



Pacific  
Community  
Communauté  
du Pacifique



# Papua New Guinea – Pacific Community

Country Programme 2019–2022

February 2019

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## List of abbreviations

<b>ABG</b>	Autonomous Bougainville Government
<b>ACIAR</b>	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
<b>ACP</b>	African Caribbean and the Pacific Group of States
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>ARB</b>	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
<b>BSRP</b>	Building Safety Resilience in the Pacific project (EU-SPC)
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer
<b>CePaCT</b>	Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees
<b>CIDP</b>	Coconut Industry Development for the Pacific (SPC)
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
<b>CRGA</b>	Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations
<b>CROP</b>	Council of Regional Organisation of the Pacific
<b>DFA</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs (GoPNG)
<b>DJAG</b>	Department of Justice and Attorney General (GoPNG)
<b>DNPM</b>	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EEZ</b>	Exclusive Economic Zone
<b>EiE</b>	Education in Emergencies
<b>EMIS</b>	Education Management Information System
<b>EQAP</b>	Education Quality and Assessment Programme (SPC)
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUR</b>	Euro
<b>FADs</b>	Fish Aggregating Devices
<b>FAME</b>	Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystem Division (SPC)
<b>FNU C-POND</b>	Fiji National University – the Pacific Research Centre for Prevention of Obesity and NCDs
<b>FPR</b>	Framework for Pacific Regionalism
<b>FREAGER</b>	Facilitating Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Applications for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Fund
<b>GEM</b>	Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division (SPC)
<b>GGGI</b>	Global Green Growth Institute
<b>GoPNG</b>	Government of Papua New Guinea
<b>GPEDC</b>	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>IHO</b>	International Hydrographic Organization
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization
<b>IRENA</b>	International Renewable Energy Agency
<b>JCS</b>	Joint Country Strategy
<b>KRA</b>	Key Result Area
<b>LRD</b>	Land Resources Division (SPC)
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MANA</b>	The Pacific Monitoring Alliance for Non-Communicable Disease Action

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTDP III	Medium Term Development Plan III 2018–2022
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDoE	National Department of Education (GoPNG)
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre
NFA	National Fisheries Authority (PNG)
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NIP	National Indicative Programme 2014–2020
NMSA	National Marine Safety Authority
PaBER	Pacific Benchmarking for Education Results
PacSIMS	Pacific Schools Information Management System
PacWIMA	Pacific Women in Maritime Association
PAN	Protected Area Network
PCA	Primary Charting Authority
PCCOS	Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science
PCREEE	Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
PGK	Papua New Guinean Kina
PICTs	Pacific Island countries and territories
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PILNA	Pacific Island Literacy and Numeracy Assessment
PNA	Parties to the Nauru Agreement
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGWIMA	Papua New Guinea Women in Maritime Association
PNGDSP	Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030
PPA	Pacific Power Association
PRIF	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility
PS4L	Pacific Seeds for Life
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SAR	Search and Rescue
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAP	Solar Energy Association of PNG
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SPC	Pacific Community
STCW	Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers
TFF	Tuition Fee Free
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VDS	Vessel Day Scheme
VNR	Voluntary National Reporting
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System
WB	World Bank
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WCPO	Western and Central Pacific Ocean

## Foreword and endorsement

The *Papua New Guinea – Pacific Community Country Programme 2019–2022* (the Programme) provides the direction for the Pacific Community’s (SPC) engagement with Papua New Guinea (PNG) over the next four years. It outlines key actions that the Government of PNG (GoPNG) and SPC agreed on through a consultation process that began in July 2018.

The Programme is one of the first country programmes for a Pacific Community member and has been developed and endorsed since the *Joint Country Strategy (JCS)* (precursors to country programmes). It will be used to guide further planning, implementation and monitoring on an annual basis, in order to support the achievement of developmental outcomes for PNG and to consider potential impact pathways to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).



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**Hon. Rimbink Pato, OBE, MP**

**Minister for Foreign Affairs**

Government of Papua New Guinea



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**Dr Audrey Aumua**

**Deputy Director General**

Pacific Community



# Introduction

1. The *Papua New Guinea – Pacific Community Country Programme 2019–2022* (the Programme) was developed in partnership with the Government of the Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) during 2018, under the leadership and coordination of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), and the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA).
2. The process of developing this country programme began in 2015 during consultations with GoPNG in order to identify country priorities for setting the path towards a more in-depth collaboration based on the government's *Papua New Guinea Vision 2050* and *Medium Term Development Plan III 2018–2022* (MTDP III).
3. In 2016, the Pacific Community (SPC) Regional Office, DNPM and DFA co-developed an informal country programme based on all SPC work in PNG, with a focus on improving youth employment and development statistics. Since that time, quarterly consultation meetings have been held with GoPNG to obtain its input on SPC work, emerging needs, and to provide a platform for monitoring, evaluation and learning against the *Papua New Guinea Vision 2050* and MTDP III strategies.
4. In July 2018, a visit to PNG was made by the Deputy Director General of SPC and the Regional Director for Melanesia to introduce a new approach to country programming that SPC has embarked upon. This process provides a clear pathway for managing results with SPC members and is driven by the members themselves.
5. Following this visit, further in-country consultations were held in November 2018 that were led by the Acting Secretary of DNPM and the SPC Regional Director for Melanesia. These consultations included central agencies as well as a range of line departments and ministries. This was followed by a process of analysis of key policies, strategies and developmental priorities of GoPNG and its key development financiers; assessment of the relevance, significance and targeting of SPC's current portfolio of activities in PNG; and consultations with SPC programme divisions on current and planned areas of support.
6. Based on these consultations and analyses, this country programme has been prepared and reviewed by GoPNG and the SPC Executive team, and jointly agreed upon. It aligns GoPNG's priority interests, from its relationship with SPC, with SPC's strategic plan developmental objectives and expected resourcing capability.
7. The alignment of PNG's developmental priorities with SPC's strategic plan ultimately links with the overarching regional policy guide – the *Framework for Pacific Regionalism* (FPR), which comprises four (4) principal objectives: i) sustainable development, ii) economic growth, iii) strengthened systems, and iv) security for all. This framework sets the regional parameters for Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs), including the pursuit of PNG to address its developmental aspirations in the various sectors of national development.

