



Joined: April 2016
Population: 7.92 million

Papua New Guinea



*Data sources detailed in Annex 1

Institutional transformations in 2016-2017

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

2017 total weighted —

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

An interim National Nutrition Committee, chaired by the Health Secretary and co-chaired by the Secretary of Department of National Planning and Monitoring, has been established under the National Health Board within the National Department of Health. The interim committee enables better coordination by providing advisory support and guidance on the implementation of the 2016-2026 National Nutrition Policy (NNP) to

key sectors, and monitors the performance against the goals, objectives, and interventions in sector strategies and policies. The Nutrition Cluster meetings, co-chaired by the National Department of Health and UNICEF, bring together different sectors, development partners and other organisations (such as WHO, the World Bank, FAO and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights).

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The 2016-2026 National Nutrition Policy has been revised and developed by key governmental departments and sectors, in addition to several national and international non-governmental organisations. A Nutrition Strategic Action Plan (SAP) is currently being drafted. The Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) policy was developed to complement the 1977 Baby Feed Supplies (Control) Act, which

is currently being reviewed to incorporate the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. Other policies that support nutrition-sensitive interventions include the 2015 Food Security Policy of the Department of Agriculture and Livestock and the 2015 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Policy of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The 2016-2026 National Nutrition Policy is a multi-sectoral policy spearheaded by the core sectors of education, agriculture and livestock, health, community development and national planning and monitoring. The nutrition section of the National Department of Health also works closely with the reproductive and sexual health, food safety, and WASH

sectors, and the National Broadcasting Commission through radio programmes and awareness-raising. The Nutrition Strategic Action Plan (SAP) defined for the following five years to support the NNP, is in the process of being costed. The monitoring and evaluation framework is structured under each of the SAP objectives.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The funding for the National Nutrition Programme is allocated under the Public Investment Programme (PIP), through the Department of National Planning. Nutrition-relevant interventions, as part of the annual budget, are also allocated through the Department of Health. The

State allocations are complemented by the funds of external partners such as UNICEF, regarded as a key development partner since 2014. The Department of National Planning tracks the funds for implementation of nutrition interventions, through its monitoring system.

Please note that the narrative on this page, since Papua New Guinea joined the SUN Movement in April 2016, is not based on the Joint-Assessment Exercise, but a baseline study - which new SUN Movement members are asked to undertake.

2017-2018 PRIORITIES

- Cost the Strategic Action Plan and submitting funding proposals to the Department of National Planning and Monitoring;
- Improve capacity-building of health workers and strengthening the coordination of programmes at different levels in management of severe acute malnutrition and integrated management of acute malnutrition;
- Implement comprehensive communication for behaviour change activities to promote best IYCF practices among mothers at the community level.