

Sector Performance Annual Review for 2016



Assessment of Sector Performance

2012 - 2016

National Report
Published - June 2017

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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 2016 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 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 Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Net (LLIN)	PNGIMR
Output	15	Proportion (%) of HIV positive mothers who receive ART to reduce the risk of MTCT	HIV Program
Output	16	Case notification rate for 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 2012-2016

Province	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Western	84%	80%	91%	75%	75%
Gulf	89%	90%	82%	77%	100%
Central	88%	91%	86%	86%	88%
NCD	94%	95%	92%	85%	87%
Milne Bay	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%
Oro	83%	78%	79%	89%	95%
SHP	81%	74%	83%	93%	87%
Hela	NA	NA	62%	80%	95%
Enga	85%	85%	88%	80%	94%
WHP	100%	98%	90%	93%	98%
Jiwaka	NA	NA	71%	77%	79%
Simbu	93%	95%	92%	99%	100%
EHP	98%	97%	88%	89%	97%
Morobe	71%	67%	89%	78%	89%
Madang	94%	92%	86%	87%	95%
ESP	90%	90%	90%	59%	74%
WSP	82%	83%	85%	79%	91%
Manus	99%	99%	94%	94%	98%
NIP	83%	94%	86%	79%	91%
ENB	87%	92%	94%	73%	86%
WNB	98%	99%	78%	89%	100%
ARB	103%	100%	92%	96%	97%
Southern	90%	89%	87%	86%	90%
Highlands	91%	88%	87%	88%	93%
Momase	84%	82%	72%	76%	87%
NGI	93%	97%	91%	85%	94%
National	89%	89%	84%	84%	91%

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Summary Comments

This report provides a **snapshot of health sector performance** by province for 2016 and compares results over the last 5 years. Generally, the indicators show an overall decline in performance over the last 5 years.

The performance of the sector in the last 5 years continues to be mixed. Analysis of indices/indicators shows that though there was a 3% increase in health sector "inputs", the overall performance of the sector declined by (-0.18%) between 2012 and 2016. Over the same period, Indicators of "outputs" declined (-7.29%, though "outcomes" improved (5.82%).

There are many health policies and strategies that have been developed emphasizing the importance of primary healthcare, improving quality of care, disease prevention and improving human resources for health. However, successful implementation of these policies and strategies require appropriate technical and financial support, otherwise these cannot translate into improved health outcomes. A few programs like the malaria control programs are 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 mainly from external funding sources.

The number of outreach clinics continued to decline and the number of supervision visits also decreased significantly over the last 5 years. Poor follow up & support to field staff commitment contributed to deteriorating quality of services and staff motivation.

There is no evidence of improvements in most of the maternal and child health indicators, with the exception of child mortality from pneumonia and diarrhoeal disease amongst children under the age of 5 years which are declining. Child immunization, supervised births and ANC coverage continued a downward trend however, FP which plays a significant role in maternal and child health shows significant improvements. The poor performance of the immunization program is particularly concerning and requires high level political and technical support.

As per the recommendations of the Mid Term Review of the National Health Plan, there is a need for the sector to reprioritize and focus on the high impact and cost effective interventions that can make a difference in the immediate to medium term period. The deteriorating government financial situation which started in 2015 has reduced fiscal space for health whose input is envisaged to last until 2020.

Provincial Performances and Improvements

The five **best performing** provinces in 2016 are **Milne Bay, WHP, Manus, Chimbu and EHP**. Conversely, **Morobe, SHP, Gulf, Jiwaka and East Sepik** are identified as poor performing provinces. However, if all provinces were at the same level of development **Milne Bay, WHP, Enga, Western and Gulf** 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 2016 are **East Sepik, ARoB, SHP, Central and Hela**, while **West Sepik, Jiwaka, Manus, New Ireland and EHP** are the least improved provinces.

Technical Comments

- Use of 2011 population data:

The population figures used in this report are projected from the 2011 population census. The 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 full 2016 calendar year data (January to December), rather than over a split year as previously was the case.

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): not collected from health facilities in 2016.
Health workers per population (indicator 29): HRIS data collection systems has been developed for SPAR to report on this Indicator in 2017.

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.

The roll-out of use of tablets to transmit NHIS data electronically by the Rural Primary Health Services Delivery Project. Data transmission happens in real time with instant feedback and reports. The 5 pilot provinces are Milne Bay, WHP, WNBP, ARoB and Enga. NCD, Morobe and Western are next to have the roll-out and this will continue to other provinces.

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.dindi2@gmail.com.

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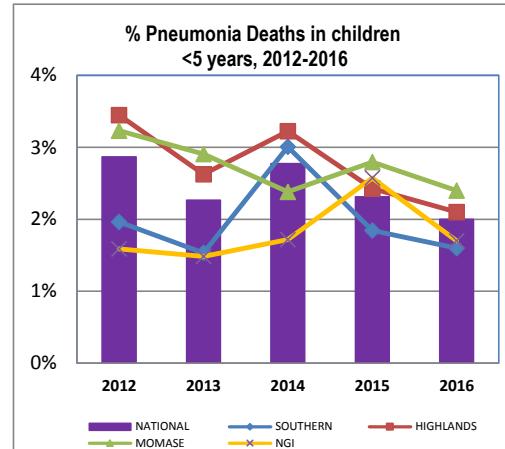
Indicator 1: % Pneumonia Deaths in Children under 5yrs at Health Facilities

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

% pneumonia deaths in <5 yrs admitted to health facilities, 2012-2016					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Western	3.18%	2.69%	3.03%	1.83%	1.20%
Gulf	2.70%	2.42%	3.56%	1.39%	2.80%
Central	2.23%	3.01%	2.56%	1.60%	1.60%
NCD	1.00%	0.80%	3.58%	0.16%	1.90%
Milne Bay	2.22%	1.12%	1.60%	1.31%	1.30%
Northern	3.30%	1.58%	2.94%	2.15%	1.00%
SHP	3.27%	1.47%	0.94%	2.34%	1.70%
Hela	NA	NA	1.98%	1.61%	1.50%
Enga	3.87%	5.00%	5.50%	4.18%	3.10%
WHP	3.44%	3.63%	4.86%	2.04%	2.20%
Jiwaka	NA	NA	4.95%	2.31%	3.90%
Simbu	4.70%	2.15%	1.59%	1.45%	1.30%
EHP	2.57%	2.38%	3.49%	3.25%	2.60%
Morobe	6.05%	4.84%	4.77%	4.18%	4.30%
Madang	1.78%	2.15%	1.26%	1.32%	1.40%
East Sepik	2.61%	2.50%	1.90%	1.38%	1.20%
West Sepik	3.80%	2.59%	2.57%	2.40%	3.60%
Manus	5.41%	0.92%	0.85%	8.16%	2.80%
New Ireland	1.05%	1.58%	1.72%	2.10%	0.90%
ENB	1.24%	1.52%	1.94%	2.57%	1.60%
WNB	1.90%	1.11%	1.71%	3.09%	2.30%
ARB	1.56%	1.90%	1.36%	1.49%	1.50%
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	1.96%	1.53%	3.01%	1.84%	1.60%
HIGHLANDS	3.45%	2.62%	3.22%	2.43%	2.10%
MOMASE	3.23%	2.91%	2.38%	2.80%	2.40%
NGI	1.59%	1.48%	1.72%	2.57%	1.70%
NATIONAL	2.87%	2.26%	2.77%	2.31%	2.00%

Source: National Health Information System

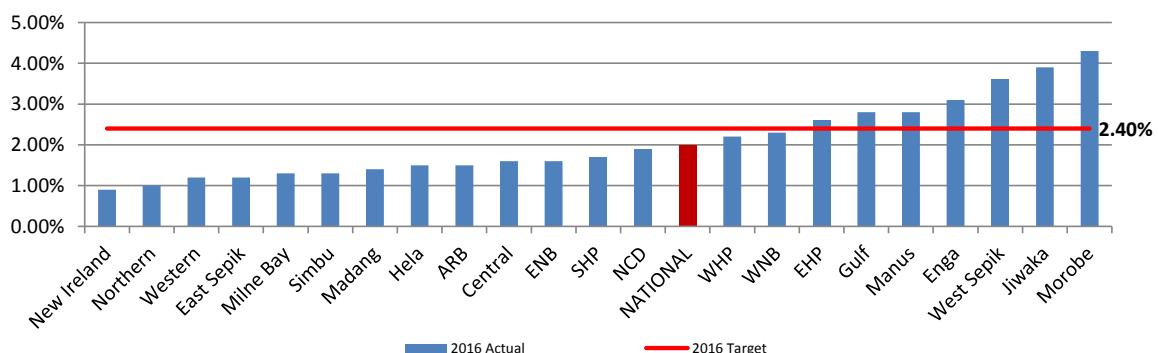
NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government



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 national pneumonia death rate in children under 5 years fell from 2.87% to 2.26% in the years 2012 and 2013 then increased to 2.77% in 2014 before decreasing to 2.00% by 2016. Over the 2012 to 2016 period, the rates were generally higher in the Momase and Highlands compared to Southern and NGI regions and the national coverage. In 2016, more deaths occurred among children admitted to health facilities in Morobe, Jiwaka and West Sepik. NIP, Northern and Western provinces reported the lowest rates.

Percentage of pneumonia deaths in children under 5 years in hospitals/health centres, 2016



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

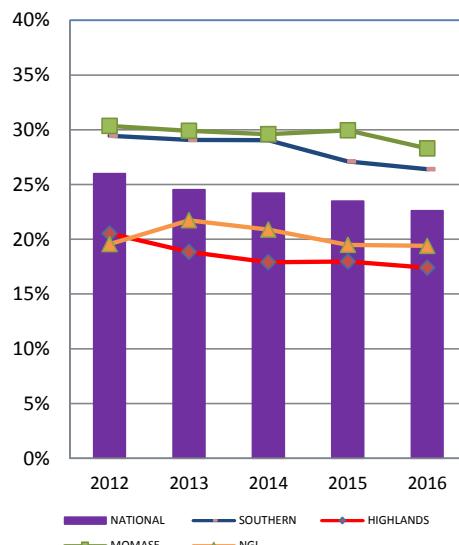
Definition: Percentage of children under five years who attend Maternal and Child Health clinics that are moderately (60 – 80% Weight for Age) or severely (<60% weight for age).

Percentage of children weighed at clinics < 80% weight for age					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	20%	21%	22%	25%	21%
GULF	30%	36%	33%	33%	38%
CENTRAL	29%	26%	28%	28%	27%
NCD	10%	8%	8%	8%	10%
MILNE BAY	42%	40%	40%	36%	35%
ORO	21%	26%	24%	27%	20%
SHP	17%	18%	22%	18%	15%
HELA	NA	NA	13%	19%	15%
ENGA	16%	16%	18%	21%	25%
WHP	23%	20%	13%	15%	14%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	29%	33%	28%
SIMBU	18%	16%	17%	15%	15%
EHP	23%	21%	19%	18%	19%
MOROBE	31%	26%	25%	27%	21%
MADANG	31%	34%	34%	35%	31%
EAST SEPICK	27%	29%	30%	28%	26%
WEST SEPICK	31%	31%	28%	29%	34%
MANUS	17%	19%	17%	19%	18%
NEW IRELAND	20%	25%	24%	21%	18%
ENBP	19%	19%	20%	18%	20%
WNBP	22%	27%	25%	24%	24%
ARB	17%	15%	14%	13%	11%
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	29%	29%	29%	27%	26%
HIGHLANDS	21%	19%	18%	18%	17%
MOMASE	30%	30%	30%	30%	28%
NGI	20%	22%	21%	19%	19%
NATIONAL	26%	25%	24%	23%	23%

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

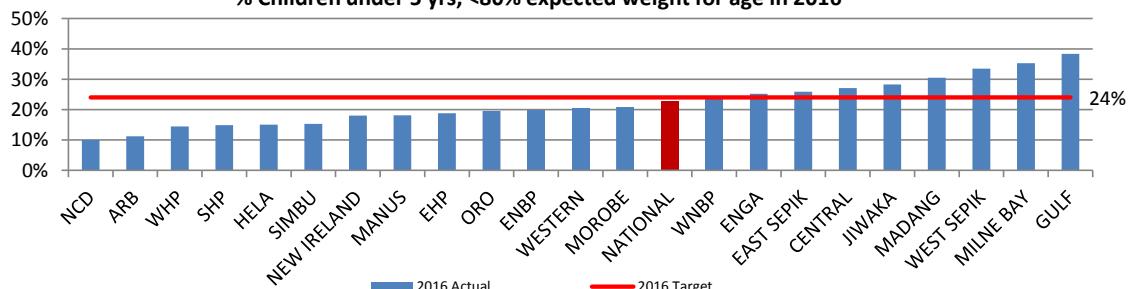
% Children under five yrs <80% expected weight for age, 2012-2016



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 steadily declined among children aged under 5 years who had attended MCH clinics across PNG from 2012 to 2016. Regionally, the rates were higher in Momase and Southern and at the provincial level, Milne Bay still reported the highest rates over this 5 year period while NCD reported the lowest. Gulf, Milne Bay, Madang and West Sepik continue to report levels of child malnutrition that are significantly higher than the national coverage.

