

**SCHEDULE TO THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA – AUSTRALIA
PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT**

Priority Outcome 4: Law and Justice (2012)

PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA

The Papua New Guinea-Australia Partnership for Development was formalised by Prime Ministers during the Pacific Forum Leaders' Meeting held in Niue on 20 August 2008. The Partnership for Development initiative represents a new era of cooperation between Australia and Papua New Guinea and other Pacific Island nations. The initiative provides the guiding and practical framework for the implementation of the Port Moresby Declaration that was announced by Prime Minister Rudd on 6 March 2008.

The Papua New Guinea-Australia Partnership for Development is founded on the principles of mutual understanding, mutual respect and mutual responsibility for improved development outcomes. The Partnership reflects the shared vision of the two Governments to work together to meet the common challenges and to improve the quality of life of all Papua New Guineans. Specifically, the Partnership seeks more rapid progress towards poverty reduction and the other Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Priority outcome 4: Law and Justice

(i) Aim of the Partnership

The Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia have agreed to pursue measurable progress towards achieving the objective of the Medium Term Development Plan 2011-2015 (MTDP) of ‘a safe, secure and stable environment for all citizens, visitors, communities and businesses to conduct their affairs freely’.

The Partnership will support Government of Papua New Guinea-led programs to enhance the capacity of the law and justice agencies to deliver services, focusing on Papua New Guinea’s law and justice sector goals, as set out in the MTDP and the Law and Justice Sector Strategic Framework. The Partnership identifies specific areas of focus for bilateral cooperation, targeting priority initiatives under each of the Sector Strategic Framework Goals 1 to 5:

- Improved policing, security, safety and crime prevention
- Increased access to justice and just results
- Improved reconciliation, reintegration and deterrence
- Improved accountability and reduced corruption
- Improved ability to deliver law and justice services.

The Government of Papua New Guinea, the private sector and Papua New Guinea’s development partners have, over many years, highlighted the central role of law and justice to Papua New Guinea’s development, stability and prosperity. The PNG Vision 2050 lists improved law and order as one of seven ‘key outcomes’, and acknowledges that:

Papua New Guinea’s law and order situation requires immediate action so that other potential socioeconomic gains are not jeopardised. Improving the law and order situation is essential to laying the foundations for socioeconomic growth and establishing investor confidence. Adequate budgetary allocations to the RPNGC [Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary] and the broader law and justice sector is necessary to combat law and order problems.¹

The Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010-30 (DSP) also prioritises law and order, and targets a 55 per cent reduction in crime through an effective deterrence system. This will be achieved through strengthening the capacity of the police force and judicial system, and increased support to crime prevention and restorative justice. The DSP envisages an average annual increase in the law and order budget of 20 per cent to 2019. The MTDP identifies law, order and justice as a priority ‘enabling’ sector. It prioritises removing the large backlog of cases in the courts, reducing the number of remandees in prison, dispute resolution through village courts, prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration, and infrastructure rehabilitation.

Deterioration of law and order hinders development and disrupts delivery of government services and business. It inhibits the effectiveness of development assistance; it has a serious negative impact on investor confidence and on the quality of life of individuals. With major economic developments taking place, especially the PNG LNG Project, Papua New Guinea needs a robust law and justice system to create an environment that is conducive to trade and investment. Confidence in Papua New Guinea’s law and justice system is essential in the

¹ PNG Vision 2050, Page 54

fight against corruption, and in promoting good governance and transparency in the public and the private sectors. A well-developed law and justice sector is also critical to addressing the development challenges of gender violence and discrimination, human rights abuse, and HIV and AIDS.

Papua New Guinea inherited its formal system of law and justice at independence in 1975, including many statutes and systems that were based on models from outside Papua New Guinea. This system was overlaid onto an active and diverse system of restorative justice and traditional ways of dealing with law and order issues. While Papua New Guinea has developed and adapted both the formal and informal systems to meet its law and justice needs, the formal system remains weak, lacks resources, and with the exception of village courts, is essentially urban-based and its reach constrained by geography. Informal (including traditional and community-based) mechanisms also vary in effectiveness across Papua New Guinea.

The formal and informal elements of the system do not always work smoothly together. Both systems reflect broader social inequalities in their application and in many cases provide inadequate protection for the vulnerable. In this context, achieving progress toward an effective law and justice system in Papua New Guinea is not simply a matter of more resources. The real challenge for the Government of Papua New Guinea and its partners is to develop strategies and approaches that are appropriate to the context and circumstances in Papua New Guinea.

