

2015 Sector Performance Annual Review



Assessment of Sector Performance

2011 – 2015

National Report

June 2016

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FOREWORD

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) is mandatory in any program activity and must be given the highest priority in terms of resource allocation. M&E must be an integral part of informed decision making in the health sector to achieve improved health outcomes.

The Sector Performance Annual Report (SPAR) is a monitoring tool that enables us to measure our progress as a sector on a yearly basis and also compares trends for the last five years. It enables us to know how we are progressing against set targets and the National Health Plan. The SPAR should serve as the basis for a proper and careful analysis strictly adhering to the M&E plan to give us a true picture of our health outcomes.

The 2015 SPAR shows some positives outcomes in reform areas of provincial health authorities (PHAs), Medical supplies, and major public health programmes including malaria. Our challenge is be to sustain these successes and improve in areas of poor performance.

I appeal to our national, provincial and district health sector service providers and implementers including non government organization and church agencies to take ownership of this report. We all need to provide leadership and good governance and contribute the best we can. Let us continue to be accountable for our actions and be innovative in our endeavors to strengthen health service delivery for improved health outcomes.

I would also like to commend all who have spent time to compile this report. May we continue to further refine and adjust our SPAR report so that all development partners, stake holders and implementers in the health sector are made aware of the many efforts that they have put to achieve a better and healthier Papua New Guinea.

Finally, I am enclosing this SPAR report for references and program evaluation purposes and as a document for public consumption.



Mr Pascoe Kase
Secretary for Health

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Indicator List Sector Performance Annual Review

	Ind #	Indicator	Source
Outcome	1	Case fatality rate (in HC and Hospitals) for pneumonia in children <5yrs	NHIS
Outcome	2	Proportion (%) of underweight children under five years	NHIS
Outcome	3	Underweight (<2500 gm) births as a proportion (%) of total births	NHIS
Outcome	4	Incidence of malaria per 1000 population	NHIS
Outcome	5	Proportion (%) of pregnant 15 – 24 year old women who test HIV positive	HIV Program
Outcome	6	Incidence of diarrhoeal disease per 1000 in children under 5 years	NHIS
Outcome	7	Total injury discharges from health centres and hospitals for every 1000 popn	NHIS
Output	8	Ratio of rural outreach clinics held to children under 5 years	NHIS
Output	9a	Proportion (%) of children at one year of age who are immunised against measles	NHIS
Output	9b	Proportion (%) of children at one year of age who are immunised with 3 doses TA/Pentavalent vaccine	NHIS
Output	10	Proportion (%) of births attended by skilled personnel at health facilities	NHIS
Output	10b	Proportion (%) of total provincial hospital births that are referred from rural centres	unavailable
Output	11	Proportion (%) of pregnant women who attended at least one ANC visit	NHIS
Output	12	Family Planning: couple years protection per thousand women of reproductive age	NHIS
Output	13	Proportion (%) of children under 5 years with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs	PNGIMR
Output	14	Proportion (%) of children <5yrs sleeping under ITN	PNGIMR
Output	15	Proportion (%) of HIV positive mothers who receive ART to reduce the risk of MTCT	HIV Program
Output	16	Case detection rate of all TB cases	TB Program
Output	17	TB treatment success rate	TB Program
Process	18	Proportion (%) of government (functional grants) and development partner contributions that are expended.	Program
process	19	Provincial health expenditure (government and development partner contributions) as a proportion (%) of estimated minimum health expenditure required.	NEFC
Process	20	Proportion (%) of health centres that have received at least one supervisory support visit from district or provincial management staff during year	NIHF
Process	21	Average number of outpatient visits to hospitals and health centres per person per year	NHIS
Process	22	Proportion (%) of Aid Posts open	NIHF
Process	23	Proportion (%) of outbreaks identified and assessed by NDoH within 48 hours	Program
Input	24	Total budget allocation (HSIP and GoPNG) per capita	PLLSMA
Input	25	Proportion (%) of health facilities that have running water to delivery room.	NHIF
Input	26	Proportion (%) of health centres/hospitals with functioning radio/telephone/mobile.	NIHF
Input	27	Percentage of months that facilities do not have stock-outs of all selected medical supplies for more than a week in the month.	NHIS
Input	28	Proportion (%) of general hospitals which have at least 3 of the 5 key specialties	NHSS Program
Input	29	Number of health workers per 10,000 population (stratified by cadre)	unavailable

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Reporting Rates

National Health Information System Reporting Rates 2011-2015

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Western	70%	84%	80%	91%	75%
Gulf	95%	89%	90%	82%	77%
Central	93%	88%	91%	86%	86%
NCD	90%	94%	95%	92%	85%
Milne Bay	100%	100%	100%	89%	100%
Oro	91%	83%	78%	79%	89%
SHP	92%	81%	74%	83%	93%
Hela	NA	NA	NA	62%	80%
Enga	82%	85%	85%	88%	80%
WHP	96%	100%	98%	90%	93%
Jiwaka	NA	NA	NA	71%	77%
Simbu	97%	93%	95%	92%	99%
EHP	99%	98%	97%	88%	89%
Morobe	79%	71%	67%	89%	78%
Madang	91%	94%	92%	86%	87%
ESP	96%	90%	90%	90%	59%
WSP	88%	82%	83%	85%	79%
Manus	85%	99%	99%	94%	94%
NIP	91%	83%	94%	86%	79%
ENB	89%	87%	92%	94%	73%
WNB	93%	98%	99%	78%	89%
ARB	89%	103%	100%	92%	96%
Southern	90%	90%	89%	87%	86%
Highlands	93%	91%	88%	87%	88%
Momase	88%	84%	82%	72%	76%
NGI	89%	93%	97%	91%	85%
National	90%	89%	89%	84%	84%

Summary Comments

This report provides a **snap shot of health sector performance** by province for 2015 and compares results over the last 5 years. Generally, performance in 2015 shows mixed results with indicator trends improving since 2011.

The performance of the sector in the last 5 years can best be described as mixed. Analysis of indices/indicators shows that there was an overall improvement of 4.28% between 2011 and 2015 and inputs into the sector increased by 47% over the same period. Indicators of "outputs" show an overall decline during the last 5 years whilst on the other hand "outcomes" showed significant improvements.

Overall, the increase in financial resources to the sector (indicators 18,19,24) did not translate into improved health outcomes. A few programs like the malaria control programs were exceptions to the above generalization, with significant decline in the incidence and mortality from malaria. The malaria control program received sustained external funding and project financial staff.

The number of outreach clinics continued to decline and more aidposts reported closed. The amount of supervision visits also decreased significantly over the last 5 years. These have been contributed to poor access to health services and deteriorating quality of services.

There is no evidence of any improvements in most of the maternal and child health indicators, with the exception of child mortality from pneumonia which has been on the decline. Child immunization, supervised births, ANC and FP coverage continued new downward trend and diarrhoeal disease amongst children under the age of 5 years increased.

As per the recommendations of the Mid Term Review of the National Health Plan, there is a need for the sector to prioritize and focus on high impact and cost effective interventions that can make a difference in the immediate to medium term period.

Provincial Performances and Improvements

The five **best performing** provinces in 2015 are **NCD, Western, Simbu, Milne Bay and AROB**. Conversely, **SHP, Gulf, Western Sepik, Morobe and Madang** are identified as poor performing provinces. However, if all provinces were at the same level of development **NCD, Northern, Milne Bay, Western and Hela** would be the best performing provinces using the constraints index (See Appendix 2). The purpose of using this index is to level the playing field when making comparisons between provinces. It suggests that these provinces do comparatively well when one considers the relative hardships they face. However, the index negates good performance by provinces who perform well without it. Hence, the application of this correction factor has its limitations.

The **most improved** provinces in 2015 are **Simbu, Jiwaka, Milne Bay, WNPB and WHP**, while **Madang, Morobe, Manus, ENBP and Western** are the least improved provinces.

Technical Comments

- Use of 2011 population data:

The NHIS at central level is embedded with 2011 census data but some provincial NHIS databases do still use the 2000 Census data resulting in variations in indicators. The SPAR in discussion with NSO has started amending sub-national population data based on 2011 population census figures so that SPAR and NHIS reports use the same population, formulae and corrections factors in reporting indicators.

- *Reporting year:* The data analysed in this report relates to the period from October 2014-September 2015 to cater for late reporting. On the other hand programme indicators (for example, TB, HIV, financial expenditure) are reported by calendar year. The SPAR will revert back to a calendar reporting year in 2016 to minimize these variations.

Data was not available for several indicators:

Referral rates for hospital delivery (indicator 10b): due to lack of consistent approach to recording data in NHIS;
Health facilities with water available to delivery rooms (indicator 25) and proportion of health facilities with telephone and/or radio (indicator 26): not collected from health facilities in 2015.
Health workers per population (indicator 29): HRIS data collection systems is currently being developed for SPAR to report on this Indicator.

Further actions

Performance monitoring requires information on program inputs, implementation and results. Despite limited analysis, this report should be used by managers and health workers to review their data and how performance can be improved to better meet community need.

NHIS databases are available in the provinces to be used at anytime when needed. Information should be used at the point of collection before it is compiled for analysis at the national level. Hence, data should be used at Health facilities, at the district and provincial levels before being sent to NDoH.

Your comments, criticisms and suggestions will improve the value of the SPAR and create demand for information.

Any queries or comments on the report should be directed to the Performance Monitoring and Research Branch of National Department of Health: Ms Manah Dindi: Ph: 3013650; Email: manah.dindi@gmail.com

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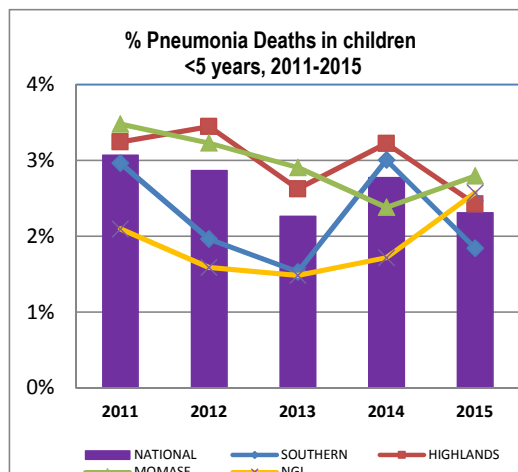
Indicator 1: % Pneumonia Deaths in Children under 5yrs at Health Facilities

Definition: The percentage of children under five years of age that are admitted to the health centre with pneumonia and die during that admission

PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Western	4.99%	3.18%	2.69%	3.03%	1.83%
Gulf	2.33%	2.70%	2.42%	3.56%	1.39%
Central	3.20%	2.23%	3.01%	2.56%	1.60%
NCD	2.64%	1.00%	0.80%	3.58%	0.16%
Milne Bay	3.32%	2.22%	1.12%	1.60%	1.31%
Northern	4.32%	3.30%	1.58%	2.94%	2.15%
SHP	1.61%	3.27%	1.47%	0.94%	2.34%
Hela	NA	NA	NA	1.98%	1.61%
Enga	6.10%	3.87%	5.00%	5.50%	4.18%
WHP	3.60%	3.44%	3.63%	4.86%	2.04%
Jiwaka	NA	NA	NA	4.95%	2.31%
Simbu	3.30%	4.70%	2.15%	1.59%	1.45%
EHP	3.44%	2.57%	2.38%	3.49%	3.25%
Morobe	5.35%	6.05%	4.84%	4.77%	4.18%
Madang	2.78%	1.78%	2.15%	1.26%	1.32%
East Sepik	3.45%	2.61%	2.50%	1.90%	1.38%
West Sepik	1.93%	3.80%	2.59%	2.57%	2.40%
Manus	2.17%	5.41%	0.92%	0.85%	8.16%
New Ireland	0.55%	1.05%	1.58%	1.72%	2.10%
ENB	2.79%	1.24%	1.52%	1.94%	2.57%
WNB	1.67%	1.90%	1.11%	1.71%	3.09%
ARB	2.71%	1.56%	1.90%	1.36%	1.49%
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	2.96%	1.96%	1.53%	3.01%	1.84%
HIGHLANDS	3.24%	3.45%	2.62%	3.22%	2.43%
MOMASE	3.48%	3.23%	2.91%	2.38%	2.80%
NGI	2.10%	1.59%	1.48%	1.72%	2.57%
NATIONAL	3.07%	2.87%	2.26%	2.77%	2.31%

Source: National Health Information System

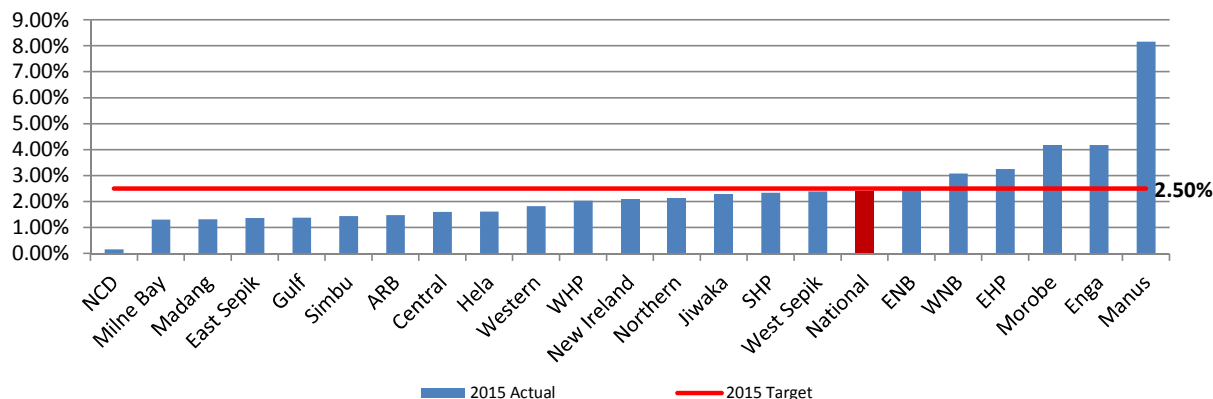
NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government



Indicator: Measures the number of children under 5 yrs who are admitted for treatment of pneumonia, yet die as a result of their condition. Good quality care (oxygen, early and effective use of antibiotics) would minimise these deaths.

Performance: The pneumonia death rate among children under 5 years in health facilities fell from 3.07% to 2.26% between 2011 and 2013. This increased to 2.77% in 2014, followed by a slight decrease to 2.41% in 2015. Rates are higher in NGI and Momase regions than in Southern and Highlands regions. In 2015, more deaths occurred among hospitalised children in Enga, Manus and Morobe while NCD, Milne Bay and Madang reported the lowest rates.

Percentage of pneumonia deaths in children under 5 years in hospitals/health centres, 2015



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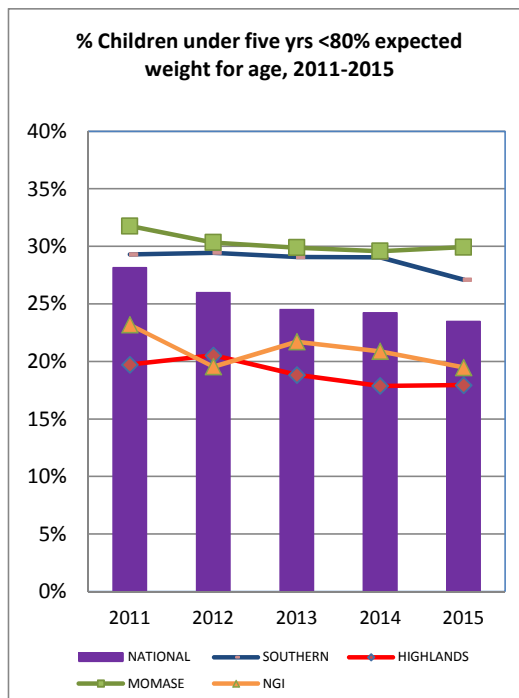
Indicator 2: % Children with moderate and severe weight for age malnutrition

Definition: Percentage of children under five years who attend Maternal and Child Health clinics that are moderately (60 – 80% Weight for Age) or severely (<60% weight for age).

Percentage of children weighed at clinics < 80% weight for age					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	23%	20%	21%	22%	25%
GULF	28%	30%	36%	33%	33%
CENTRAL	30%	29%	26%	28%	28%
NCD	9%	10%	8%	8%	8%
MILNE BAY	40%	42%	40%	40%	36%
ORO	24%	21%	26%	24%	27%
SHP	21%	17%	18%	22%	18%
HELA	NA	NA	NA	13%	19%
ENGA	16%	16%	16%	18%	21%
WHP	20%	23%	20%	13%	15%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	29%	33%
SIMBU	14%	18%	16%	17%	15%
EHP	23%	23%	21%	19%	18%
MOROBE	32%	31%	26%	25%	27%
MADANG	35%	31%	34%	34%	35%
EAST SEPIK	27%	27%	29%	30%	28%
WEST SEPIK	36%	31%	31%	28%	29%
MANUS	21%	17%	19%	17%	19%
NEW IRELAND	27%	20%	25%	24%	21%
ENBP	22%	19%	19%	20%	18%
WNB	24%	22%	27%	25%	24%
ARB	20%	17%	15%	14%	13%
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	29%	29%	29%	29%	27%
HIGHLANDS	20%	21%	19%	18%	18%
MOMASE	32%	30%	30%	30%	30%
NGI	23%	20%	22%	21%	19%
NATIONAL	28%	26%	25%	24%	23%

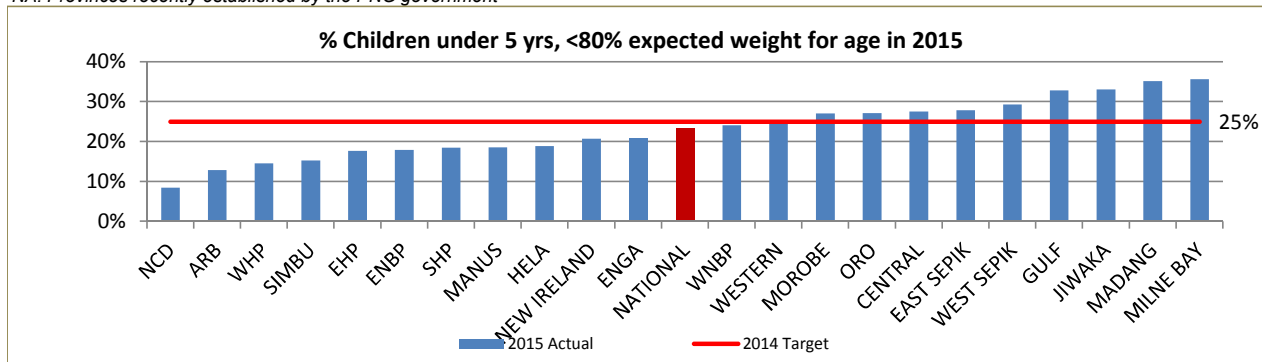
Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government



Indicator: measures total number of children under 5 who have attended MCH clinic and weight less than 60% weight for age

Performance: The national malnutrition rate among children under 5 years attending MCH clinics has continued to decline since 2011. The Momase and Southern regions are the most affected with Milne province consistently reporting the highest rates in the last 5 years.