% Children under 5 yrs, <80% expected weight for age in 2016



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Indicator 3 - % Low Birth Weight Babies

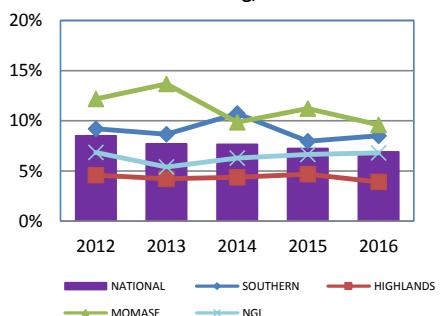
Definition: The percentage of live births in facilities that weigh less than 2500 gram

Percentage of facility births less than 2500 gm, 2012-2016					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	8%	6%	8%	4%	9%
GULF	9%	7%	6%	7%	7%
CENTRAL	4%	4%	5%	4%	3%
NCD	14%	12%	12%	9%	8%
MILNE BAY	11%	11%	10%	10%	12%
ORO	11%	11%	15%	7%	6%
SHP	6%	4%	4%	5%	5%
HELA	NA	NA	2%	3%	2%
ENGA	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%
WHP	3%	4%	3%	6%	3%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	5%	5%	6%
SIMBU	5%	4%	5%	3%	4%
EHP	5%	4%	6%	6%	5%
MOROBE	10%	7%	11%	10%	10%
MADANG	11%	20%	11%	13%	12%
EAST SEPIK	16%	10%	6%	10%	4%
WEST SEPIK	16%	16%	15%	11%	11%
MANUS	12%	13%	12%	14%	10%
NEW IRELAND	7%	6%	6%	6%	8%
ENBP	4%	3%	5%	6%	7%
WNBP	10%	9%	10%	8%	7%
ARB	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%
NATIONAL	9%	8%	8%	7%	7%
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	9%	9%	11%	8%	9%
HIGHLANDS	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%
MOMASE	12%	14%	10%	11%	10%
NGI	7%	5%	6%	7%	7%
NATIONAL	9%	8%	8%	7%	7%

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

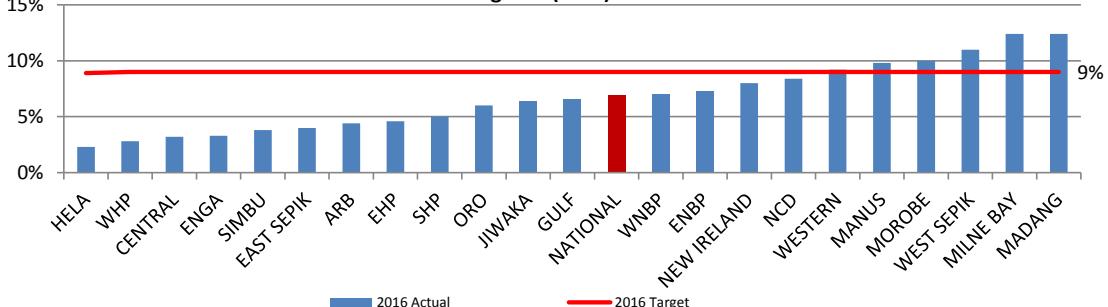
% Babies born at health facilities weighing less than 2500g, 2012-2016



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

Performance: Trends in the percentage rates of babies born with low birth weights (<2500g) varied across the four regions from 2012 to 2016. However, the national trend indicated a steady decrease in the percentage rate over this 5 year period. Provinces with high levels of LBW babies included Madang, Milne Bay and West Sepik with rates above the 2016 target of 9%. As is the case with child hood malnutrition , Milne Bay, West Sepik and Madang have high levels of LBW babies. LBW is a significant contributor to the high levels of neonatal mortality in PNG.

% Children born with less than 2500 grams(LBW) in 2016



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Indicator 4: Malaria Incidence per 1000 population

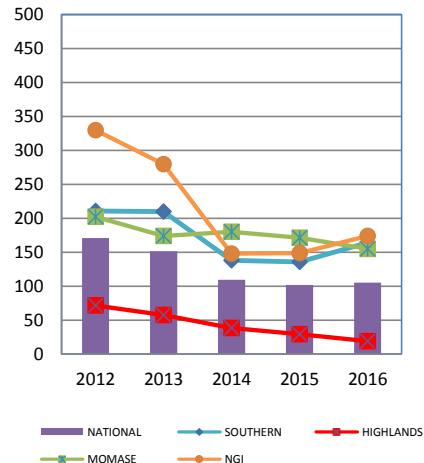
Definition: The rate of confirmed cases of malaria (confirmed by slide or RDT) and probable (Unconfirmed) cases of malaria (cases that were not tested, but treated as malaria) per 1000 head of population

Malaria cases per 1000 population, 2012-2016					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	180	148	92	142	191
GULF	275	227	124	118	112
CENTRAL	134	101	42	50	55
NCD	187	169	94	56	44
MILNE BAY	288	366	343	314	438
ORO	201	217	122	119	193
SHP	87	61	92	53	21
HELA	NA	NA	66	60	21
ENGA	37	52	31	15	11
WHP	79	68	47	34	25
JIWAKA	NA	NA	37	17	16
SIMBU	77	42	22	15	20
EHP	63	56	25	18	20
MOROBE	244	253	106	154	125
MADANG	195	167	132	142	144
EAST SEPIK	129	92	126	173	134
WEST SEPIK	278	178	334	275	293
MANUS	198	126	89	130	182
NEW IRELAND	548	310	141	186	240
ENBP	385	362	190	142	169
WNBP	297	313	240	235	248
ARB	199	156	46	57	46
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	211	210	138	136	164
HIGHLANDS	72	58	38	29	19
MOMASE	202	174	180	171	155
NGI	330	280	148	149	174
NATIONAL	171	151	109	102	105

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

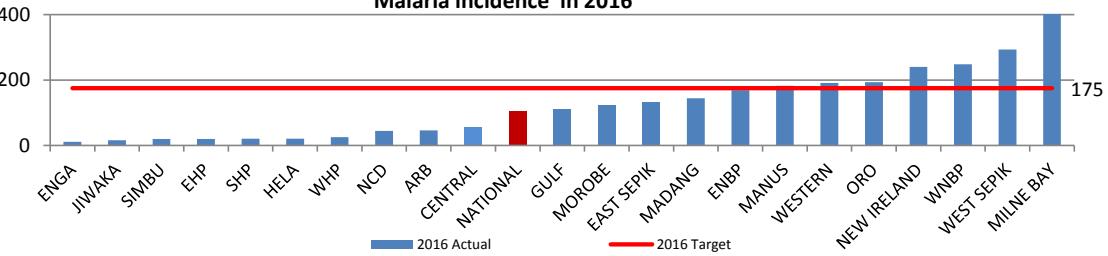
**Malaria cases per 1000 population,
2012-2016**



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: Incidences of malaria in the NGI, Momase and Southern Regions were higher than the national figures over the last 5-year period. However, there was an overall decline in the incidences of malaria cases across all four regions and this was also reflected in the national trend. New Ireland, WNBP, West Sepik and Milne Bay provinces reported higher numbers of malaria incidence in 2016 which surpassed the 2016 target of 175 cases/1000 population. Since 2012 the incidence of malaria has been declining in PNG. However, 3 of the 4 regions have incidences of malaria that are higher than the national coverage.

Malaria incidence in 2016



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Indicator 5: HIV confirmed prevalence in pregnancy

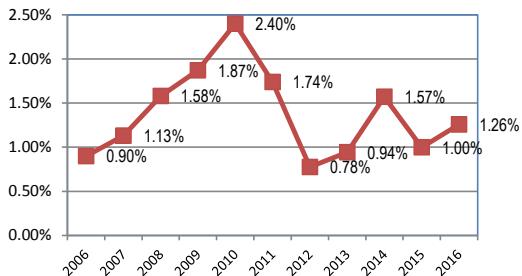
Surveillance antenatal clinic PMGH 2006 - 2016

year	Total tests	confirm positive HIV	HIV conf +ve
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%
2016	2149	27	1.26%

Data source: PMGH Division of O&G Annual Report, 2016

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.

**HIV Prevalence among ANC mothers
PMGH antenatal clinic, 2006-2016**



Performance: HIV prevalence during pregnancy had varied over the last 10-year period with the highest number of confirmed HIV cases reported in 2010. It declined in the later years then increased between 2012 and 2014.

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)

PMGH 2016	Antenatal Clinic	PMGH labour ward
total tested	2149	1532
total conf. Positive	27 1.3%	22 1.4%

(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
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%
2016	4,971	49	0.99%	12,146	123	1.01%	17,117	1.00%

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

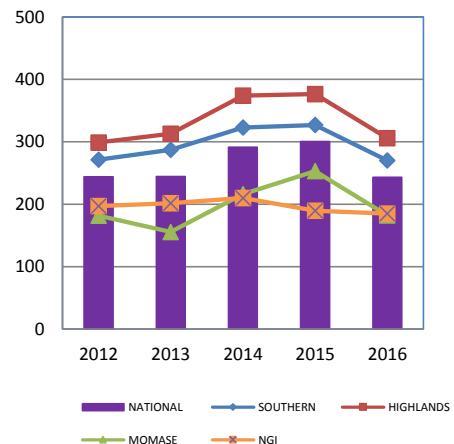
Definition: The incidence of diarrhoeal disease in children under 5 years per 1000 children under 5 years.

PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	380	370	387	436	433
GULF	293	344	289	321	197
CENTRAL	221	210	211	227	168
NCD	468	468	553	556	493
MILNE BAY	111	95	139	127	82
ORO	177	255	270	127	232
SHP	293	329	371	243	319
HELA	NA	NA	750	637	570
ENGA	355	371	450	535	348
WHP	341	348	493	420	327
JIWAKA	NA	NA	325	193	194
SIMBU	271	261	296	269	254
EHP	245	252	291	302	263
MOROBE	220	254	194	334	251
MADANG	169	130	137	219	176
EAST SEPIK	132	104	138	103	103
WEST SEPIK	232	108	292	337	177
MANUS	84	39	174	217	161
NEW IRELAND	273	290	153	139	107
ENBP	181	175	163	221	191
WNBP	241	219	370	252	271
ARB	134	190	207	131	157
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	271	287	323	327	270
HIGHLANDS	299	313	374	377	306
MOMASE	182	156	216	253	182
NGI	197	202	210	189	185
NATIONAL	244	245	291	300	243

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

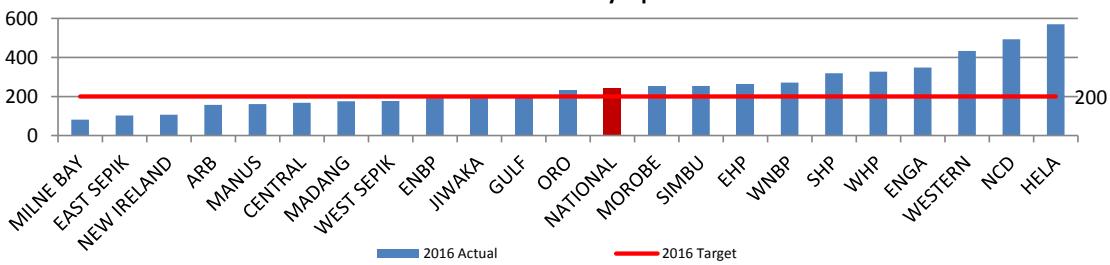
Incidence of diarrhoeal disease in children <5 years, 2012-2016



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

Performance: Incidences of diarrhoeal diseases in children aged under 5 years were higher in the Southern and Highlands regions compared to the others from 2012 to 2016. At the provincial level, the Highlands provinces and the Western Province showed higher incidences of diarrhoeal diseases in children under 5 years old than other provinces within this 5-year period. In 2016, 10 provinces plus the NCD reported incidences that exceeded the 2016 target of 200/1000 children <5 years.

Incidence of diarrhoeal disease in children <5yrs per 1000 children in 2016



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Indicator 7: Injury presentations

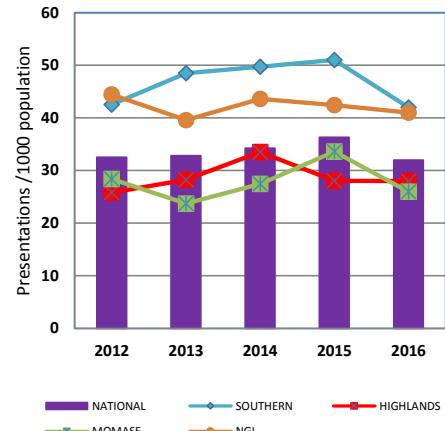
Definition: Total presentation of injuries to health centre and hospital outpatient for every 1000 population

Injuries reported at outpatients/1000 person, 2012-2016					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	52	65	58	67	53
GULF	31	43	36	49	44
CENTRAL	22	20	20	22	18
NCD	52	53	57	53	39
MILNE BAY	48	59	73	68	64
ORO	34	40	42	45	35
SHP	20	28	24	32	31
HELA	NA	NA	26	33	40
ENGA	29	32	29	25	25
WHP	36	37	42	35	38
JIWAKA	NA	NA	28	20	20
SIMBU	30	31	32	32	32
EHP	18	16	16	21	18
MOROBE	28	29	18	34	24
MADANG	27	23	22	30	27
EAST SEPIK	29	25	26	32	24
WEST SEPIK	35	15	29	41	34
MANUS	40	21	52	54	59
NEW IRELAND	76	72	55	46	41
ENBP	47	39	46	55	50
WNBP	42	38	54	42	42
ARB	25	25	26	27	25
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	43	49	50	51	42
HIGHLANDS	26	28	34	28	28
MOMASE	28	24	27	34	26
NGI	44	40	44	42	41
NATIONAL	33	33	34	36	32

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

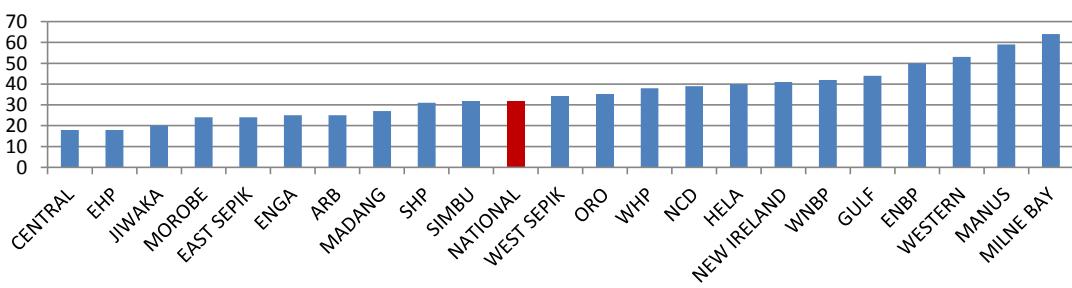
Outpatient injury presentations per 1000 population, 2012-2016



Indicator: Total presentation of injuries to health centre and hospital outpatient 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: Outpatient injuries reported have remained consistent from 2012 to 2016 with figures from the Southern and NGI regions being comparably higher than the other regions and the national figures. Western, Manus and Milne Bay Provinces reported high injury rates during this 5-year period suggesting a need to look into what types of injuries the patients present with and the causes of these injuries in these low-violent coastal areas.

