPS	23.21	22.34	10.22	46%
WHO	15.60	12.82	11.58	90%
Total	197.83	158.18	95.74	61%

ITU, UNODA, and IFAD did not complete expenditure reporting and are therefore excluded.

2.6.2. Resource Mobilisation and quality of funding

The resource mobilization strategy in 2025 included agencies directly contacting donors, using resource mobilization platforms, and joint approaches to donors. As shown in Figure 3 under the Financial Overview section, the UN received funding from a diverse range of partners, including donor governments, EU institutions, the private sector, NGOs, and various multilateral sources, among others. Agencies also received funding from their headquarters or regional office core resources. The UNCT received both multi-year and short-term funding.

In 2025, the equivalent of US\$ 23,252,125 was generously contributed by the Government of Australia to support the PNG UNSDCF (2024-2028) Outcomes through the Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund II. The PNG UN Country Fund II is the key financial instrument of the PNG UNSDCF and serves as a multilateral platform for joint action by PNG's development partners. Programmes under the PNG UN Country Fund II which were supported in 2025 by these contributions include "Women Make the Change: Increased Voice for Women in Political Processes", "Polio Outbreak Response in PNG", and "PNG UN Country Fund II Support to protect key functionalities in UN health-focused agencies in Papua New Guinea".

Looking Forward: Key Priorities for 2026

Support the Government with its international human rights implementation and reporting commitments.

The UN will continue its support to the relevant government departments to finalize and submit the combined 4th to 6th cycle CEDAW report, as well as its first national report on progress in implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The UN will support the country's constructive engagement with the 4th cycle of the Universal Periodic Review, particularly the preparation of State and stakeholder submissions."

Highlands Joint Program Phase II Implementation

Highlands Joint Program Phase II implementation will fully commence, and will be implemented in targeted locations across the Highlands region.

Support to the Government of PNG and the Autonomous Bougainville Government on the 2019 Referendum Results

The United Nations will continue to play a neutral and supportive role in 2025 in the ongoing dialogue between the Government of Papua New Guinea and the Autonomous Bougainville Government following the 2019 Bougainville Referendum. It will provide facilitation support to help ensure that discussions and decisions remain peaceful, inclusive, and aligned with the Bougainville Peace Agreement.

Prime Minister Marape and President Toroama and government officials.
Right Side: SG, António Guterres, UN Resident Coordinator in PNG, Richard Howard and UN officials.

Photo Credit: UNDP.



Acronym List

Acronym	Term	Acronym	Term
ABG	Autonomous Bougainville Government	MCH	Maternal and Child Health
ADB	Asian Development Bank	MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
ARoB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville	MTRS	Medium-Term Revenue Strategy
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report	NAP	National Adaptation Plan
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management	NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority	NAQIA	National Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Authority
CDAC	Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities Network	NCD	National Capital District
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	NDC	National Disaster Centre
CEPA	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority	NDOE	National Department of Education
CGA	Community-Gender Advocate	NDOH	National Department of Health
CPDP	Community Peace and Development Plans	NFI	National Forest Inventory
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	ODA	Official Development Assistance
CSW69	69th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock	OLIPPAC	Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates
DfCDR	Department of Community Development and Religion	OPDs	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
DMT	Disaster Management Team	PGK	Papua New Guinea Kina
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring	PILAG	Pacific Institute of Leadership and Governance
DoF	Department of Finance	PNG	Papua New Guinea
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	PNGCS	PNG Customs Services
DRM/SOPs	Disaster Risk Management Standard Operating Procedures	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	PRSEAH	Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
ECE	Early Childhood Education	REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
EMIS	Education Management Information System	SARV	Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence
EU	European Union	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
EU FCCB	European Union Forestry, Climate Change and Biodiversity Programme	SILAG	Somare Institute of Leadership and Governance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	SIS	Safeguards Information System
FCCB	Forestry, Climate Change and Biodiversity	SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
FSVU	Family and Sexual Violence Unit	SMI	Solutions and Mobility Index
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	SPA	Strategic Priority Area
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
GEWE Policy	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy	STREIT	Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade
GHRWG	Gender and Human Rights Working Group	TB	Tuberculosis
GI	Geographic Indicator	TREES	The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard
GCF	Green Climate Fund	UN	United Nations
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
ICA	Immigration and Citizenship Authority	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IDP	Internally Displaced Populations	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNINFO	United Nations Information Management System
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
IRC	Internal Revenue Commission	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ITC	International Trade Centre	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
LLG	Local Level Government	VAC	Violence Against Children
LNOB	Leave No One Behind	VNR	Voluntary National Review
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
		WHO	World Health Organization



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