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Indicator 3 - % Low Birth Weight Babies

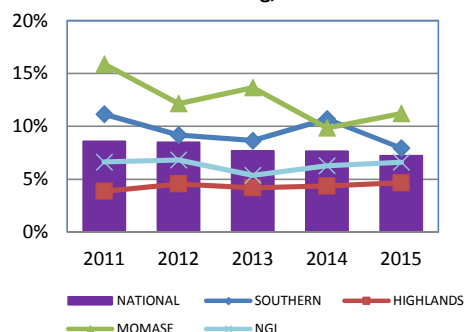
Definition: The percentage of live births in facilities that weigh less than 2500 gram

Percentage of facility births less than 2500 gm, 2011-2015					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	13%	8%	6%	8%	4%
GULF	10%	9%	7%	6%	7%
CENTRAL	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%
NCD	12%	14%	12%	12%	9%
MILNE BAY	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%
ORO	10%	11%	11%	15%	7%
SHP	6%	6%	4%	4%	5%
HELA	NA	NA	NA	2%	3%
ENGA	2%	5%	5%	4%	4%
WHP	3%	3%	4%	3%	6%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	5%	5%
SIMBU	5%	5%	4%	5%	3%
EHP	4%	5%	4%	6%	6%
MOROB	8%	10%	7%	11%	10%
MADANG	16%	11%	20%	11%	13%
EAST SEPIK	21%	16%	10%	6%	10%
WEST SEPIK	16%	16%	16%	15%	11%
MANUS	12%	12%	13%	12%	14%
NEW IRELAND	8%	7%	6%	6%	6%
ENBP	4%	4%	3%	5%	6%
WNBP	10%	10%	9%	10%	8%
ARB	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	11%	9%	9%	11%	8%
HIGHLANDS	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%
MOMASE	16%	12%	14%	10%	11%
NGI	7%	7%	5%	6%	7%
NATIONAL	9%	9%	8%	8%	7%

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

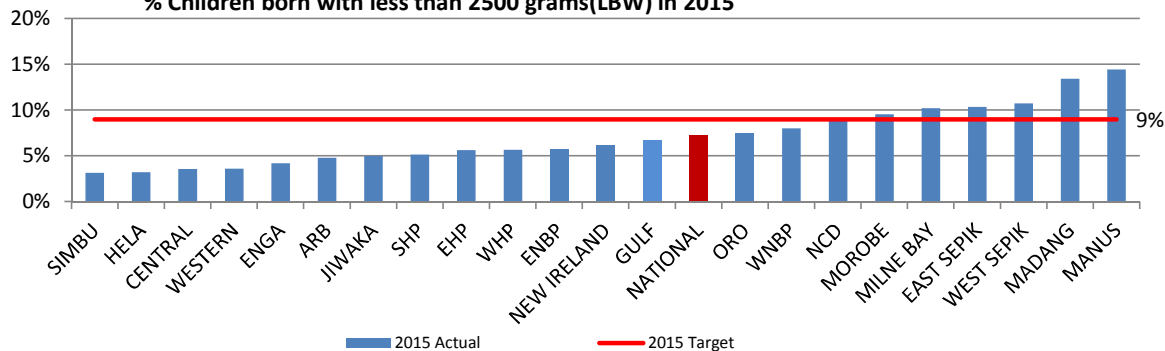
% Babies born at health facilities weighing less than 2500g, 2011-2015



Indicator: measures the proportion of those children that are born in health centres and hospitals and weigh less than 2500g

Performance: The national percentage of low birth weight babies is decreasing. In 2015, proportion of low birth weight babies (7%) was within national target (9%) despite high rates in Momase region. Rates have increased in Madang, East Sepik and Manus provinces between 2014 and 2015.

% Children born with less than 2500 grams(LBW) in 2015



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Indicator 4: Malaria Incidence per 1000 population

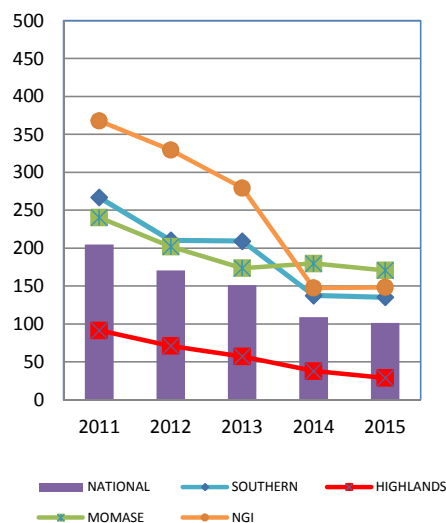
Definition: The rate of confirmed cases of malaria (confirmed by slide or RDT) and probable (Unconfirmed) cases of malaria (cases that were not tested, but treated as malaria) per 1000 head of population

Malaria cases per 1000 population, 2011-2015					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	245	180	148	92	142
GULF	274	275	227	124	118
CENTRAL	181	134	101	42	50
NCD	226	187	169	94	56
MILNE BAY	405	288	366	343	314
ORO	231	201	217	122	119
SHP	61	87	61	92	53
HELA	NA	NA	NA	66	60
ENGA	59	37	52	31	15
WHP	108	79	68	47	34
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	37	17
SIMBU	106	77	42	22	15
EHP	70	63	56	25	18
MOROB	226	244	253	106	154
MADANG	229	195	167	132	142
EAST SEPIK	180	129	92	126	173
WEST SEPIK	444	278	178	334	275
MANUS	343	198	126	89	130
NEW IRELAND	432	548	310	141	186
ENBP	500	385	362	190	142
WNB	324	297	313	240	235
ARB	197	199	156	46	57
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	267	211	210	138	136
HIGHLANDS	92	72	58	38	29
MOMASE	241	202	174	180	171
NGI	368	330	280	148	149
NATIONAL	205	171	151	109	102

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

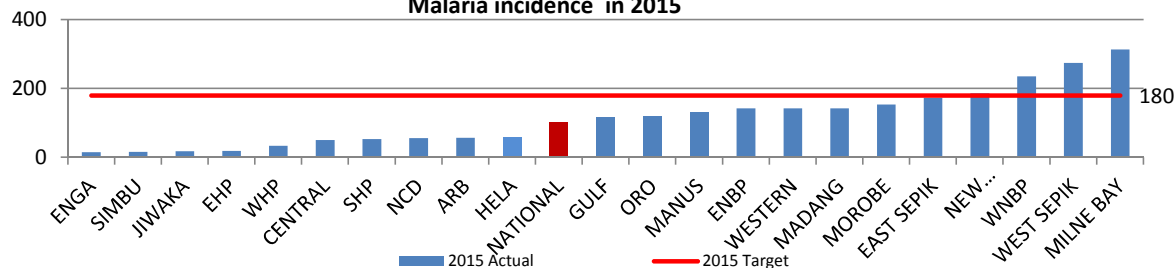
Malaria cases per 1000 population, 2011-2015



Indicator: The indicator measures the total number of presentations to health centre/hospitals in the districts during the year, expressed as a ratio for every 1000 people in that district. The number is based upon clinical diagnosis (unconfirmed/confirmed), confirm cases on RDT and microscopy.

Performance: The successful malaria program roll out in the last 5 years saw a general decline in incidence throughout all provinces. However 4 coastal provinces of New Ireland, WNB, WSP and Milne Bay reported high rates in 2014. Regionally, the New Guinea Islands have high malaria incidences though with decline over the 5 year period. The general trend shows a successful performance of the malaria program.

Malaria incidence in 2015



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Indicator 5: HIV confirmed prevalence in pregnancy

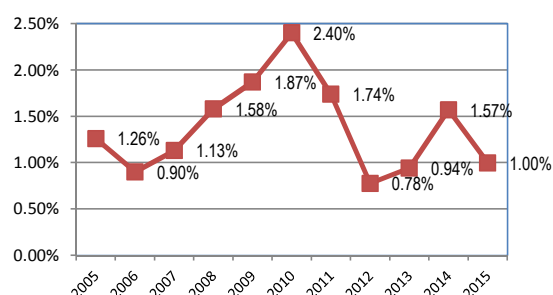
Surveillance antenatal clinic PMGH 2005 - 2015

year	Total tests	confirm positive HIV	HIV conf +ve
2005	4048	54	1.26%
2006	3439	35	0.90%
2007	3907	44	1.13%
2008	3960	62	1.58%
2009	3930	62	1.87%
2010	3664	88	2.40%
2011	3511	61	1.74%
2012	4383	34	0.78%
2013	4886	46	0.94%
2014	4714	74	1.57%
2015	4011	40	1.00%

Data source: PMGH Division of O&G Annual Report, 2015
NB: The PMGH ANC data is the most important data for the HIV estimates and projections exercise because of its long consistencies in keeping good records.

PMGH 2015	Antenatal Clinic	PMGH labour ward
total tested	4011	1496
total conf. Positive	40 1.0%	70 4.68%

**HIV Prevalence among ANC mothers
PMGH antenatal clinic, 2005-2015**



Performance: In the last 10 years, HIV confirms prevalence has shown inconsistency. 2010 records the highest number of confirm cases of HIV, however the latter years it decline thus, an increase in 2015 recorded 40 case.

Sentinel Surveillance Surveys (SSS)

Antenatal surveillance among 15-24 year olds provides an indication of the proportion of the sexually active population that are infected with HIV. The HIV prevalence amongst this group appears to have declined since 2010. SSS was not done in 2012 -2014 testing at ANC is reported here for the different ages and show consistent declines over the last 4 years but an increase in 2014. (This data is only from one ANC site, PMGH)

(b) HIV serosurveillance at Antenatal clinics in PNG among 15 - 24 year olds

Year	15- 19 yr old			20 - 24 yr old			Total 15 - 24	
	screened	conf. Pos	% Pos	screened	conf. Pos	% pos	screened	% pos
2011	5,986	30	0.50%	15,944	91	0.57%	21,480	0.60%
2012	7,718	55	0.71%	19,503	128	0.66%	27,221	0.60%
2013	8,036	49	0.61%	20,419	120	0.59%	28,455	0.59%
2014	8,621	69	0.80%	22,500	202	0.90%	31,121	0.87%
2015	9,178	70	0.76%	23,009	170	0.74%	32,184	0.75%

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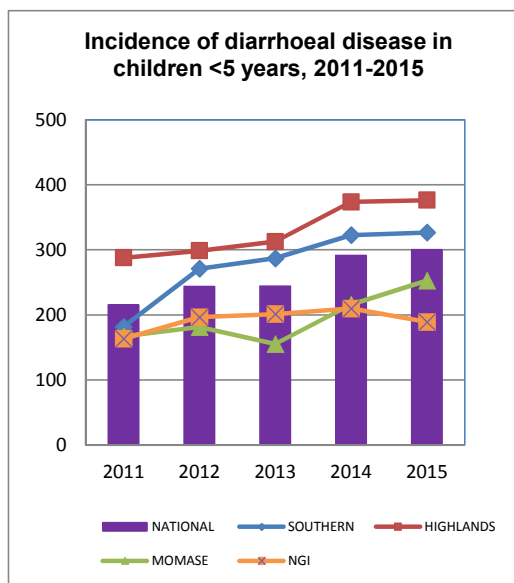
Indicator 6 - Incidence of Diarrhoeal Diseases in children <5 years

Definition: The incidence of diarrhoeal disease in children under 5 years per 1000 children under 5 years.

Diarrhoeal Diseases in < 5 years (cases/1000 children)					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	273	380	370	387	436
GULF	248	293	344	289	321
CENTRAL	184	221	210	211	227
MILNE BAY	87	111	95	139	127
ORO	188	177	255	270	127
SHP	278	293	329	371	243
HELA	NA	NA	NA	750	637
ENGA	391	355	371	450	535
WHP	333	341	348	493	420
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	325	193
SIMBU	225	271	261	296	269
EHP	232	245	252	291	302
MOROBE	185	220	254	194	334
MADANG	149	169	130	137	219
EAST SEPIK	141	132	104	138	103
WEST SEPIK	227	232	108	292	337
MANUS	76	84	39	174	217
NEW IRELAND	176	273	290	153	139
ENBP	156	181	175	163	221
WNB	216	241	219	370	252
ARB	110	134	190	207	131
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	182	271	287	323	327
HIGHLANDS	288	299	313	374	377
MOMASE	167	182	156	216	253
NGI	164	197	202	210	189
NATIONAL	215	244	245	291	300

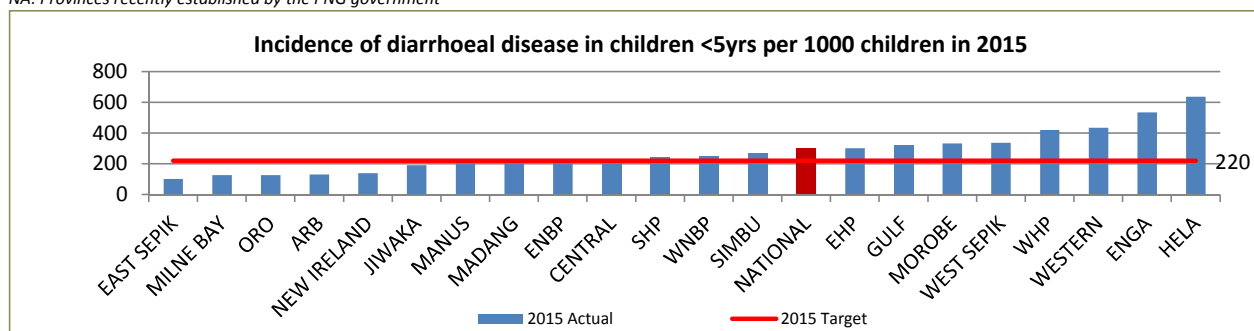
Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government



Indicator: This indicator measures the number of children under 5 yrs who seek care for diarrhoeal illness as a proportion of all children under five years. Diarrhoeal illness serves as an indicator of water quality, food hygiene and personal hygiene.

Performance: In the last 5 years, diarrhoeal Diseases <5 years children have increased predominantly Western and WNB provinces and the Highlands region. 12 provinces have incidence rates of over 230 per 1000 children in 2015 showing there is urgent need to address the increase in diarrhoeal diseases. Investigations into causes of the increase in diarrhoeal diseases is essential.



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Indicator 7: Injury presentations

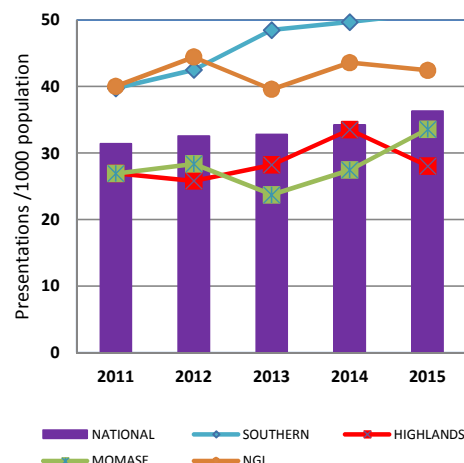
Definition: Total injury health centre and hospital outpatient presentations for every 1000 population

Injuries reported at outpatients/1000 person, 2011-2015					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	47	52	65	58	67
GULF	33	31	43	36	49
CENTRAL	24	22	20	20	22
NCD	44	52	53	57	53
MILNE BAY	47	48	59	73	68
ORO	36	34	40	42	45
SHP	22	20	28	24	32
HELA	NA	NA	NA	26	33
ENGA	31	29	32	29	25
WHP	36	36	37	42	35
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	28	20
SIMBU	28	30	31	32	32
EHP	22	18	16	16	21
MOROBE	29	28	29	18	34
MADANG	25	27	23	22	30
EAST SEPIK	25	29	25	26	32
WEST SEPIK	33	35	15	29	41
MANUS	45	40	21	52	54
NEW IRELAND	57	76	72	55	46
ENBP	44	47	39	46	55
WNBP	39	42	38	54	42
ARB	21	25	25	26	27
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	40	43	49	50	51
HIGHLANDS	27	26	28	34	28
MOMASE	27	28	24	27	34
NGI	40	44	40	44	42
NATIONAL	31	33	33	34	36

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

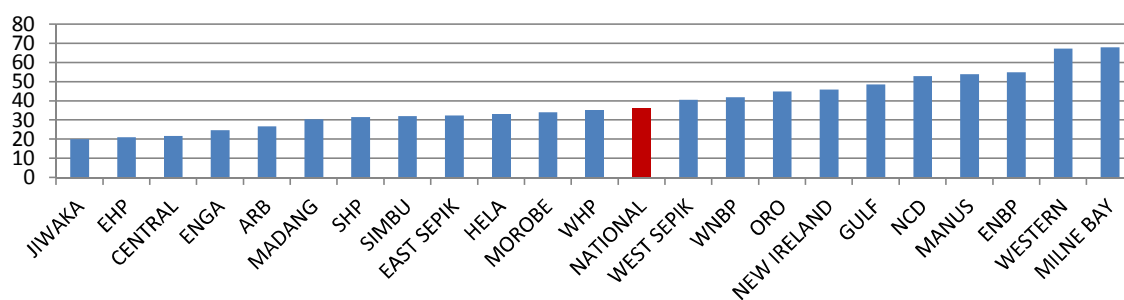
Outpatient injury presentations per 1000 population, 2011-2015



Indicator: Total injury health centre and hospital outpatient presentations for every 1000 population. All injury is consolidated into one category although particular aspects of injury may be of interest to analyze program intervention (e.g. transport related injury, domestic violence etc).

Performance: Injury presentations in the last years have been unchanged. However, provinces like New Ireland, Milne Bay, NCD and Western reported the highest rates of injuries in 2014. Highlands region reported lower rates of injuries despite being perceived as violence prone provinces. There is a need to investigate contributors to high rates of injuries in New Ireland, Milne Bay and Western which are traditionally considered to be less violent provinces.