Outpatient presentation for injury in 2016



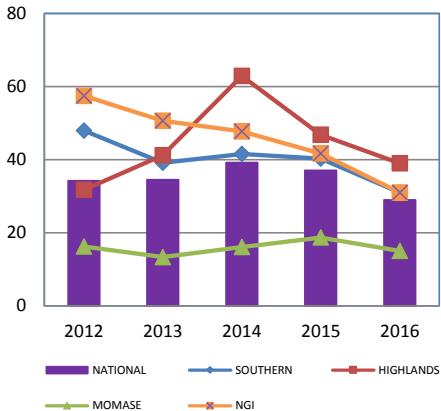
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Indicator 8 - Outreach Clinics per 1000 children <5 years

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

Outreach clinics held for every 1,000 children < 5 yrs					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	16	21	20	36	14
GULF	10	11	10	9	8
CENTRAL	42	46	45	32	27
MILNE BAY	109	107	124	108	97
ORO	26	27	30	28	27
SHP	22	28	29	25	18
HELA	NA	NA	63	51	30
ENGA	18	21	31	31	12
WHP	27	39	84	77	73
JIWAKA	NA	NA	37	23	23
SIMBU	99	120	110	106	106
EHP	22	29	33	28	27
MOROBE	13	16	12	20	11
MADANG	21	16	16	17	18
EAST SEPIK	11	10	12	18	12
WEST SEPIK	25	10	13	20	23
MANUS	99	87	106	86	90
NEW IRELAND	76	74	60	31	37
ENBP	45	42	25	28	22
WNBP	47	33	52	45	20
ARB	63	60	59	51	36

Total outreach clinics held/1000 children <5 yrs, 2012-2016



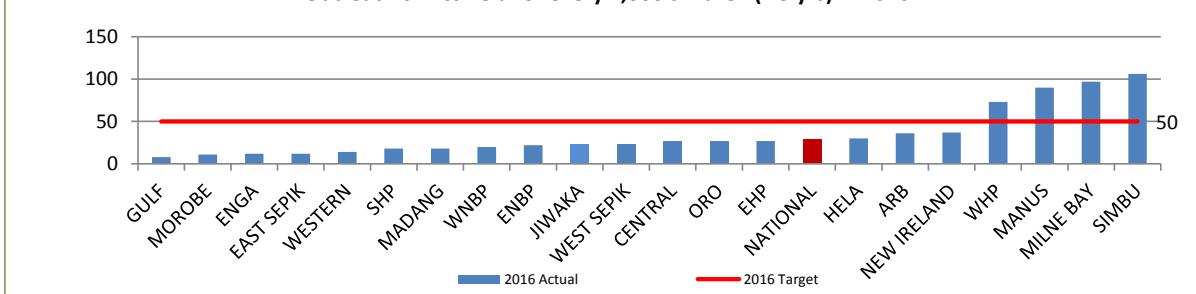
Indicator: Rural outreach provides the key platform for preventive child health programs and an opportunity for individual community health education. Previous assessments have demonstrated the correlation between rural outreach and immunisation coverage; Rural outreach also provides an indication of 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: There has been a significant decline in conducting rural outreach programs by provinces since 2012. High levels of outreach services were reported in Milne Bay, Simbu, Manus and WHP between 2012 and 2015 with slight decline in 2016. Regionally, Momase has performed poorly in the past 5 years (2012-2016). Additional efforts are needed to strengthen the outreach programmes. Western and Gulf need to allocate more resources to improve outreach services.

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

Outreach clinics held for every 1,000 children (< 5 yrs) in 2016



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

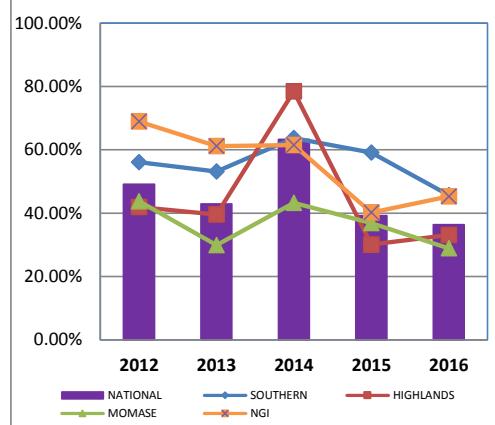
Definition: Percentage of children under one year who have received the 9 – 11 month dose of measles vaccine.

% Measles vaccine coverage for children < 1 yr, 2012-2016					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	34.02%	36.60%	53.98%	46.86%	27.00%
GULF	23.65%	33.50%	34.00%	19.24%	23.60%
CENTRAL	43.01%	41.14%	51.20%	43.64%	28.80%
NCD	54.58%	57.59%	68.25%	72.62%	64.20%
MILNE BAY	71.45%	78.30%	96.91%	78.75%	63.90%
ORO	98.35%	42.02%	54.64%	61.90%	46.70%
SHP	23.68%	29.06%	49.51%	24.79%	18.20%
HELA	NA	NA	91.20%	53.67%	27.60%
ENGA	19.63%	21.98%	30.78%	24.43%	34.90%
WHP	75.99%	49.00%	73.45%	41.37%	47.30%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	90.31%	7.09%	15.50%
SIMBU	56.65%	48.88%	74.46%	38.91%	35.20%
EHP	36.21%	49.50%	67.39%	29.18%	38.20%
MOROBE	38.70%	42.77%	37.98%	38.93%	25.40%
MADANG	51.71%	26.67%	30.24%	39.71%	31.40%
EAST SEPICK	31.95%	26.30%	35.24%	29.43%	25.30%
WEST SEPICK	67.39%	17.42%	39.28%	34.83%	39.80%
MANUS	68.35%	40.46%	62.40%	35.35%	67.00%
NEW IRELAND	73.08%	65.92%	40.70%	33.63%	38.30%
ENBP	70.21%	59.57%	50.06%	32.26%	47.80%
WNBP	72.82%	57.39%	102.53%	51.70%	49.80%
ARB	59.82%	71.42%	63.60%	44.64%	37.80%
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	56.14%	53.12%	63.71%	59.16%	45.70%
HIGHLANDS	41.91%	39.59%	78.46%	30.12%	33.10%
MOMASE	43.79%	29.95%	43.28%	36.84%	28.90%
NGI	68.94%	61.19%	61.47%	40.20%	45.30%
NATIONAL	49.13%	42.96%	63.35%	39.21%	36.40%

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

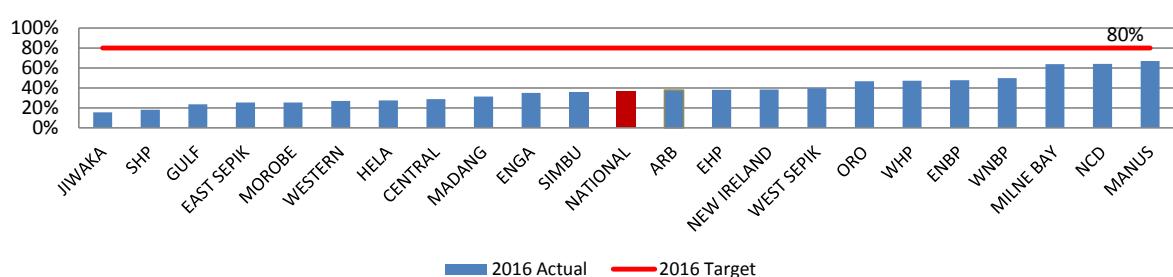
% Measles vaccine coverage, <1 year , 2012-2016



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: Measles immunization coverage slightly declined between 2012 and 2013 then increased in 2014. The gains in 2014 could not be sustained with coverage falling to 39.21% and 36.40% respectively between 2015 and 2016. Generally, the coverage figures in 2016 are poor as none of the provinces reported over the target of 80%. The lowest rates were reported in Jiwaka, SHP and Gulf. Low vaccination coverage may lead to measles outbreak putting thousands of lives of children at risk. **This is a major concern which needs urgent improvement.** Could this be partly contributed to declining outreach clinics per 1000 children <5 years?

% children (<1yr) received 9-11 month measles vaccine in 2016



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

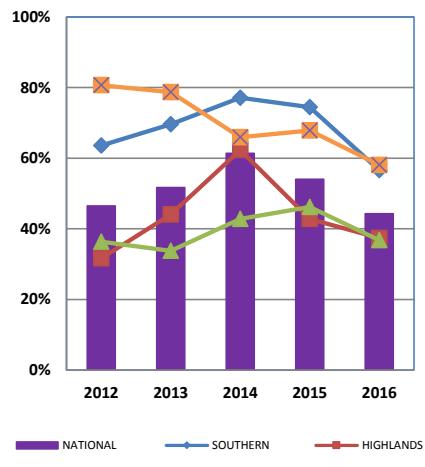
Definition: Percentage of children under one year who have received three doses of the DTP-HepB-Hib pentavalent vaccine

% 3rd dose Pentavalent coverage, < 1 yr, 2012-2016					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	42%	43%	46%	57%	28%
GULF	23%	39%	34%	19%	25%
CENTRAL	48%	58%	57%	51%	40%
NCD	90%	89%	107%	106%	91%
MILNE BAY	78%	88%	110%	90%	75%
ORO	52%	52%	77%	76%	43%
SHP	18%	32%	39%	33%	17%
HELA	NA	NA	44%	51%	30%
ENGA	29%	34%	40%	38%	43%
WHP	43%	59%	84%	69%	60%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	50%	28%	18%
SIMBU	43%	54%	42%	40%	47%
EHP	34%	45%	59%	46%	39%
MOROBE	44%	51%	39%	62%	48%
MADANG	38%	26%	31%	34%	33%
EAST SEPIK	27%	32%	35%	40%	24%
WEST SEPIK	38%	16%	34%	40%	39%
MANUS	72%	62%	67%	65%	81%
NEW IRELAND	96%	86%	52%	61%	49%
ENBP	77%	71%	53%	64%	60%
WNBP	73%	66%	100%	79%	61%
ARB	88%	107%	71%	69%	54%
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	64%	70%	77%	74%	57%
HIGHLANDS	32%	44%	62%	43%	37%
MOMASE	36%	34%	43%	46%	37%
NGI	81%	79%	66%	68%	58%
NATIONAL	46%	52%	61%	54%	44%

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

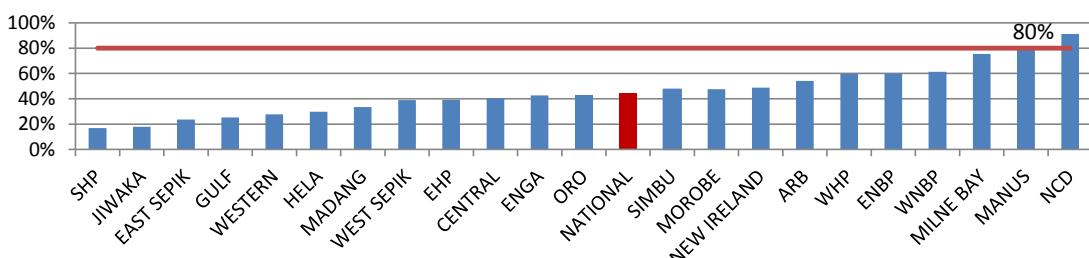
% Pentavalent vaccine 3rd dose coverage, <1 yr, 2012-2016



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: The percentage of 3rd dose pentavalent coverage among children under 1 year has shown slight improvements between 2012 and 2014, but declined in 2015 to 54% and 44% in 2016. Regionally, Highlands and Momase had low vaccine coverage compared to Southern and NGI. The cold chain functionality in health facilities needs to be investigated and rural outreach programs strengthen as these are essential elements in achieving good immunization coverage. The coverage is far below target and is a cause of concern.

% children (<1yr) receiving 3rd dose penta vaccine in 2016



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Indicator 10a - % Supervised Births at Health Facilities

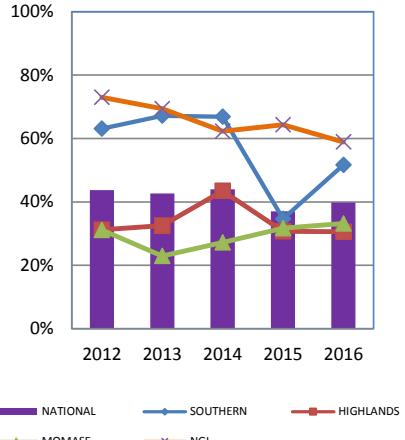
Definition: The percentage of births that occur in a hospital and health centres

% of Births in Health Facilities, 2012-2016					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	59%	70%	40%	63%	37%
GULF	39%	40%	36%	34%	21%
CENTRAL	30%	29%	31%	28%	21%
NCD	110%	115%	125%	130%	105%
MILNE BAY	51%	53%	68%	59%	51%
ORO	41%	46%	49%	44%	35%
SHP	15%	21%	19%	24%	22%
HELA	NA	NA	52%	36%	33%
ENGA	26%	33%	28%	29%	25%
WHP	43%	42%	53%	52%	47%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	28%	22%	19%
SIMBU	41%	39%	39%	36%	34%
EHP	38%	33%	41%	23%	37%
MOROBE	30%	19%	9%	25%	35%
MADANG	38%	31%	31%	35%	36%
EAST SEPIK	26%	23%	29%	38%	28%
WEST SEPIK	31%	17%	29%	31%	32%
MANUS	56%	18%	46%	59%	42%
NEW IRELAND	61%	59%	47%	43%	44%
ENBP	86%	103%	70%	82%	69%
WNBP	73%	56%	73%	68%	62%
ARB	70%	67%	65%	62%	58%
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	63%	67%	67%	35%	52%
HIGHLANDS	31%	33%	43%	31%	31%
MOMASE	31%	23%	27%	32%	33%
NGI	73%	69%	62%	64%	59%
NATIONAL	44%	43%	44%	37%	40%

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

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

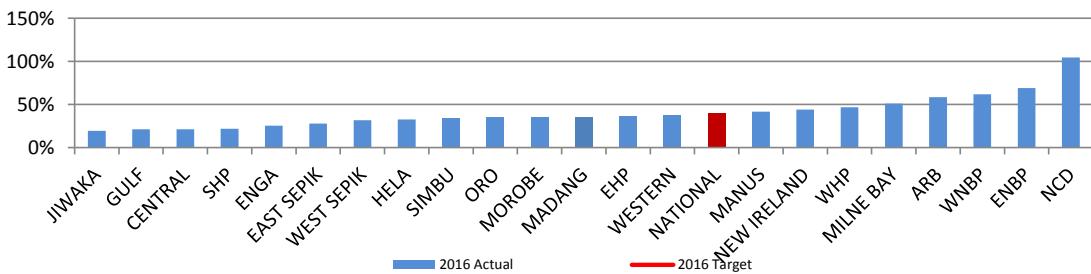
% Supervised Births in health facilities, 2012-2016



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 2016 was 40%, an increase from 37% in 2015. Low rates of supervised delivery contribute significantly to maternal and new born morbidity and mortality. Increasing coverage of supervised births requires improved access to health facilities with appropriately skilled health workers, adequately equipped facilities and increased demand for maternal health services.

% of Supervised deliveries in health facilities for 2016



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Indicator 11 - Antenatal Coverage

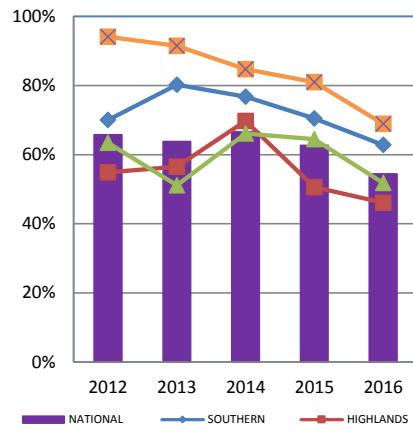
Definition: The percentage of pregnant women that attended at least one antenatal visit at hospital, health centre or outreach clinic during the pregnancy.