## PNG's developmental agenda

8. PNG is currently considered to be a lower-to-middle income country and is seeking to achieve upper middle-income status by 2030. To achieve this, PNG's government is working to implement a range of short- and long-term plans:
- *Vision 2050*, which was adopted in 2011, describes the government's vision and policies for development and shared prosperity. Vision 2050 is underpinned by seven strategic focus areas, which are referred to as pillars.
  - The *PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030* (PNGDSP) is the country's 20-year development plan. It sets out clusters of delivery priorities that are designed to move PNG towards becoming a prosperous middle-income country by 2030.
  - The *Alotau Accord II*, which was released in 2017, lists the agreed priorities of the coalition government that were formed following the 2017 national election. This accord specifies 90 tasks/actions that GoPNG intends to implement during its current term (by 2022) that range across five main areas of developmental priority.
  - The *Medium Term Development Plan III 2018–2022* (MTDP III) was finalised in 2018 as the driver for implementation of the *Alotau Accord II*. This five-year development plan fleshes out the government's developmental priorities under eight key result areas (KRAs) (see Annex C for further details).

### PNG's Vision:

"We will be a Smart, Wise, Fair and Happy Society by 2050. We will be ranked in the top 50 in the United Nations Human Development Index by 2050, creating opportunities for personal and national advancement through economic growth, smart innovative ideas, quality service and ensuring fair and equitable distribution of benefits in a safe and secure environment for all citizens." (*Vision 2050*)

"PNG will be a prosperous middle-income country by 2030." (*PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030*)

### PNG's Development Goal:

"A high-quality of life for all Papua New Guineans 2030." (*PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030*)

### PNG's 20-Year Developmental Agenda:

- Quality education for all; building a highly skilled workforce; and creating opportunities for PNG entrepreneurs.
- Prosperity to rural areas with extension of transport, utilities, education, health and business opportunities.
- Two million jobs; economy grows at an average of 8.4% a year; governance assured to facilitate PNG investors.

- Resource revenues retained by PNG for nation building while protecting the environment.
- Law and order restored; customary land owners given access to markets; and society developed in a PNG way.

## PNG's Five-Year Developmental Priorities:

Economic growth, infrastructure, law and order, education and health (*Alotau Accord II*).

Eight KRAs (*Medium Term Development Plan III 2018–2022*):

1. Increased revenue and wealth creation
2. Quality infrastructure and utilities
3. Sustainable social development
4. Improved law and justice and national security
5. Improved service delivery
6. Improved governance
7. Responsible sustainable development
8. Sustainable population

9. In addition to these overarching national frameworks, PNG's developmental actions are guided by a range of sector-level strategies, as well as some key regional and global commitments and frameworks (see Annex D).
10. PNG implements its developmental priorities with support from various development partners (see Annex E); chief among these being Australia, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank (WB), United Nations (UN) agencies and the European Union (EU).

## SPC organisational context

11. SPC's work within its member countries and territories aims to achieve the following organisational objectives and key results, which are specified in the member-endorsed *Pacific Community Strategic Plan 2016–2020*:

<p><b>Strategic organisational objective 1:</b> Strengthen engagement and collaboration with members and partners.</p>	<p><b>Expected result:</b> Strong engagement by members in SPC's programmes and closer collaboration between SPC and its partners, which enhances the relevance and effectiveness of SPC's work.</p>
<p><b>Strategic organisational objective 3:</b> Address members' development priorities through multi-disciplinary approaches.</p>	<p><b>Expected result:</b> Enhanced, evidence-based, multi-disciplinary approaches to the design and implementation of programmes addressing national and regional development issues (including analysis and prioritisation of responses to social, environmental and economic issues).</p>

# PNG-SPC Country Programme 2019–2022

## A changing partnership

12. Historically, SPC has provided wide-ranging support to PNG. Broadly speaking, this support is and has been fairly well aligned with the government's developmental priorities. Today, PNG has a broad-range of development partners – both public and private, as well as bilateral and multilateral. In its evolving relationship with SPC, GoPNG is seeking highly targeted support in a few areas where SPC brings unique scientific and technical expertise.
13. Importantly, PNG appreciates how SPC has taken an umbrella view of the alignment of developmental work that is being done within and across sectors (including work by other development partners), which ensures that its own support is achieving results beyond the activity level – that it is helping PNG to strengthen its developmental outlook and results.
14. This Programme aligns with the MTDP III. It will be led by GoPNG through the DNPM and DFA. Within SPC, it will be overseen by the Regional Director for Melanesia.

