



**CHILD NUTRITION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION (CNSP) PROJECT**  
**Presentation by DFCDR Secretary at**  
**National Nutrition Summit**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> December 2025**

# Theme of Presentation

**“Social Protection Policy and Child Nutrition Project  
the social safety net to reduce and end stunting for  
children under 5 years of age.”**



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- Rationale for Social Protection Policy
- Principles of Social Protection Policy
- Child Nutrition and Social Protection (CNSP) Project
- Development Objective and Indicators of CNSP Project
- Link between SPP and CNSP Project
- Project Implementation Targets and Partners
- Project Implementation Updates
- Beneficiary Payment: 2023, 2024 and 2025
- Beneficiaries and Payment by Province
- Use of Child Nutrition Grant by Beneficiaries
- Decision on Benefit Spending
- Future of CNSP Project
- Project Success Factors
- Conclusion



# Rationale for Social Protection Policy

To establish

- A clear roadmap for Government, Private Sector, Churches, People, Business Communities and Development Partners to work together;
- A clear guidelines for sub-national level government entities to understand their functions in implementing the Social Protection Policy;
- Basis for Churches, NGOs, and FBOs, to participate with government to implement the policy;
- Platform for Development Partners to work with Government to implement Social Protection Programs (SPP).



# Principles of Social Protection Policy

- **Integral Human Development:** For every person to be dynamically involved in the processes of freeing himself from every form of domination or oppression so that each man or women will have the opportunity to develop as a whole person in relationship with others.
- **Equality and Participation:** For all citizens to have equal opportunity to participate in, and benefit from the development of our country.
- **National Sovereignty and Self-Reliance:** For Papua New Guinea to be politically and economically independent and our economic basically to be self-reliance.
- **Natural Resources and Environment:** For Papua New Guinea's natural resources and environment to be conserved and used for the collective benefits of all and replenished for the benefit of future generations.
- **Papua New Guinea Ways:** To achieve development goals through the use of Papua New Guinea Ways.



# Objectives of Social Protection Policy

1. To work in partnership and collaboration to enable a whole of government approach to protect human rights and improve living standards and productivity of vulnerable and disadvantaged persons and communities.
2. To build and strengthen social safety net systems to withstand from shocks, risks and all forms of vulnerability.
3. To expand the social protection safety-net services and benefits through appropriate health and nutrition, education, social assistance programs including housing, employment and sports and recreation.
4. To reform existing legislation to protect interests and needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.



# OBJECTIVE AND INDICATORS OF CNSP PROJECT

**PDO:** To improve utilization of priority nutrition interventions and purchasing power of first one (1000) thousand-day households in selected districts in PNG.

## Key Indicators of CNSP Project:

- Percentage point increase in the proportion of children at 6-23 months of age who have received at least two doses of Vitamin A supplement;
- Proportion (%) of first 1,000-day households receiving child nutrition grant;
- Proportion (%) of female child nutrition grant beneficiaries who are first-time owners of an account (bank account or mobile wallet); and
- Percentage point increase in proportion of mothers/caregivers who demonstrate adequate infant and young child feeding practices.



# Link Between SP Policy and CNSP Project

Social Protection Policy and Child Nutrition and Social Protection (CNSP) project are linked by **Goal No 5.7.2** of the Social Protection Policy (SPP).

## **SPP focuses on**

- Reducing child malnutrition,
- Improving access to services for vulnerable households and
- Cash transfer to pregnant women and care givers of children under five (0-5) years of age to improve dietary diversity and help to reduce stunting.

## **CNSP Project focuses on**

- Improving nutritional status and quality of life of pregnant women and children under five (0-5) years of age
- Transferring cash to beneficiaries of Child Nutrition Grant Program (CNGP)



# Project Implementation Targets

## Overall Targets

- 180,000 Beneficiaries by December 2027
- 50,000 beneficiaries per year
- 240 LLG Wards
- 360 Community Development Workers (CDWs)

## Target by Subgrantees

### Save the Children (STCPNG)

- 2 Districts – Gazelle & Kundiawa/Gembog
- 60 LLG Wards
- 180 Community Development Workers
- 15,000 beneficiaries

### World Vision PNG (WVPNG)

- 2 Districts – North Fly & Madang
- 60 LLG Wards
- 180 Community Development Workers
- 15,000 beneficiaries