(ii) Costing and Timeframe

The Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia take a long-term view to improving the law and justice sector and addressing law and order, and recognise that the implementation of initiatives in this Schedule will require a sustained funding commitment for the duration of the Partnership and beyond. The focus of this Schedule is on the jointly agreed initiatives that are designed specifically to make incremental progress towards the law and justice goals of the MTDP stated goal of ‘a safe, secure and stable environment for all citizens, visitors, communities and businesses to conduct their affairs freely’ in Papua New Guinea. This Schedule will be implemented from 2011. The priorities are outlined in section (v) (service delivery and implementation strategy) of this Schedule, with indicative costing information presented in Table 1 below.

The Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia acknowledge the importance of sustainably increasing funding to Partnership priorities over the period to 2015. Funding will be determined as part of each Government’s annual budget processes and consider progress in implementing mutually agreed commitments in the Partnership. Multi-year funding projections will be included in the Partnership, reviewed annually, and adjusted as appropriate.

Partnership funding will be derived primarily from:

- Redirection of the Government of Papua New Guinea’s development expenditure towards the Partnership priority outcomes and away from lower priority and/or ineffective programs, as jointly agreed by both Governments, including allocations from funds held in trust, and improved cost-effective implementation across all

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programs. Filling the funding gap is the responsibility of the Government of Papua New Guinea

- Sustained or increased levels of development assistance from the Government of Australia, including a redirection of assistance towards the Partnership priority outcomes. In particular, current levels of Australian assistance to sector coordination, public administration and policy development will be progressively reduced, on the basis that the Government of Papua New Guinea will increasingly meet the core institutional recurrent funding required for these functions, subject to the availability of funds and normal budgetary processes. Based on the Papua New Guinea-Australia Law and Justice Partnership design and direction from the 2010 Review of the Law and Justice Sector Secretariat, annual recurrent funding should include 50 per cent of the running costs of the Law and Justice Sector Secretariat in 2012, and 100 per cent from 2013
- Increased funding from other development partners, through increased aggregate development assistance and/or a reprogramming of existing activities.

And to a more limited extent Partnership funding will be derived from:

- Contributions from sub-national government revenue and local communities' fees and in-kind contributions
- Real growth in the Government of Papua New Guinea's aggregate expenditure program, consistent with the Medium Term Fiscal Strategy 2008-2012.

Table 1: Priority Funding: to achieving measurable progress towards 'a just and safe society for all' in Papua New Guinea. (PGK million, AUD1= PGK2.2)

	2011 (actual)	2012 (appro.)	2013 (appro.)	2014	2015	Total
Total Cost²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding						
Government of PNG ³	668	672	701	701	701	3,443
- Recurrent	605	553	662	-	-	-
- Development	63	119	39	-	-	-
Other source	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia (indicative) ⁴	102	102	102	102	102	510
- PALJP	72	72	72	72	72	360
- Strongim Gavman Program	13	13	13	13	13	65
- Policing Partnership	17	17	17	17	17	85
Other Donors (indicative)	9	9	9	9	9	45
Total Funding	779	783	812	812	812	3,998
Funding Gap	-	-	-	-	-	-

² There are no sector wide costing estimates at this time.

³ Figures are indicative and subject to Government of Papua New Guinea budgetary processes. The figures are based on the Government of Papua New Guinea's 2012 appropriation for the sector from the Recurrent and Development Budgets, and Provincial Grants (Village Court Function Grant and Police Grant to ABG).

⁴ Australian funding levels beyond 2012 are subject to budget appropriations.

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Under this schedule to the Partnership, Government of Australia support will be delivered primarily through the Papua New Guinea-Australia Law and Justice Partnership (PALJP), the Strongim Gavman Program (SGP) and the Papua New Guinea-Australia Policing Partnership (PNG-APP). Support will also be provided through broader Pacific development assistance programs and institutional partnerships.

The majority of support from the Government of Australia will be in the form of direct funding of priority activities, technical assistance personnel where agreed, twinning arrangements with Australian and/or regional institutions and networks, and placement of Government of Australia officials within Papua New Guinea agencies.

(iii) Measurement

The indicators to measure progress towards the targets under this Schedule of the Partnership are largely captured in the Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF) of the Sector Strategic Framework. Where necessary, these indicators will be adapted or refined to ensure they meet the requirements of both Governments under this schedule and measure the high level targets contained in the Partnership. The Government of Australia will assist the Government of Papua New Guinea in these efforts, as part of ongoing, longer term support for sector performance and reporting capacity under SSF Goal 5 (see section vi, Implementation Strategy). A particular focus of this assistance will be on the refinement of key performance measurement tools, such as the sector's Community Crime Surveys, as well as the collection of sex and age disaggregated data and data relating to gender equality. To supplement information about progress being made at the sector level, analysis of the effectiveness of the Government of Australia's contribution under this Schedule will be undertaken on an annual basis using existing, jointly agreed processes.