## Strategic priorities

15. During this country programme period (2019–2022), SPC will work more deeply with PNG in support of the following five (3) priority areas, as identified by the DNPM and partner ministries, through consultations, as being areas of high concern and value to GoPNG where SPC has resources and a unique capacity to assist PNG.
  - (1) **Fisheries** – Fisheries is one of the most important sources of revenue for GoPNG. In line with the MTDP III KRAs 1<sup>1</sup> and 7<sup>2</sup>, the GoPNG intends to increase revenue and exports for tuna, and create employment and economic opportunities. Fisheries support from SPC will continue to capacitate PNG National Fisheries Authority (NFA) to manage tuna stocks for increased revenue through science-based stock management and to have vital scientific data to track the effects of climate change on future tuna stocks through SPC scientific modelling predictions.
    - **Fisheries science** – collaboration on fisheries science through tagging agreements, biological sampling and building of scientific capacity of NFA is a critical part of this country programme. Development of and support in coastal fisheries for aquaculture, nearshore fish aggregating devices (FADs), training of young professionals, and the Fisheries Leadership Programme will also contribute to KRA 1 and open new revenue sources through coastal fisheries.
    - **Coastal Fisheries Support** – A Fisheries Officer is on a 12-month attachment as a Young Pacific Professional; A Fisheries Officer is attending the FAD Monitoring Think Tank in 2019 in order to be better able to conduct monitoring under NFA's IFAD II Programme; SPC is working with a Fisheries Officer on the market and creel surveys – as well as mud crab surveys – that NFA has been carrying out to ascertain the credibility of the data that is collected (noting that the National Mud crab Management Plan will soon be going to the NFA Board for approval for final gazettal); and SPC is exploring opportunities to

1 KRA 1 – Increased revenue and wealth creation.

2 KRA 7 – Responsible sustainable development.

help inform NFA on appropriate stock assessment methods (especially in regards to the possibility of the teatfish sea cucumber species being listed on CITES and the need for non-detrimental findings).

## (2) Oceans and maritime

### *Oceans policy implementation*

Under MTDP III, KRAs 1 and 4<sup>3</sup> SPC will support the Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG) and Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) in coordinating the implementation and reporting of PNG's National Oceans Policy. SPC will coordinate the delivery and provide information on activities that align with this policy.

### *Maritime boundaries*

SPC will also continue to provide support in the area of maritime boundaries<sup>4</sup> to assist PNG in: completing a maritime baseline in the Torres Strait and in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB); developing its maritime zone, limits and boundaries; obtaining appropriate maritime boundaries data; developing technical/legal solutions (including for shared/overlapping Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) with other PICTs); and providing technical support in its preparations for negotiation meetings. Establishing maritime boundaries, management and control over large sea areas and safety at sea through good ocean and maritime governance will ensure that PNG can maximise the benefits from living and non-living resources in the future and create revenue (KRA 1) through the Blue Economy.

### *National Marine Safety Authority (NMSA) capacity to ensure PNG's compliance to International Maritime Organization (IMO) regulations and ports operations*

Ninety-eight per cent (98%) of world trade is moved through shipping.

The required maritime regulations are internally mandated standards from IMO that are implemented by NMSA through domestic legislation. SPC is the link to IMO for PNG.

SPC will continue with its support to build NMSA's capacity to implement good governance of the maritime sector towards MTDP III KRAs 1 and 2 in order to ensure that safety, security, and training continue to be delivered at the highest international standards on board ships and in ports.

By noting that NMSA is a regulatory agency that does not generate substantial revenue, per se, it is germane to take into account the vital role of NMSA as being a well-run key regulatory agency that ensures that GoPNG continues to receive substantial national revenue through shipping and ports operations.

NMSA, with the support of SPC, guarantees maritime safety through flag state inspections for domestic vessels and port state control for foreign vessels. NMSA is also mandated to provide protection of PNG's marine environment by ensuring that ships travelling within PNG waters conform to international conventions; for example, by not dumping waste oil or rubbish into PNG waters. NMSA also provides the internally required and domestically critical function of coordinating maritime search and rescue, which enables coverage of the whole domestic fleet.

3 KRA 4 – Improved law, justice and national security.

4 National as well as international – for example, SPC will support a coastal waters delimitation project for the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

### ***PNG Women in Maritime Association (PNGWIMA)***

Given the leading role of PNG in promoting gender equality in maritime, SPC will support women in the maritime sector in order to support GoPNG to ensure equal opportunities are given to all citizens in development, hence contributing towards MTDP III KRA 3<sup>5</sup>.

The PNGWIMA programme, which is part of SPC's wider support to the Pacific Women in Maritime Association (PacWIMA), enables Papua New Guinean women to safely and successfully contribute to the three core functions of the NMSA. Given that the maritime and shipping industries are male dominated (2% of global maritime industry is staffed by women), PNG's unique effort to open economic opportunities for women in the maritime sector is a key driver in achievement of MTDP III KRA 3.

- (3) **Education quality** – GoPNG has funded the Tuition Fee Free (TFF) policy to improve access to quality education since 2012. The gross enrolment ratio has risen from 54.4% in 1975 to 144% in 2016. This was a huge improvement; however, in recent years quality standards have declined due to the large numbers of people enrolled and lack of school infrastructure to support the TFF policy. Given the MTDP III, the government is looking to increase the number of qualified trained teachers, improve the national education curriculum, improve access to higher learning institutions, raise the minimum qualification standards for teachers and increase the number of schools of excellence.

Therefore, the SPC Education Quality & Assessment Programme (EQAP), which focuses on education quality, will contribute to MTDP III KRA 3 and ultimately contribute towards GoPNG reaching its *Vision 2050* aspiration of a "smart, wise, fair, healthy and happy society by 2050."