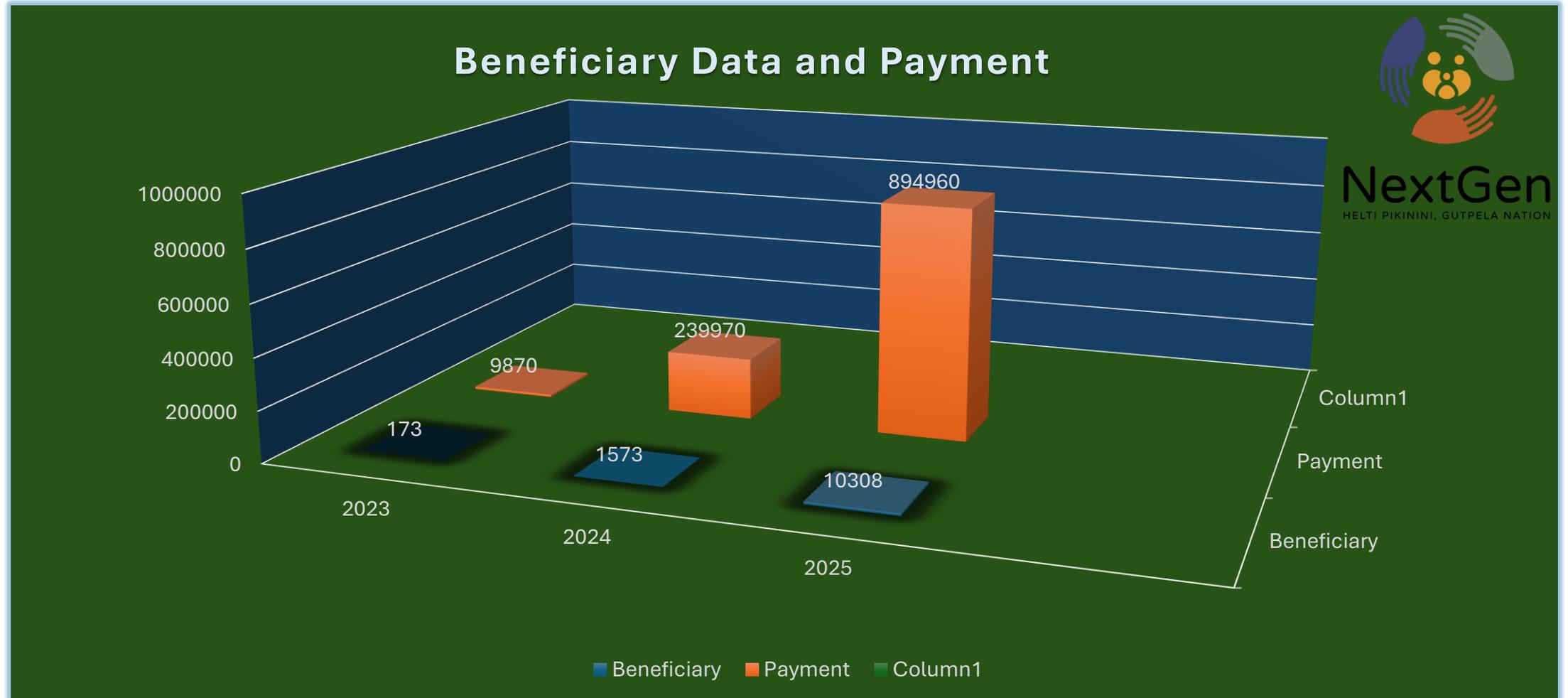
# Project Implementation Updates

- **Four Provinces** – ENB, Madang, Simbu and Western.
- **Five Districts** – Gazelle, Madang, Kundiawa/Gembog, North Fly and South Fly.
- Increased age category of beneficiary child from 0-2 years to 0-5 years.
- Increased monthly beneficiary allowance rate from K30 to K60.
- Increased monthly allowances for Community Development Workers (CDWs) from K400 to K600
- Registered and opened MiBank Account and Digicel Cell Money Wallet Account for 10,308 beneficiaries.
- Recruited and onboarded 158 Community Development Workers (CDWs).
- Conducted GRM and E&S training for over 500 CDWs and VHAs.