Antenatal coverage (at least 1 visit during pregnancy)					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	72%	63%	75%	92%	52%
GULF	68%	78%	56%	54%	44%
CENTRAL	57%	59%	57%	51%	40%
NCD	69%	83%	79%	79%	98%
MILNE BAY	78%	75%	91%	73%	65%
ORO	69%	81%	100%	69%	50%
SHP	41%	50%	52%	42%	36%
HELA	NA	NA	72%	53%	54%
ENGA	46%	53%	48%	49%	46%
WHP	63%	63%	70%	65%	60%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	46%	35%	34%
SIMBU	62%	57%	55%	47%	44%
EHP	68%	61%	64%	61%	56%
MOROBE	69%	66%	49%	75%	52%
MADANG	66%	53%	59%	65%	57%
EAST SEPIK	57%	47%	55%	49%	46%
WEST SEPIK	62%	27%	56%	57%	54%
MANUS	62%	50%	55%	66%	54%
NEW IRELAND	95%	89%	73%	61%	54%
ENBP	100%	80%	81%	89%	71%
WNBP	95%	99%	114%	97%	78%
ARB	94%	111%	89%	78%	73%
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	70%	80%	77%	70%	63%
HIGHLANDS	55%	57%	70%	51%	46%
MOMASE	63%	51%	66%	64%	52%
NGI	94%	92%	85%	81%	69%
NATIONAL	66%	64%	67%	63%	54%

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

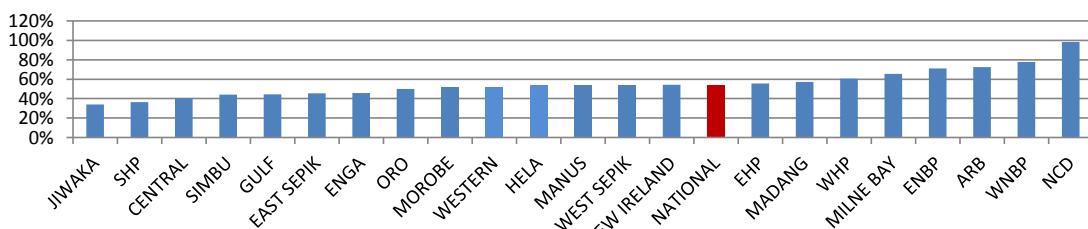
% pregnant women attending 1st ANC clinic, 2012-2016



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: Antenatal coverages for all regions declined over the 5-year period. This was reflected in the overall national coverage figures which was reported at 66% in 2012 dropping to 54% by 2016. Coverage for NCD has consistently improved while East New Britain, West New Britain and Autonomous Region of Bougainville had reported good antenatal coverage figures until 2016. NCD has the highest percentage of pregnant women attending ANC (98%) probably attributed to the increased population density and increased levels of health facilities in this urban setting.

% of Antenatal coverage in 2016



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Indicator 12 - Family Planning Use

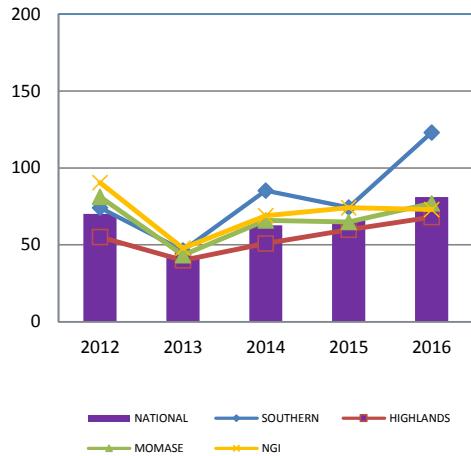
Definition: The amount of contraception necessary to protect one couple per year.

PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	91	51	120	152	201
GULF	42	28	77	46	60
CENTRAL	49	16	47	35	35
NCD	60	64	72	69	111
MILNE BAY	122	51	134	93	249
ORO	59	33	62	58	66
SHP	24	19	40	33	50
HELA	NA	NA	26	27	38
ENGA	19	14	21	29	40
WHP	79	39	62	66	104
JIWAKA	NA	NA	23	38	35
SIMBU	54	74	78	87	77
EHP	98	68	117	113	120
MOROBE	80	48	49	70	74
MADANG	90	40	45	56	91
EAST SEPIK	69	46	64	64	63
WEST SEPIK	101	43	66	73	80
MANUS	107	34	91	123	124
NEW IRELAND	60	38	58	33	57
ENBP	124	40	97	114	104
WNBP	86	41	69	90	65
ARB	70	78	49	37	44
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	74	46	85	74	123
HIGHLANDS	55	40	51	60	68
MOMASE	81	43	66	65	77
NGI	90	48	69	74	73
NATIONAL	70	43	63	66	81

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

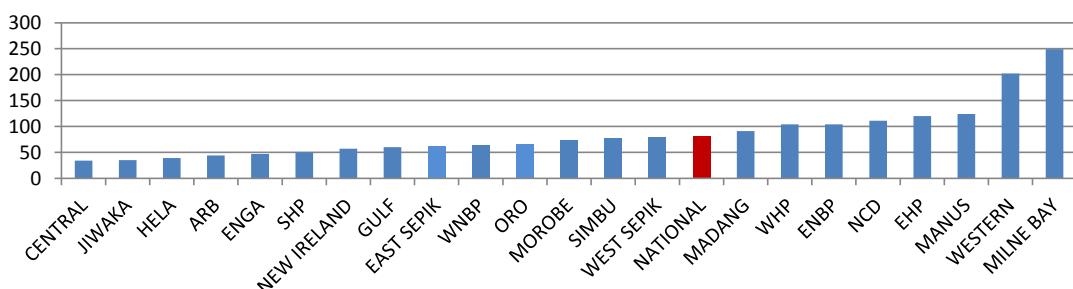
CYP per 1000 Women of Reproductive Age, 2012-2016



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: Family Planning rates dropped below 50% by 2013 for all regions then increased afterwards during this 5-year period. However, by 2016, all regions except for Southern reported a decline in the use of Family Planning methods. Eastern Highlands, Milne Bay, East New Britain and Western were the better performing provinces in 2016. Advocacy efforts on the use of Family Planning will need to be upscaled nationwide.

Family Planning CYP (per 1000 women of reproductive age) in 2016



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

Definition: 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 <5 years sleeping under Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Net

Definition:
 Proportion (%) of children <5yrs sleeping under LLIN

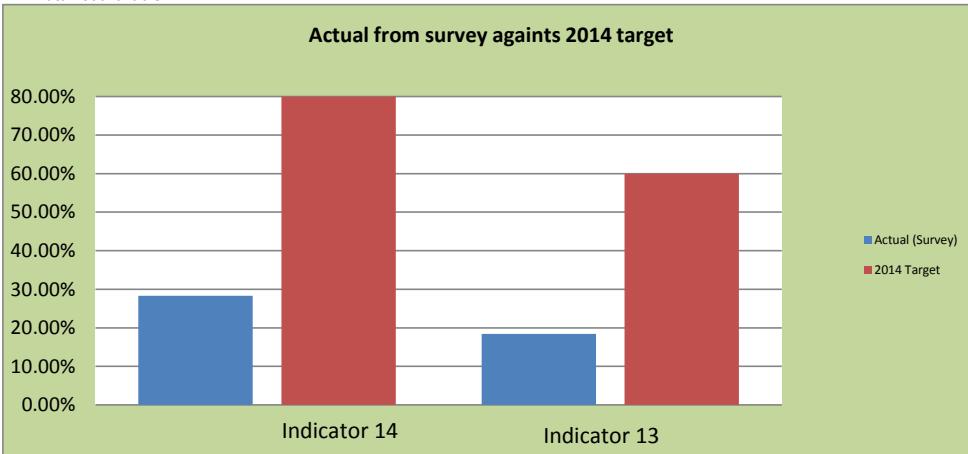
Country wide household survey 2009-2014					
children under 5 years					
Indicator 14		Indicator 13			
Regions	# survey	use (LLIN)	# fever	% with fever	% treatment
Southern	628	33.3%	NA	NA	
Highlands	596	4.0%	NA	NA	
Momase	462	50.0%	NA	NA	
NGI	481	30.0%	NA	NA	
Actual (Survey)	2167	28.3%	NA	NA	18.40%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

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Indicator 15: HIV positive mothers who receive ART

Definition:

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

Numerator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Women who received single dose Nevrapine	6	2	0	0	
Women who received dual ART (NVP + AZT)	6	3	0	0	
received triple therapy (AZT +					
were newly	306	339			252
<i>Women who had already commenced lifelong ART</i>					
	16	84			
Total receiving ART	334	428	573	497	507
<i>Denominator</i>					
Estimated Number of HIV pregnant women	1803	1046	1037	1496	1553
<i>Percentage</i>	18.52%	40.92%	55.26%	33.22%	32.60%

Performance: The number of mothers getting treatment is consistent over the years. However, the denominator keeps on increasing due to the fact that country population especially women is also increasing. The denominator is from the estimation and projection exercise (UNAIDS). As the surveillance system improves and working relationship between Family Health and STI/HIV program, the coverage of PPTCT program is expected to improve.

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Indicator 16: Case Notification Rate for all tuberculosis cases

Definition: Case notification rate of all TB cases: The percentage of all cases notified in a given year over the total population multiplied by 100,000. Thus it is the rate per 100,000 population.

Notifications of TB

Year	New SS+	Relapses	Failure	Defaulted	SN	NDNA	EP	Others	All Cases	CDR
2012	2890	224	95	271	2053	7367	8385	1653	22938	306
2013	3419	218	91	310	2236	7889	10419	2016	26598	344
2014	3918	211	78	345	3171	7817	11728	1993	29261	367
2015	4149	246	117	295	2992	7000	12335	1962	29096	354
2016	4503	282	110	307	3305	7519	11959	1758	29743	351

Notifications of TB by Province in 2016

Province	New SS+	Relapses	Failure	Defaulted	SN	NDNA	EP	Others	All Cases	CDR
AROB	134	2	1	20	29	147	127	32	492	169
CENTRAL	203	17	2	11	52	180	385	79	929	290
CHIMBU	79	5	1	7	200	394	566	62	1314	295
EAST SEPIK	265	8	3	30	77	658	502	70	1613	316
EHP	156	5	8	3	205	269	1163	50	1859	282
ENB	192	10	8	16	156	257	220	66	925	236
ENGA	58	3	0	0	79	104	410	2	656	128
GULF	143	11	3	15	159	590	717	205	1843	668
HELA	22	2	0	3	39	33	294	9	402	141
JIWAKA	46	0	2	0	64	36	272	17	437	97
MADANG	343	14	12	27	239	219	555	84	1493	265
MANUS	16	1	0	6	8	12	22	7	72	103
MILNE BAY	144	6	4	11	61	235	227	62	750	235
MOROBE	627	34	16	32	514	1130	1502	235	4090	549
NCD	715	54	11	57	603	1700	2756	596	6492	1215
NEW IRELAND	68	2	2	9	38	43	90	16	268	111
ORO	204	10	3	12	173	246	439	74	1161	611
SANDAUN	120	13	7	13	50	127	173	32	535	189
SHP	71	2	2	5	117	243	407	37	884	148
WESTERN	287	11	1	8	130	189	895	138	1659	681
WHP	82	4	1	3	70	148	467	56	831	196
WNB	350	19	6	24	250	1642	429	146	2866	922
National	4503	282	110	307	3305	7519	11959	1758	29743	351

Source: NTB program reports

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

Year	Ann	Est.	CDR
	Incidence	Incidence	All Forms
2012	279	250	112%
2013	320	346	92%
2014	383	417	84%
2015	NA	432	NA
2016	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.

NA: Indicates data not available at the time of reporting

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.

Case Notification Rate (expressed as per 100,000 population) of all TB cases reported to the NTP-NDoH per year per 100,000 population. It is a direct measure of the program's capacity to detect infectious TB cases in the area.

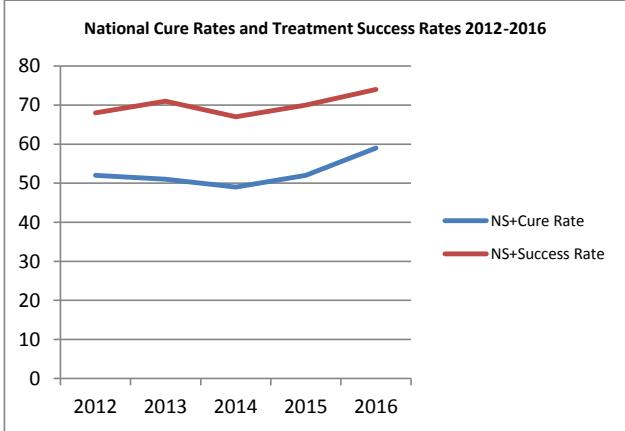
There has been decreasing trend in CNR from 2015. These can be attributed to a lot of factor which includes: timeliness and consistency of BMU reports submitted to the national level; the various challenges for smear microscopy services and capacity of health worker to identify and refer for diagnostic services presumptive cases. To address the present challenges, the national Tb program revised its National guidelines to include expanding the use of Xpert for diagnosis; revised its R&R forms to capture the new WHO definitions and retraining of all health staff on the national guidelines.

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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	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	NS+ Cure Rate	NS+ Success Rate								
WESTERN	42%	57%	103%	127%	33%	72%	36%	68%	62%	80%
GULF	0%	27%	33%	92%	22%	61%	10%	38%	11%	46%
CENTRAL	60%	87%	48%	79%	45%	65%	45%	79%	63%	87%
NCD	54%	67%	51%	60%	48%	61%	59%	74%	65%	76%
MILNE BAY	70%	81%	66%	70%	69%	79%	64%	77%	69%	74%
ORO	20%	38%	40%	65%	34%	64%	46%	62%	57%	72%
SHP	64%	93%	25%	25%	11%	30%	6%	46%	21%	37%
ENGA	32%	68%	48%	87%	61%	79%	37%	54%	56%	64%
WHP	64%	78%	103%	81%	52%	67%	52%	68%	49%	69%
HELA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68%	85%
CHIMBU	33%	62%	57%	96%	56%	66%	36%	75%	39%	65%
EHP	53%	69%	60%	75%	71%	76%	44%	75%	57%	72%
MOROBE	73%	80%	68%	79%	70%	80%	74%	84%	75%	86%
MADANG	65%	72%	60%	73%	58%	70%	68%	83%	69%	79%
E_SEPIK	25%	56%	27%	58%	21%	59%	50%	69%	37%	67%
SANDAUN	13%	43%	34%	55%	70%	85%	51%	77%	37%	66%
MANUS	18%	73%	53%	59%	52%	67%	58%	75%	47%	65%
N_IRELAND	39%	74%	50%	74%	39%	48%	43%	66%	66%	75%
ENB	16%	46%	36%	48%	39%	58%	50%	59%	60%	71%
WNB	23%	40%	17%	36%	41%	65%	38%	51%	50%	63%
ARB	35%	70%	46%	72%	33%	48%	55%	70%	39%	66%
National	52%	68%	51%	71%	49%	67%	52%	70%	59%	74%



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 its implementing partners since 2015. In 2016, non-monetary incentives were provided to patients and treatment supporters that contributed in encouraging patients to comply with their treatment regimen. Some of the non-monetary incentives include: transportation reimbursements; vests; phone credits and umbrellas. New posters were also distributed to health facilities that emphasize the benefits of completing their treatment.