Outpatient presentation for injury in 2015



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Indicator 8 - Outreach Clinics per 1000 children <5 years

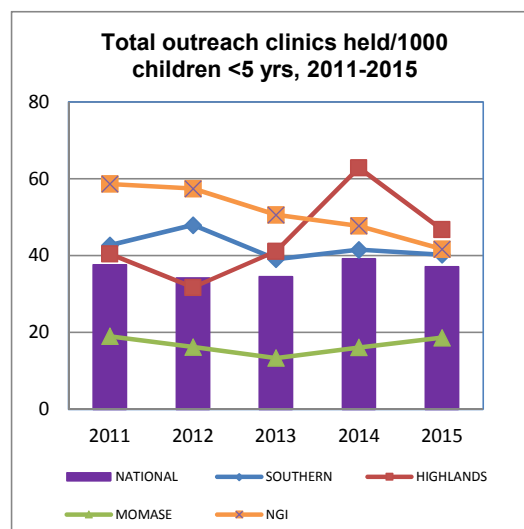
Definition: Ratio of rural outreach clinics to population under 5 years

Outreach clinics held for every 1,000 children < 5 yrs					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	23	16	21	20	36
GULF	11	10	11	10	9
CENTRAL	46	42	46	45	32
MILNE BAY	115	109	107	124	108
ORO	33	26	27	30	28
SHP	26	22	28	29	25
HELA	NA	NA	NA	63	51
ENGA	38	18	21	31	31
WHP	29	27	39	84	77
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	37	23
SIMBU	122	99	120	110	106
EHP	30	22	29	33	28
MOROBE	16	13	16	12	20
MADANG	21	21	16	16	17
EAST SEPIK	20	11	10	12	18
WEST SEPIK	24	25	10	13	20
MANUS	108	99	87	106	86
NEW IRELAND	82	76	74	60	31
ENBP	46	45	42	25	28
WNBP	51	47	33	52	45
ARB	55	63	60	59	51

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	43	48	39	42	40
HIGHLANDS	40	32	41	63	47
MOMASE	19	16	13	16	19
NGI	59	57	51	48	42
NATIONAL	38	34	35	39	37

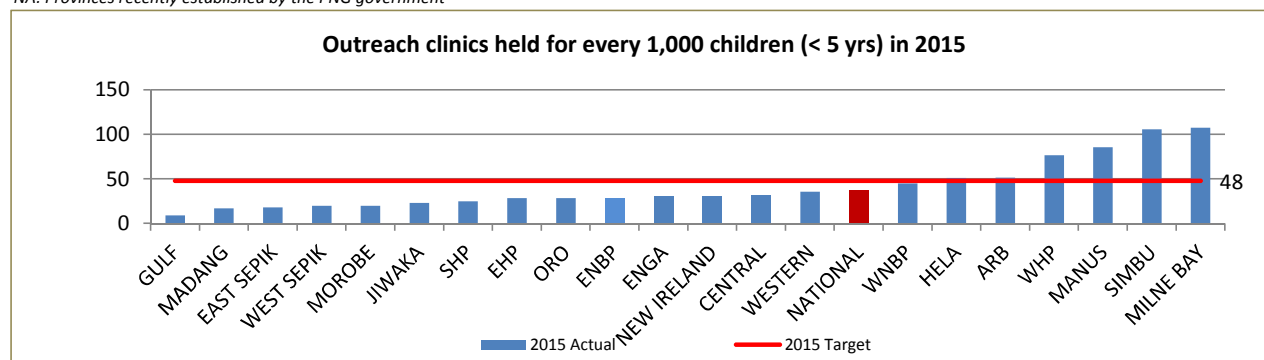
Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government



Indicator: Rural outreach provides the key platform for preventive child health programs, and an opportunity for individual community health education; previous assessments have demonstrated the correlation between rural outreach and immunisation coverage; Rural outreach also provides an indication of the capacity of the health system to reach service provision obligations to the rural and remote populations – identifying planning, finance, supplies, and human resources

Performance: The outreach services have been on the decline across all provinces since 2010. Milne Bay, Simbu, Manus and WHP have maintained high levels of outreach services with slight decline in 2015. Regionally, Momase has performed poorly in the past 5 years (2011-2015). Additional efforts are needed to strengthen the outreach programmes. Individual provinces of Western and Gulf need to allocate more resources to improve outreach services.



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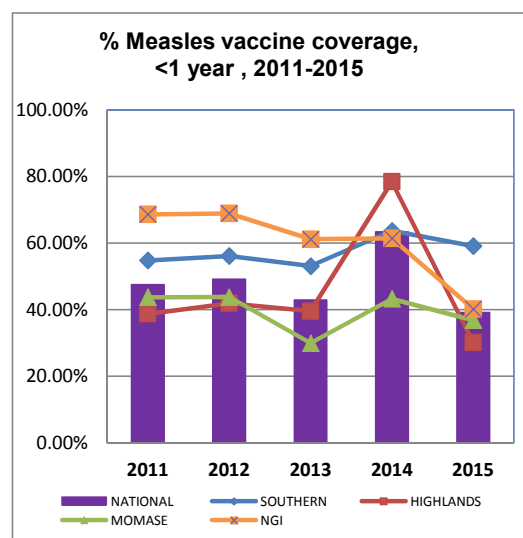
Indicator 9a - % Measles Vaccine Coverage for children under 1yr

Definition: Percentage of children under one year who have received the 9 – 11 month dose of measles vaccine.

% Measles vaccine coverage for children < 1 yr, 2011-2015					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	39.03%	34.02%	36.60%	53.98%	46.86%
GULF	20.78%	23.65%	33.50%	34.00%	19.24%
CENTRAL	53.44%	43.01%	41.14%	51.20%	43.64%
NCD	68.16%	54.58%	57.59%	68.25%	72.62%
MILNE BAY	67.88%	71.45%	78.30%	96.91%	78.75%
ORO	42.91%	98.35%	42.02%	54.64%	61.90%
SHP	29.91%	23.68%	29.06%	49.51%	24.79%
HELA	NA	NA	NA	91.20%	53.67%
ENGA	33.76%	19.63%	21.98%	30.78%	24.43%
WHP	37.81%	75.99%	49.00%	73.45%	41.37%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	90.31%	7.09%
SIMBU	50.89%	56.65%	48.88%	74.46%	38.91%
EHP	48.74%	36.21%	49.50%	67.39%	29.18%
MOROBE	43.20%	38.70%	42.77%	37.98%	38.93%
MADANG	44.46%	51.71%	26.67%	30.24%	39.71%
EAST SEPIK	42.15%	31.95%	26.30%	35.24%	29.43%
WEST SEPIK	50.91%	67.39%	17.42%	39.28%	34.83%
MANUS	61.60%	68.35%	40.46%	62.40%	35.35%
NEW IRELAND	68.30%	73.08%	65.92%	40.70%	33.63%
ENBP	60.21%	70.21%	59.57%	50.06%	32.26%
WNBP	81.89%	72.82%	57.39%	102.53%	51.70%
ARB	63.78%	59.82%	71.42%	63.60%	44.64%
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	54.80%	56.14%	53.12%	63.71%	59.16%
HIGHLANDS	38.77%	41.91%	39.59%	78.46%	30.12%
MOMASE	43.74%	43.79%	29.95%	43.28%	36.84%
NGI	68.68%	68.94%	61.19%	61.47%	40.20%
NATIONAL	47.57%	49.13%	42.96%	63.35%	39.21%

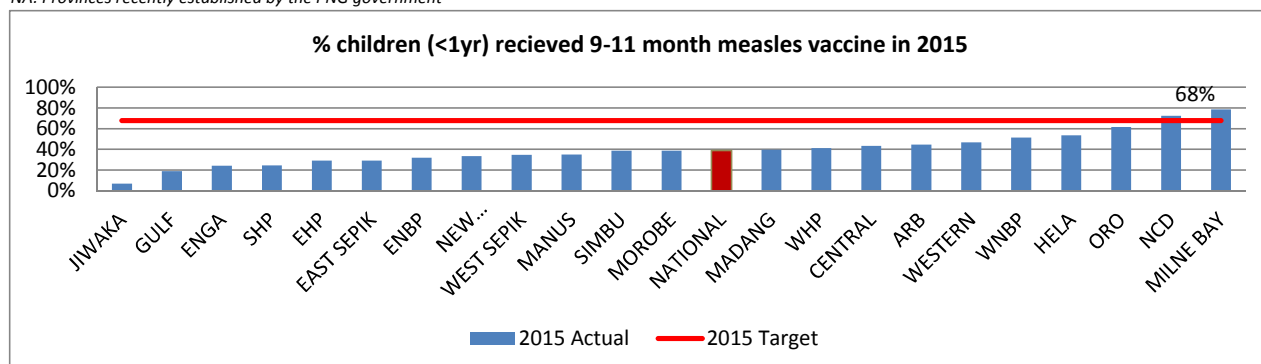
Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government



Indicator: Immunisation is an essential component for reducing under five mortality. Immunisation coverage estimates are used to monitor coverage and quality of child care services throughout the country. Measles is the leading cause of childhood mortality from vaccine preventable diseases. The indicator provides a good measure of health system performance.

Performance: There was a decline in measles coverage between 2010 and 2013. In 2014, the coverage improved with Jiwaka, Hela, Milne Bay and WNB reporting coverage over 85%. Could this be attributed to special immunization campaign? Coverage figures for 2015 are generally poor. It will be useful to investigate the amount of vaccines distributed to the provinces during 2015 to rule out the shortage of vaccines as a contributor to the poor coverage. Madang, Enga, Gulf, ESP, Morobe and WSP reported a decline in coverage. This is a major concern which needs urgent improvement.



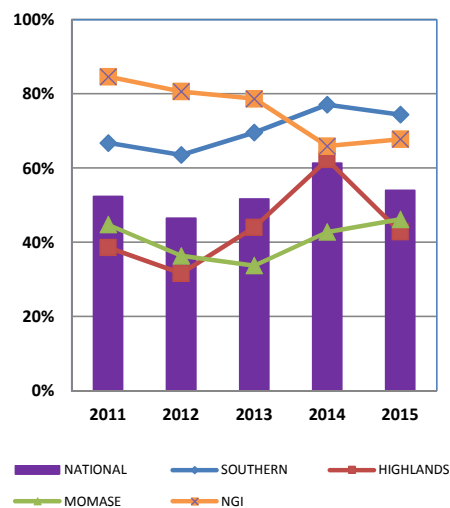
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Indicator 9b - % 3rd Dose Pentavalent Coverage in Children under 1yr.

Definition: Percentage of children under one year who have received three doses of the DTP-HepB-Hib pentavalent vaccine

% 3rd dose Pentavalent coverage, < 1 yr, 2011-2015					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	45%	42%	43%	46%	57%
GULF	26%	23%	39%	34%	19%
CENTRAL	52%	48%	58%	57%	51%
NCD	97%	90%	89%	107%	106%
MILNE BAY	76%	78%	88%	110%	90%
ORO	55%	52%	52%	77%	76%
SHP	25%	18%	32%	39%	33%
HELA	NA	NA	NA	44%	51%
ENGA	48%	29%	34%	40%	38%
WHP	49%	43%	59%	84%	69%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	50%	28%
SIMBU	52%	43%	54%	42%	40%
EHP	34%	34%	45%	59%	46%
MOROBE	43%	44%	51%	39%	62%
MADANG	52%	38%	26%	31%	34%
EAST SEPIK	43%	27%	32%	35%	40%
WEST SEPIK	43%	38%	16%	34%	40%
MANUS	73%	72%	62%	67%	65%
NEW IRELAND	95%	96%	86%	52%	61%
ENBP	79%	77%	71%	53%	64%
WNBP	88%	73%	66%	100%	79%
ARB	83%	88%	107%	71%	69%
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	67%	64%	70%	77%	74%
HIGHLANDS	39%	32%	44%	62%	43%
MOMASE	45%	36%	34%	43%	46%
NGI	85%	81%	79%	66%	68%
NATIONAL	52%	46%	52%	61%	54%

% Pentavalent vaccine 3rd dose coverage, <1 yr, 2011-2015



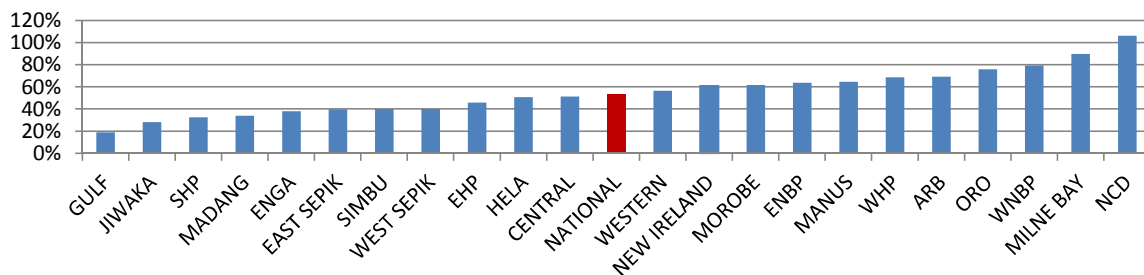
Indicator: measures the proportion of children under 1 year who have received three doses of DTP-Hib - HepB (Pentavalent) vaccine. Prior to 2009, TA (DTP) was provided rather than the pentavalent vaccine.

Performance: There has been mixed results in the percentage of 3rd dose pentavalent coverage in children under 1 year between 2011 and 2015. In 2015, only 6 provinces increased their average coverage from that of 2014. However, only 2 provinces had >80% coverage in 2015, which is one less than 2014. More efforts are required by provinces to improve coverage nationally. The coverage >100% in NCD is probably due to urban migration (increasing the denominator).

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

% children (<1yr) receiving 3rd dose penta vaccine in 2015



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Indicator 10a - % Supervised Births at Health Facilities

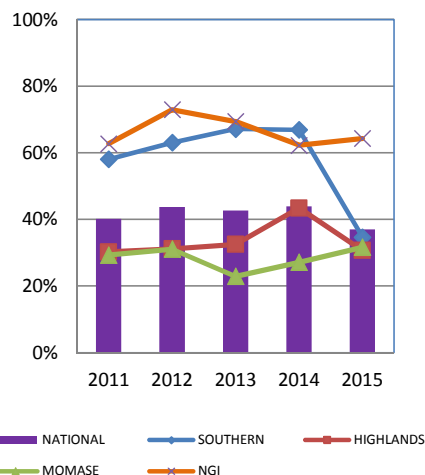
Definition: The percentage of births that occur in a hospital and health centres

% of Births in Health Facilities, 2011-2015					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	51%	59%	70%	40%	63%
GULF	30%	39%	40%	36%	34%
CENTRAL	32%	30%	29%	31%	28%
NCD	106%	110%	115%	125%	130%
MILNE BAY	46%	51%	53%	68%	59%
ORO	38%	41%	46%	49%	44%
SHP	17%	15%	21%	19%	24%
HELA	NA	NA	NA	52%	36%
ENGA	27%	26%	33%	28%	29%
WHP	38%	43%	42%	53%	52%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	28%	22%
SIMBU	40%	41%	39%	39%	36%
EHP	38%	38%	33%	41%	23%
MOROBE	28%	30%	19%	9%	25%
MADANG	33%	38%	31%	31%	35%
EAST SEPIK	28%	26%	23%	29%	38%
WEST SEPIK	30%	31%	17%	29%	31%
MANUS	50%	56%	18%	46%	59%
NEW IRELAND	55%	61%	59%	47%	43%
ENBP	83%	86%	103%	70%	82%
WNBP	49%	73%	56%	73%	68%
ARB	62%	70%	67%	65%	62%
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	58%	63%	67%	67%	35%
HIGHLANDS	30%	31%	33%	43%	31%
MOMASE	29%	31%	23%	27%	32%
NGI	63%	73%	69%	62%	64%
NATIONAL	40%	44%	43%	44%	37%

Source: National Health Information System (NCD - from PMGH O&G report)

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

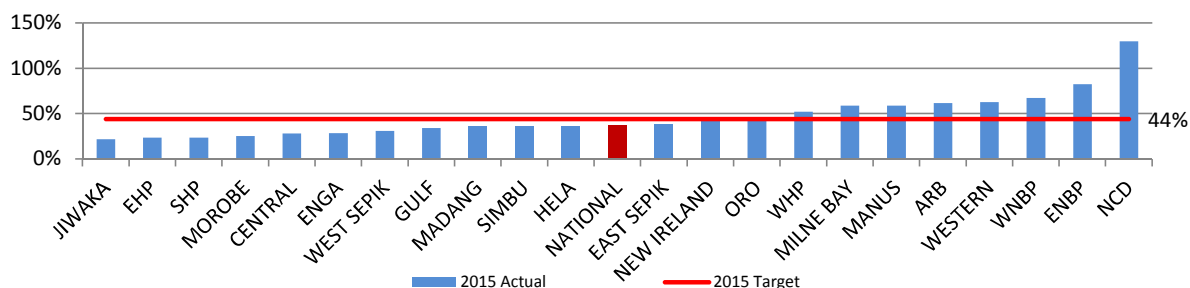
% Supervised Births in health facilities, 2011-2015



Indicator: This indicator looks at the proportion of births at health facility attended by skilled health personnel [Supervised delivery]. Measuring maternal mortality is unusually difficult, and the current method (sisterhood method) cannot be used to provide short term trends. The supervision of delivery is hence used as a proxy for this purpose.

Performance: The national average for percentage supervised births at health facilities in 2015 was 37%, a decrease from 44% in 2014. Only NGI region performed above the national average, while the other 3 regions did not. Southern region had a decrease of about 50% compared to 2014. Low rates of supervised delivery contribute significantly to maternal and new born morbidity and mortality. Essential and effective interventions in this area must remain a priority.

% of Supervised deliveries in health facilities for 2015



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Indicator 11 - Antenatal Coverage

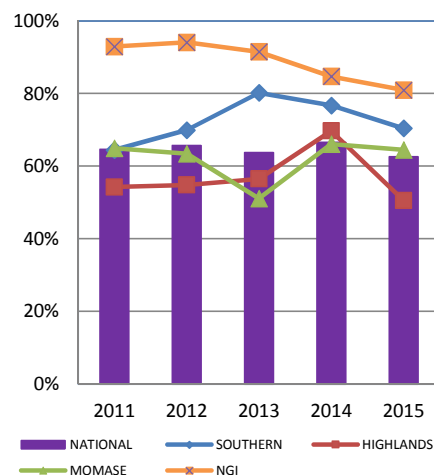
Definition: The percentage of pregnant women that attended at least one antenatal visit at hospital, health centre or outreach clinic during the pregnancy.