(iv) Technical Advisers

Following an announcement by the Government of Australia in May 2010, a review of the use of technical advisers was undertaken by AusAID and the Government of Papua New Guinea. The objective of the review was to ensure that the use of technical advisers represents an effective and value for money response to meeting both Governments' needs and priorities.

Following the review, the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia established an Adviser Review Group (ARG) to maintain executive level scrutiny on the use of technical advisers in the aid program. The ARG met for the first time in April 2011. The Group includes AusAID's Head of Aid, Chief of Operations, and the Secretaries of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring and the Department of Personnel Management. The ARG has agreed to meet quarterly to discuss the quality of advisory support; the impact it is having in assisting GoPNG meet the country's development goals; and the allocation of adviser resources.

Under this schedule to the Partnership, the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia will work together to implement the recommendations of the review and monitor the use and level of technical advisers in the aid program. The Papua New Guinea-Australia Policing Partnership and the Strongim Gavman Program are primarily delivered through long-term technical advisers. Funding for long-term technical advisers under the Papua New Guinea-

Australia Law and Justice Partnership (PALJP) will be based on sound capacity diagnostics and will comprise approximately one third of overall Australian funding to PALJP.

(v) Implementation Strategy

Guiding frameworks

The Government of Australia will support and work within the framework of Papua New Guinea's law and justice policies through the Partnership, including the *PNG Vision 2050*, the *Development Strategic Plan 2010-30*, the *Medium Term Development Plan 2011-15*, the *National Law and Justice Policy* (2001), the *Sector Strategic Framework* and the *White Paper on Law and Justice* (2007).

Consistent with the *Papua New Guinea Commitment on Aid Effectiveness*, the Partnership will support and strengthen the Government of Papua New Guinea's existing policies and programs for improving its law and justice sector, using and strengthening Papua New Guinea's systems and procedures wherever possible. Moreover, as provided under the *Papua New Guinea Commitment on Aid Effectiveness*, the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia will work closely with other development partners. The provision of technical assistance to support the Partnership will be in line with the *Technical Assistance Protocol* under the *Papua New Guinea Commitment on Aid Effectiveness*.

Consistent with the *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness* and the *Papua New Guinea Commitment on Aid Effectiveness*, activities and expenditure commitments under the Partnership will be considered within the Government of Papua New Guinea's budget process and financial framework. The Partnership will be implemented in accordance with shared principles of ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results, and mutual accountability. The Government of Papua New Guinea, with support from the Government of Australia, will take the lead in progressing activities under this Schedule and the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia will be mutually accountable for implementing this Schedule.

Achieving results

Achieving results in the law and justice sector is dependent on strong leadership and commitment from central government agencies such as National Planning and Monitoring Treasury, Finance, Personnel Management, Internal Revenue Commission and Central Supply and Tenders Board. These agencies provide the funds, define human resource management rules and procedures, operate financial management systems, coordinate policy making and allocate and deliver funds through the budget and planning systems. They enable line agencies and sub-national administrations to deliver services and create an environment where quality of life can be improved. The Government of Papua New Guinea will work to ensure central agencies are adequately resourced, efficient, effective and accountable. Australian assistance will support this through three programs: the *Economic and Public Sector Program (EPSP)*, *Strongim Gavman Program (SGP)* and *Sub-National Program (SNP)*. The EPSP and SGP principally support central agencies as key institutions in Papua New Guinea, in addition to SGP support to law and justice agencies. The SNP supports provincial governments and their districts, primarily through the Government of Papua New Guinea's *Provincial Performance Improvement Initiative (PPII)*.

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In addition, churches and other civil society organizations are important law and justice service providers in Papua New Guinea, particularly in the informal (including traditional and community-based) law and justice system. Service delivery areas include crime prevention, support to victims of family and sexual violence, restorative justice, prisoner rehabilitation, and community-based corrections. They also play an important role in supporting public scrutiny of public administration and exposing corruption and misuse of power. Churches and civil society organisations will be supported to deliver law and justice services through the Papua New Guinea-Australia Law and Justice Program, the Church Partnership Program and the Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen program.

Coordination arrangements

The Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia's support to the sector will be coordinated through existing governance and program mechanisms. The sector is led by the National Coordinating Mechanism (NCM), chaired by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring.