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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.

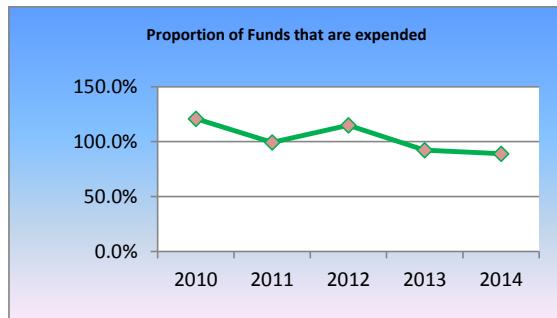
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Proportion of funds expended	121.0%	99.4%	114.9%	92.4%	89.1%

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 2014 provincial spending on health from the recurrent budget equates to K79, 673, 892 million or 89.1% of the total recurrent budget of K89, 418.9 Million This implies that provinces under spent by K9.7 Million. This is a decline of 3.3% compared with 2013 performance. The main reason for this is the continuing delay by Treasury and Finance in releasing the Health Function Grant on a timely basis, and in right amounts. One other reason for the under spending by provinces would be that, provinces may not have the capacity to spend the funds that are allocated to health. However, this factor is ruled out as the cause for under spending by provinces in 2014.

Note:

2015 and 2016 figures are not available at the time of reporting.

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

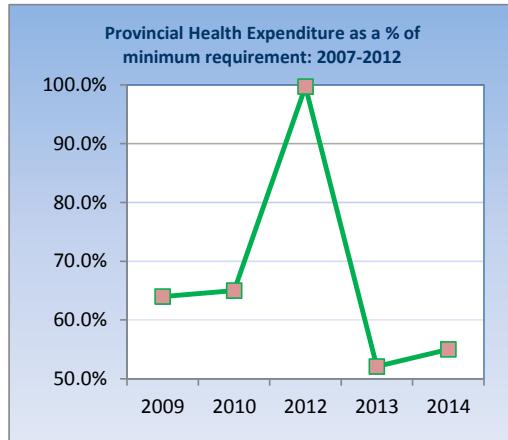
Definition:

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%	55.0%

Source:

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



Analysis:

In 2014 as per the NEFC PER Report provinces recorded a spending of only 55%. This implies that they under spent by 45% in terms of meeting the 2014 minimum cost requirements of 100%. or K143, 400.25 million. This is an increase of 2.3% in comparison with 2013 performance. However, it needs to be noted here that the spending by provinces on health in 2014 does not include the expenditure by the PHAs, as well as expenditure by CHS health agencies. If these expenditures were also included, the total spending as a share of the minimum cost requirements of K143, 401.25 million would be relatively higher than the 55% as alluded to in the 2014 NEFC PER report.

In 2014 only three provinces spent at their cost estimates i.e. at the 100% benchmark. These three are:

- i. Simbu
- ii. East Sepik and
- iii. Manus.

Southern Highlands on the other had a decline of 53%.

Note: 2015 and 2016 figures are not available at the time of reporting.

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Indicator 20 - Supervisory Visits

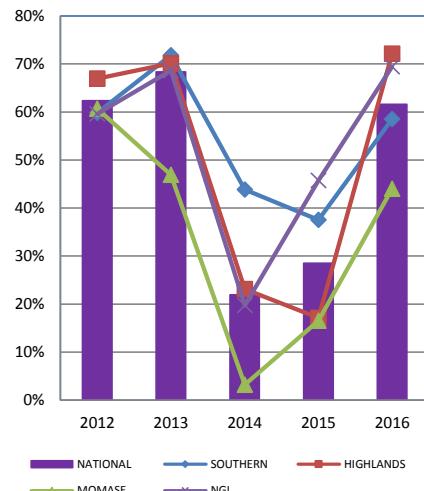
Definition: Proportion of health centres that have received at least one supervisory visit by provincial or district program/management staff during the past year.

% of Health facilities supervised per yr, 2012-2016					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	31%	NA	0%	77%	22%
GULF	52%	47%	52%	17%	43%
CENTRAL	59%	60%	54%	34%	73%
MILNE BAY	82%	99%	85%	65%	93%
ORO	39%	52%	21%	30%	58%
SHP	58%	50%	1%	10%	60%
HELA	NA	NA	5%	21%	84%
ENGA	69%	69%	19%	33%	81%
WHP	72%	64%	75%	12%	85%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	22%	8%	75%
SIMBU	69%	78%	0%	16%	75%
EHP	72%	77%	78%	32%	47%
MOROBE	65%	NA	0%	14%	34%
MADANG	65%	80%	0%	28%	46%
EAST SEPIK	53%	38%	13%	15%	29%
WEST SEPIK	100%	NA	0%	5%	74%
MANUS	75%	67%	0%	46%	92%
NEW IRELAND	50%	52%	0%	56%	57%
ENBP	NA	NA	38%	61%	36%
WNBP	67%	71%	53%	55%	81%
ARB	50%	76%	0%	13%	86%
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	60%	72%	44%	38%	59%
HIGHLANDS	67%	70%	23%	17%	72%
MOMASE	61%	47%	3%	17%	44%
NGI	60%	69%	20%	46%	69%
NATIONAL	62%	68%	22%	29%	62%

Source: National Inventory of Health Facilities

NA: Indicates data not available at the time of reporting

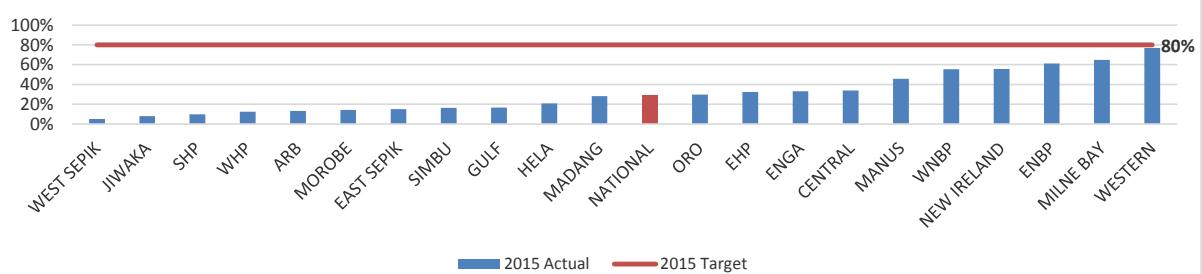
% of Health facilities supervised per year, 2012-2016



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 2016



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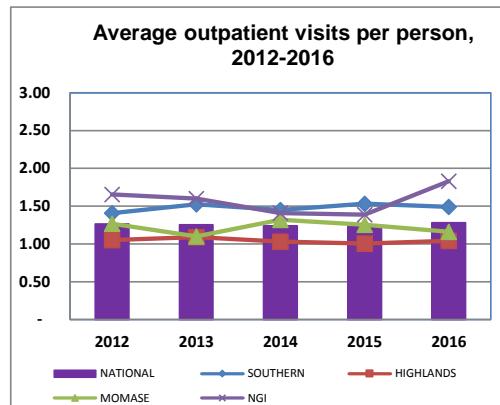
Indicator 21 - Outpatient visit per person per year

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

PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	2.15	2.46	2.23	2.83	2.78
GULF	1.76	1.76	1.34	1.48	1.43
CENTRAL	0.90	1.01	0.86	0.96	0.83
NCD	1.06	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.01
MILNE BAY	1.84	1.81	2.01	1.86	2.08
ORO	0.94	1.31	1.26	1.33	1.36
SHP	1.28	1.16	1.07	1.26	1.21
HELA	NA	NA	1.29	1.66	1.70
ENGA	1.27	1.40	1.18	1.01	1.02
WHP	1.14	1.19	1.23	0.97	0.97
JIWAKA	NA	NA	1.02	0.56	0.64
SIMBU	1.04	1.07	1.07	1.01	1.06
EHP	1.25	0.73	0.75	0.79	0.78
MOROBÉ	0.73	1.07	0.70	1.11	0.93
MADANG	1.37	1.32	1.22	1.24	1.17
EAST SEPIK	1.13	1.05	1.13	1.12	1.05
WEST SEPIK	1.69	0.95	1.75	1.83	1.98
MANUS	1.38	0.93	1.41	1.64	1.71
NEW IRELAND	2.43	2.43	1.55	1.54	1.59
ENBP	1.27	1.40	1.19	1.26	1.32
WNBP	1.71	1.82	2.27	1.86	3.50
ARB	1.24	1.18	0.98	0.96	0.97
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	1.41	1.52	1.45	1.53	1.49
HIGHLANDS	1.05	1.09	1.03	1.01	1.04
MOMASE	1.27	1.10	1.32	1.26	1.16
NGI	1.65	1.60	1.41	1.39	1.83
NATIONAL	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.28

Source: National Health Information System

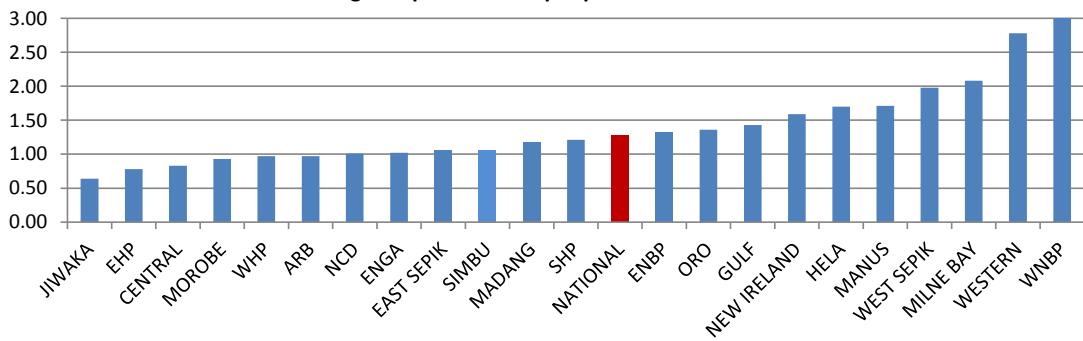
NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government



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.

Average outpatient visits per person in 2016



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

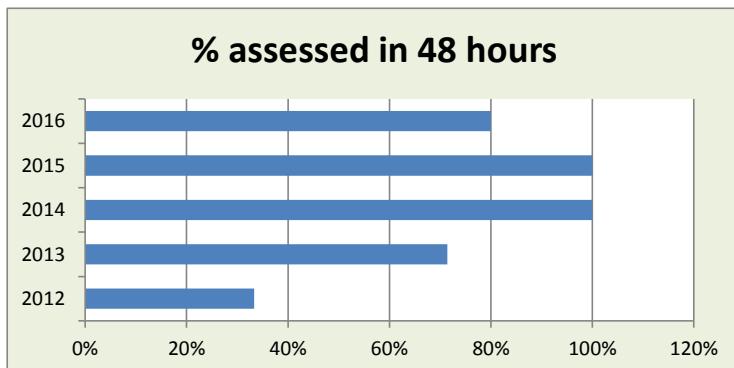
Definition: Proportion of outbreaks/urgent events identified and assessed by NDoH within 48 hours of receiving report of event.

Public Health Events Reported in 2016						
No	Syndrome	Cases	Deaths	Location	Province	Assessed in 48 hours
1	Fever/cough	300	3	Morobe Patrol post/Oro	Morobe	Province
2	Fever, rash, Dengue	>1,000	0	NCD/Settlement	NCD	NCDHS/HQ
3	Fever, diarrhoea/death	>500	4	Maramuni LLG, Wabag Dist	Enga	Province
4	Fever, diarrhoea	30	0	Ambasi area	Oro	Province
5	Fever, cough	>200	0	Kiunga Urban	Western	Province

NB: 1. Deaths that occurred in villages were not confirmed.

2. Provinces were supported by providing technical advice from the national level.

	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%
2016	5	4	80%



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 fever outbreaks and other public health events identification through Weekly Syndromic Surveillance Reporting 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:

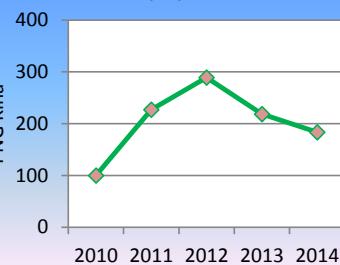
Total budget allocation (government sources and development partner contribution)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Allocated Kina/person	100	227	289	218	183

Source:

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

Allocated Kina per person



Analysis:

This is a decline of K35 or 16.02% compared with 2013 performance in terms of per capita budget allocation.

The per capital budget allocation to the health sector in 2014 fiscal year is being expressed here in nominal Kina. On the other hand, if it is expressed in real terms per capita, it would be even lower.

The decline is attributed to gradual phasing out of the DPs support to the health sector, similar to the 2013 fiscal year. It is also due to the overall decline in the total government budget at the national level. That is why the GoPNG had to introduce the 2014 Supplementary Budget.

Per capita budget allocation, and also per capita spending on health is an important indicator to measure the GoPNG's performance in terms of its commitment to health. If the per capita budget allocation, and also the per capita spending in health is maintained at a certain level, or better still keeps on increasing at a modest rate per year, then it shows that the GoPNG is serious in its effort to allocate or fund health care in PNG. On the other hand, if it is declining especially in real terms per capita, this poses a serious challenge to maintaining quality health services or care for our people.

This is something that the Government needs to be aware of so that the health sector is adequately resourced every year, in order to maintain the quality of health care in PNG that its population rightfully deserves.

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).

2015 and 2016 figures are not available at the time of reporting.

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Indicator 26: Facilities with Telephone and/or Radio

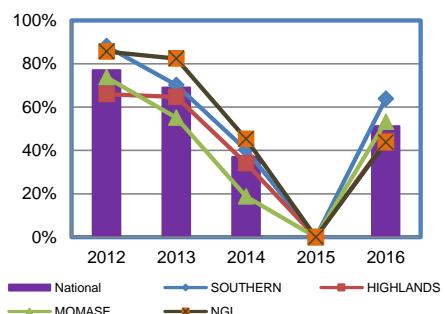
Definition: Percentage of health facilities with functioning radio and/or telephone facilities.

PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	100%	NA	7%	NA	79%
GULF	100%	53%	29%	NA	81%
CENTRAL	53%	53%	28%	NA	33%
MILNE BAY	93%	90%	68%	NA	73%
ORO	94%	73%	42%	NA	63%
SHP	60%	39%	39%	NA	5%
HELA	NA	NA	39%	NA	17%
ENGA	73%	50%	6%	NA	27%
WHP	50%	70%	60%	NA	100%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	35%	NA	29%
SIMBU	86%	44%	75%	NA	61%
EHP	78%	79%	59%	NA	58%
MOROBE	70%	NA	0%	NA	56%
MADANG	79%	70%	0%	NA	46%
EAST SEPIK	69%	51%	19%	NA	0%
WEST SEPIK	78%	NA	0%	NA	56%
MANUS	77%	83%	0%	NA	82%
NEW IRELAND	88%	90%	38%	NA	50%
ENBP	88%	NA	53%	NA	57%
WNBP	81%	82%	0%	NA	48%
ARB	89%	78%	37%	NA	22%
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	88%	70%	40%	NA	64%
HIGHLANDS	66%	65%	34%	NA	44%
MOMASE	74%	55%	19%	NA	53%
NGI	86%	82%	45%	NA	44%
National	77%	69%	37%	NA	51%

Source: National Inventory of Health Facilities

NA: Indicates data not available at the time of reporting

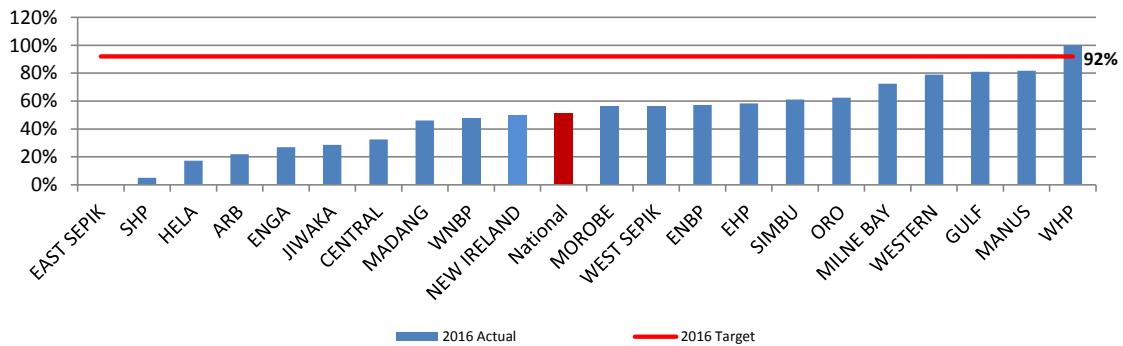
% health facilities with radios &/or telephone, 2012-2016



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 2016



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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, 2012-2016					
PROVINCE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WESTERN	60%	58%	74%	92%	71%
GULF	46%	44%	63%	84%	60%
CENTRAL	35%	41%	65%	86%	49%
NCD	56%	60%	75%	92%	65%
MILNE BAY	39%	45%	62%	88%	33%
ORO	39%	41%	62%	82%	41%
SHP	44%	46%	82%	78%	35%
HELA	NA	NA	79%	78%	39%
ENGA	65%	62%	75%	88%	26%
WHP	50%	50%	90%	93%	49%
JIWAKA	NA	NA	84%	81%	42%
SIMBU	43%	46%	73%	91%	42%
EHP	46%	48%	70%	87%	55%
MOROBE	59%	62%	75%	93%	65%
MADANG	66%	82%	87%	92%	68%
EAST SEPICK	53%	67%	75%	91%	71%
WEST SEPICK	32%	35%	68%	79%	35%
MANUS	50%	62%	76%	93%	63%
NEW IRELAND	54%	50%	77%	87%	45%
ENBP	71%	72%	84%	88%	63%
WNBP	39%	41%	68%	75%	44%
ARB	42%	49%	78%	87%	36%
REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SOUTHERN	45%	48%	87%	88%	52%
HIGHLANDS	49%	50%	86%	85%	45%
MOMASE	54%	66%	89%	89%	61%
NGI	49%	53%	88%	85%	48%
NATIONAL	49%	53%	87%	87%	51%

Source: National Health Information System

NA: Provinces recently established by the PNG government

% months essential medical supplies available

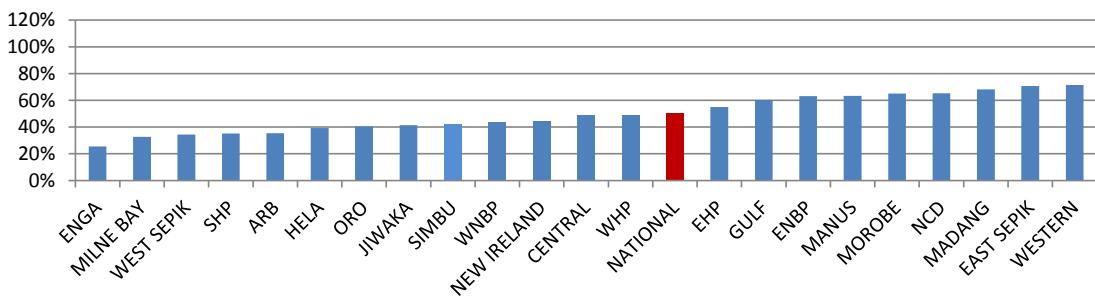


Indicator: This indicator monitors the proportion of months in a year that have nil stock out of 8 essential Medical supplies.

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 2016



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Indicator 28 - Specialist Medical Services

June 22nd 2017

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	8	8	5	31	3	6	0	3	3	5	1	3	2	57	32%
Angau	2	3	1	2	1	9	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	17	9%
Mt Hagen	1	3	2	2	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	11	6%
Nonga	1	1	2	2	1	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	5%
Alotau	1	2	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	4%
Goroka	1	3	2	2	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5%
Kimbe	1	2	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3%
Boram	1	1	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	3%
Vanimo	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2%
Modilon	1	3	2	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	6%
Mendi	1	2	1	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4%
Tari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Wabag	1	2	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3%
Kundiawa	1	2	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	4%
Kavieng	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2%
Buka	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2%
Lorengau	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2%
Popondetta	1	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2%
Kerema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Daru	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1%
Gerehu	1	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	3%
Kudjip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Laloki*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1%
TOTAL	21	36	30	32	11		3	6	9	8	8	16	3	5	8	179	100%
%	12%	20%	17%	18%	6%		2%	3%	5%	4%	4%	9%	2%	3%	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.

Indicates data not available at the time of reporting.

At least 3 specialists = 78% (18/23)

Less than 3 specialists = 21% (5/23)

PMGH	Boram	Buka	Tari
Angau	Vanimo	Lorengau	Kerema
Mt Hagen	Modilon	Popondetta	Daru
Nonga	Mendi	Gerehu	Kudjip
Alotau	Wabag		Laloki
Goroka	Kundiawa		
Kimbe	Kavieng		

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

Ind #	Indicator	2012	2013		2014		2015		2016		2012 - 2016 Overall 5 year change
		Performance	Performance	% annual Change							
Outcome	1 Case fatality rate (in HC and Hospitals) for pneumonia in children <5yrs	2.87%	2.26%	21.25%	2.77%	-22.57%	2.31%	16.61%	2.00%	13.42%	30.31%
Outcome	2 Proportion (%) of underweight children under five years	26%	25%	3.85%	24%	4.00%	23.00%	4.17%	23.00%	0.00%	11.54%
Outcome	3 Underweight (<2500 gm) births as a proportion (%) of total births	8.5%	7.70%	9.58%	7.66%	0.43%	7.23%	5.67%	6.90%	4.55%	18.94%
Outcome	4 Incidence (0/00) of malaria	171	151	11.29%	109	27.91%	102	6.90%	105	-3.27%	38.52%
Outcome	5 Proportion (%) of pregnant 15 – 24 year old women who test HIV positive	0.78%	0.94%	-21.37%	1.57%	-66.74%	1.00%	36.47%	1.26%	-25.99%	-61.96%
Outcome	6 Incidence (0/00) of diarrhoeal disease in children under 5 years	244	245	-0.30%	291	-19.19%	300	-3.05%	243	19.11%	0.34%
Outcome	7 Total injury discharges from health centres and hospitals for every 1000 popn	33	33	0.00%	34	-3.03%	36	-5.88%	32	11.11%	3.03%
Output	8 Ratio of rural outreach clinics held to children under 5 years;	34	35	2.94%	39	11.43%	37	-5.13%	29	-21.62%	-14.71%
Output	9a Proportion (%) of children< 1yr who are immunised against measles	49%	43%	-12.55%	63%	47.45%	39.21%	-38.11%	36.40%	-7.16%	-25.91%
Output	9b Proportion (%) of children <1yr who are immunised with 3 doses TA/Pentavalent vaccine	46%	52%	11.15%	61%	18.71%	54%	-11.87%	44%	-18.07%	-4.73%
Output	10 Proportion (%) of births attended by skilled personnel at health facilities;	44%	43%	-2.38%	44%	3.09%	37.06%	-15.75%	40%	7.39%	-8.95%
Output	11 Proportion (%) of pregnant women who attended at least one ANC visit.	66%	64%	-2.89%	67%	4.34%	62.66%	-5.90%	54%	-13.18%	-17.22%
Output	12 Family Planning: couple years protection per thousand WRA	70	43	-38.81%	63	46.20%	66	5.34%	81	22.70%	15.62%
Output	16 Case detection rate of all TB cases	112%	92%	-17.56%	84%	-8.70%	NA		NA	NA	
Output	17 TB treatment success rate	68%	71%	3.75%	67%	-5.03%	70%	4.48%	74%	5.71%	4.89%
Process	18 Proportion (%) of funds that are expended.	115%	92%	92.40%	89%	-3.57%	NA		NA	NA	
Process	19 Provincial health expenditure as a % of required minimum health expenditure.	99.7%	52.1%		55%	5.57%	NA		NA	NA	
Process	20 Proportion (%) of health centres that have received at least one supervisory visit	62%	68%	9.62%	22%	-67.88%	29%	29.87%	62%	116.04%	-1.20%
Process	21 Average number of outpatient visits to hospitals and health centres per person per year	1.26	1.25	-0.93%	1.24	-1.11%	1.23	-0.57%	1.28	3.94%	1.25%
Input	24 Total budget allocation (HSIP and GoPNG) per capita	289.17	218.4	24.47%	183.4	16.03%	NA		NA	NA	
Input	26 Proportion (%) of health centres/hospitals with functioning radio/telephone/mobile.	77%	69%	-10.39%	37%	-46.41%	NA		51%	NA	
Input	27 % of months that facilities do not have stock-outs of selected supplies.	49%	53%	8.15%	87%	64.02%	87%	-0.61%	51%	-41.50%	3.14%
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%		77.00%	2.60%	78%	1.30%	3.85%
Overall averages: annual and 5 year performance				4.35%		0.23%		1.40%		4.14%	-0.18%
Average change in outcomes: annual and 5 year performance										2.71%	5.82%
Average change in outputs: annual and 5 year performance										-3.46%	-7.29%
Average change in process: annual and 5 year performance										59.99%	0.02%
Average change in input: annual and 5 year performance										-20.10%	3.49%

Explanatory notes: eg1: The over all 5 year change for incidence of malaria is 38.52% this means a positive change. Malaria cases has decreased by 38.52% since 2012

Explanatory notes: eg2: The over all 5 year change for children <1 year who are immunized against measles is -25.91% this means a negative change. Measles coverage has declined by 25.91% since 2012

NA: Indicates data not available at the time of reporting

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Most improved provinces in 2016

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 Improvement
Province	% Change	Improvement															
East Sepik	14.60%	7.55%	158.79%	29.08%	0.00%	35.06%	0.00%	16.31%	68.57%	36.78%	6.92%	1.12%	0.00%	7.11%	0.00%	2.80%	11
ARB	-0.94%	14.69%	9.05%	23.48%	-16.69%	6.67%	42.67%	18.10%	28.03%	5.78%	7.61%	-16.85%	0.00%	-1.11%	212.20%	-29.82%	7
SHP	37.62%	23.96%	2.66%	153.21%	-23.90%	1.83%	37.58%	36.23%	93.69%	7.90%	15.92%	-33.17%	0.00%	3.91%	0.00%	-2.98%	7
Central	0.27%	1.56%	11.14%	-9.51%	35.30%	20.47%	18.45%	51.52%	27.45%	32.51%	25.34%	0.38%	0.00%	15.39%	0.00%	-10.30%	7
Hela	7.47%	25.63%	40.52%	184.02%	11.83%	-16.65%	70.61%	94.47%	70.21%	11.19%	-0.66%	-29.88%	-75.31%	-2.48%	335.00%	-19.45%	5
Western	52.31%	23.15%	-60.84%	-25.56%	0.67%	27.00%	156.21%	73.55%	104.17%	68.31%	76.84%	-24.34%	255.77%	1.88%	0.00%	-19.54%	5
Northern	115.05%	38.57%	24.55%	-38.46%	0.00%	28.47%	0.00%	32.55%	76.78%	25.89%	36.88%	-11.91%	-48.55%	-2.15%	-37.60%	5.93%	4
NCD	-91.59%	-15.47%	7.48%	27.01%	12.78%	35.75%	0.00%	13.11%	16.28%	24.35%	-20.05%	-37.73%	0.00%	14.85%	0.00%	-18.90%	3
Morobe	-2.79%	30.24%	-4.39%	23.17%	33.01%	42.14%	82.10%	53.27%	29.77%	-28.25%	45.53%	-5.49%	-57.94%	19.69%	0.00%	-17.45%	3
Madang	-5.43%	15.42%	8.36%	-1.15%	24.62%	12.69%	-5.59%	26.47%	1.87%	-0.99%	14.11%	-38.82%	0.00%	5.97%	0.00%	-18.64%	3
WNB	34.34%	1.79%	14.18%	-5.12%	-6.98%	-0.09%	124.94%	3.82%	29.52%	9.06%	24.40%	38.70%	0.00%	-46.89%	-40.26%	-25.39%	3
Gulf	-50.40%	-14.29%	1.40%	5.05%	62.77%	10.39%	14.46%	-18.48%	-24.33%	61.23%	22.25%	-23.74%	0.00%	3.42%	0.00%	1.42%	2
Milne Bay	0.77%	0.89%	-17.54%	-28.32%	55.25%	6.24%	10.98%	23.23%	19.28%	15.42%	12.08%	-62.76%	0.00%	-10.47%	0.00%	-24.26%	2
WHP	-7.24%	1.30%	102.25%	35.49%	28.54%	-6.67%	4.82%	-12.53%	15.28%	11.74%	7.53%	-36.13%	200.00%	-0.14%	-100.00%	-9.56%	2
ENB	60.73%	-8.98%	-20.91%	-15.92%	15.81%	10.01%	29.54%	-32.51%	6.30%	19.25%	25.42%	9.38%	68.06%	-4.30%	-50.64%	-24.40%	2
Enga	34.99%	-17.24%	27.06%	38.97%	53.74%	-1.11%	154.80%	-29.99%	-10.65%	12.47%	7.92%	-27.54%	-59.15%	-0.89%	0.00%	-19.56%	1
Simbu	11.24%	-0.23%	-17.39%	-23.03%	5.98%	0.41%	-0.30%	10.55%	-15.52%	4.83%	6.15%	12.62%	0.00%	-4.83%	0.00%	-5.84%	1
EHP	25.08%	-6.16%	22.37%	-8.73%	14.95%	16.53%	5.19%	-23.62%	16.94%	-36.79%	9.34%	-5.93%	100.00%	1.17%	-35.71%	-11.25%	1
New Ireland	133.30%	15.23%	-22.44%	-22.48%	29.90%	12.07%	-16.72%	-12.18%	25.18%	-3.17%	13.35%	-41.79%	-2.78%	-3.24%	6.25%	-4.77%	-2
Manus	191.55%	2.68%	47.22%	-28.61%	34.68%	-8.65%	-4.91%	-47.24%	-19.96%	42.28%	22.45%	-1.16%	0.00%	-3.86%	-91.27%	-19.41%	-2
Jiwaka	-40.76%	16.95%	-21.88%	9.01%	-0.66%	0.45%	0.38%	-54.23%	57.77%	12.67%	1.65%	7.54%	-89.50%	-12.31%	-80.56%	-14.81%	-2
West Sepik	-33.39%	-12.51%	-2.43%	-6.19%	90.61%	19.59%	-13.51%	-12.50%	3.11%	-2.23%	4.69%	-8.74%	-93.21%	-7.59%	-100.00%	-13.40%	-8

Method

The performance of each province in 2016 against the selected indicators is assessed against the performance in 2015. 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-analyzed 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 management approaches taken.