PNG has participated actively in the *Pacific Benchmarking for Education Quality for Results* (PaBER) pilot project since its commencement in 2012, which has resulted in rich, PNG-specific data and extensive information reports in the areas of school governance, curriculum and materials, teacher quality, student assessment and management information systems. SPC has policy capacity data across these areas and data on the capacity of the national assessment unit. The *Education Management Information System* (EMIS) will be enhanced through the integration of national examination results and the *Pacific Schools Information Management System* (PacSIMS), and will draw on the system's bilingual capabilities. SPC will also continue to support PNG's EMIS through the provision of training materials, technical and capacity building support on the analysis and dissemination of statistics from EMIS, and data analysis and report-writing. In PNG, the regional *Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment* (PILNA) is showing tangible results and SPC will also continue to provide technical assistance in the assessment and monitoring of literacy, numeracy and life-skills.

16. The support SPC provides to PNG in these three priority areas is well-resourced, of high value to the government, and aligns directly with PNG's *Vision 2050* and the recently released MTDP III priorities. From SPC's perspective, increased visibility and intensified national engagement in supporting PNG to address these critical challenges makes sense, given its regionally extensive role and contribution to advancing the management of these issues.

## Other ongoing support

17. SPC is already deeply engaged with PNG on a range of other important developmental issues. In each of these areas, the current support that is being provided is highly valued by GoPNG and no significant change in scope or direction is anticipated to be needed in the 2019–2022 period. Examples of these are as follows:

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5 KRA 3 – Sustainable social development.

- **Health** – SPC supports the health sector to combat non-communicable diseases (NCD) through advocacy and taxation support; and supports the Ministry of Health Surveillance and Response with lab support and by strengthening PIC collaboration and providing technical support for clinical services and workforce issues including biomedical services.
  - **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** – SPC’s support continues to be needed in order to help PNG bring a resilient developmental perspective to its planning and implementation of DRR programmes – in particular through the Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific (BSRP) project.
  - **Regional work** – PNG will continue to contribute to and benefit from the broad range of regional work that SPC undertakes; for example, participation in regional workshops and training; region-wide scientific and technical research and analytical reports; regional databases and information products; and attendance at international and regional meetings convened by SPC.
18. A summary of the full range of SPC’s work under the MTDP III KRAs that is currently being undertaken in PNG is provided in Annex F.

## Ways of working

19. **Principles:** PNG and SPC have jointly agreed that in both planning and implementing the new country programme, the principles of engagement will align to the MTDP III and be implemented under the engagement principles of the new PNG Development Cooperation Policy (2018–2022),<sup>6</sup> which, inter alia, calls for development partners to adhere to the following eleven (11) key guiding principles for the delivery of development cooperation:
- (1) Respect and maintain GoPNG’s integrity
  - (2) Alignment to GoPNG’s developmental priorities
  - (3) Coherence with GoPNG’s National Service Delivery Framework
  - (4) Technical adviser compliance with GoPNG’s regulations
  - (5) Comparative advantage of development partners
  - (6) Utilisation of GoPNG systems and processes
  - (7) Upheld mutual relationship values
  - (8) Ensured transparency and accountability
  - (9) Prudent and effective management of development cooperation
  - (10) Economic empowerment
  - (11) Openness and commitment
20. SPC will also work with PNG to promote gender equality, social inclusion and the respect for human rights.
21. **Activity programming:** For each of the three strategic priorities for this Programme (paragraph 15 above), SPC staff missions will visit PNG before the end of August 2019 to flesh out the specific areas where SPC can best contribute.

<sup>6</sup> This in turn fully aligns with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), which was established by 163 countries in Busan, South Korea (2011) as a multi-stakeholder platform that aims to advance the effectiveness of all development efforts and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and fosters engagement and mutual learning on how to make development cooperation more aligned, effective, country-owned, results-oriented, inclusive, transparent and accountable.



22. **Resource mobilisation (financial and technical):** This will be a joint responsibility, including from other potential partners. To this end, PNG has committed to work with its bilateral donors to have them use SPC as an implementing agency where feasible and appropriate. There may also be opportunity for co-funding initiatives between SPC and GoPNG.
23. **Activity management:** In each of its long-standing areas of work at the national level in PNG, SPC's support is highly valued. Nevertheless, there are ways in which SPC's ongoing support can be improved. PNG and SPC will actively explore opportunities to broaden or improve the contributions that are being made through these activities, and the ways in which they are monitored, in line with GoPNG's primary objectives from this partnership. Examples of these are as follows:
  - SPC is in the early stages of internally developing integrated programming and management approaches that will likely benefit PNG in some key areas such as statistics, nutrition and food security, gender and youth development in relation to climate change, and agriculture.
  - SPC will continue to work with DFA and DNPM in order to be accountable to GoPNG for managing its work with the line departments to achieve results. This will be achieved through: i) regular quarterly dialogue to monitor and hone the Programme, which will be held with the Regional Office, DNPM and DFA. and ii) joint country missions by technical divisions whenever combined support is expected to be delivered.<sup>7</sup>
  - PNG and SPC will consciously seek to assess how our collective work in key sectors translates into improving the lives of men, women and youth at the community level.
24. **Focal points:** Progress with implementing the Programme will be monitored and coordinated by the DNPM Director of Aid Coordination, the Director General of the Department of Foreign Affairs for PNG, and the Regional Director for Melanesia for SPC.