Priority focus areas

The Partnership will prioritise and coordinate resources from the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia to improving law and justice in Papua New Guinea at national, provincial and district levels.

The Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia agree to provide increased, joint attention to priority initiatives in recognition of the important contribution they will make to Papua New Guinea's broader development efforts, particularly in the context of short to medium term challenges facing Papua New Guinea. They will have a positive impact, in that measurable change in these areas will maintain the momentum and commitment for ongoing, longer term reform efforts.

The PNG-Australia Law and Justice Partnership will work within a sector-based approach, with a particular focus on delivering law and justice services at a sub-national level. The PNG-Australia Policing Partnership will support the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary to progress growth, reform and development, with a particular focus on behavioural change. The law and justice component of SGP will support the rule of law, contributing to a safe, secure and stable environment, by strengthening PNG Government legal policy capacity, supporting key law reforms, and strengthening PNG Government law offices. All three programs will support efforts to address corruption, gender inequality and family and sexual violence.

To meet the goal of '**providing a safe, secure and stable environment for all citizens, visitors, communities and businesses to conduct their affairs freely**' measures will target the following priority initiatives:

SSF GOAL 1: Improved policing, security, safety and crime prevention

SSF Strategy 1.1 – 'Rebuild a professional police service – 8,440 well trained and equipped police officers by 2015':

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- Support the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC) to progress growth, reform and development, with a particular focus on behavioural change, and improved service delivery. This will be done by:
 - incrementally developing the Bomana Police College into a Centre of Excellence with a focus on college administration, , professional development and training, and professional standards;
 - placing Australian Federal Police Officers into select, in-line, senior management roles within the RPNGC, implementing the 2004 Administrative Review recommendations, and delivering on RPNGC Corporate Plan objectives;
 - supporting an improved police role in preventing and responding to family and sexual violence; and
 - increasing the role of women in policing through targeted recruitment and training, as well as through gender mainstreaming, particularly in the context of curriculum development.

SSF Strategy 1.2 – ‘Increase support for community based crime prevention’

- Implement community based initiatives that support crime prevention and target family and sexual violence in partner provinces under the law and justice sector’s Provincial Engagement Strategy (see Goal 5, below).

SSF GOAL 2: Increased access to justice and just results

SSF Strategies 2.1 and 2.3 – ‘Remove obstacles that prevent access to just results’ and ‘Support robust and independent courts and commissions’:

- Implement priority criminal justice reforms, including those identified and recommended by the National Coordinating Mechanism-commissioned National Criminal Justice Track Taskforce, with a particular focus on more effective and efficient handling of high impact criminal cases through the criminal justice system and legal reform on gender-based and domestic violence
- Implement priority civil justice reforms with a particular focus on more effective and efficient handling of commercial and land disputes, including through improved registry and case practice management, and alternatives to litigation, such as mediation and arbitration.
- Strengthen the ability of all State law offices to provide a high standard of efficient and effective legal services that promote the rule of law, address corruption and operate in an accountable, open and responsive manner

SSF Strategy 2.2 – ‘Strengthen locally based non-violent dispute resolution’:

- Implement Papua New Guinea’s village and district court reform strategies, including initiatives targeting mediation and customary restorative justice practices and family and sexual violence, in partner provinces under the law and justice sector’s Provincial Engagement Strategy (see Goal 5, below).

SSF GOAL 3: Improved reconciliation, reintegration and deterrence

SSF Strategies 3.1 and 3.2 – ‘Support communities to reconcile offenders and victims in a non-violent manner’ and ‘Provide alternatives to imprisonment for less serious crimes and those awaiting trial’:

- Implement community based initiatives, including those that support reconciliation / rehabilitation / reintegration programs, in partner provinces under the law and justice sector’s Provincial Engagement Strategy (see Goal 5, below).

SSF Strategy 3.3 – ‘maintain a national correctional system for persons who are a risk to society’:

- Implement Papua New Guinea’s White Paper on Law and Justice, Recommendation 6.6, to develop a 20 year blueprint for correctional services, including a clear rationalisation of investment in prison infrastructure, the use of rural lock-ups and alternatives to imprisonment.

SSF GOAL 4: Improved accountability and reduced corruption

SSF Strategy 4.1 - ‘Ensure accountability for corruption and the abuse and misuse of power’:

- Increased detection, investigation and prosecution of corruption and abuse/misuse of power, in accordance with the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2010-2030, and implementing recommendations of ‘integrity reviews’ in all law and justice agencies
- Increase awareness and education about ethics, leadership values, roles and responsibilities, including humane and fair treatment of women by justice system personnel, particularly through strengthening the role of the Ombudsman Commission, including through provincial outreach operations.