Antenatal coverage (at least 1 visit during pregnancy)					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	60%	72%	63%	75%	92%
GULF	57%	68%	78%	56%	54%
CENTRAL	51%	57%	59%	57%	51%
NCD	77%	69%	83%	79%	79%
MILNE BAY	66%	78%	75%	91%	73%
ORO	59%	69%	81%	100%	69%
SHP	40%	41%	50%	52%	42%
HELA	NA	NA	NA	72%	53%
ENGA	47%	46%	53%	48%	49%
WHP	64%	63%	63%	70%	65%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	46%	35%
SIMBU	65%	62%	57%	55%	47%
EHP	64%	68%	61%	64%	61%
MOROB	66%	69%	66%	49%	75%
MADANG	71%	66%	53%	59%	65%
EAST SEPIK	65%	57%	47%	55%	49%
WEST SEPIK	58%	62%	27%	56%	57%
MANUS	57%	62%	50%	55%	66%
NEW IRELAND	86%	95%	89%	73%	61%
ENBP	92%	100%	80%	81%	89%
WNB	100%	95%	99%	114%	97%
ARB	99%	94%	111%	89%	78%
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	65%	70%	80%	77%	70%
HIGHLANDS	54%	55%	57%	70%	51%
MOMASE	65%	63%	51%	66%	64%
NGI	93%	94%	92%	85%	81%
NATIONAL	65%	66%	64%	67%	63%

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

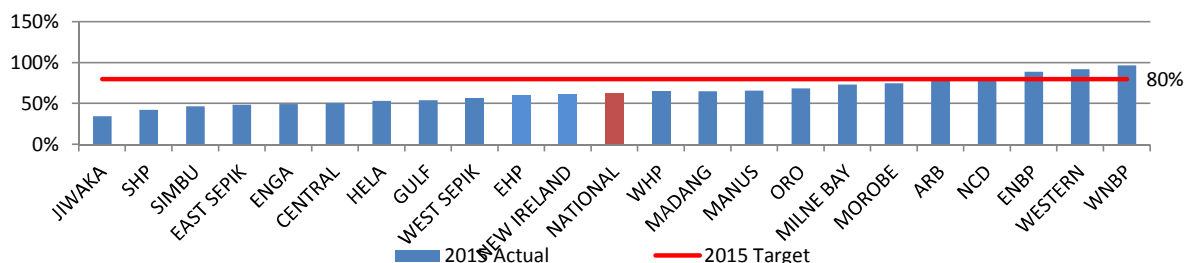
% pregnant women attending 1st ANC clinic, 2011-2015



Indicator: Antenatal care is an indicator of access to and use of health care during pregnancy. The antenatal period presents opportunities for reaching pregnant women with interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants.

Performance: The national coverage has decreased to 63% in 2015 from 67% in 2014. All regions reported a decrease in antenatal coverage for 2015. However, Western, WNB and ENBP had >80% of pregnant women attend at least one ANC visit in 2015. National antenatal coverage in the last 5 years has generally been stagnant in the 60% range. Advocacy at community level is required for ANC visit to translate into supervised births at health facilities.

% of Antenatal coverage in 2015



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Indicator 12 - Family Planning Use

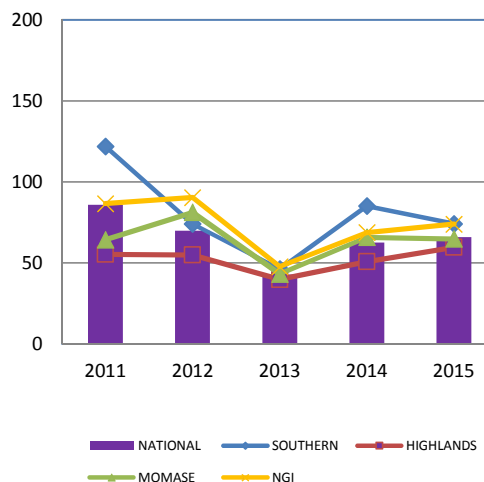
Definition: The amount of contraception necessary to protect one couple per year.

Couple years of protection (CYP) /1000 women 15-44 years					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	126	91	51	120	152
GULF	58	42	28	77	46
CENTRAL	58	49	16	47	35
NCD	280	60	64	72	69
MILNE BAY	111	122	51	134	93
ORO	66	59	33	62	58
SHP	21	24	19	40	33
HELA	NA	NA	NA	26	27
ENGA	27	19	14	21	29
WHP	64	79	39	62	66
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	23	38
SIMBU	87	54	74	78	87
EHP	99	98	68	117	113
MOROB	55	80	48	49	70
MADANG	81	90	40	45	56
EAST SEPIK	52	69	46	64	64
WEST SEPIK	90	101	43	66	73
MANUS	103	107	34	91	123
NEW IRELAND	56	60	38	58	33
ENBP	100	124	40	97	114
WNBP	70	86	41	69	90
ARB	107	70	78	49	37
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	122	74	46	85	74
HIGHLANDS	55	55	40	51	60
MOMASE	64	81	43	66	65
NGI	87	90	48	69	74
NATIONAL	86	70	43	63	66

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

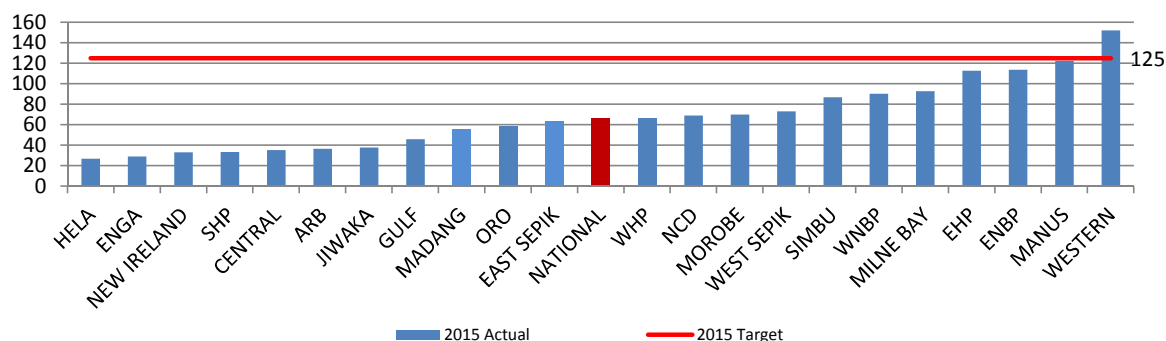
CYP per 1000 Women of Reproductive Age, 2011-2015



Indicator: The indicator identifies modern methods (sterilisation, injectable Depo-Provera, Oral contraceptive Pill, and Intra-uterine devices); Traditional methods (most frequently ovulation method) are reported separately. Condom use, while a relatively common form of contraception, is not included, as availability is wide, and not fully measurable through the health sector data

Performance: National Family Planning (FP) coverage slightly increased in 2015. NGI and Highlands regions both had an increase in coverage in 2015. Western, ENBP, Manus and WNBP had increased FP coverage as well. Although EHP had a high coverage, it was a slight decrease from that of 2014. More advocacy and efforts are needed to raise the prominence of FP as a major health and developmental issue.

Family Planning CYP (per 1000 women of reproductive age) in 2015



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Indicator 13: Proportion (%) of children <5 years diagnosed with a fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (therapy)

Defintion: Percentage of children <5 yrs who present as outpatient with fever (confirmed or suspected malaria) who are treated with recommended first-line anti-malarial therapy

Indicator 14: Proportion of children sleeping under an insecticide-treated bed net

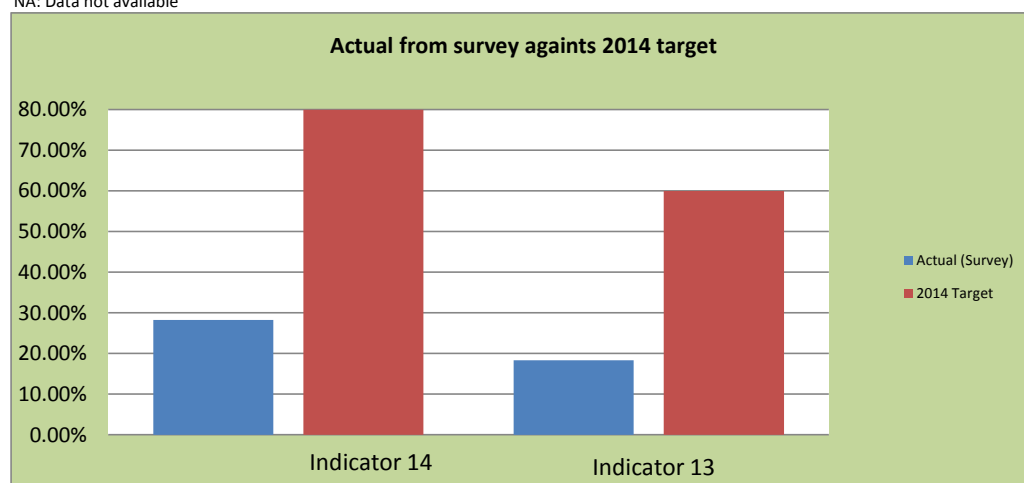
Defintion:
Proportion (%) of children <5yrs sleeping under ITN

Country wide household survey 2009-2014					
children under 5 years					
Indicator 14			Indicator 13		
Regions	# survey	use (LLIN)	# fever	% with fever	% treatment
Southern	628	33.3%	NA	NA	
Highlands	596	4.0%	NA	NA	
Momase	462	50.0%	NA	NA	
NGI	481	30.0%	NA	NA	
Actual (Survey)	2167	28.3%	NA	NA	18.40%
2014 Target	80%		60%		

Source: PNG Institute of Medical Research
NA: Data not available

In areas of intense malaria transmission, malaria related morbidity and mortality are concentrated in young children, and the use of insecticide treated nets by children under 5 years has been demonstrated to considerably reduce malaria disease incidence, malaria related anaemia, and all cause under 5 year old mortality.

The survey identified that only a third of children under five with fever are receiving appropriate first line anti-malarial therapy



Performance: Target set in 2014 for proportion of children sleeping under ITN was 80%. The actual survey results showed 2014 coverage significantly lower at 28%. Regionally, 50% of Momase children slept in treated nets whilst Southern and NGI had 33% and 30% respectively. Due to the geographical location of the Highlands region, an exception can be made on the low percentage of children <5 years sleeping under ITN.

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Indicator 15: HIV positive mothers who receive ART

Defintion:

Proportion of HIV Positive mothers who receive ART to reduce the risk of Maternal to Child Transmission

Numerator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Women who received single dose Nevarapine	11	6	2	0	0
Women who received dual ART (NVP + AZT)	16	6	3	0	0
Women who received triple	194				
were newly		306	339		
Women who had already commenced lifelong ART		16	84		
Total receiving ART	221	334	428	573	497
<i>Denominator</i>					
Estimated Number of HIV pregnant women	1809	1803	1046	1037	1496
Percentage	12.22%	18.52%	40.92%	55.26%	33.22%

Performance:

The total number of HIV positive mothers who received ART rose steadily since 2011, before dropping in 2015. This data needs to be separated into provinces and presented to give an indication of which provinces are poor performers so that strategies can be employed to improve. The drop in total number of HIV Positive mothers receiving ART in 2015 raises concern for the HIV and PPTCT programmes as they need to ensure as many eligible HIV positive mothers are put on ART to reduce the risk of Mother to Child Transmission.

The fall in number of HIV positive mothers in 2015 could also be because of ongoing strenthening of the Management Information System (MIS) and changing to new forms.

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Indicator 16: Case Detection Rate for tuberculosis

Definition: Case detection rate of all TB cases: The percentage of new case notifications in a given year of the estimated number of new cases arising in that year.

Notifications of TB

Year	New SS+	Relapses	Failure	Defaulted	SN	NDNA	EP	Others	All Cases	CDR
2011	2,530	217	93	257	1,982	6,780	7,948	1,488	19,689	219
2012	2762	217	93	257	1982	6780	7948	1488	19689	279
2013	3216	201	89	277	2074	10051	7489	1908	25305	327
2014	3840	208	76	351	3101	11406	7615	1970	28567	350
2015	4080	237	110	282	2938	6832	12226	1948	28653	349

Notifications of TB by Province in 2015

Province	New SS+	Relapses	Failure	Defaulted	SN	NDNA	EP	Others	All Cases	CDR
AROB	127	5	3	16	34	89	136	26	436	154
CENTRAL	155	20	6	13	74	145	422	160	995	321
CHIMBU	75	0	2	9	151	373	573	32	1215	282
EAST SEPIK	191	7	6	19	136	497	437	71	1364	274
EHP	170	3	3	6	223	278	1257	58	1998	311
ENB	154	4	10	29	64	144	190	82	677	179
ENGA	62	3	1	1	61	83	349	7	567	114
GULF	119	12	4	26	152	189	490	81	1073	589
HELA	18	0	0	0	113	244	221	0	596	215
JIWAKA	40	2	6	0	62	66	381	4	561	131
MADANG	342	15	6	26	158	124	484	53	1208	220
MANUS	19	0	0	1	10	3	40	2	75	110
MILNE BAY	197	9	9	10	107	142	274	74	822	269
MOROBE	546	38	14	16	375	1121	1574	227	3911	535
NCD	819	73	12	45	635	1340	2484	592	6000	1447
NEW IRELAND	85	3	1	5	33	56	58	34	275	119
ORO	194	18	11	32	107	213	619	112	1306	620
SANDAUN	92	2	1	4	49	76	174	14	412	150
SHP	22	1	0	2	16	275	364	25	705	122
WESTERN	225	11	7	7	108	156	746	134	1394	627
WHP	60	3	7	3	51	268	443	40	875	213
WNB	368	8	1	12	219	950	510	120	2188	727
National	4080	237	110	282	2938	6832	12226	1948	28653	349

Source: NTB program reports

Annual incidence of all forms TB (/100,000 population)

Year	Ann Incidence	Est. Incidence	CDR All Forms
2011	219	250	88%
2012	279	250	112%
2013	320	346	92%
2014	383	417	84%
2015	NA	NA	NA

Indicator:

The Indicator looks at all forms of TB that are identified (this has previously been reported as sputum positive TB only). The capacity of the NTB program to support health services in diagnosis of TB has expanded in recent years. These data include all provinces/districts, although it is acknowledged that some districts have yet to be mobilised in the program.

Performance:

The estimated incidence is based on WHO modelling. It is an estimate, and may not fully represent the extent of TB in the country. Nationally the case notification increased between 2011 and 2014. However, there has been a slight decrease in case notifications in 2015. Relapses and Failure increased during the same period. NTB program needs support to increase case notification and treatment.

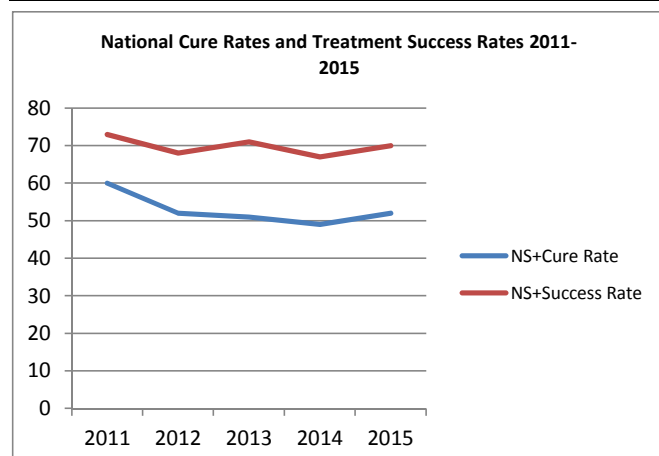
NA: Indicates data not available at the time of reporting

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Indicator 17: Treatment success rate for tuberculosis

Definition: The percentage of all new sputum smear TB cases in a given year who complete 6 months of short course anti-tuberculosis treatment (with or without bacteriological evidence of success).

Province	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	NS+ Cure Rate	NS+ Success Rate	NS+ Cure Rate	NS+ Success Rate	NS+ Cure Rate	NS+ Success Rate	NS+ Cure Rate	NS+ Success Rate	NS+ Cure Rate	NS+ Success Rate
WESTERN	54%	63%	42%	57%	103%	127%	33%	72%	36%	68%
GULF	29%	71%	0%	27%	33%	92%	22%	61%	10%	38%
CENTRAL	28%	57%	60%	87%	48%	79%	45%	65%	45%	79%
NCD	62%	69%	54%	67%	51%	60%	48%	61%	59%	74%
MILNE BAY	60%	79%	70%	81%	66%	70%	69%	79%	64%	77%
ORO	58%	58%	20%	38%	40%	65%	34%	64%	46%	62%
SHP	25%	66%	64%	93%	25%	25%	11%	30%	6%	46%
ENGA	NA	NA	32%	68%	48%	87%	61%	79%	37%	54%
WHP	60%	87%	64%	78%	103%	81%	52%	67%	52%	68%
CHIMBU	69%	81%	33%	62%	57%	96%	56%	66%	36%	75%
EHP	64%	73%	53%	69%	60%	75%	71%	76%	44%	75%
MOROBE	75%	83%	73%	80%	68%	79%	70%	80%	74%	84%
MADANG	67%	75%	65%	72%	60%	73%	58%	70%	68%	83%
E_SEPIK	7%	51%	25%	56%	27%	58%	21%	59%	50%	69%
SANDAUN	50%	100%	13%	43%	34%	55%	70%	85%	51%	77%
MANUS	NA	NA	18%	73%	53%	59%	52%	67%	58%	75%
N_IRELAND	NA	NA	39%	74%	50%	74%	39%	48%	43%	66%
ENB	NA	NA	16%	46%	36%	48%	39%	58%	50%	59%
WNB	31%	34%	23%	40%	17%	36%	41%	65%	38%	51%
ARB	29%	71%	35%	70%	46%	72%	33%	48%	55%	70%
National	60%	73%	52%	68%	51%	71%	49%	67%	52%	70%



Indicator:

Treatment success is a measure of the performance of the national TB treatment programmes. The indicator assesses only those who are sputum positive at diagnosis. "Cure" refers to those who have converted to sputum negative status at the completion of treatment (for at least 2 sputum smears) and "success" includes those who are cured as well as those who have completed six months of anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy.