## Tracking performance

25. PNG will monitor and assess the performance and contribution of SPC-supported activities against its national priorities using the *MTDP III Results Monitoring Framework Pocket Book*. This pocket book will be produced annually to report against MTDP III logical framework indicators to provide a snapshot of national progress towards the MTDP III goals and targets.
26. SPC will monitor and assess the performance and contributions of SPC-supported activities within PNG against the *Pacific Community Strategic Plan 2016–2020*. Significant events and achievements will be presented to the SPC Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA) each year in the *SPC Results Report*, and a country-specific report will also be provided annually and subsequent updated Strategic Plans of SPC.
27. This country programme is a living document. It will be revisited annually by both PNG and SPC in order to check and monitor the relevance of ongoing activities to PNG's specific policy objectives and to update the results matrix (Annex A) with any new activities or emerging priorities.
28. PNG and SPC will also work together to jointly develop integrated impact pathways in key areas, along with baselines against which monitoring can be conducted.

<sup>7</sup> For example, for food security, this might include experts in non-communicable diseases, climate smart agriculture, value chains and rural youth self-employment support through agri-business development.



## Annex A: PNG results framework 2019–2022

Priority	Impact	Result	Indicator	MTDP III/SDG Indicator	Lead responsibility	
					PNG	SPC
Fisheries	NFA staff members will have more evidence-based resources and knowledge to better manage fisheries stocks, and will be able to increase livelihood opportunities for Papua New Guineans in coastal areas.	Increased national income. Better management of tuna stocks. Increased livelihoods for rural fishers through coastal fisheries.	Training: Training opportunities provided to up to six NFA staff members per year via attachments, training workshops or other opportunities. Tuna stocks: Catches of tuna and related species in the PNG EEZ and archipelagic waters, and by PNG flag vessels throughout the region, are monitored according to regional standards. PNG domestic management objectives for tuna stock management are informed by regional tuna stock assessments, provided that they can be evaluated against regional standards.	Ref: EGG1.3/SDG8 Total employment by the sector – SPC contribution is number of staff members trained and upskilled. Ref: EGG1.2/SDG14 SPC can provide data on total annual tuna export (metric tonnes). SPC can provide data on total receipts from tuna. Tuna stock status provided by SPC FAME Division. <sup>8</sup>	NFA	FAME
Oceans and maritime	DJAG and DFA staff will have better knowledge of how to manage ocean resources and to implement forthcoming oceans policy. NMSA and Ports Department have capacity to meet international Ports standards (IMO) to continue uninterrupted ports operation. Gender equality will remain a key goal of the maritime sector in PNG.	More established maritime boundaries to increase nationally recognised fishing grounds. Increased revenue from fish stocks due to EEZ establishment in ARB and the remaining outstanding boundaries with neighbouring states. Ports are open and are efficient and compliant with international standards. More Papua New Guinean women enter the maritime sector.	Oceans Office established. Training by SPC of NMSA and Ports staff conducted. Ports audits are successfully passed. Women engineers, captains, and vessel deck hands and shipping officers are trained and certified and working in the maritime sector (both public and private).	Ref: EGG1.1, 1.2, 1.3/SDG14 SPC can contribute to DJAG and DFA ocean policy implementation that will assist government revenue collection. Ocean policy implementation by PNG can assist exports of marine products. Ocean policy implementation by PNG can positively affect employment growth rate.	DJAG, DFA, NMSA Dept. of Ports PNGWI-MA	GEM

<sup>8</sup> Ratio of recent stock biomass in relation to estimate of maximum sustainable yield for the four main commercial tuna species (source: MTDP III, Vol 2).

Priority	Impact	Result	Indicator	MTDP III/SDG Indicator	Lead responsibility	
					PNG	SPC
Education quality	<p>NDoE staff members will improve their planning and operations to support schools and focus on improving student learning.</p> <p>Technology will be used to improve systems and access to information.</p>	<p>Increased/improved capacity of national staff on data analysis skills; policy development, review and analysis; research skills, curriculum alignment and examination development; and development of large-scale and standardised classroom assessment tools.</p>	<p>Number of officers trained on policy development, review and analysis.</p> <p>Number of staff members trained on statistical data analysis, data interaction and dissemination.</p> <p>Number of staff members trained on curriculum alignment, review, unpacking of learning outcomes, prescription writing, etc.</p> <p>Number of staff members trained on development of assessment frameworks and assessment.</p> <p>Instruments, tools and processes introduced and/or utilised for frameworks and assessments are reviewed.</p> <p>Number of staff members trained on examination development and moderation, including school standards assessments.</p> <p>Number of staff members trained on standards-based curriculum review.</p> <p>Number of EMIS staff members trained on data auditing, dissemination and reporting.</p>	<p>Ref: EGG3.1/SDG4</p> <p>Net enrolment ratio<sup>9</sup> percentage.</p> <p>Transition rate percentage (elementary to primary; primary to lower secondary; lower secondary to upper secondary).</p>	NDoE	EQAP

<sup>9</sup> Net enrolment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education to the total population of children of official primary school age.

## Annex B: A profile of PNG and its development

### Overview

**Geography:** PNG's major land area is the eastern half of the island of New Guinea. The major islands include New Ireland, New Britain and Bougainville, as well as 600 small and scattered islands to the north and east of the mainland. The country's total land area is 462,820 square kilometres and its EEZ spans about 2.7 million square kilometres. PNG has one of the world's most rugged topographies and diverse environments. Much of its terrain is mountainous and extensive parts of the country are either inaccessible or very difficult to access. Ninety per cent (90%) of PNG's provinces are only accessible by air or by sea. About 80% of the country's total land area is covered in tropical rainforests. The country is also home to lowland forests, extensive marshes, dry savannah areas, temperate highland areas and coral atolls.

PNG has 16 active and 22 dormant volcanoes, making it prone to volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis. It also has a particularly high propensity for landslides that are caused by earthquakes and heavy rainfall.