SSF Strategy 4.3 - ‘Reduce claims against the State’:

- Strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Solicitor General to respond to claims against the State.

SSF GOAL 5: Improved ability to provide law and justice services

In order to enable measureable progress in the priority initiatives identified under SSF Goals 1-4, Australia and Papua New Guinea will continue to support improvements across core sector coordination, public administration and policy development capacities, targeting priority initiatives under SSF Goal 5 (Improved ability to provide law and justice services). This will include ongoing support for implementation of the Papua New Guinea Law and Justice Sector Gender Strategy, the sector’s response to HIV and AIDS, and further refinement of the sector’s Performance Monitoring Framework and related performance reporting tools. In particular, as outlined below, support will also extend to developing a holistic financing strategy for sector infrastructure and implementing the sector’s Provincial Engagement Strategy.

SSF Strategies 5.1 – ‘Strengthen formal agencies to use resources properly’:

Physical Infrastructure Development

As the population grows and the demand for services increases, the sector will need to increase and improve its physical infrastructure. The sector will be supported to develop policy, systems and procedures to ensure sector physical infrastructure is developed and maintained strategically and in the best interests of the sector as a whole. At the core of this initiative will be the creation of a multi-year infrastructure plan, developed from the strategic directions set by the National Coordinating Mechanism, to support a cooperative, coordinated and integrated approach to planning, building and maintaining sector infrastructure.

A separate maintenance matrix will be developed to apply to both existing and new infrastructure. The costs of maintenance will be agreed with Treasury annually in the first quarter of the Papua New Guinea financial year, and form an element of future sectoral allocations under the recurrent budget.

SSF Strategies 5.2 and 5.3 – ‘Support and build capacity in civil society to contribute to sector development’ and ‘Foster and build enhance sector cooperation and coordination’:

Provincial Engagement

Improving service delivery to the provinces of Papua New Guinea is an essential component of this Partnership. As well as through the ongoing efforts focused on individual national law and justice sector agencies, the sector will work with provinces and communities to increase service delivery at sub-national levels. The National Coordinating Mechanism will agree partnership arrangements with targeted provinces under the law and justice sector’s Provincial Engagement Strategy. These provincial engagement partnership agreements will include a focus on implementing village and district court reform strategies and community based initiatives, including those supporting: mediation and customary restorative justice practices, crime prevention, community-based corrections, juvenile justice, and initiatives targeting family and sexual violence.

Through this Partnership, the Governments of Papua New Guinea and of Australia agree to support increased funding to the sector, and will ensure these funds are efficiently and effectively managed. Management of the implementation of schedule priorities will be assessed as part of the annual Partnership review process. This assessment will be based on existing joint planning, budgeting, financial management, monitoring and reporting processes. Key aid effectiveness issues for consideration will include:

- Alignment of Papua New Guinea and Australian resources to jointly agreed policy priorities
- Integration of Government of Australia assistance with Papua New Guinea systems and capacity of those systems
- Effective Papua New Guinea-Australia development partnerships
- Gender equality and gender mainstreaming
- Anti-corruption efforts

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- HIV and AIDS mainstreaming.

ANNEX 1 – Australia’s contribution to Partnership outcomes through other programs

The immediate development results articulated under this Schedule will require a **stable macro-economic environment, capable officials, and appropriate allocation of funds to service delivery priorities**. In the medium to long-term, development results will be more achievable through **increasingly effective and sustainable service delivery mechanisms**, whether through government, the private sector or civil society. As well as the activities directly supported through this Schedule, the following programs will support our mutual objectives.

Program	2011 Funding AUD'm	2012 Funding AUD'm	Total Initiative Funding AUD'm (years)
Strongim Gavman Program	28.2	29.3	138.0 (2009-13)
Economic and Public Sector Program	25.3	20.0	100.0 (2010-14)
Sub-National Program	18.4	13.4	110.0 (2007-12)
Papua New Guinea-Australia Incentive Fund	17.8	22.2	60.0 (2010-14)
Scholarships	20.1	21.7	110.0 (2011-16)
Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen	7.5	18.4	105.0 (2010-14)
Church Partnership Program	7.0	6.5	50.0 (2010-15)
TOTAL	121.7	123.6	689.0

Note: In 2011 approximately 85 per cent of Australian aid to Papua New Guinea was provided under the Partnership for Development.