- Conducted Household Monitoring Surveys (HHMS) in 110 LLG Wards
- Signed partnership agreements with WVPNG and SCPNG
- Procured MIS Support Firm to scale up MIS for project beneficiaries.
- Procured a firm to conduct Frontline Financial Literacy Training for project beneficiaries.
- Opened Disbursement Account and Operations Account with MiBank.
- Signed Service Level Agreement (SLA) with MiBank on data integration.

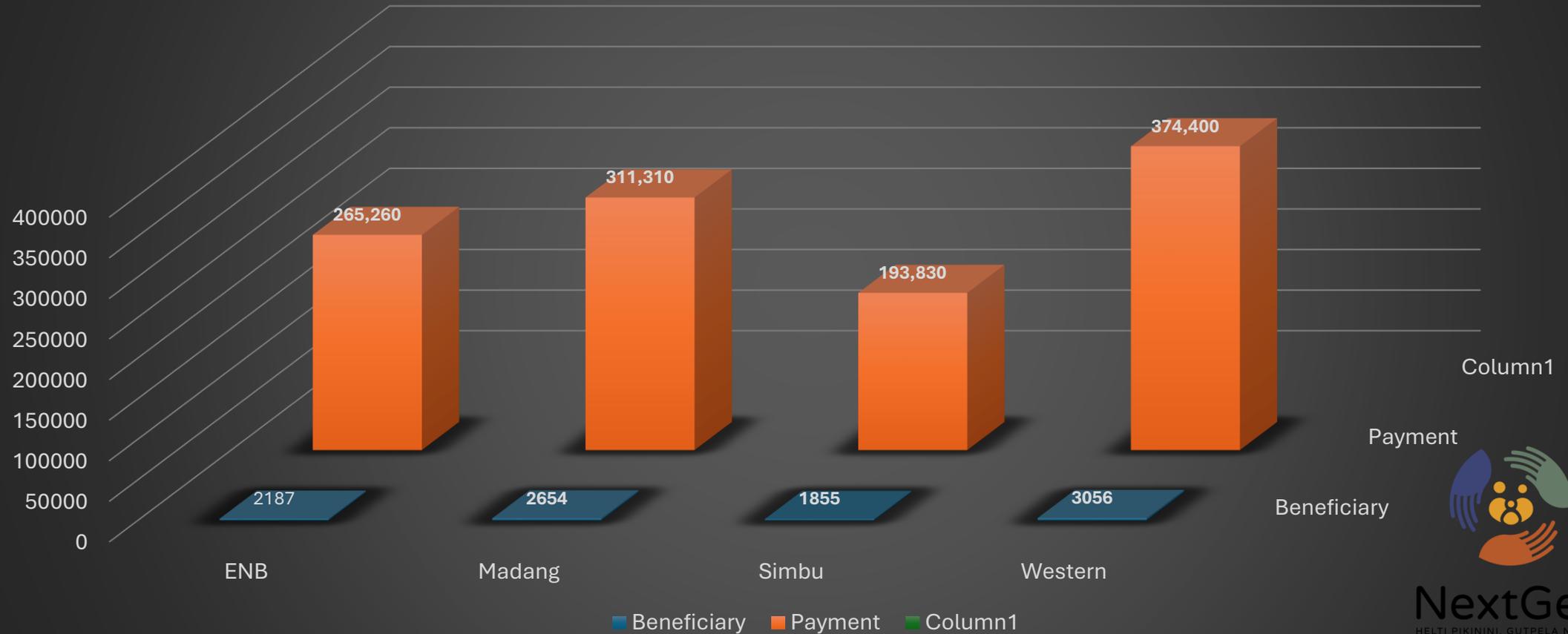


# Beneficiary Payment: 2023, 2024 and 2025



# Beneficiary and Grant Payment by Province

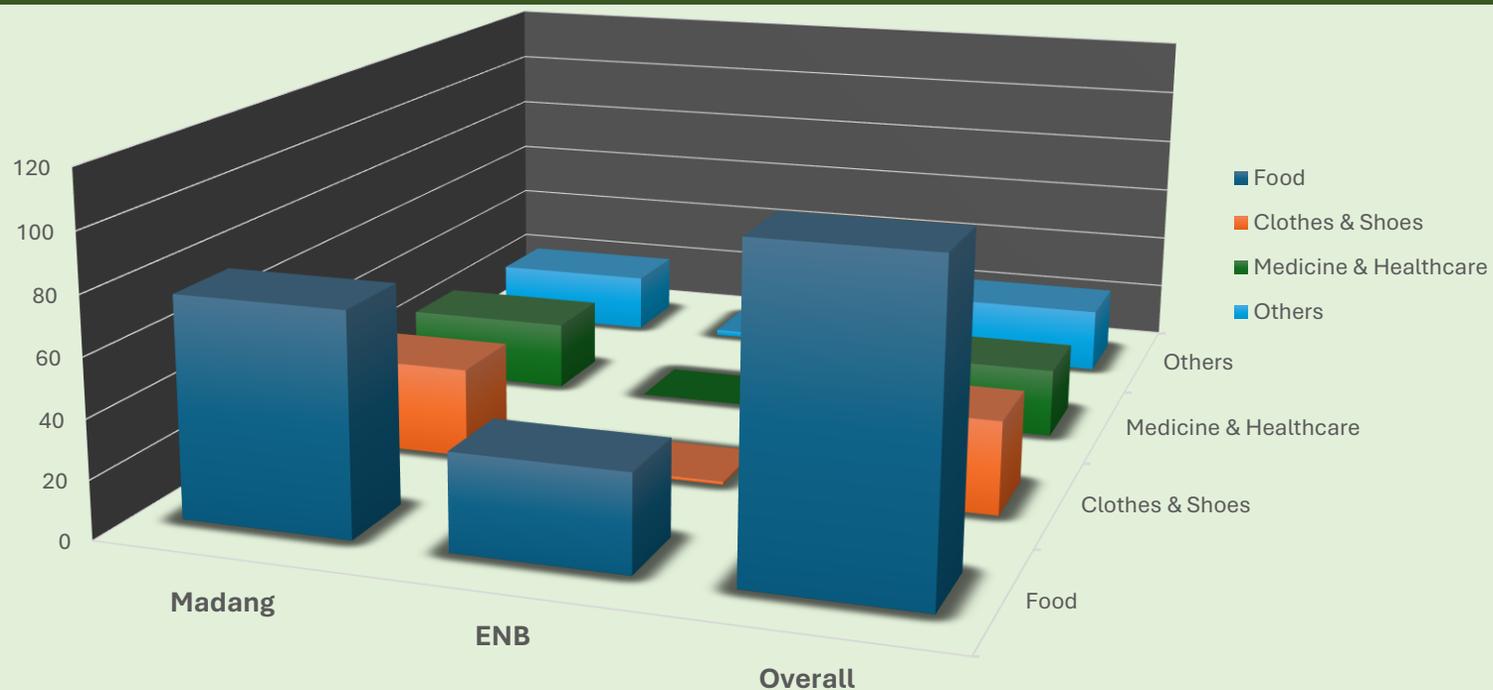
## Beneficiary and Payment by Province



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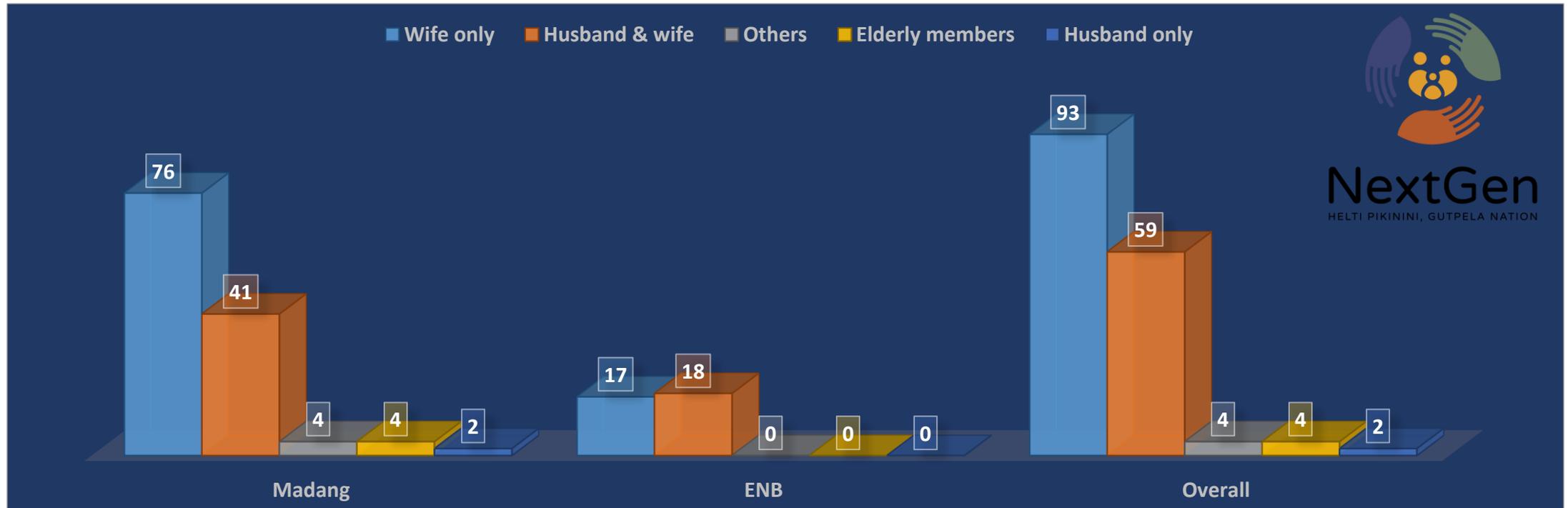
# Use of Child Nutrition Grant by Beneficiaries