PNG has an extensive and valuable natural resource base that includes gold, copper, silver, natural gas, timber, oil and fisheries. However, rainforest loss as a result of unsustainable logging is contributing to the growing problems of soil erosion, degradation of water quality, and loss of habitat and biodiversity. Large-scale mining has also adversely affected forests and water quality. In addition, inappropriate farming practices and destructive fishing practices have contributed to accelerating land degradation and coastal pollution.

**Population:** PNG has an estimated total population of 8.4 million people, of which 85% live in rural areas. Most of the population is concentrated in the highlands and eastern coastal area. The capital, Port Moresby, has a population of about 400,000. Other main regional centres include Goroka, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen and Wewak, and Kokopo and Rabaul in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB). Population growth has increased dramatically over the last decade and is now growing at an annual rate of 3.1%; therefore, PNG now has a "youth bulge", with the most recent (2011) census showing that 58% of the population is under 25-years of age.

**Government:** PNG was previously a territory of Australia and then under an Australia-administered United Nations trusteeship, it became independent on 16 September 1975. Its Constitution, which was adopted a month earlier, became effective on the same day. The PNG Constitution has since been amended several times with the most recent being in 2014.

Today, PNG is a parliamentary democracy with universal suffrage for citizens who are 18-years of age and above. Elections are held every five years. It is a constitutional monarchy and the head of state is the Queen of England, who is represented by a Governor General that is nominated by the unicameral National Parliament of Papua New Guinea. The head of government is the Prime Minister, who is usually the leader of the majority party following national elections and appointed by the Governor General. PNG's Cabinet, the National Executive Council (NEC), is also appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. PNG operates a mixed legal system of English common law and customary law.

The PNG parliament comprises 111 seats – 89 local and 20 provincial constituencies<sup>10</sup>, the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB) and the National Capital District (NCD). PNG's current Cabinet comprises 33 ministers, which is up from 28 a decade ago. The most recent election was held in mid-2017 and the next is due in 2022. The current Prime Minister of PNG is Peter O'Neill.

**Economy:** PNG is a lower- to middle-income country, with a Gross Domestic Product per capita Purchasing Power Parity of about USD \$3700 (2017 estimate). Although richly endowed with natural resources, rugged terrain, land tenure issues and the high cost of developing infrastructure have constrained economic development in PNG. PNG's economic development is also challenged by issues relating to investor confidence – in particular the government's ability to provide physical security for foreign investors, an efficient regulatory environment and integrity of state institutions.

The vast bulk of the population is employed in the informal sector, with agriculture providing a subsistence livelihood for some 85% of the population. The small formal sector is primarily focused on exporting natural resources, with mineral deposits accounting for about two-thirds of export earnings. Since 2014, PNG has also been rapidly growing its capacity to export liquefied natural gas.

**Society:** PNG is one of the most ethnically diverse countries in the world, with over 1000 distinct ethnic groups and more than 800 known and distinct indigenous languages. It is home to several thousand separate indigenous communities that are all divided by language, customs and traditions. Although food security is normally not a serious problem in PNG, poverty, hardship and social inequality are widespread, and the gap between the rich and the poor is large. Life expectancy is 67.5 years; infant and maternal mortality rates are high; 40% of children under five-years of age are stunted; a third of women of child bearing age are anaemic; and malnutrition rates in children are high. Although per capita GDP is rising, almost 40% of the population is living on less than USD 1.25 per day; just 13% of the population has reliable access to power; telephone services are minimal; and less than 10% of the population has access to the internet. Twenty-five per cent (25%) of children are unable to attend school and only half of adults are literate. On average, adults have completed only four years of schooling.

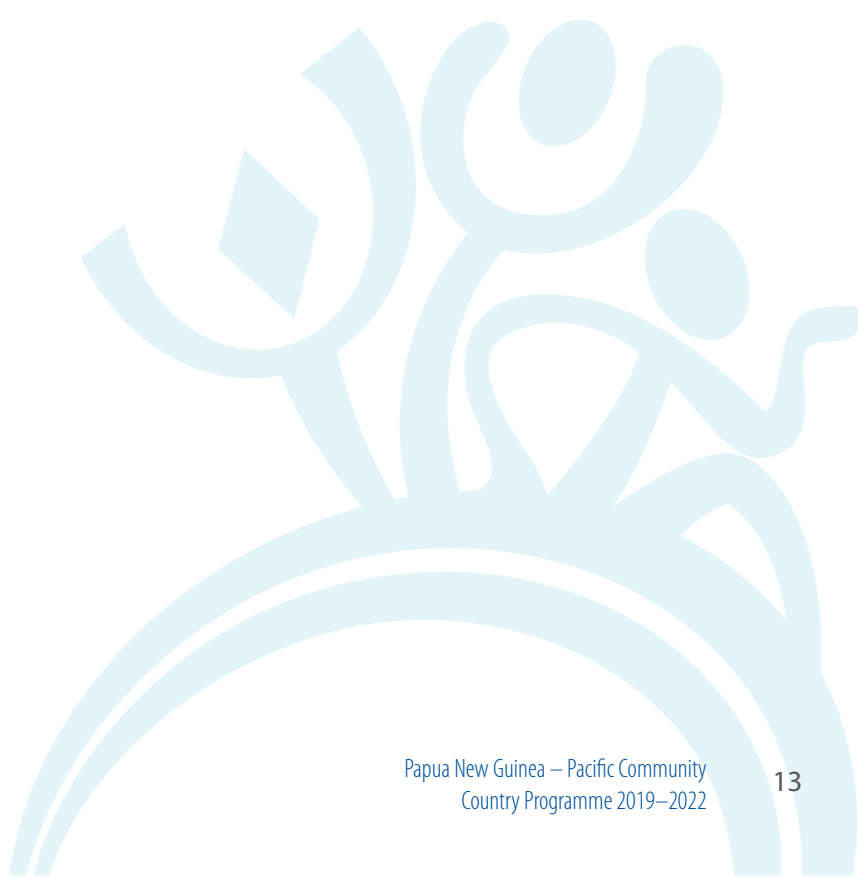
Gender-based violence and inequality are significant developmental challenges in PNG. The effects of gender disparity are evident in morality and cultural norms, education, employment and political representation. Participation of women in political decision-making continues to be poor at the national, provincial and local levels. Violence is reportedly experienced by two-thirds of women in PNG. Currently, PNG is one of the five countries in the world that has no female members of Parliament. On the United Nations (UN) Gender Inequality Index (2017); PNG ranks 159<sup>th</sup> of 160 countries.