These programs will support broader objectives of the Government of Papua New Guinea and underpin other Government of Australia programs at the **national and sub-national levels to:**

- encourage macro-economic stability through a sustainable budget process; encourage funding allocations through national and provincial budgets to better target service delivery priorities; and improve public sector efficiency and sustainability through:
 - training public servants
 - reform of public financial management systems
 - promoting a culture of accountability and performance through improved auditing and monitoring of performance.
- support civil society, NGOs, churches and the private sector to effectively deliver basic services to Papua New Guinea communities and build demand for improved government, private sector and NGO accountability to communities, together with the Papua New Guinea government.

Equally important to achieving the development results in this schedule is a **zero tolerance approach to fraud and corruption** in the Australian aid program. Both Governments acknowledge the negative effect that fraud and corruption have on the effective delivery of services to the people of PNG. Both Governments will ensure that Australian aid program is transparently programmed, managed and effectively delivered. The Government of Australia agrees to use PNG Government systems and procedures where these processes are suitably robust to minimise the risk of Australian aid funding being lost to fraud or corruption; and where there is demonstrated development benefit for PNG. The aid program, through governance initiatives listed below, will help improve PNGs anti-corruption measures. These measures include implementing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, strengthening the capacity of PNG law enforcement agencies to tackle corruption, and improving PNG procurement and financial systems.

At each Annual Partnership Dialogue, both governments can review achievements under these programs taking into account the annual assessments of the Provincial and Local Level Service Monitoring Authority, the National Economic and Fiscal Commission reviews, periodic World Bank Institute Government Effectiveness Score assessments and Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability assessments, targets for which are articulated under the MTDP, and other independent review mechanisms. The Governments of Australia and PNG will work closely together during 2013 and 2014 to ensure that future support for improved governance and public sector reform is increasingly aligned with the agreed Partnership priority outcomes and the focus on helping people overcome poverty.

The **Strongim Gavman Program (SGP)** assists the Government of Papua New Guinea to strengthen public sector performance in key agencies in the sectors of economic and public sector management, law and justice, border management and transport security. Senior officials from the Australian public service are placed in Papua New Guinea agencies to provide strategic advice and support for capacity development. SGP officials are accountable to the Papua New Guinea agency head as well as the Government of Australia. Increasing focus is given to those central government functions that enable delivery of Government of Papua New Guinea policies related to service delivery in the health, education and the law and justice sectors.

The **Economic and Public Sector Program (EPSP)** will strengthen central and core agencies in their role as key enabling government institutions to enable service delivery. The program will be managed by a Program Management Group (PMG), comprising senior level representatives from the Departments of Prime Minister and National Executive Council (PM&NEC), Personnel Management (DPM), National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), Treasury (DoT), Finance (DoF), Provincial and Local Government Affairs (DPLGA), Office for the Development of Women, AusAID, and the Managing Contractor, and work directly through PM&NEC, to the Central Agencies Coordinating Committee (CACC). Funding flows will be guided by an Annual Strategic Framework developed by the PMG and agreed by AusAID and the CACC.

Scholarships PNG (SPNG) is a joint collaboration between the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to provide post-secondary education and training opportunities to Papua New Guineans. This contributes to Papua New Guinea's human capital development in areas identified by the Government of Papua New Guinea as national training priorities. The Government of Papua New Guinea chairs the processes of selecting awardees.

The **Sub-National Program (SNP)** partners with the Government of Papua New Guinea to help improve vital aspects of its decentralised service delivery system. This includes: supporting reforms that increase funding to provinces for service delivery; supporting the

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operation of the Government of Papua New Guinea's mechanisms to monitor and coordinate service delivery; assistance to the Government of Papua New Guinea's Provincial Performance Improvement Initiative to strengthen sub-national performance and support for improved service delivery capacity of the Autonomous Bougainville Government.

The **Incentive Fund** encourages Papua New Guinea organisations to improve their overall performance and contribution to development. Grants of between PGK0.5 million to PGK10 million are provided to good performing organisations in Papua New Guinea to enable them to expand their services in mainly the health and education sectors. Over the life of the program, the Australian Government will provide approximately AUD60 million to successful organisations across PNG.

The **Church Partnership Program (CPP)** assists Papua New Guinea churches enhance their capacity to deliver health and education services to disadvantaged and often remote communities, as well as contribute more broadly to development in Papua New Guinea. CPP is based upon partnerships between the seven Papua New Guinea churches, their seven counterpart Australian faith based NGOs, AusAID and the Government of Papua New Guinea.

Strongim Pipol Strongim Nesen (SPSN) aims to assist government, civil society and the private sector to work together to meet Papua New Guinea communities' health, education and other needs by providing grants and capacity building support to organisations throughout Papua New Guinea. The program will also build demand for improved government, private sector and NGO accountability to communities. The SPSN Joint Governing Council, currently comprised of DNPM, DPLGA, Department of Community Development (DfCD) and AusAID, sets the program's strategic direction. SPSN will directly target poverty by delivering many tangible benefits from community generated projects in rural and remote areas.