Performance: There is a slight increase in both the cure rates and success rates in 2015. This shows the current efforts by the program and it implementing partners since 2015.

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Indicator 18: Proportion of allocated provincial-level health funds that are spent

Definition:

Proportion (%) of Provincial level funding - GoPNG (that is, Health Function Grant (HFG)) and Development Partners (DP) funds - that are expended.

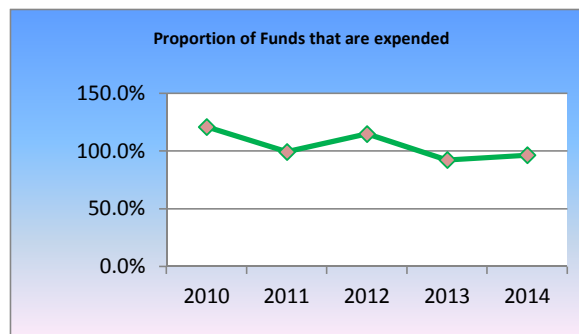
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Proportion of funds expended	121.0%	99.4%	114.9%	92.4%	96.5%

Source:

1. 2014 Final Budget Outcome (FBO), department of Treasury
2. Department of Health HSIP TA Report 2014

Notes:

This does not include internal revenue spending on health. It only includes Health Function Grant (HFG) and DP funds or HSIP funds and therefore is an under representation of the actual proportion of funds spent.



Analysis:

In 2013 there was a decline of 77.5% in DPs funds going down to provinces for health goods & services, compared with 2012. This is mainly because DFAT did not allocate funding in 2013. NZAID contribution was K3.7 million. Despite this reduction, provinces were not able to exhaust the available funds.

Health Function Grants (HFGs) were also underspent partly because the funds were released late from Treasury during the same period - most of the HFGs were released during the 4th quarter of the year. As a result, provinces only have 3 months to spend these funds.

The 2014 analysis was done using the expenditure data from two main sources only i.e. Grants from the national government in the form of Health Function Grants (HFGs) and HSIP or DPs support. Expenditures from other sources like provincial internal revenue, PSIP, DSIP and LLG SIP are not included in the analysis as such data were not available.

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Indicator 19: provincial health expenditure as a proportion of estimated need

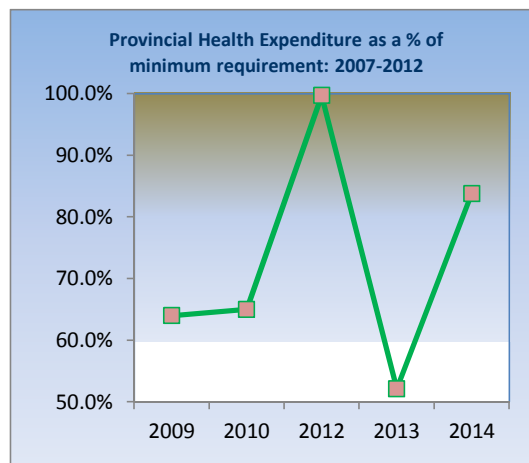
Definition:

Provincial health expenditure (GoPNG/DPs) as a proportion (%) of estimated minimum health expenditure required.

Year	2009	2010	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure as	64.0%	65.0%	99.7%	52.1%	83.8%

Source:

1. 2014 Final Budget Outcome (FBO), department of Treasury
2. Department of Health HSIP TA Report 2014



Analysis:

In 2013 provincial health expenditure as a proportion of minimum health expenditure was slightly above 52%. However, this is not good enough as far as minimum spending on health goods & services is required. It indicates to date that provinces still have a capacity to spend problem. The under spending issue applies to both the GoPNG funding and DPs funding.

In 2014 provincial health expenditure as a minimum spending on health goods & services increased substantially from 52.1% in 2013 to 83.8% in 2014. However, this should be treated with caution as the expenditure data from both the Health Function Grants (HFGs) and the HSIP may not be the actual expenditures incurred, due to the fact that some of the payments were recorded as such, even though these are not actual expenditures. For example, in 2014 some provinces may have received their HFGs funds late during the year, and these may have been rolled over to

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Indicator 20 - Supervisory Visits

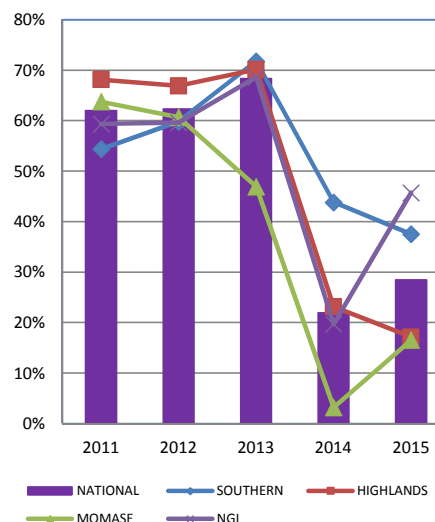
Definition: Proportion of health centres that have received at least one supervisory visit by provincial or district program/management staff during the past year.

% of Health facilities supervised per yr, 2011-2015					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	31%	31%	NA	0%	77%
GULF	52%	52%	47%	52%	17%
CENTRAL	66%	59%	60%	54%	34%
MILNE BAY	70%	82%	99%	85%	65%
ORO	39%	39%	52%	21%	30%
SHP	61%	58%	50%	1%	10%
HELA	NA	NA	NA	5%	21%
ENGA	69%	69%	69%	19%	33%
WHP	72%	72%	64%	75%	12%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	22%	8%
SIMBU	69%	69%	78%	0%	16%
EHP	75%	72%	77%	78%	32%
MOROBE	65%	65%	NA	0%	14%
MADANG	62%	65%	80%	0%	28%
EAST SEPIK	62%	53%	38%	13%	15%
WEST SEPIK	100%	100%	NA	0%	5%
MANUS	88%	75%	67%	0%	46%
NEW IRELAND	48%	50%	52%	0%	56%
ENBP	70%	NA	NA	38%	61%
WNB	67%	67%	71%	53%	55%
ARB	63%	50%	76%	0%	13%
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	54%	60%	72%	44%	38%
HIGHLANDS	68%	67%	70%	23%	17%
MOMASE	64%	61%	47%	3%	17%
NGI	59%	60%	69%	20%	46%
NATIONAL	62%	62%	68%	22%	29%

Source: National Inventory of Health Facilities

NA: Indicates data not available at the time of reporting

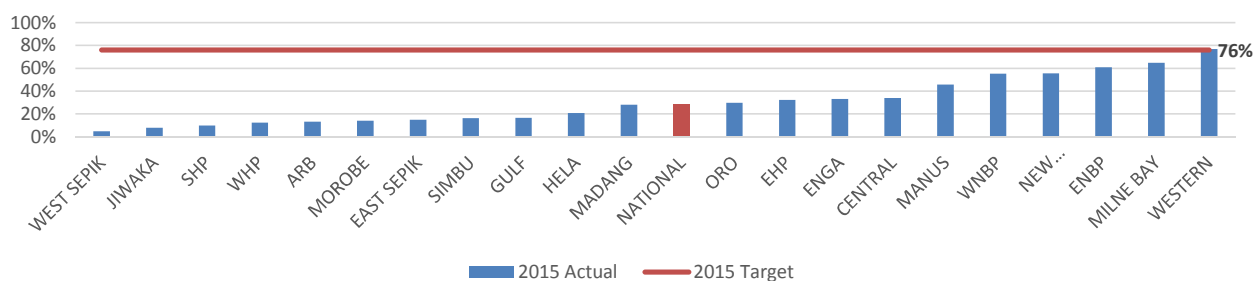
% of Health facilities supervised per year, 2011-2015



Indicator: This indicator looks at supervision of health staff at the facility level by provincial and district health officers. Regular supervision by provincial health office and/or district management staff provides the opportunity to identify and support health centre staff in meeting the needs of their respective communities.

Performance: The level of supervision declined significantly from 2011-2013 levels of more than 60% to 22% in 2014 and 29% in 2015. The low levels are partly a result of poor reporting by a number of provinces. Supervision is generally not prioritized by most provinces. This adversely affects staff motivation and quality of service and program delivery.

% of health facilities that receive supervisory visits in 2015



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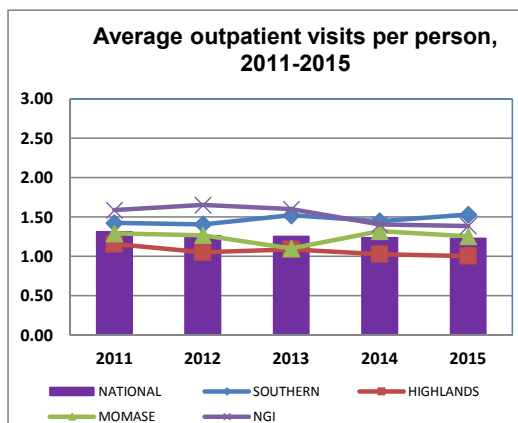
Indicator 21 - Outpatient visit per person per year

Definition: The average outpatient visit to health facility (health centre & hospital) per person per year

Average outpatient visits per person, 2011-2015					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	2.42	2.15	2.46	2.23	2.83
GULF	1.59	1.76	1.76	1.34	1.48
CENTRAL	1.07	0.90	1.01	0.86	0.96
NCD	1.09	1.06	1.10	1.16	1.16
MILNE BAY	1.63	1.84	1.81	2.01	1.86
ORO	1.09	0.94	1.31	1.26	1.33
SHP	1.20	1.28	1.16	1.07	1.26
HELA	NA	NA	NA	1.29	1.66
ENGA	1.86	1.27	1.40	1.18	1.01
WHP	1.16	1.14	1.19	1.23	0.97
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	1.02	0.56
SIMBU	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.07	1.01
EHP	0.71	1.25	0.73	0.75	0.79
MOROB	0.99	0.73	1.07	0.70	1.11
MADANG	1.45	1.37	1.32	1.22	1.24
EAST SEPIK	1.09	1.13	1.05	1.13	1.12
WEST SEPIK	2.32	1.69	0.95	1.75	1.83
MANUS	1.63	1.38	0.93	1.41	1.64
NEW IRELAND	2.25	2.43	2.43	1.55	1.54
ENBP	1.63	1.27	1.40	1.19	1.26
WNB	1.67	1.71	1.82	2.27	1.86
ARB	0.86	1.24	1.18	0.98	0.96
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	1.43	1.41	1.52	1.45	1.53
HIGHLANDS	1.16	1.05	1.09	1.03	1.01
MOMASE	1.29	1.27	1.10	1.32	1.26
NGI	1.59	1.65	1.60	1.41	1.39
NATIONAL	1.31	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23

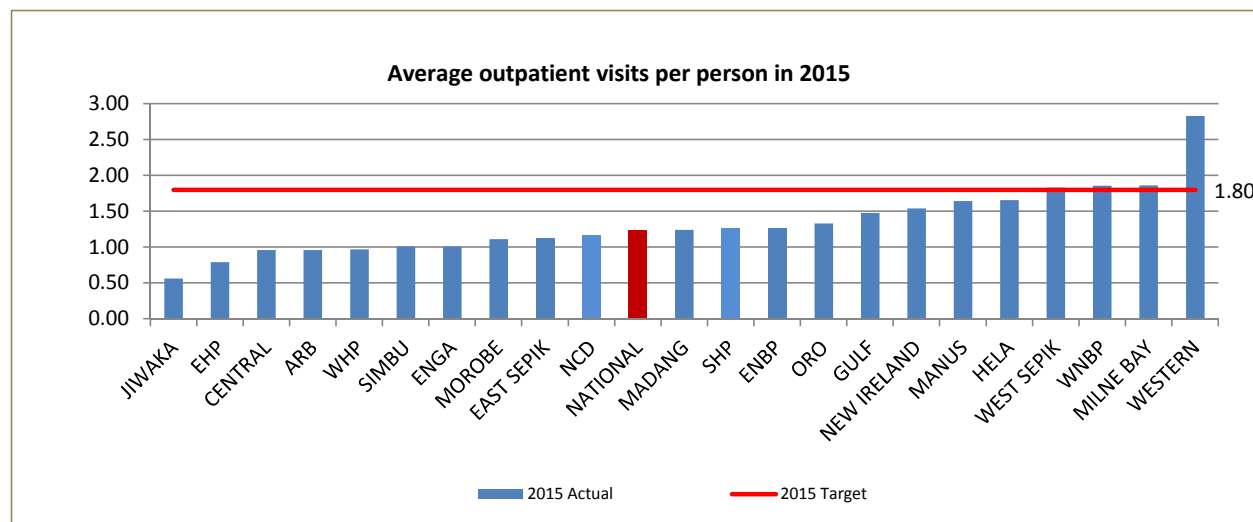
Source: National Health information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government



Indicator: This indicator measures the number of hospital and health centre outpatient visits per year. It is assumed that the more accessible the health facility in terms of location staffing etc, the more likely people will seek to use it. This does not infer that by having more facilities you will increase accessibility. Accessibility may also be influenced by the perception of the quality of services that maybe available and therefore may influence their decision to seek service.

Performance: Since 2010, there has been a steady decline in outpatient visits to health facilities. The level of utilization of outpatient services is still below the target of 1.80 visits per person.



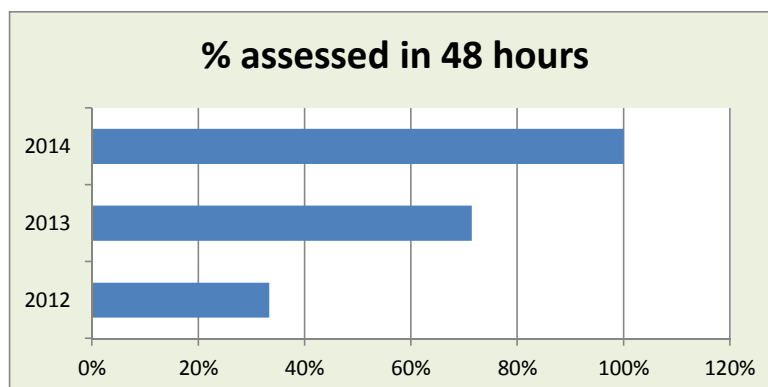
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Indicator 23: Proportion of outbreaks/urgent events identified and assessed by NDoH within 48 hours of receiving report of event.

Definition: Proportion of outbreaks/urgent events identified and assessed by NDoH within 48 hours of receiving report of event.

Public Health Events Reported in 2015						
No#	Syndrome	Cases	Deaths	Location	Province	Assessed in 48 hours
1	Fever, rash/ bloody diarrhoea	30	3		East New Britian	Yes, HQ & province
2	Suspected, whooping cough, diarrhoea,	250	2	Aibon Village, Chambri Lake Gawi ILG	East Sepik Province	Yes, HQ & province
3	Food poisoning from eating wild beans. Diarrhoea, vomiting	4	0	Goilala/Woitape District	Central	Yes, HQ & Province
4	Fever, rash/ bloody diarrhoea	120	0	Tasman coral islands in NSP	ARoB	Yes, HQ & Province
5	Diarrhoea, reported deaths due to El Nino drought/hunger	3000	0	Kandep District, Wert, Andakoe, Kamb	Enga	Yes, Province/HQ
6	Prolonged fever, deaths	15	0	Weyam Aid Post/South Fly	Western Province	Yes, Province/HQ
7	Deaths due to El Nino induced Drought	65,000	11	Gumine, Kamtai, Chuave	Simbu	Yes/ Province HQ
8	Vomiting, diarrhoea, due to eating poisonous mushrooms	5	0	Lokea, Sumbra. Kagua District	SHP	Yes, Province/HQ
9	Diarrhoea, vomiting	250	2	Menyamia District	Morobe Province	Yes, Province/HQ

Year	Total Events	assessed in 48 hours	% assessed in 48 hours
2012	12	4	33%
2013	7	5	71%
2014	4	4	100%
2015	9	9	100%



Performance: NDoH response to outbreaks and urgent events within 48 hours has increased over the years since 2012. From 33% response rate to a 100% in 2015 whilst taking note that fewer outbreaks and urgent events identification makes easy to respond.

Source: NDoH-Public Health-Disease Surveillance Unit

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Indicator 24: Total Budget Allocation (HSIP and GoPNG) per capita

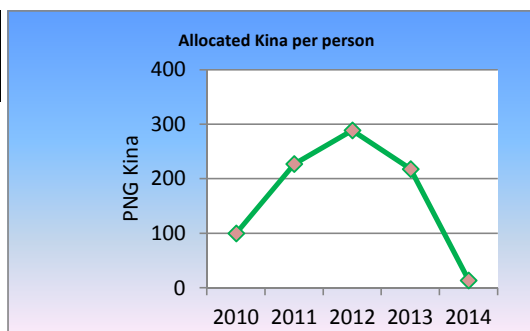
Definition:

Total budget allocation (government sources and development partner contribution)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Allocated Kina/person	100	227	289	218	14.15

Source:

1. 2014 Final Budget Outcome (FBO), department of Treasury
2. Department of Health HSIP TA Report 2014



Analysis:

The 2013 health sector budget declined by 24.4% compared with 2012 health sector budget. The decline could be attributed to two factors. Firstly, the GoPNG itself is facing a tight fiscal constraint. That is, it is not able to generate enough revenue from direct taxes to support key priority sectors like health. Secondly, the DPs themselves are deliberately reducing their level of support to the health sector as per their respective policy stance. For example, AusAID has already reduced its level of support to the sector since 2013 as the current Australian government has shifted its areas of support away from health to other sectors like infrastructure and economic sectors.

Similarly, NZAID pulled out of the sector in 2013. That means it will no longer continue to provide funding support to the sector beyond this period as per the last Funding Arrangement between the NZAID and the GoPNG in 2013.

Global Fund has also done likewise with regard to its funding support to the three vertical programs of TB, HIV/AIDS and Malaria.

The bottom line is that the GoPNG has to assume its responsibility in terms of adequately funding health care in PNG, now that the DPs are pulling out. Whether it does this effectively or not into the future is a question that the GoPNG itself has to seriously consider.