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10 PNG's 20 provinces are as follows: Central, Chimbu, Eastern Highlands, East New Britain, East Sepik, Enga, Gulf, Hela, Jiwaka, Madang, Manus, Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Northern, Southern Highlands, Western, Western Highlands, West New Britain, and West Sepik.

## Annex C: PNG's developmental priorities

Vision 2050: Seven pillars	Development Strategic Plan: Seven objectives	MTDP III: Eight KRAs
Wealth creation	Wealth creation	KRA 1: Increased revenue and wealth creation KRA 2: Quality infrastructure and utilities
Human capital development, gender, youth and people empowerment	Human development	KRA 3: Sustainable social development
Spiritual, cultural and community development	Partnership with churches for integral human development	KRA 3: Sustainable social development
Security and international relations	Security and international relations	KRA 4: Improved law, justice and national security
Institutional development and service delivery	-	KRA 5: Improved service delivery
Strategic planning, integration and control	Systems and institutions Strategic planning	KRA 6: Improved governance KRA 8: Sustainable population
Environmental sustainability and climate change	Environment and climate change	KRA 7: Responsible sustainable development



## Annex D: PNG's key development policies and strategies

### National

- Papua New Guinea Vision 2050 (2011)
- PNG Development Strategic Plan (2010–2030)
- Alotau Accord II (2017–2022)
- Medium Term Development Plan III (2018–2022)

### Sectoral/Thematic

- National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy (2014)
- National Climate Change Management Act (2015)
- Development Cooperation Policy (2018–2022)
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (2017–2030)
- Education Sector Strategic Plan (2011–2030)
- National Education Plan (2015–2019)
- Tuition Fee Free Policy (2016)
- National Higher Education Technical Education Plan (2015–2024)
- National Energy Policy (2016–2020)
- National Tuna Fisheries Management and Development Plan (2014)
- National Food Security Plan (2016–2025)
- Forest Policy (1999)
- National Health Plan (2011–2020)
- HIV/AIDS and Sexual Health Strategy (2018–2022)
- National Population Policy (2015–2024)
- Protected Areas Policy (2014)
- Science, Technology and Innovation Plan (2016–2022)
- National Policy on Social Protection (2015–2020)
- National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (2018–2027)
- National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (2014)
- Tourism Master Plan (2007–2017)
- National Trade Policy (2017–2032)
- National Transport Strategy, Medium Term Transport Plan
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2015–2030)
- Youth Policy (2007–2017); expired, planned for renewal

### Global

- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2030
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- SAMOA Pathway (2014)

## Annex E: PNG's key development partnerships

*The summary below covers PNG's major traditional development partners and financiers. However, it is important to note that PNG is expanding its relationships to include a range of non-traditional partners such as India, Malaysia, Israel and the Philippines. PNG also receives substantial development support from churches, non-government organisations and multinational private sector firms.*

- **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** is PNG's largest multilateral development partner and its current active portfolio of activities is valued at USD 1.47 billion, and this set to increase to 1.67 billion in 2019. Significant current areas of ADB support include developing transport infrastructure, promoting renewable energy, expanding access to finance and improving health services. New projects are planned to help drive inclusive economic growth and improve basic service delivery through power sector development, rural primary health care, urban water supply and sanitation, access to credit, increasing regional connectivity with Asia and developing resilience against climate change. ADB is also supporting public financial management and enhancing anti-money laundering improvements in PNG.
- **Australia** is PNG's largest development partner and contributes more than AUD 0.5 billion per year. This support is focused on promoting effective economic and public sector governance (public sector leadership; improved decentralisation and citizen participation; law and justice; and electoral processes), enabling economic growth (private sector development and improvements to the business enabling environment; infrastructure, including long-standing support for maintenance of national roads and delivery of a new high-speed telecommunications undersea cable; and workforce skills development) and enhancing human development (health and education, as well as major programmes that address gender equality and women's empowerment, sports for development, climate change and disaster preparedness and response).
- **China** is a substantial and growing contributor of grants and soft loans in PNG, which are mainly focused on infrastructure development such as roads, road networks and schools.
- The **European Union's (EU)** National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2014–2020 provides an indicative EUR 184 million to PNG, with support being focused on stimulating rural entrepreneurship, investment and trade; water, sanitation and hygiene; and education.
- **Japan** provides about 75% of its assistance to build, manage and maintain economic infrastructure (e.g. bridge reconstruction, transmission system reinforcement, airport redevelopment, market development, fisheries facilities, sewerage system upgrading) and to create infrastructure development master plans. In addition, it provides limited support for environment and climate change activities, industrial promotion, education and health.
- **New Zealand** is currently supporting activities that are focused on expanding access to affordable, reliable and clean energy; increasing economic and food security benefits from agriculture; strengthening law and justice systems; and strengthening economic governance.
- **United Nations (UN)** agencies support human rights, health, education, climate change adaptation, disaster risk management, renewable energy, expanding conservation areas, improving access to formal employment and financial services, combatting corruption, preventing violence, providing access to justice, improving governance systems, capacity development within the Bougainville parliament and preparations for the scheduled 2019 referendum.
- The **World Bank (WB)** is in the process of developing a Country Partnership Framework 2019–2023. Current projects include PNG's largest agriculture programme (to improve the livelihoods of smallholder cocoa and coffee producers); the urban youth employment project; infrastructure support (especially maintenance and rehabilitation of roads and bridges); health (for the elimination of tuberculosis); education (to improve the teaching and learning of reading skills in elementary and primary schools); and support for women's participation in development in Bougainville