Results:

The most improved provinces in 2016 are East Sepik, Central, SHP, ARoB and Western.

East Sepik, Hela, SHP, ARoB and Northern showed most improved outcomes;

WNBP, Central, Western, ENBP and East Sepik showed most improved outputs;

SHP, NCD, Morobe, Madang and Gulf showed most improved processes;

East Sepik, Gulf, ARoB, Northern and NIP 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/telepho ne		med supply						
Province	Perf	rel	Perf	rel	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	score	Perf	rel	Perf	rel	Perf	score	Perf	rel	Perf	rel	Perf	rel	Perf	rel			
Milne Bay	1%	6	35%	2	12%	2	438	1	82	17	64	3	97	8	64%	6	75%	7	51%	4	65%	6	249	19	93%	11	2.08	9	73%	11	33%	3	114	0.32	357
WHP	2%	4	14%	6	3%	11	25	9	327	0	38	4	73	6	47%	5	60%	5	47%	4	60%	5	104	8	85%	10	0.97	4	100%	15	49%	5	100	0.31	322
Enga	3%	3	25%	3	3%	9	11	20	348	4	25	6	12	1	35%	3	43%	4	25%	2	46%	4	40	3	81%	10	1.02	4	27%	4	26%	3	83	0.29	287
Western	1%	7	21%	4	9%	3	191	1	433	0	53	3	14	1	27%	3	28%	3	37%	3	52%	5	201	15	22%	3	2.78	12	79%	12	71%	8	81	0.3	270
Gulf	3%	3	38%	2	7%	5	112	2	197	7	44	4	8	1	24%	2	25%	2	21%	2	44%	4	60	4	43%	5	1.43	6	81%	12	60%	6	67	0.26	258
Central	2%	5	27%	3	3%	9	55	4	168	8	18	9	27	2	29%	3	40%	4	21%	2	40%	4	35	3	73%	9	0.83	4	33%	5	49%	5	77	0.3	258
Hela	2%	6	15%	5	2%	13	21	10	570	2	40	4	30	2	28%	3	30%	3	33%	3	54%	5	38	3	84%	10	1.70	7	17%	3	39%	4	83	0.33	251
NCD	2%	4	10%	8	8%	4	44	5	493	3	39	4	0	0	64%	6	91%	8	105%	8	98%	9	111	8	0%	0	1.01	4	0%	0	65%	7	79	0.33	240
Northern	1%	8	20%	4	6%	5	193	1	232	6	35	5	27	2	47%	5	43%	4	35%	3	50%	4	66	5	58%	7	1.36	6	63%	9	41%	4	78	0.37	211
Chimbu	1%	6	15%	5	4%	8	20	11	254	5	32	5	106	9	35%	3	47%	4	34%	3	44%	4	77	6	75%	9	1.06	5	61%	9	42%	4	97	0.49	197
Manus	3%	3	18%	4	10%	3	182	1	161	9	59	3	90	7	67%	7	81%	7	42%	3	54%	5	124	9	92%	11	1.71	8	82%	12	63%	7	98	0.51	193
EHP	3%	3	19%	4	5%	7	20	11	263	5	18	9	27	2	38%	4	39%	4	37%	3	56%	5	120	9	47%	6	0.78	3	58%	9	55%	6	89	0.46	193
New Ireland	1%	9	18%	4	8%	4	240	1	107	13	41	4	37	3	38%	4	49%	4	44%	4	54%	5	57	4	57%	7	1.59	7	50%	7	45%	5	85	0.44	192
Morobe	4%	2	21%	4	10%	3	125	2	251	5	24	7	11	1	25%	2	48%	4	35%	3	52%	5	74	6	34%	4	0.93	4	56%	8	65%	7	66	0.38	175
Jiwaka	4%	2	28%	3	6%	5	16	14	194	7	20	8	23	2	16%	2	18%	2	19%	2	34%	3	35	3	75%	9	0.64	3	29%	4	42%	4	71	0.44	161
East Sepik	1%	7	26%	3	4%	8	134	2	103	13	24	7	12	1	25%	2	24%	2	28%	2	46%	4	63	5	29%	3	1.05	5	0%	0	71%	8	71	0.47	152
West Sepik	4%	2	34%	2	11%	3	293	1	177	8	34	5	23	2	40%	4	39%	4	32%	3	54%	5	80	6	74%	9	1.98	9	56%	8	35%	4	73	0.48	151
SHP	2%	5	15%	5	5%	6	21	10	319	4	31	5	18	1	18%	2	17%	2	22%	2	36%	3	50	4	60%	7	1.21	5	5%	1	35%	4	67	0.46	145
Madang	1%	6	31%	3	12%	2	144	2	176	8	27	6	18	1	31%	3	33%	3	36%	3	57%	5	91	7	46%	5	1.17	5	46%	7	68%	7	73	0.51	143
ENBP	2%	5	20%	4	7%	4	169	1	191	7	50	3	22	2	48%	5	60%	5	69%	6	71%	6	104	8	36%	4	1.32	6	57%	8	63%	7	82	0.61	134
WNBP	2%	4	24%	3	7%	4	248	1	271	5	42	4	20	2	50%	5	61%	6	62%	5	78%	7	65	5	81%	10	3.50	15	48%	7	44%	5	86	1.46	59
ARoB	2%	6	11%	7	4%	7	46	5	157	9	25	6	36	3	38%	4	54%	5	58%	5	73%	6	44	3	86%	10	0.97	4	22%	3	36%	4	87	2.46	35

Method:

Indicators that can be compared across provinces have been selected. Each province performance for each of the indicators is provided for the year 2016; 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:

Milne Bay, WHP, Manus, Chimbu and EHP are the top performing provinces in 2016, while **Morobe, SHP, Gulf, Jiwaka and East Sepik** are the poor performing provinces.

Milne Bay, WHP, Enga, Western and Gulf rank the highest when the constraint index is applied (this suggests that these provinces would be the top performers when all factors were equal).

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.

2016 SECTOR PEFORMANCE ANNUAL REVIEW

NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD



KEY RESULT AREA	ID #	INTENT OF INDICATOR	WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?	TREND / STATUS	014 ACTUAL2	015 ACTUAL2	016 ACTUAL2	2016 TARGET	2017 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	▽	39	37	29	50	NA
	21	Are people using the health services?	Number of outpatient visits/per person/per year	▽	1.24	1.23	1.28	NA	NA
	22	Are provinces keeping aid posts open for communities to access health services?	The percentage of aid posts that are open	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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	NA	NA	NA		NA
	26	Do our health facilities have reliable communication infrastructure/systems?	Percentage of health facilities with functioning radio/telephone systems	NA	37%	NA	NA	92%	NA
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	89.1%	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	55%	NA	NA	NA	NA
	20	Do managers provide adequate supervision and support to health staff?	Proportion of facilities that receive supervision and support visits	△	22%	29%	62%	80%	NA
	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	K183.4	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	▽	87%	87%	51%	NA	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)	NA	NA	NA	NA	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	△	2.77%	2.41%	2.00%	2.4%	NA
	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	▽	24%	23%	23%	24%	NA
	3	Is the burden of LBW babies delivered at health facilities decreasing?	The proportion of babies who are LBW at birth	▽	8%	7%	7%	8.9%	NA
	9(a)	Are children adequately protected from vaccine preventable childhood diseases?	Measles vaccine coverage in children between the ages of 0 to 12 months	▽	63.35 %	39.21 %	36.40%	70%	NA
	9(b)		Proportion of children under the age of one year who have received 3 doses of the DPT-HEpB-Hib vaccine	▽	61%	54%	44%	NA	NA

KEY RESULT AREA	ID #	INTENT OF INDICATOR	WHAT IS BEING MEASURED	TREND/ STATUS	ACTUAL 2014	ACTUAL 2015	ACTUAL 2016	TARGET 2017
KRA 5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	10	Do mothers deliver babies in a safe environment?	Percentage of births taking place at health facilities	▽	44%	37%	40%	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	▽	67%	63%	54%	NA
	12	Are there enough FP supplies to adequately protect couples from unwanted pregnancies?	Couple Years of protection (per 100 WRA)	△	63	66	81	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)	△	109	102	105	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	▽	1.57 %	1.00%	1.26%	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	18.40 %	Data not available	Data not available	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	28.3 %	Data not available	Data not available	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	▽	55.26 %	33.22%	32.60%	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	△	84%	Data not available	Data not available	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	△	67%	70%	74%	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)	▽	291	300	243	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	▽	34	36	32	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.	△	71%	100%	80%	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
2016 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	%BW	Malaria/ 1000 popn	Inidence Diarrhoea	Injury/ 1000 ch<5yrs	clinics/1000 popn	measles vacc coverage	pentavalent vacc coverage	facility birth rate	%antenatal coverage 1 visit	CYP/1000WRA adjusted	op visits/person	% facility months with nil shortages
MIDDLE FLY	0.00%	15.50%	1.30%	88	233	30	4	7.10%	6.30%	15.00%	20.70%	80	1.78	77.50%
NORTH FLY	1.40%	23.00%	7.30%	367	766	92	33	57.30%	62.70%	57.40%	80.70%	342	4.59	66.20%
SOUTH FLY	1.10%	19.00%	18.10%	141	347	41	9	21.60%	19.20%	45.40%	62.80%	215	2.17	77.90%
Western	1.20%	20.60%	9.20%	191	433	53	14	27.00%	27.70%	37.20%	51.80%	201	2.77	71.50%
KEREMA	4.20%	32.70%	7.60%	139	218	42	5	8.70%	11.10%	12.90%	38.80%	20	1.34	70.60%
KIKORI	0.00%	41.10%	6.00%	55	152	46	14	55.20%	55.20%	38.50%	55.80%	143	1.63	34.70%
Gulf	2.80%	38.30%	6.60%	112	197	44	8	23.60%	25.30%	21.10%	44.30%	60	1.43	60.30%
ABAU	1.80%	21.30%	5.30%	34	109	17	48	33.70%	51.50%	18.30%	32.70%	40	0.55	52.70%
GOILALA	7.10%	57.40%	20.00%	27	124	15	12	24.10%	23.40%	3.90%	26.70%	4	0.72	31.90%
KAIRUKU-HIRI	0.70%	25.90%	1.20%	88	229	21	22	32.00%	41.00%	25.70%	48.70%	29	1.02	54.30%
RIGO	0.00%	20.10%	6.10%	25	128	14	28	21.40%	40.00%	25.80%	39.60%	61	0.77	43.70%
Central	1.60%	27.10%	3.20%	56	169	18	27	29.00%	40.60%	21.30%	40.60%	35	0.83	48.60%
MORESBY NORTH EAST	2.50%	12.10%	8.40%	8	151	19	0	24.60%	36.10%	104.50%	44.70%	43	0.38	58.60%
MORESBY NORTH WEST	0.00%	8.70%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00	70.60%
MORESBY SOUTH	0.00%	8.50%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00	66.70%
NCD	1.90%	10.00%	8.40%	44	493	39	2	64.20%	91.30%	104.50%	98.20%	111	1.01	65.30%
ALOTAU	0.80%	31.60%	13.50%	533	115	91	77	56.00%	71.40%	66.00%	60.30%	317	2.42	29.20%
ESA'ALA	0.00%	41.40%	10.80%	657	54	58	105	73.70%	83.20%	50.60%	70.80%	155	2.16	18.30%
KIRIWINA-GOODENOUGH	1.60%	35.60%	10.10%	311	83	33	132	82.40%	95.70%	39.60%	83.80%	306	2.07	59.50%
SAMARAI-MURUA	3.40%	32.30%	13.50%	218	55	57	92	50.90%	56.40%	38.10%	52.10%	174	1.48	34.40%
Milne Bay	1.30%	35.30%	12.40%	438	82	64	97	63.90%	75.40%	50.90%	65.40%	249	2.08	32.70%
IJIVITARI	2.10%	18.70%	6.90%	266	191	43	28	35.50%	41.30%	58.50%	58.10%	57	1.36	35.00%
SOHE	0.00%	20.50%	1.10%	86	252	25	25	59.50%	44.80%	8.20%	40.30%	76	1.23	48.60%
Northern ORO	1.00%	19.60%	6.00%	182	219	35	27	46.70%	42.90%	35.20%	49.80%	66	1.30	39.90%
National	2.00%	22.60%	6.90%	105	243	32	29	36.50%	44.30%	39.80%	54.40%	81	1.28	50.80%
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
2016 SECTOR PERFORMANCE ANNUAL REVIEW
SCORE CARD-DISTRICT PROFILES AGAINST NATIONAL AVERAGE