In 2014 the per capita expenditure on health in the provinces declined compared with the preceding years. However, it should be noted here that this is because the calculation was done using the expenditure data from the Health Function Grants (HFGs) and HSIP or DPs only. Expenditure data from other sources like internal revenue, PSIP, DSIP and LLG SIP are not included. If these were included the per capita Expenditure data on health would

Notes:

The total budget allocation includes HSIP funding or DP funds and, GoPNG funding. GoPNG funding covers NDoH Division 240 Recurrent and PIP, Division 241 Hospital Management Services including Church Health Services Grant and, Provincial Health Function Grants (HFG).

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Indicator 26: Facilities with Telephone and/or Radio

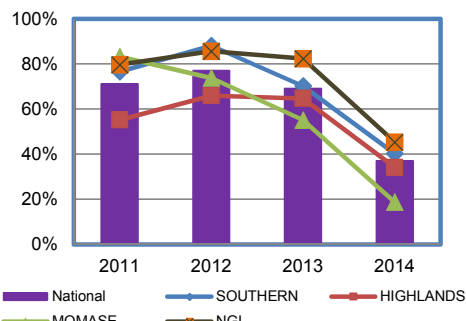
Definition: Percentage of health facilities with functioning radio and/or telephone facilities.

Health facilities with functioning radios &/or telephone					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	85%	100%	NA	7%	NA
GULF	71%	100%	53%	29%	NA
CENTRAL	58%	53%	53%	28%	NA
MILNE BAY	85%	93%	90%	68%	NA
ORO	89%	94%	73%	42%	NA
SHP	36%	60%	39%	39%	NA
HELA	NA	NA	NA	39%	NA
ENGA	38%	73%	50%	6%	NA
WHP	48%	50%	70%	60%	NA
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	35%	NA
SIMBU	69%	86%	44%	75%	NA
EHP	94%	78%	79%	59%	NA
MOROB	96%	70%	NA	0%	NA
MADANG	81%	79%	70%	0%	NA
EAST SEPIK	71%	69%	51%	19%	NA
WEST SEPIK	100%	78%	NA	0%	NA
MANUS	100%	77%	83%	0%	NA
NEW IRELAND	86%	88%	90%	38%	NA
ENBP	95%	88%	NA	53%	NA
WNB	75%	81%	82%	0%	NA
ARB	79%	89%	78%	37%	NA
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	
SOUTHERN	77%	88%	70%	40%	NA
HIGHLANDS	55%	66%	65%	34%	NA
MOMASE	83%	74%	55%	19%	NA
NGI	80%	86%	82%	45%	NA
National	71%	77%	69%	37%	NA

Source: National Inventory of Health Facilities

NA: Indicates data not available at the time of reporting

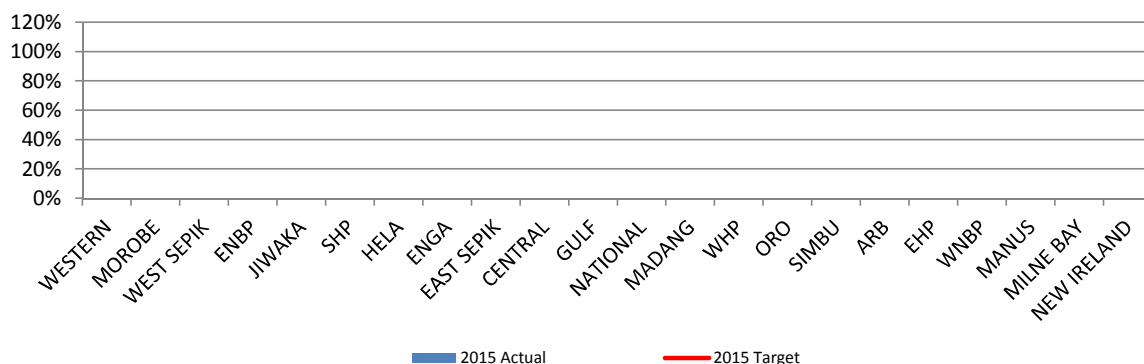
% health facilities with radios &/or telephone, 2011-2015



Indicator: The indicator provides one aspect of health system functionality, and underpins a key element of the maternal health program. Accuracy of the data is to be ascertained. The availability of communication chiefly addresses maintenance and/or new capital. The ongoing success of communication requires ongoing repair and maintenance.

Performance: The high decline of communicational tool of telephone and radio (VHF) out in the facilities resulted in high cost and less maintenance. Western and Enga provinces were worst affected in 2014 however, the Momase region showed to be affected by communicational decline. Overall, the nation faces a huge decline which needs urgent attention and ways needed to look at alternative means of communication that are simple, durable and cost effective.

Facilities with functioning radio & telephone in 2015



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Indicator 27 - Availability of Medical Supplies

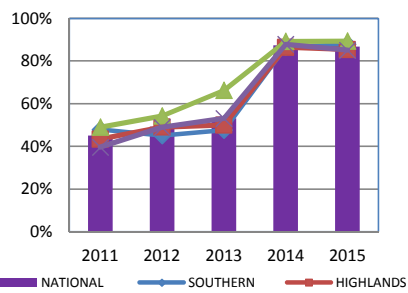
Definition: Percentage of months that facilities do not have shortage of any of selected supply list for more than one week in any month

% months with adequate medical supplies in PNG, 2011-2015					
PROVINCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WESTERN	67%	60%	58%	74%	92%
GULF	54%	46%	44%	63%	84%
CENTRAL	36%	35%	41%	65%	86%
NCD	60%	56%	60%	75%	92%
MILNE BAY	42%	39%	45%	62%	88%
ORO	36%	39%	41%	62%	82%
SHP	40%	44%	46%	82%	78%
HELA	NA	NA	NA	79%	78%
ENGA	55%	65%	62%	75%	88%
WHP	46%	50%	50%	90%	93%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	84%	81%
SIMBU	43%	43%	46%	73%	91%
EHP	37%	46%	48%	70%	87%
MOROBE	63%	59%	62%	75%	93%
MADANG	47%	66%	82%	87%	92%
EAST SEPIK	53%	53%	67%	75%	91%
WEST SEPIK	30%	32%	35%	68%	79%
MANUS	43%	50%	62%	76%	93%
NEW IRELAND	42%	54%	50%	77%	87%
ENBP	57%	71%	72%	84%	88%
WNBP	28%	39%	41%	68%	75%
ARB	31%	42%	49%	78%	87%
REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SOUTHERN	48%	45%	48%	87%	88%
HIGHLANDS	43%	49%	50%	86%	85%
MOMASE	49%	54%	66%	89%	89%
NGI	40%	49%	53%	88%	85%
NATIONAL	45%	49%	53%	87%	87%

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

% months essential medical supplies available

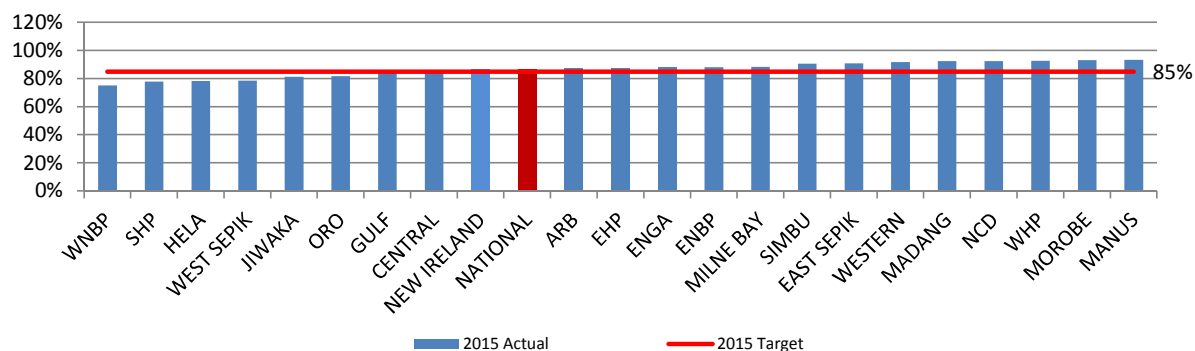


Indicator: This indicator monitors the proportion of months in a year that have nil stock out of 8 essential Medical supplies.

The list of key medical supplies has been developed in conjunction with the program managers, and include: Depo-Provera injection (Family planning), Ergometrine (Maternal Health), Measles vaccines (Vaccination), Oral Rehydration Solution (Diarrhoeal Disease), oxygen, Amoxicillin tablets, Artemisia combination, baby books.

Performance: Overall, the medical drug proportion availability improved in the last 5 years; the last 4 years (2011-2014) experienced slight improvements as most were below the 75%. 2015 was the best performing year as proportion reach over 85% of drug availability. However, approximately, all provinces apart from WNBP, WSP, Jiwaka, Hela, SHP and Gulf still have to reach the target of 85% proportion of drug availability.

% of months that facilities have adequate supply in 2015



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Indicator 28 - Specialist Medical Services

June 4th 2015

Hospital	Int Med	Surgery	O&G	Paeds	Anaesthesia	Number of core specialties covered	Dental	Path	Skin	ENT	Eye	Emerge	Cancer	Imaging	Psychiatry	Total	%
PMGH*	4	6	4	4	5	23	1	6	0	3	3	3	1	2	2	44	29%
Angau	2	3	1	3	1	10	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	19	13%
Mt Hagen	1	3	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	5%
Nonga	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	5%
Alotau	1	2	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	5%
Goroka	1	3	0	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5%
Kimbe	1	2	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3%
Boram	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	4%
Vanimo	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3%
Modilon	1	3	1	1	1	7	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	7%
Mendi	1	2	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4%
Tari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Wabag	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2%
Kundiawa	1	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3%
Kavieng	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3%
Buka	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3%
Lorengau	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1%
Popondetta	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2%
Kerema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Daru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
NCDHS	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2%
Laloki*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1%
TOTAL	21	36	18	19	11		5	6	11	8	8	16	3	3	6	150	100%
%	14%	24%	12%	13%	7%		3%	4%	7%	5%	5%	11%	2%	2%	4%		100%

*PMGH is a national referral hospital which will have more specialist clinicians. Laloki is a national psychiatric (specialist) hospital which will have psychiatric specialists.

At least 3 specialists = 77% (17/22)

Less than 3 specialists = 23% (5/22)

PMGH	Boram	Kavieng
Angau	Vanimo	Buka
Mt Hagen	Modilon	Popondetrta
Nonga	Mendi	NCDHS
Alotau	Wabag	Kimbe
Goroka	Kundiawa	

Tari
Lorengau
Kerema
Daru
Laloki

There were 5 hospitals with less than three of the required 5 specialist clinicians

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Overall Sector Performance - annual and 5 year change

			2011	2012		2013		2014		2015		2011 - 2015
Ind #	Indicator		Perform ance	Perform ance	% annual Change	Perform ance	% annual Change	Perform ance	% annual Change	Performa nce	% annual Change	Overall 5 year change
Outcome 1	Case fatality rate (in HC and Hospitals) for pneumonia in children <5yrs		3.07%	2.87%	6.57%	2.26%	21.03%	2.77%	-22.47%	2.31%	16.66%	24.69%
Outcome 2	Proportion (%) of underweight children under five years		28%	9%	69.77%	25%	-188.07%	24.22%	1.22%	23.49%	3.02%	16.57%
Outcome 3	Underweight (<2500 gm) births as a proportion (%) of total births		8.6%	8.62%	0.00%	7.70%	10.67%	7.66%	0.43%	7%	5.67%	16.10%
Outcome 4	Incidence (0/00) of malaria		205	171	16.66%	151	11.29%	109	27.91%	102	6.90%	50.38%
Outcome 5	Proportion (%) of pregnant 15 – 24 year old women who test HIV positive		1.74%	0.78%	55.17%	0.94%	-20.51%	1.57%	-67.00%	1.00%	36.47%	42.69%
Outcome 6	Incidence (0/00) of diarrhoeal disease in children under 5 years		215	244	-13.49%	245	-0.41%	291	-18.98%	300	-3.05%	-39.72%
Outcome 7	Total injury discharges from health centres and hospitals for every 1000 popn		31	33	-6.45%	33	0.00%	34	-3.03%	36	-6.77%	-17.11%
Output 8	Ratio of rural outreach clinics held to children under 5 years;		38	34	-10.53%	35	2.94%	39	12.08%	37	-5.45%	-2.40%
Output 9a	Proportion (%) of children< 1yr who are immunised against measles		48%	49%	2.36%	43%	-12.55%	63.35%	47.45%	39.21%	-38.11%	-18.32%
Output 9b	Proportion (%) of children < 1yr who are immunised with 3 doses TA/Pentavalent vaccine		52%	46%	-11.54%	52%	13.04%	61%	17.98%	54%	-11.87%	3.98%
Output 10	Proportion (%) of births attended by skilled personnel at health facilities;		40%	44%	9.28%	43%	-1.63%	43.99%	2.31%	37%	-15.75%	-7.34%
Output 11	Proportion (%) of pregnant women who attended at least one ANC visit.		65%	66%	1.10%	64%	-2.61%	66.59%	4.04%	63%	-5.90%	-3.60%
Output 12	Family Planning: couple years protection per thousand WRA		86	70	-18.60%	43	-38.57%	63	45.74%	66	5.34%	-23.24%
Output 16	Case detection rate of all TB cases		88%	112%	26.82%	92%	-17.56%	84.00%		NA		
Output 17	TB treatment success rate		73%	68%	-6.85%	71%	4.41%	67%	-5.63%	70%	4.48%	2.94%
Process 18	Proportion (%) of funds that are expended.		99%	115%	16.16%	92%	-19.65%	NA		NA		
Process 19	Provincial health expenditure as a % of required minimum health expenditure.		NA	100.0%		52%	-47.90%	NA		NA		
Process 20	Proportion (%) of health centres that have received at least one supervisory visit		62%	62%	0.00%	68%	9.68%	22%	-67.72%	29%	29.87%	-54.02%
Process 21	Average number of outpatient visits to hospitals and health centres per person per year		1.31	1.26	-3.82%	1.25	-0.79%	1.24	-0.91%	1.23	-0.57%	-5.99%
Input 24	Total budget allocation (HSIP and GoPNG) per capita		227	289	-27.31%	218.4	24.43%	NA		NA		
Input 26	Proportion (%) of health centres/hospitals with functioning radio/telephone/mobile.		78%	71%	-9.19%	77%	8.45%	37.02%	-51.98%	NA		
Input 27	% of months that facilities do not have stock-outs of selected supplies.		47%	45%	-4.74%	49%	9.01%	87%	77.39%	87%	-0.61%	83.07%
Input 28	Proportion (%) of general hospitals (PMGH and the provincial hospitals) which have at least 3 of the 5 key specialties			58.00%		68.00%		75.00%	9.33%	77%	2.67%	11.69%
Overall averages: annual and 5 year performance					4.35%	-10.70%	0.43%	1.28%	4.46%			
Average change in outcomes: annual and 5 year performance										8.41%	13.37%	
Average change in outputs: annual and 5 year performance										-9.61%	-6.85%	
Average change in process: annual and 5 year performance										14.65%	-30.01%	
Average change in input: annual and 5 year performance										1.03%	47.38%	

Explanatory notes: eg1: The over all 5 year change for incidence of malaria is 50.38% this means a positive change. Malaria cases has decreased by 50.38% since 2011

Explanatory notes: eg2: The over all 5 year change for incidence of diarrhoea is -39.72% this means a negative change. Diarrhoea cases has increased by 39.72% since 2011

NA: Indicates data not available at the time of reporting

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Most improved provinces in 2015

Province	Ind 1	Ind 2	Ind 3	Ind 4	Ind 6	Ind 7	Ind 8	Ind 9a	Ind 9b	Ind 10	Ind 11	Ind 12	Ind 20	Ind 21	Ind 26	Ind 27	Overall	
Province	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change	2015	% Change	% Change	% Change	Improvement
Simbu	9.83%	11.99%	65.39%	44.24%	9.80%	-0.03%	3.98%	91.36%	5.72%	8.47%	17.70%	-10.44%	141.67%	1.01	6.01%	0.00%	-19.54%	10
Jiwaka	114.11%	-13.49%	9.87%	111.39%	68.41%	41.53%	60.86%	1172.93%	76.87%	27.88%	31.50%	-39.65%	0.00%	0.56	81.65%	0.00%	1.42%	9
Milne Bay	22.04%	11.14%	0.85%	9.16%	-77.39%	7.34%	15.06%	23.07%	22.83%	16.41%	24.02%	44.28%	0.00%	1.86	7.74%	0.00%	-10.30%	9
WNB	-44.54%	3.10%	19.38%	2.18%	46.68%	29.64%	14.53%	98.30%	26.49%	7.64%	17.87%	-23.15%	-100.00%	1.86	22.27%	0.00%	-18.90%	7
WHP	138.25%	-14.18%	-44.01%	38.95%	17.39%	19.79%	9.97%	77.54%	21.69%	2.55%	7.16%	-6.00%	0.00%	0.97	26.86%	0.00%	-24.26%	6
NCD	2139.85%	-0.41%	35.60%	67.60%	0.00%	8.19%	0.00%	-6.01%	1.14%	-3.77%	0.85%	4.61%	31.53%	1.16	0.06%	38.27%	5.93%	6
ARB	-8.23%	7.24%	-19.81%	-18.80%	58.10%	-1.71%	14.48%	42.46%	2.07%	4.65%	14.51%	34.07%	0.00%	0.96	2.31%	0.00%	-2.98%	5
New Ireland	-17.89%	17.67%	2.95%	-24.27%	10.04%	18.92%	94.34%	21.01%	-15.23%	11.21%	18.72%	75.32%	-38.64%	1.54	0.47%	78.13%	-19.45%	5
EHP	7.27%	10.28%	-1.47%	34.62%	-3.61%	-22.37%	16.34%	131.00%	27.85%	74.22%	5.44%	3.78%	-100.00%	0.79	-5.46%	0.00%	-19.56%	4
Central	59.83%	2.68%	28.16%	-16.40%	-7.24%	-8.13%	41.75%	17.32%	9.74%	8.97%	11.71%	34.35%	200.00%	0.96	-10.47%	-100.00%	-9.56%	4
Enga	31.46%	-12.33%	3.94%	101.67%	-15.92%	15.77%	0.43%	25.96%	5.47%	-0.77%	-3.29%	-28.21%	506.08%	1.01	16.82%	0.00%	-14.81%	3
Northern	36.76%	-10.46%	95.73%	2.68%	112.09%	-6.42%	6.22%	-11.74%	1.24%	10.09%	45.62%	6.08%	0.00%	1.33	-5.29%	0.00%	-5.84%	3
Gulf	156.31%	-0.91%	-7.92%	5.33%	-9.87%	-26.61%	8.25%	76.70%	79.98%	4.82%	2.60%	68.83%	100.00%	1.48	-9.49%	-37.50%	-11.25%	3
SHP	-60.02%	20.45%	-21.45%	72.22%	52.84%	-23.64%	16.38%	99.69%	21.14%	-21.20%	23.11%	18.35%	-76.00%	1.26	-14.82%	0.00%	-17.45%	1
Hela	23.07%	-31.66%	-39.66%	10.33%	17.71%	-21.82%	23.54%	69.92%	-13.66%	41.91%	34.66%	-0.87%	0.00%	1.66	-22.45%	0.00%	-18.64%	1
East Sepik	38.50%	7.01%	-37.91%	-27.06%	0.00%	-19.17%	0.00%	19.75%	-12.88%	-24.19%	13.42%	0.59%	0.00%	1.12	0.85%	0.00%	2.80%	0
West Sepik	7.15%	-2.84%	39.33%	21.34%	-13.49%	-28.29%	-34.88%	12.80%	-14.74%	-8.05%	-0.53%	-9.16%	-100.00%	1.83	-4.62%	-100.00%	-13.40%	-7
Western	65.80%	-14.35%	114.20%	-35.03%	-11.13%	-13.75%	-43.42%	15.20%	-17.79%	-36.25%	-18.05%	-21.38%	0.00%	2.83	-21.30%	-80.70%	-19.41%	-9
ENB	-24.47%	14.16%	-7.37%	33.66%	-26.28%	-16.69%	-12.89%	55.18%	-17.04%	-14.81%	-8.87%	-14.56%	-3.90%	1.26	-5.72%	-10.65%	-4.77%	-10
Manus	-89.62%	-10.28%	-20.18%	-31.19%	-19.67%	-3.97%	23.52%	76.54%	3.66%	-21.59%	-16.71%	-25.50%	-100.00%	1.64	-14.30%	-27.68%	-24.40%	-10
Morobe	14.09%	-7.70%	15.21%	-30.94%	-41.92%	-47.30%	-39.75%	-2.44%	-37.57%	-65.73%	-35.01%	-29.76%	0.00%	1.11	-36.92%	-18.37%	-25.39%	-11
Madang	-4.95%	-2.10%	-19.37%	-7.08%	-37.31%	-27.87%	-6.15%	-23.86%	-10.21%	-11.46%	-9.19%	-19.58%	0.00%	1.24	-1.73%	82.11%	-29.82%	-12