The Post Distribution Monitoring Survey conducted by Save the Children and DFCDR in 2024 in East New Britain and Madang shows that beneficiaries in East New Britain spend large portion (**80%**) of the child grant on purchasing food and a small portion (**20%**) on other items. In contract beneficiaries in Madang, Simbu and Western spent about **60%** of child grant on food and **40%** on other items such as medical and health care and cloths and shoes for children. The outcome of the survey showed that beneficiaries of child nutrition grant program understand the key messages on malnutrition and child stunting and the importance of child nutrition to reduce and end malnutrition and child stunting.



# Decision on Benefit Spending

The graph shows that although the wife is the primary beneficiary of child nutrition grant program, the decision to spend the grant benefit are often jointly made by both the wife and the husband. In Madang, **60%** of the decision is made by the beneficiary wife. In East New Britain, about **55%** of the decision on spending the benefit is made by the husband. Overall, there is consensus between husband and wife on benefit spending. This indicates that the project is being widely accepted and is making impact on the lives of beneficiaries.



Source: World Bank, 2025, Summary Report on CNSP Project

# Future of CNSP Project

The future of CNSP project is bright.

1. The project is fully grounded in the four pilot provinces – East New Britain, Madang, Simbu and Western in 2024.
2. The project has achieved important milestones since December 2024.
3. The years **2025** to **2027** is a period for scale up and progressive implementation.
4. Implementing Agencies and Project Partners have established strategies to scale up implementation to achieve the objective of the project.
5. Current life of CNSP project should be extended to the end of 2029 to make up for the time lost in implementation between 2023 and 2024.
6. Expand the project in new districts in the current participating provinces – ENB, Madang, Simbu and Western.
7. Engage four new provinces to participate in the project.
8. Establish partnership agreement with Provincial Governments and Administrations to provide ongoing support, take ownership and sustain the project after the project ends in December 2027



# Success Factors for CNSP Project

Project Development Objective (PDO) of CNSP project is achievable. However, this will depend on several important factors;

1. Effective Coordination between the CNSP Project Management Unit and the Provincial Project Coordination Committee (PPCC)
2. Operations synergy and convergence between Project Implementing Partners
3. Counterpart funding and operations support from Provincial Government and Administration.
4. Ongoing technical and operational support from DFCDR.
5. Timely and scheduled payment of CNGP allowances to program beneficiaries and monthly allowance for CDWs by DFCDR.
6. Effective coordination by Field Coordination Committee (FCC) to monitor activities of project partners.



# Conclusion

1. DFCDR has learned valuable lessons in the past 12 months while delivering the Child Nutrition and Social Protection (CNSP) Project.
2. It has reviewed its **Successes, Learnings, Challenges and Business Practices** and developed strategies to;
  - Increase the number of Districts, LLGs and Wards in the current participating provinces.
  - Engage with new provinces, districts, LLGs and Wards to participate in CNSP project.
  - Strengthen partnership with Payment Services Providers (PSP)
  - Engage with sub-grantees to roll out of the project
  - Build capacities at the sub-national levels to deliver the project
  - Developed strategies to transfer ownership, coordination, and sustainability of the project to Provincial Governments and Administrations.



# THANK YOU QUESTION AND FEEDBACK



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