ANNEX 2 – Measurement

Performance targets to 2015 for commitments under this Schedule have been jointly agreed by the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia and are set out in the following table. Progress will be measured against baseline information to be jointly collected and reported in accordance with this Schedule.

Indicators

Headline Results for PNG-Australia Partnership for Development – Improved security and enhanced justice

Partnership Strategic Goals	Indicators
Communities will have improved security with police better trained and better resourced to maintain law and order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers and percentage of well trained and equipped police officers • Public perception that the community is safer and more secure
Victims of family and sexual violence will have improved recourse and protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased numbers and percentage of functioning Family and Sexual Violence units providing services at major police stations • Increased availability of Interim Protection Orders (number of applications, percentage of orders granted over total number of applicants) • Legal reforms for Family Protection Bill and Interim Protection Orders are progressed and implemented • Effective prosecution of family and sexual violence cases • Women survivors of violence receiving services
Women and men will have improved access to justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased numbers of women and men accessing law and justice services through Village Courts and state-provided legal aid • Court clearance rates increasing: number of cases commenced/registered vs number of cases disposed • Reduced average time spent on remand
PNG will have enhanced ability to prevent and combat corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective investigation and prosecution of corruption cases • Increased use of legislative measures to freeze or seize assets • Effective reform and implementation of laws to address corruption, money laundering, and transnational crime

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Performance targets (drawn from the MTDP and the Law and Justice Sector Performance Monitoring Framework)

MTDP 2015 Targets	SSF Goal	Indicator: PMF Strategy Level	Indicator: PMF Sub-Strategy Level	Indicator Definition	Evidence
<p>Number of well trained and well equipped police officers increased to 8,440 (baseline 5,160 but few well trained)</p> <p>Incidence of major crime reduced to 550,000 (baseline estimate 600,000)</p> <p>Crime rate reduced to 70 per 1000 population (baseline 91 per 1000)</p> <p>Number of police stations increased to 300 (baseline 184)</p>	<p>ONE Improved Policing, Security, Safety and Crime Prevention</p>	<p>Support an increase in RPNGC size to 8,440 well trained and equipped officers by 2015. (MTDP goal)</p> <p>The police service meets community expectations (PMF 1.1)</p>	<p>Improvement in RPNGC operational and administrative practices.(PMF 1.1.1)</p>	<p>Provides basis for measuring service delivery and behaviour change. Progress towards achievement of objectives will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - foundational work to create a framework to target police improvement - continued prioritisation of senior police relationships to assist in formative work on reform and professionalisation - continued support to a small number of selected areas in the RPNGC - especially professional standards - provision of corporate support to critical areas of the RPNGC including finance, human resources and logistics 	<p>RPNGC internal productivity assessment (M&E framework)</p>
		<p>Reduction in the level of crime (in target provinces) (PMF 1.2)</p>	<p>Communities perceive improvements in safety and security (PMF 1.2.2) (in target provinces)</p>	<p>Analysis of results from Community Crime Surveys provide an indicator of community-level perceptions about crime in their location. Year on year comparisons can demonstrate trends.</p>	<p>Community Crime Survey (OR other provincial level data where Community Crime Survey data unavailable for target provinces)</p>
		<p>Sector addresses high priority areas with improved outcomes (PMF 1.3)</p>	<p>Improvement in responses to family and sexual violence (PMF 1.3.3)</p>	<p>Measurements include effective use of interim protection orders, effective operation of RPNGC family and sexual violence units, legal and paralegal aid services available to victims, and FSV prevention activities delivered through law and justice agencies and civil society partners.</p>	<p>NCM/NEC minutes Community Crime Survey</p>
<p>Village Courts increased to 1,950</p>	<p>TWO</p>	<p>All people have</p>	<p>Increase in the number of cases</p>	<p>Provides an indication of the number of</p>	<p>Pub Sol Database</p>