Method

The performance of each province in 2015 against the selected indicators is assessed against the performance in 2014. If there is improvement (of more than 2% from year to year), the province is assigned a score of one for that indicator. If there is no change, a score of zero is applied, and if performance has decreased (by more than 2%) a score of -1 is applied. These scores are accumulated to provide the basis for ranking the provinces according to improvement across the provinces. The performance has been sub-analysed according to the type of indicator - outcome, output, process or input. If a province has improved inputs or processes, but has not improved its outputs or outcomes, then there is a need to consider the

Results:

The most improved provinces in 2015 are **Simbu, Jiwaka, Milne Bay, WNB and WHP.**

Simbu, Jiwaka, WNB, NCD and Milne Bay showed most improved **outcomes**;

Central, Gulf, Milne Bay, AROB and Simbu showed most improved **outputs**;

Simbu, Jiwaka, WNB, Milne Bay and WHP showed most improved **processes**;

SHP, Jiwaka, Milne Bay, Simbu and Hela showed most improved **inputs**.

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Indicator	Ind 1												Ind 2												Ind 3												Ind 4												Ind 6												Ind 7												Ind 8												Ind 9a												Ind 9b												Ind 10												Ind 11												Ind 12												Ind 20												Ind 21												Ind 26												Ind 27												overall score	constraint index (new)	Rank New CI
	CFR				under-weight				LBW				malaria				diarrhoea				injury				outreach				measles vacc				penta vacc				sup birth				ANC				Fam Plan				supervision				OP access				radio/telephone				med supply																																																																																																																																						
	Province	Perf	rel	Perf	rel	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	rel	score	Perf	rel	score	Perf	rel	score	Perf	score	Perf	rel	score	Perf	rel	score	Perf	rel	score	Perf	rel	score																																																																																																																																																							
NCD	0%	53	8%	9	9%	3	56	4	0	0	53	3	0	0	73%	7	106%	10	130%	10	79%	7	69	5	0%	0	1.16	5	0%	0	92%	10	126	0.3	421																																																																																																																																																																
Northern	2%	4	27%	3	7%	4	119	2	127	11	45	4	28	2	62%	6	76%	7	44%	4	69%	6	58	4	30%	4	1.33	6	0%	0	82%	9	74	0.26	285																																																																																																																																																																
Milne Bay	1%	6	36%	2	10%	3	314	1	613	2	68	2	108	9	79%	8	90%	8	59%	5	73%	6	93	7	65%	8	1.86	8	0%	0	88%	9	85	0.3	282																																																																																																																																																																
Western	2%	5	25%	3	4%	8	142	2	436	3	67	2	36	3	47%	5	57%	5	63%	5	92%	8	152	11	77%	9	2.83	12	0%	0	92%	10	91	0.33	277																																																																																																																																																																
Hela	2%	5	19%	4	3%	9	60	4	637	2	33	5	51	4	54%	5	51%	5	36%	3	53%	5	27	2	21%	2	1.66	7	0%	0	78%	8	71	0.32	222																																																																																																																																																																
WHP	2%	4	15%	5	6%	5	34	6	420	3	35	5	77	6	41%	4	69%	6	52%	4	65%	6	66	5	12%	1	0.97	4	0%	0	93%	10	76	0.37	205																																																																																																																																																																
Simbu	1%	6	15%	5	3%	10	15	14	269	5	32	5	106	9	39%	4	40%	4	36%	3	47%	4	87	6	16%	2	1.01	4	0%	0	91%	10	90	0.46	196																																																																																																																																																																
Madang	1%	6	35%	2	13%	2	142	2	219	6	30	5	17	1	40%	4	34%	3	35%	3	65%	6	56	4	28%	3	1.24	5	0%	0	92%	10	64	0.33	193																																																																																																																																																																
Gulf	1%	6	33%	2	7%	4	118	2	321	4	49	3	9	1	19%	2	19%	2	34%	3	54%	5	46	3	17%	2	1.48	7	0%	0	84%	9	55	0.29	190																																																																																																																																																																
SHP	2%	4	18%	4	5%	6	53	4	243	0	32	5	25	2	25%	2	33%	3	24%	2	42%	4	33	2	10%	1	1.26	6	0%	0	78%	8	53	0.31	172																																																																																																																																																																
Central	2%	5	28%	3	4%	8	50	4	227	6	22	7	32	3	44%	4	51%	5	28%	2	51%	4	35	3	34%	4	0.96	4	0%	0	86%	9	73	0.44	165																																																																																																																																																																
EHP	3%	3	18%	5	6%	5	18	12	302	5	21	8	28	2	29%	3	46%	4	23%	2	61%	5	113	8	32%	4	0.79	3	0%	0	87%	9	78	0.49	159																																																																																																																																																																
New Ireland	2%	4	21%	4	6%	5	186	1	139	10	46	3	31	2	34%	3	61%	6	43%	3	61%	5	33	2	56%	7	1.54	7	0%	0	87%	9	72	0.46	157																																																																																																																																																																
Morobe	4%	2	27%	3	10%	3	154	1	334	4	34	5	20	2	39%	4	62%	6	25%	2	75%	7	70	5	14%	2	1.11	5	0%	0	93%	10	60	0.38	157																																																																																																																																																																
ENB	3%	3	18%	4	6%	5	142	2	221	6	55	3	28	2	32%	3	64%	6	82%	7	89%	8	114	8	61%	7	1.26	6	0%	0	88%	9	80	0.51	157																																																																																																																																																																
Enga	4%	2	21%	4	4%	7	15	14	535	3	25	6	31	2	24%	2	38%	3	29%	2	49%	4	29	2	33%	4	1.01	4	0%	0	88%	9	71	0.47	152																																																																																																																																																																
Jiwaka	2%	4	33%	2	5%	6	17	13	193	7	20	8	23	2	7%	1	28%	3	22%	2	35%	3	38	3	8%	1	0.56	2	0%	0	81%	9	65	0.48	134																																																																																																																																																																
East Sepik	1%	6	28%	3	10%	3	173	1	103	13	32	5	18	1	29%	3	40%	4	38%	3	49%	4	64	5	15%	2	1.12	5	0%	0	91%	10	68	0.51	133																																																																																																																																																																
West Sepik	2%	4	29%	3	11%	3	275	1	337	4	41	4	20	2	35%	3	40%	4	31%	2	57%	5	73	5	5%	1	1.83	8	0%	0	79%	8	56	0.44	128																																																																																																																																																																
Manus	8%	1	19%	4	14%	2	130	2	217	6	54	3	86	7	35%	3	65%	6	59%	5	66%	6	123	9	46%	5	1.64	7	0%	0	93%	10	77	0.61	126																																																																																																																																																																
WNB	3%	3	24%	3	8%	4	235	1	252	5	42	4	45	4	52%	5	79%	7	68%	5	97%	8	90	7	55%	7	1.86	8	0%	0	75%	8	79	1.46	54																																																																																																																																																																
ARB	1%	6	13%	6	5%	6	57	4	131	10	27	6	51	4	45%	4	69%	6	62%	5	78%	7	37	3	13%	2	0.96	4	0%	0	87%	9	83	2.46	34																																																																																																																																																																

Method:

Indicators that can be compared across provinces have been selected. Each province performance for each of the indicators is provided for the year 2015; these are scored from 1 to 10, with the best performance scoring 10, and the relative performance scaled against this. Overall performance is provided by adding up all scores.

Results:

NCD, Western, Simbu, Milne Bay and AroB are the top performing provinces in 2015, **while SHP, Gulf, West Sepik, Morobe and Madang** are the poor performing provinces.

NCD, Northern, Milne Bay, Western, and Hela rank the highest when the constraint index is applied (this suggests that these provinces would be the top performers when

Constraint Index:

The constraint index is designed to compensate for disadvantage that a province is subject to. This index has been revised from that previously used, to reflect more current data. The index considers mortality figures, social development and size. Full detail is available through NDoH.

2015 SECTOR PERFORMANCE ANNUAL REVIEW NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD



KEY RESULT AREA	ID #	INTENT OF INDICATOR	WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?	TREND/ STATUS	2013 ACTUAL	2014 ACTUAL	2015 ACTUAL	2015 TARGET	2016 TARGET
KRA 1 IMPROVE SERVICE DELIVERY	8	Are we adequately servicing hard to reach rural communities?	Number of outreach clinics for every 1,000 children under the age of 5 years	▲	35	39	37	48	50
	21	Are people using the health services?	Number of outpatient visits/per person/per year	▲	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.8	NA
	22	Are provinces keeping aid posts open for communities to access health services?	The percentage of aid posts that are open	NA	66%	NA	NA	85%	NA
	25	Do health facilities have running water and sanitation facilities in line with NHSS?	The proportion of health facilities with running water and sanitation facilities	NA	46.67 %	NA	NA		
	26	Do our health facilities have reliable communication infrastructure/systems?	Percentage of health facilities with functioning radio/telephone systems	NA	69%	37%	NA	90%	92%
KRA 3 STRENGTHEN HEALTH SYSTEM AND GOVERNANCE	18	To what extent do provinces spend the money allocated for the delivery of rural health services?	The proportion of money allocated for health service delivery that is expended	NA	92.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA
	19	Are provinces spending enough money to satisfy minimum service delivery requirements for their population?	Provincial health expenditures as a proportion of estimated minimum health service delivery needs	NA	52.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA
	20	Do managers provide adequate supervision and support to health staff?	Proportion of facilities that receive supervision and support visits	▲	68%	22%	29%	76%	80%
	24	Does the government and its partners allocate enough funds to ensure all citizens have adequate health care coverage?	Financial resources allocated per capita per year (Kina)	NA	218	NA	NA	NA	NA
	27	Are essential medicines and medical supplies available at health facilities?	Proportion of health facilities that do not report stock outs of selected essential medical supplies for more than a week in a month	■	53%	87%	87%	85%	NA
	29	Does the health sector employ enough health workers to provide quality services and universal coverage?	The number of health workers for every 10,000 persons in PNG (by type of health workers)	No Data for Trend analysis	No data	No data	No data	NA	NA
KRA 4 IMPROVE CHILD HEALTH	1	Are we providing quality clinical care?	Case Fatality Rate from pneumonia in children under the age of five years	■	2.26%	2.77%	2.41%	2.5%	2.4%
	2	Are we making progress in addressing the problem of childhood malnutrition?	Proportion of children under the age of 5 years whose weight is less than 60% of their expected weight for their age	■	25%	24%	23%	25%	24%
	3	Is the burden of LBW babies delivered at health facilities decreasing?	The proportion of babies who are LBW at birth	■	8%	8%	7%	9.0%	8.9%
	9(a)	Are children adequately protected from vaccine preventable childhood diseases?	Measles vaccine coverage in children between the ages of 0 to 12 months	▲	42.96 %	63.35 %	39.21%	68%	70%
	9(b)		Proportion of children under the age of one year who have received 3 doses of the DPT-HEpB-Hib vaccine	▲	52%	61%	54%	80%	NA

KEY RESULT AREA	ID #	INTENT OF INDICATOR	WHAT IS BEING MEASURED	TREND/ STATUS	ACTUAL 2013	ACTUAL 2014	ACTUAL 2015	TARGET 2015	TARGET 2016
KRA 5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	10	Do mothers deliver babies in a safe environment?	Percentage of births taking place at health facilities	✗	43%	44%	37%	44%	NA
	11	Are pregnant women regularly monitored to detect and manage pregnancy related problems?	The percentage of pregnant women who attend at least one antenatal care visit	✗	64%	67%	63%	80%	NA
	12	Are there enough FP supplies to adequately protect couples from unwanted pregnancies?	Couple Years of protection (per 100 WRA)	✗	43	63	66	125	NA
KRA 6 REDUCE THE BURDEN OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	4	Are we reducing the national burden of disease from malaria?	Incidence of malaria (cases per 1000 population)	✓	151	109	102	180	175
	5	Are we on course in reducing the number of people with HIV?	HIV prevalence in pregnant women (15-24 years) attending ANC clinics	▽	0.94 %	1.57%	1.00%	0.79 %	0.79 %
	13	Are patients (children) receiving the recommended treatment for malaria?	Percentage of children under the age of 5 years receiving the recommended 1 st line malaria therapy	Limited Data for trend analysis	Data not available	18.40%	Data not available	45%	NA
	14	Are children protected against malaria through the use of impregnated bed nets?	The proportion of children under the age of five years who sleep under ITN	NA	57%	28.3%	Data not available	80%	NA
	15	Are we reducing the risk of HIV infection in babies born to HIV positive mothers?	Proportion of HIV positive mothers who receive ART to reduce the risk of MTCT	✗	40.92 %	55.26%	33.22%	80%	90%
	16	How effective is the TB program in finding people infected with TB and to diagnose the disease?	Case Detection Rate (SPTB) cases/100,000	✓	92			85	NA
	17	Do patients diagnosed with TB complete the full course of their prescribed treatment?	The percentage of newly diagnosed sputum positive TB patients on register who completed their treatment	✗	71%	67%		80%	NA
KRA 7 PROMOTE HEALTHY LIFESTYLES	6	Are our water and sanitation programs making a difference?	Incidence of diarrhea in children under the age of 5 years (per 1000 children under 5 years)	✗	245	291	300	220	200
	7	Are national safety strategies reducing the burden of non fatal injuries in PNG?	The number of injury discharges from health facilities for every 1000 population	✓	33	34	36	31	NA
KRA 8 IMPROVE PREPAREDNESS FOR DISEASE OUTBREAKS & EMERGING HEALTH ISSUES	23	Is the health sector adequately prepared to respond to disease outbreaks?	The proportion of outbreaks/urgent events identified and assessed by NDoH within 48 hours of receiving a report of the event.	✓	33%	71%	100%	75%	NA

On Track
 Off Track
 At Risk
 Improving
 Stagnating
 Deteriorating/Not improving

Performance Data – Sourced from the Sector Performance Review (SPAR) 2013.