Indicator Type	Outcome							Output					Process	Input
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#6	#7	#8	#9a	#9b	#10	#11	#12	#21	#27
District	Pneumonia CFR	total maln	%BW	Malaria/ 1000 popn	Inidence Diarrhoea	Injury/ 1000 ch<5yrs	clinics/1000 popn	measles vacc coverage	pentavalent vacc coverage	facility birth rate	%antenatal coverage 1 visit	adjusted CYP/1000WRA	op visits/person	% facility months with nil shortages
IALIBU-PANGIA	1.70%	4.90%	4.70%	14	181	20	11	17.10%	18.10%	22.40%	45.00%	75	2.24	28.30%
IMBONGGU	0.00%	21.60%	1.50%	25	319	32	31	19.70%	16.70%	9.50%	25.70%	32	1.57	69.10%
KAGUA-ERAVE	0.90%	23.20%	1.00%	29	325	12	7	12.20%	10.10%	7.70%	35.90%	60	0.78	45.30%
MENDI	2.40%	8.50%	6.10%	14	361	51	17	16.80%	16.00%	42.80%	39.20%	52	1.06	27.80%
NIPA-KUTUBU	1.90%	30.40%	4.40%	24	334	27	20	21.10%	19.30%	15.20%	34.70%	43	0.95	22.30%
SHP	1.70%	14.90%	5.00%	21	319	31	18	17.90%	16.50%	21.90%	36.00%	50	1.21	35.10%
KOMO-MARGARIMA	0.80%	22.70%	1.30%	18	511	35	25	24.90%	22.50%	24.00%	47.00%	29	1.74	44.70%
KOROBA-LAKE KOPIAGO	1.80%	9.40%	1.80%	14	443	43	51	40.40%	42.60%	26.70%	53.30%	30	1.73	39.40%
TARI	2.60%	15.50%	3.10%	30	732	42	17	19.00%	26.70%	48.90%	60.20%	57	1.56	29.00%
Hela	1.50%	15.00%	2.30%	21	561	40	30	27.60%	29.80%	32.70%	53.10%	38	1.68	39.40%
KANDEP	4.30%	15.50%	0.00%	5	193	14	10	123.50%	97.90%	3.90%	26.80%	5	0.70	53.80%
KOMPIAN-AMBUN	1.30%	37.00%	3.90%	16	351	35	32	63.90%	77.60%	26.50%	52.10%	50	1.65	49.50%
LAIGAP-PORGERA	4.10%	13.80%	8.30%	10	340	15	7	26.50%	35.60%	17.90%	44.60%	20	1.06	48.90%
WABAG	4.80%	58.40%	0.10%	2	552	25	12	35.20%	56.00%	61.40%	50.80%	66	1.05	77.10%
WAPENAMANDA	1.10%	10.70%	2.30%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	83	0.00	40.40%
Enga	3.50%	24.50%	2.20%	10	347	24	14	49.60%	54.80%	24.70%	42.60%	40	1.20	54.10%
BAIYER-MUL	1.90%	10.80%	0.70%	42	226	47	64	77.90%	66.50%	17.40%	37.70%	64	1.21	48.10%
DEI	0.00%	6.70%	1.40%	22	168	23	57	36.20%	43.00%	9.30%	25.20%	39	0.63	56.40%
HAGEN	2.60%	19.70%	3.40%	26	585	45	88	47.10%	76.80%	106.60%	101.60%	196	1.10	46.20%
TAMBUL-NEBILYER	2.00%	8.20%	0.30%	5	186	35	78	25.90%	42.10%	20.50%	56.00%	65	0.86	49.10%
WHP	2.20%	14.40%	2.80%	25	327	38	73	47.30%	59.60%	46.60%	60.40%	104	0.97	49.30%
National	2.00%	22.60%	6.90%	105	243	32	29	36.50%	44.30%	39.80%	54.40%	81	1.28	50.80%
Colour Key	Below National Avg				Above National Avg				Above 100%			National Avg Score		
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ANGALIMP-SOUTH WAHGI	3.60%	12.70%	5.80%	14	161	17	14	10.50%	15.70%	23.90%	26.60%	35	0.52	46.50%
JIMI	5.90%	43.60%	5.50%	21	187	22	17	18.00%	14.10%	9.70%	24.10%	29	0.70	16.50%
NORTH WAHGI	0.00%	33.00%	9.50%	15	281	24	50	25.60%	26.70%	16.50%	62.00%	38	0.87	61.70%
Jiwaka	3.90%	28.30%	6.40%	16	194	20	23	15.50%	17.90%	19.30%	34.10%	35	0.64	41.50%
CHUAVE	0.50%	22.00%	2.50%	11	380	55	239	48.90%	58.40%	34.50%	61.40%	95	1.88	27.80%
GUMINE	2.70%	7.40%	0.00%	3	73	10	52	17.50%	37.50%	13.30%	29.20%	15	0.45	27.80%
KARIMUI-NOMANE	1.20%	40.70%	5.00%	46	337	31	35	31.80%	50.40%	9.10%	29.30%	37	0.86	29.20%
KEROWAGI	0.40%	18.40%	1.80%	31	345	44	112	33.70%	45.10%	32.30%	50.10%	21	1.43	52.80%
KUNDIAWA	2.20%	7.20%	5.50%	20	262	36	111	47.60%	59.30%	86.30%	65.10%	237	1.01	56.30%
SINASINA-YONGGAMUGL	2.10%	3.90%	1.30%	4	113	14	115	31.90%	34.60%	10.60%	21.10%	36	0.73	41.70%
Chimbu	1.30%	15.30%	3.80%	20	254	32	106	35.20%	47.40%	34.40%	44.00%	77	11.06	42.10%
DAULO	1.90%	10.20%	1.00%	28	284	26	65	23.40%	33.50%	24.30%	43.90%	75	1.32	60.40%
GOROKA	2.70%	15.20%	5.40%	5	319	24	24	32.20%	55.60%	116.40%	103.90%	282	0.93	83.30%
HENGANOFI	4.50%	23.70%	3.00%	38	284	25	27	45.00%	45.40%	20.50%	61.30%	88	0.84	56.30%
KAINANTU	2.80%	20.90%	5.60%	4	130	9	16	20.50%	23.50%	32.90%	44.20%	75	0.28	77.80%
LUFA	3.30%	11.90%	1.10%	20	166	14	27	88.00%	45.70%	11.90%	40.70%	73	0.72	58.70%
OBURA-WONENARA	1.60%	34.90%	0.60%	52	682	41	35	48.60%	49.10%	34.40%	100.20%	211	1.69	39.20%
OKAPA	3.60%	18.00%	4.70%	32	340	13	12	39.90%	36.90%	8.00%	35.40%	80	0.81	39.60%
UNGGAI-BENA	0.00%	40.10%	3.70%	17	146	12	40	31.10%	32.20%	3.40%	13.20%	44	0.57	61.50%
EHP	2.60%	18.80%	4.60%	20	263	18	27	38.20%	39.20%	37.10%	55.50%	120	0.78	54.90%
BULOLO	1.80%	31.70%	0.60%	28	199	20	15	20.30%	33.50%	11.80%	53.20%	67	0.66	73.00%
FINSCHAFEN	3.20%	14.00%	5.30%	87	99	37	31	35.00%	66.40%	35.90%	51.20%	56	0.94	63.80%
HOUN-GULF	23.10%	18.30%	1.90%	56	108	14	8	19.60%	39.00%	2.20%	48.60%	49	0.46	42.20%
KABWUM	3.00%	31.80%	0.70%	11	97	30	18	23.40%	36.50%	12.00%	38.40%	51	0.89	61.30%
LAE	5.20%	15.40%	13.00%	381	600	38	2	26.90%	63.50%	93.90%	63.80%	92	1.79	92.50%
MARKHAM	0.40%	15.20%	9.60%	88	118	14	11	39.90%	85.90%	20.30%	45.60%	196	0.64	47.20%
MENYAMYA	10.50%	56.80%	5.20%	32	171	13	3	6.40%	4.60%	21.40%	46.50%	39	0.67	34.00%
NAWAE	0.00%	23.80%	2.90%	40	132	25	13	29.40%	59.10%	17.80%	55.80%	42	0.65	70.80%
National	2.00%	22.60%	6.90%	105	243	32	29	36.50%	44.30%	39.80%	54.40%	81	1.28	50.80%
Colour Key	Below National Avg	Above National Avg	Above 100%										National Avg Score	
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SCORE CARD-DISTRICT PROFILES AGAINST NATIONAL AVERAGE

Indicator Type	Outcome							Output					Process	Input
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#6	#7	#8	#9a	#9b	#10	#11	#12	#21	#27
District	Pneumonia CFR	total maln	%BW	Malaria/ 1000 popn	Inidence Diarrhoea	Injury/ 1000 ch<5yrs	clinics/1000 popn	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	6.50%	27.80%	6.90%	95	253	18	22	41.10%	48.00%	38.40%	40.60%	48	0.79	53.20%
Morobe	4.30%	20.80%	10.00%	125	251	24	11	25.40%	47.60%	35.30%	51.50%	74	0.93	65.00%
BOGIA	2.00%	27.00%	15.70%	178	120	25	23	40.30%	31.30%	15.20%	52.20%	60	1.14	65.30%
MADANG	1.00%	29.80%	14.90%	247	350	42	24	56.80%	68.60%	91.10%	92.90%	142	1.54	69.20%
MIDDLE-RAMU	5.90%	23.90%	3.20%	90	86	16	1	1.80%	0.90%	8.10%	43.00%	19	0.87	59.30%
RAI COAST	8.80%	26.90%	3.90%	80	88	17	6	20.30%	10.90%	10.40%	29.90%	33	0.71	85.20%
SUMKAR	0.20%	38.40%	11.60%	68	64	20	31	30.10%	40.60%	32.30%	47.80%	53	0.73	72.20%
USINO-BUNDI	1.00%	29.00%	3.90%	177	299	40	23	28.10%	35.10%	35.90%	64.10%	267	2.12	58.30%
Madang	1.40%	30.60%	12.20%	144	173	27	18	31.20%	33.40%	35.80%	56.80%	91	1.16	68.10%
AMBUNTI-DREKIKIR	0.00%	23.70%	4.80%	215	119	19	16	13.00%	15.20%	6.70%	36.10%	42	1.19	87.70%
ANGORAM	1.30%	34.30%	4.40%	120	135	11	2	10.70%	10.60%	11.90%	33.10%	26	0.96	60.70%
MAPRIK	1.00%	29.90%	8.30%	143	91	31	5	64.50%	28.50%	28.40%	56.50%	87	1.40	50.00%
WEWAK	4.30%	17.40%	0.60%	173	104	44	3	13.40%	26.20%	77.10%	50.60%	154	1.03	82.70%
WOSERA-GAUI	0.50%	30.50%	6.60%	88	93	15	15	21.40%	20.80%	12.50%	48.00%	17	0.82	76.30%
YANGORU-SAUSSIA	0.70%	22.50%	13.10%	36	53	21	40	38.00%	49.20%	22.40%	53.90%	31	0.86	66.70%
ESP	1.20%	25.90%	4.00%	134	103	24	12	25.30%	23.70%	27.90%	45.50%	63	1.05	70.60%
AITAPE-LUMI	1.10%	32.70%	9.70%	298	71	25	18	35.60%	47.20%	45.50%	51.30%	86	1.44	22.90%
NUKU	2.90%	36.30%	7.80%	82	132	27	25	33.90%	31.90%	18.80%	63.80%	87	2.42	37.70%
TELEFOMIN	7.60%	32.40%	6.00%	88	216	19	24	57.20%	24.90%	9.30%	30.70%	62	1.81	43.10%
VANIMO-GREEN RIVER	2.20%	32.60%	14.20%	609	299	60	27	36.80%	45.50%	44.30%	65.30%	80	2.27	35.80%
WSP	3.60%	33.50%	11.00%	293	177	34	23	39.80%	39.00%	31.80%	54.10%	80	1.98	34.50%
LORENGAU	2.80%	18.10%	9.80%	182	161	59	90	67.00%	80.80%	41.50%	53.70%	124	1.71	63.40%
Manus	2.80%	18.10%	9.80%	182	161	59	90	67.00%	80.80%	41.50%	53.70%	124	1.71	63.40%
KAVIENG	1.80%	19.80%	11.30%	178	66	48	25	34.70%	42.70%	42.30%	46.30%	25	1.15	58.00%
National	2.00%	22.60%	6.90%	105	243	32	29	36.50%	44.30%	39.80%	54.40%	81	1.28	50.80%
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NAMATANAI	0.80%	17.10%	5.70%	287	137	36	46	41.00%	53.20%	45.40%	60.20%	82	1.92	34.80%
NIP	0.90%	18.00%	8.00%	240	107	41	37	38.30%	48.70%	44.10%	54.20%	57	1.59	44.70%
GAZELLE	0.60%	23.10%	4.90%	128	141	36	18	48.00%	55.00%	46.10%	75.60%	20	1.02	54.50%
KOKOPO	1.60%	16.30%	2.00%	164	239	41	25	43.90%	60.40%	78.40%	62.20%	24	1.39	68.40%
POMIO	0.70%	22.50%	5.50%	228	179	48	24	52.90%	65.20%	50.80%	71.50%	73	1.38	63.00%
RABAUL	8.00%	10.10%	16.10%	187	238	115	29	46.70%	66.30%	157.50%	74.80%	612	1.85	83.30%
ENB	1.60%	19.70%	7.30%	167	187	49	22	47.80%	60.00%	69.10%	71.00%	104	1.30	63.30%
KANDRIAN-GLOUCESTER	1.40%	44.60%	3.40%	222	148	27	11	27.30%	19.00%	31.80%	67.60%	27	3.20	36.70%
TALASEA	2.60%	21.00%	7.60%	258	320	47	23	58.70%	77.90%	73.60%	81.80%	80	3.62	50.50%
WNB	2.30%	23.70%	7.00%	248	271	42	20	49.80%	61.30%	61.90%	77.80%	65	3.50	44.00%
KIETA - CENTRAL	1.00%	8.20%	2.30%	17	85	16	25	26.20%	37.60%	23.60%	34.80%	33	0.51	30.10%
BUKA - NORTH	3.30%	9.70%	4.20%	142	324	46	41	64.50%	98.30%	128.40%	136.00%	79	1.81	40.60%
BUIN - SOUTH	0.00%	19.70%	5.90%	17	134	21	46	34.00%	44.70%	54.60%	77.10%	34	0.97	33.50%
ARB	1.50%	11.20%	4.40%	46	157	25	36	37.80%	54.20%	58.40%	72.50%	44	0.97	35.50%
National	2.00%	22.60%	6.90%	105	243	32	29	36.50%	44.30%	39.80%	54.40%	81	1.28	50.80%
Colour Key	Below National Avg	Above National Avg	Above 100%	National Avg Score										
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