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<p>(baseline 1,190)</p> <p>Backlog of District Court Cases reduced</p> <p>Number of remandees in prison awaiting trial reduced (baseline remandees represent 60% of prison population)</p>	<p>Increased Access to Justice and Just Results</p>	<p>greater access to justice services (PMF 2.1)</p>	<p>defended in court by Public Solicitor** (PMF 2.1.3)</p>	<p>people who are able to defend their case or bring a claim. Provides an indication of the capacity of the Public Solicitor to provide services.</p>	
		<p>Non-violent dispute resolution processes achieve improved outcomes (in target provinces) (PMF 2.2)</p>	<p>In target provinces: Village Courts are distributed equitably across PNG (PMF 2.2.1)** and Improvement in community confidence in Village Courts (PMF 2.2.2) AND new indicator proposed Increase in the number of successfully mediated Village Court cases</p>	<p>Provides an indication of the effectiveness of court services in both civil and criminal jurisdictions, as well as at the local level.</p>	<p>NJSS Database MS Database VC Database Community Crime Survey</p>
		<p>Improvement in the disposition of cases (in target provinces) (PMF 2.3)</p>	<p>In target provinces: Improvement in the number, timeliness and disposition of criminal and civil cases in the Supreme, National and District Courts (PMF 2.3.1 and 2.3.2) **</p>		
<p>Number of remandees in prison awaiting trial reduced (baseline remandees represent 60% of prison population)</p> <p>Village Courts increased to 1,950 (baseline 1,190)</p>	<p>THREE Improved Reconciliation, Reintegration and Deterrence</p>	<p>Increase in reconciliation of offenders and victims (in target provinces) (PMF 3.1)</p>	<p>Agency policies and procedures address restorative justice (in target provinces) (PMF 3.1.3)</p>	<p>Provides an indication of the development and implementation of restorative justice in theory and in practice</p>	<p>CS RJ AMT VC CBC</p>
		<p>Increase in the use of alternatives to imprisonment (in target provinces) (PMF 3.2)</p>	<p>Increase in number of convicted persons subject to non-custodial orders (in target provinces) (3.2.2)</p>	<p>Provides a measure of the success of the diversionary process</p>	<p>CBC VC MS</p>
		<p>A correctional system is maintained and improved (PMF 3.3)</p>	<p>Long term measures: Reduction in overcrowding and balanced distribution of prisoners across institutions (PMF 3.3.2) and Reduction in the number of escaped from custody (PMF 3.3.3) Partnership Schedule measure: National Coordinating Mechanism</p>	<p>The existing PMF indicators are long term measures, therefore, an interim measure has been proposed for this Partnership Schedule.</p>	<p>NCM/NEC minutes</p>

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			reports to NEC about progress in developing a 20 year blueprint for correctional services, blueprint endorsed by NCM and NEC by end of year 2 (PNG White Paper on Law and Justice, Recommendation 6.6)		
Rate of disposition of fraud and corruption cases improves	FOUR Improved Accountability and Reduced Corruption	Corruption and the abuse and misuse of power are addressed (PMF 4.1)	Community has increasing confidence in the public administration system, including the system to detect and prosecute fraud (PMF 4.1.6 and 4.2.2 combined) AND additional Partnership Schedule Measure: completion of at least two more law and justice agency 'integrity reviews' by year 3.	Apart from community perceptions, a range of other PMF indicators provide measures of progress against this strategy, particularly PP and OC leadership referrals (PMF 4.1.2 and PMF 4.1.3) and International rankings (PMF 4.1.5)	Community Crime Survey NRI TI OSG PP OC External independent reviews and reports
		Reduction in claims against the state (PMF 4.3)	The sector has clear guidelines in place for the management of claims against the state (PMF 4.3.1) Percentage of claims defended by the state as a percentage of claims made**	Apart from the existence of clear management guidelines, a range of other PMF indicators provide measures of progress against this strategy, particularly the number of new claims, claims defended and default judgements (PMF 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.5)	OSG
	FIVE Improved Ability to Deliver Law and Justice Services	Improvement in agency corporate governance, use of resources, contribution by civil society to sector outcomes and sector coordination (PMF 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 combined)	Number of agencies submitting annual reports and complying with Auditor General requirements (PMF 5.1.1, 5.1.2) Strategic Partnership measure: Sector Infrastructure Plan developed and endorsed by NCM and NEC. Strategic Partnership measure proposed: at least one new province per year	Provides indicators of improved performance against core agency business indicators and increasing cooperation between National and Provincial governments in law and justice service delivery (PMF 5.3)	L&J agencies Auditor General DPLGA/Provincial Governments Community Crime Survey (ie data about community confidence in the justice system)

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			agrees to work as a partner under the sector's Provincial Engagement Strategy		
		HIV and AIDS strategies are implemented effectively (PMF 5.4)	Agency corporate and annual plans mainstream HIV/AIDS activities across their core business (PMF 5.4.1)	Provides some evidence of sector leadership on HIV, and efforts to address priorities of education and prevention, as outlined in the PNG White Paper on Law and Justice, p.6.	L&J agencies