2015 Targets – Medium Term Development Plan (2011-2015) and NHIS & National Health Plan Performance Assessment Framework (PAF)

2013 Targets – sourced from NHIS/PAF

JRF - Joint Reporting Format

Appendix 4

NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN 2011-2020
2015 SECTOR PERFORMANCE ANNUAL REVIEW
SCORE CARD-DISTRICT PROFILES AGAINST NATIONAL AVERAGE

Indicator Type	Outcome						Output						Process	Input
Core Indicators	#1	#2	#3	#4	#6	#7	#8	#9a	#9b	#10	#11	#12	#21	#27
District	Pneumonia CFR	total maln	%LBW	Malaria/ 1000 popn	Incidence Diarrhoea	Injury/ 1000 popn	clinics/ 1000 ch<5yrs	measles vacc coverage	pentavalent vacc coverage	facility birth rate	%antenatal coverage 1 visit	adjusted CYP /1000WRA	op visits/ person	% facility months with nil shortages
MIDDLE FLY	0.00%	23.18%	3.32%	87	257	45	16	28.07%	19.04%	59.01%	71.62%	65	2.81	88.22%
NORTH FLY	2.05%	22.05%	4.45%	230	678	94	66	73.17%	89.97%	86.20%	123.05%	234	3.41	92.40%
SOUTH FLY	1.54%	30.71%	1.03%	96	352	64	19	36.79%	62.43%	39.48%	84.13%	162	2.40	95.19%
Western	1.83%	25.37%	3.60%	142	436	67	36	46.86%	56.56%	62.78%	91.96%	152	2.83	91.82%
KEREMA	1.97%	31.53%	6.34%	146	355	54	11	16.57%	17.11%	27.79%	54.66%	22	1.54	90.44%
KIKORI	0.00%	35.81%	7.22%	39	232	34	4	28.09%	26.11%	54.14%	55.21%	118	1.36	63.08%
Gulf	1.39%	32.83%	6.69%	118	321	49	9	19.24%	19.15%	34.02%	54.16%	46	1.48	84.44%
ABAU	0.00%	23.63%	1.40%	44	149	16	39	50.02%	61.83%	21.28%	38.58%	38	0.64	87.08%
GOILALA	1.47%	59.26%	5.26%	26	228	22	11	16.87%	20.89%	8.01%	37.20%	3	0.98	73.86%
KAIRUKU-HIRI	1.85%	25.18%	1.91%	69	275	24	32	46.18%	49.95%	31.91%	59.74%	35	1.12	88.95%
RIGO	0.00%	18.30%	8.67%	16	189	21	33	42.47%	57.93%	37.58%	47.42%	48	0.86	86.71%
Central	1.60%	27.52%	3.56%	50	227	22	32	43.64%	51.49%	28.09%	50.64%	35	0.96	85.98%
MORESBY NORTH EAST	0.16%	8.85%	9.03%	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.59%	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.41%	94.52%
MORESBY NORTH WEST	NA	7.04%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.93%
MORESBY SOUTH	NA	9.99%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.19%
NCD	0.16%	8.45%	9.03%	56	613	53	2	72.62%	106.17%	129.95%	78.52%	69	1.16	92.48%
ALOTAU	0.32%	33.50%	9.74%	418	189	90	90	64.26%	77.33%	74.37%	73.26%	137	2.26	88.35%
ESA'ALA	2.02%	43.32%	11.88%	381	76	66	125	81.84%	101.15%	67.64%	77.20%	75	1.77	86.46%
KIRIWINA-GOODENOUGH	1.99%	34.33%	8.27%	179	128	43	120	102.94%	103.46%	39.59%	91.70%	59	1.82	87.80%
SAMARAI-MURUA	2.60%	31.61%	11.52%	223	74	60	109	76.49%	86.16%	44.83%	53.18%	71	1.36	91.15%
Milne Bay	1.31%	35.61%	10.23%	314	127	68	108	78.75%	89.93%	58.75%	73.30%	93	1.86	88.34%
IJIVITARI	3.46%	26.56%	8.61%	162	242	54	33	56.04%	62.48%	66.18%	69.75%	50	1.25	80.51%
SOHE	0.74%	27.88%	1.01%	63	248	33	23	70.75%	94.97%	15.62%	68.07%	70	1.46	83.81%
Northern ORO	2.15%	27.16%	7.47%	119	243	45	28	61.90%	75.84%	44.31%	68.58%	58	1.33	81.86%
National	2.31%	23.49%	7.23%	102	300	36	37	39.21%	54.07%	43.73%	62.66%	66	1.23	86.83%
Colour Key		Below National Avg				Above National Avg				Above 100%			National Avg Score	
	NA	No data available at the time of data extraction/analysis												

NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN 2011-2020
2015 SECTOR PERFORMANCE ANNUAL REVIEW
SCORE CARD-DISTRICT PROFILES AGAINST NATIONAL AVERAGE

Indicator Type	Outcome						Output						Process	Input	
Core Indicators	#1	#2	#3	#4	#6	#7	#8	#9a	#9b	#10	#11	#12	#21	#27	
District	Pneumonia CFR	total main	%LBW	Malaria/ 1000 popn	Incidence Diarrhoea	Injury/ 1000 popn	clinics/ 1000 ch<5yrs	measles vacc coverage	pentavalent vacc coverage	facility birth rate	%antenatal coverage 1 visit	adjusted CYP/ 1000WRA	op visits/person	shortages with nil	% facility months
IALIBU-PANGIA	2.78%	9.83%	4.04%	77	209	19	22	30.17%	39.46%	22.91%	55.72%	51	2.01	75.21%	
IMBONGGU	0.00%	19.62%	0.40%	23	299	36	35	24.09%	42.41%	8.71%	28.02%	31	1.28	89.96%	
KAGUA-ERAVE	0.71%	24.81%	4.25%	30	304	12	19	23.32%	32.73%	9.13%	40.68%	41	0.75	80.69%	
MENDI	2.70%	8.88%	6.02%	29	424	44	16	11.39%	15.57%	42.74%	39.60%	22	1.02	76.76%	
NIPA-KUTUBU	3.56%	31.21%	5.10%	84	496	24	27	31.02%	33.06%	14.83%	37.15%	27	1.12	72.61%	
SHP	2.34%	18.47%	5.13%	53	409	32	25	24.79%	32.54%	23.63%	42.20%	33	1.26	77.78%	
KOMO-MARGARIMA	0.40%	40.29%	3.22%	42	737	42	37	37.87%	50.97%	25.90%	44.72%	22	1.69	67.87%	
KOROBA-LAKE KOPIAGO	1.77%	7.28%	1.94%	12	396	27	86	89.79%	61.76%	30.96%	55.80%	23	1.50	85.21%	
TARI	3.96%	10.86%	3.88%	119	697	27	37	40.52%	39.26%	52.37%	59.87%	35	1.69	84.29%	
Hela	1.61%	18.84%	3.23%	60	637	33	51	53.67%	50.72%	36.36%	53.34%	27	1.66	78.26%	
KANDEP	8.16%	8.07%	3.70%	5	253	15	16	15.34%	19.55%	4.60%	27.58%	3	0.53	74.55%	
KOMPIAN-AMBUN	1.52%	39.55%	6.32%	51	685	38	93	62.43%	73.28%	30.37%	57.61%	62	1.46	93.75%	
LAIGAP-PORGERA	8.60%	18.75%	7.12%	17	608	18	14	17.16%	29.48%	23.60%	47.53%	9	0.93	90.88%	
WABAG	4.02%	15.32%	1.03%	4	686	29	10	18.82%	51.22%	58.94%	61.08%	27	1.00	92.43%	
WAPENAMANDA	3.53%	8.00%	3.30%	5	299	32	52	24.87%	32.35%	25.90%	48.16%	70	1.16	86.32%	
Enga	4.18%	20.86%	4.19%	15	535	25	31	24.43%	38.15%	28.57%	49.21%	29	1.01	88.04%	
BAIYER-MUL	0.00%	19.16%	0.38%	32	170	15	34	17.31%	23.67%	11.21%	26.35%	22	0.45	91.67%	
DEI	2.46%	18.99%	6.62%	57	1073	51	105	63.13%	130.06%	9.34%	27.67%	26	1.53	92.02%	
HAGEN	0.80%	10.93%	2.38%	24	177	26	55	31.36%	34.76%	125.23%	108.40%	125	0.77	93.13%	
TAMBUL-NEBILYER	1.52%	6.59%	1.85%	11	277	45	104	48.57%	88.64%	19.67%	61.29%	50	0.96	93.29%	
WHP	2.04%	14.59%	5.66%	34	420	35	77	41.37%	68.71%	52.07%	64.95%	66	0.97	92.65%	
National	2.31%	23.49%	7.23%	102	300	36	37	39.21%	54.07%	43.73%	62.66%	66	1.23	86.83%	
Colour Key		Below National Avg				Above National Avg				Above 100%			National Avg Score		
	NA	No data available at the time of data extraction/analysis													

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District	Pneumonia CFR	total maln	%LBW	Malaria/ 1000 popn	Incidence Diarrhoea	Injury/ 1000 popn	clinics/ 1000 ch<5yrs	measles vacc coverage	pentavalent vacc coverage	facility birth rate	%antenatal coverage 1 visit	adjusted CYP /1000WRA	op visits/person	% facility months with nil shortages
ANGALIMP-SOUTH WAHGI	4.44%	11.54%	6.22%	13	197	21	14	3.74%	20.89%	27.56%	25.28%	35	0.56	85.78%
JIMI	2.44%	42.55%	1.44%	31	165	19	29	18.70%	50.46%	15.61%	49.67%	64	0.61	70.39%
NORTH WAHGI	0.00%	35.74%	2.52%	17	207	20	41	4.80%	26.20%	13.08%	44.25%	19	0.51	88.65%
Jiwaka	3.65%	33.10%	5.00%	17	193	20	23	7.09%	28.24%	21.75%	34.66%	38	0.56	81.37%
CHUAVE	0.89%	22.05%	4.37%	16	324	46	140	41.35%	50.39%	30.41%	62.56%	125	1.71	85.76%
GUMINE	0.00%	10.93%	0.95%	3	129	10	78	14.02%	27.20%	15.64%	27.83%	30	0.54	90.71%
KARIMUI-NOMANE	1.49%	46.45%	3.82%	23	262	29	21	43.90%	20.67%	8.82%	37.43%	90	0.84	79.48%
KEROWAGI	1.00%	18.55%	2.42%	27	360	48	119	48.04%	44.57%	38.70%	49.57%	21	1.36	96.76%
KUNDIAWA	3.48%	10.49%	3.63%	12	337	35	107	45.70%	53.65%	79.60%	68.37%	215	0.88	95.30%
SINASINA-YONGGAMUGL	0.00%	6.36%	1.44%	3	81	12	142	25.96%	27.69%	6.67%	17.19%	11	0.59	90.63%
Chimbu	1.45%	15.27%	3.14%	15	269	32	106	38.91%	40.04%	36.06%	46.70%	87	1.01	90.63%
DAULO	0.00%	9.07%	0.52%	14	262	26	79	15.30%	39.72%	25.46%	50.92%	44	1.04	88.07%
GOROKA	3.19%	15.09%	7.79%	6	652	43	21	28.41%	85.11%	41.50%	135.48%	302	1.44	95.48%
HENGANOFI	4.76%	18.33%	7.50%	35	266	12	35	42.05%	54.11%	21.49%	57.62%	74	0.63	92.19%
KAINANTU	5.80%	20.45%	7.18%	5	155	14	14	12.46%	24.48%	27.97%	35.31%	38	0.33	85.00%
LUFA	2.56%	13.22%	2.25%	13	146	15	13	33.21%	42.05%	10.46%	40.75%	74	0.67	90.63%
OBURA-WONENARA	1.88%	27.75%	2.43%	63	734	48	42	61.02%	68.43%	39.58%	128.53%	351	1.68	77.01%
OKAPA	0.00%	19.63%	0.00%	26	164	9	12	35.30%	19.68%	7.71%	31.46%	45	0.52	93.42%
UNGGAI-BENA	0.00%	33.60%	2.94%	19	212	10	49	32.42%	46.46%	5.41%	22.79%	52	0.65	90.10%
EHP	3.25%	17.64%	5.63%	18	302	21	28	29.18%	45.84%	23.45%	60.68%	113	0.79	86.99%
BULOLO	0.00%	34.57%	1.52%	34	229	19	18	33.71%	58.39%	13.43%	77.71%	62	0.64	96.43%
FINSCHAFEN	3.92%	23.20%	3.98%	87	153	27	45	55.42%	66.75%	27.83%	65.70%	62	0.96	94.85%
HOUN-GULF	0.00%	17.39%	1.82%	157	284	35	10	24.48%	37.85%	3.27%	57.66%	25	1.02	86.67%
KABWUM	5.88%	42.06%	0.80%	10	101	32	14	34.63%	32.80%	9.79%	37.36%	52	0.78	91.39%
LAE	5.12%	17.52%	14.00%	512	890	70	16	48.69%	99.19%	53.49%	111.32%	81	2.35	98.48%
MARKHAM	2.19%	17.64%	5.50%	46	156	14	14	46.24%	70.81%	26.86%	75.47%	142	0.58	92.01%
MENYAMYA	6.90%	57.54%	14.63%	42	182	17	16	13.30%	16.24%	13.82%	45.43%	29	0.75	82.08%
NAWAE	4.55%	32.53%	3.87%	45	144	35	35	43.88%	68.66%	20.06%	80.37%	62	0.87	96.59%
National	2.31%	23.49%	7.23%	102	300	36	37	39.21%	54.07%	43.73%	62.66%	66	1.23	86.83%
Colour Key		Below National Avg				Above National Avg				Above 100%			National Avg Score	
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Indicator Type	Outcome						Output						Process	Input
Core Indicators	#1	#2	#3	#4	#6	#7	#8	#9a	#9b	#10	#11	#12	#21	#27
District	Pneumonia CFR	total maln	%LBW	Malaria/ 1000 popn	Incidence Diarrhoea	Injury/ 1000 popn	clinics/1000 ch<5yrs	measles vacc coverage	pentavalent vacc coverage	facility birth rate	%antenatal coverage 1 visit	adjusted CYP /1000WRA	op visits/person	% facility months with nil shortages
TEWAE-SIASSI	4.65%	27.78%	9.97%	81	167	37	25	58.54%	77.30%	35.30%	72.72%	110	0.85	89.53%
Morobe	4.18%	27.09%	9.56%	154	334	34	20	38.93%	61.77%	25.33%	74.95%	70	1.11	93.24%
BOGIA	1.86%	33.72%	16.16%	134	117	30	25	41.18%	30.38%	16.29%	57.13%	79	1.18	92.95%
MADANG	0.28%	31.13%	17.94%	171	438	52	19	82.60%	76.09%	81.21%	114.68%	93	1.51	97.83%
MIDDLE-RAMU	1.10%	57.29%	6.69%	90	106	21	5	13.05%	7.75%	12.93%	48.07%	18	1.12	82.57%
RAI COAST	0.00%	32.95%	6.39%	58	77	13	10	22.73%	14.45%	8.86%	27.71%	31	0.68	93.91%
SUMKAR	0.89%	42.07%	11.13%	84	110	22	17	29.08%	29.08%	37.20%	55.32%	26	0.80	93.66%
USINO-BUNDI	4.96%	31.29%	3.69%	337	421	39	25	30.31%	27.81%	39.18%	72.01%	73	2.26	91.71%
Madang	1.32%	35.20%	13.44%	142	219	30	17	39.71%	34.03%	35.45%	65.16%	56	1.24	92.40%
AMBUNTI-DREKIKIR	0.00%	41.49%	3.05%	227	105	20	14	18.80%	18.48%	8.19%	40.02%	41	1.41	95.26%
ANGORAM	0.00%	37.72%	7.03%	88	118	10	5	12.19%	10.28%	9.62%	43.68%	18	0.74	91.03%
MAPRIK	0.00%	28.31%	10.81%	185	131	33	26	36.50%	48.95%	29.80%	62.28%	49	1.53	86.73%
WEWAK	4.46%	22.37%	10.73%	255	122	76	15	36.89%	57.62%	115.25%	58.35%	176	1.21	85.14%
WOSERA-GAUI	1.63%	24.36%	5.78%	146	80	15	28	39.75%	74.02%	17.21%	42.77%	21	0.79	96.59%
YANGORU-SAUSSIA	0.00%	22.92%	15.42%	76	53	20	29	38.63%	42.89%	18.81%	46.48%	21	0.88	91.13%
ESP	1.38%	27.85%	10.35%	173	103	32	18	29.43%	39.95%	38.16%	48.65%	64	1.12	90.85%
AITAPE-LUMI	2.80%	25.72%	13.94%	256	94	31	15	39.01%	52.54%	38.04%	53.39%	88	1.34	71.49%
NUKU	3.70%	36.11%	10.33%	83	116	30	22	27.03%	38.94%	27.31%	71.54%	142	2.21	74.64%
TELEFOMIN	1.43%	25.77%	5.56%	73	184	18	42	81.63%	55.98%	11.62%	34.74%	41	1.85	80.56%
VANIMO-GREEN RIVER	0.95%	28.77%	8.43%	549	837	70	13	17.73%	23.41%	36.79%	58.59%	17	2.03	86.00%
WSP	2.40%	29.31%	10.73%	275	337	41	20	34.83%	40.21%	31.09%	56.64%	73	1.83	78.52%
LORENGAU	8.16%	18.59%	14.43%	130	217	54	86	35.35%	66.64%	59.05%	65.76%	123	1.64	93.41%
Manus	8.16%	18.59%	14.43%	130	217	54	86	35.35%	64.67%	59.05%	65.76%	123	1.64	93.41%
KAVIENG	2.78%	20.03%	7.74%	103	136	48	8	27.05%	55.69%	34.47%	58.46%	23	1.19	90.43%
National	2.31%	23.49%	7.23%	102	300	36	37	39.21%	54.07%	43.73%	62.66%	66	1.23	86.83%
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NAMATANAI	1.83%	21.64%	5.07%	274	140	43	55	40.37%	65.91%	51.12%	63.87%	43	1.90	83.02%
NIP	2.10%	20.74%	6.20%	186	139	46	31	33.63%	60.96%	42.70%	61.44%	33	1.54	86.76%
GAZELLE	0.81%	18.43%	5.89%	97	200	34	30	36.45%	62.44%	52.37%	90.14%	21	0.94	88.45%
KOKOPO	3.94%	23.14%	1.20%	124	257	63	20	14.44%	60.99%	86.66%	81.11%	35	1.31	82.32%
POMIO	2.44%	20.53%	4.37%	253	205	37	30	31.84%	62.59%	65.10%	98.73%	33	1.56	87.08%
RABAU	6.57%	8.60%	10.27%	132	228	126	34	49.90%	69.95%	182.62%	79.22%	638	1.60	99.60%
ENB	2.57%	17.93%	5.77%	142	221	55	28	32.26%	63.78%	82.40%	89.05%	114	1.26	88.21%
KANDRIAN-GLOUCESTER	2.26%	43.53%	3.77%	228	182	26	24	40.72%	34.41%	38.58%	76.57%	23	1.72	69.19%
TALASEA	3.36%	21.24%	8.77%	235	275	47	52	55.09%	95.04%	77.35%	103.00%	114	1.89	80.20%
WNB	3.09%	24.12%	7.99%	235	252	42	45	51.70%	79.40%	67.51%	96.78%	90	1.86	75.18%
KIETA - CENTRAL	1.11%	10.54%	5.24%	53	142	31	68	53.32%	70.59%	61.34%	90.85%	92	0.96	88.24%
BUKA - NORTH	2.88%	14.06%	5.12%	90	141	28	33	43.85%	78.12%	66.78%	79.41%	17	1.03	81.41%
BUIN - SOUTH	0.80%	12.98%	3.99%	16	110	21	65	40.20%	57.20%	55.52%	68.08%	27	0.86	91.08%
ARB	1.49%	12.85%	4.80%	57	131	27	51	44.64%	69.39%	61.78%	78.02%	37	0.96	86.96%
National	2.31%	23.49%	7.23%	102	300	36	37	39.21%	54.07%	43.73%	62.66%	66	1.23	86.83%
Colour Key		Below National Avg				Above National Avg				Above 100%			National Avg Score	
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