## Annex F: A profile of current SPC support for PNG priorities

<b>MTDP III KRA 1: Increase revenue and wealth creation</b>	
Oceanic fisheries	<p>Provision of scientific analyses, advice, technical support and new and updated internet-based tools to acquire and manage tuna fisheries data; secure, updated and enhanced national webpages delivering country-specific scientific advice on the status of oceanic fisheries resources; and online helpdesk support to users of the SPC-developed Tuna Fisheries Data Management Systems.</p> <p>Support to prepare and submit national annual catch estimates.</p> <p>Assistance in meeting Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) reporting obligations, particularly with the <i>WCPFC Annual Report Part 1</i> (related to fleet activities in the WCPFC Convention Area); and ongoing support in oceanic fisheries as the “science provider” to the WCPFC.</p> <p>Provision of tuna fisheries data summaries responding to various ad hoc national requests (e.g. for access negotiation briefs).</p> <p>Publication of corporate documents, policies or plans for the Fisheries Department.</p> <p>Conduct of scientific and technical analysis (e.g. national bio-economic analyses of longline fisheries; a report on the distribution of fishing within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ); and a report on seasonality and value of longline bycatch).</p> <p>Convening of introductory or advanced regional Stock Assessment Workshops to build capacity in analysis of ocean stock assessment methods and results.</p> <p>Provision of scientific analyses, advice and technical support to the Tokelau Arrangement, as well as to the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) for the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) and wider fisheries management of decision-making.</p> <p>Analyses/outreach in support of the development of harvest strategies for Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) tuna stocks.</p> <p>Conduct of tuna tagging missions in collaboration with NFA previously which NFA paid SPC.</p> <p>Conduct of biological sampling work, which was finally signed at 11<sup>th</sup> Heads of Fisheries Meeting in 2019</p>
<b>MTDP III KRA 2: Quality infrastructure and utilities</b>	
Infrastructure	<p>SPC’s work on Port standards and compliance, water security and integrated water resource management and renewable energy, particularly in national Ports is assisting PNG in infrastructure improvement and improved public utilities.</p> <p>Ongoing discussions with PNG Power Ltd regarding a survey to be conducted at the Sirinumu hydro dam to detect leakage.</p>
Utilities: Energy security and renewable energy	<p>Strengthening of the capacity of the private sector to invest and drive the transition to reliable, affordable and clean energy sources (PCREEE, Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency).</p>
<b>MTDP III KRA 3: Sustainable social development</b>	
Human rights	<p>Support for Universal Period Review (UPR) reporting and implementation planning.</p> <p>Support for drafting regulations that will accompany Domestic Violence and Family Protection legislation.</p> <p>Early engagement towards establishment and support for a PNG National Human Rights Institution (NHRI).</p>



Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	<p>Review and development of policy and legislation to address social and economic determinants of NCDs (e.g. sugar sweetened beverages tax, food policy).</p> <p>Strengthening of the national diabetes association, participation in Pacific Diabetes Association networking and technical assistance, with a view to becoming a member of the International Diabetes Association.</p> <p>Production and distribution of information, education and communication resources, provision of materials for health promotion and awareness campaigns, and provision of guidance on completing the Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) dashboard together with Fiji National University – The Pacific Research Centre for the Prevention of Obesity and Non-Communicable Diseases (FNU-CPOND) team.</p> <p>Potential funding application for integrated management of Diabetes and Tuberculosis in PNG, in collaboration with the University of Sydney.</p> <p>Support to Ministry of Health Surveillance, and response training and membership in Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network and EPI-Net.</p>
<b>MTDP III KRA 4: Improved law, justice and national security</b>	
Human rights	<p>Support for Universal Period Review (UPR) reporting and implementation planning.</p> <p>Support for drafting regulations accompanying Domestic Violence and Family Protection legislation.</p>
<b>MTDP III KRA 5: Improved service delivery</b>	
Education quality	<p>Provision of technical assistance in the assessment and monitoring of literacy, numeracy, and life skills in the Pacific region, through the Pacific Island Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) project.</p> <p>PNG has completed the Pacific Benchmarking Education Quality for Results (PaBER) pilot project, resulting in rich, PNG-specific data and extensive information reports in the areas of school governance, curriculum and materials, teacher quality, student assessment and management information systems. SPC's ongoing support to the Department of Education is now in the implementation stage of PaBER recommendations across the five areas for which it has policy data capacity, including data on institutional capacity of the national assessment department.</p>
Development statistics	<p>Support to PNG to prepare for 2020 Voluntary National Reporting (VNR) with UNESCAP and PIFS; SPC and UNESCAP will run preparatory workshops in second half of 2019, as a follow up to the 2018 overview workshop in which United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) led discussions on timelines and requirements, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)/SPC three-day workshop in December 2018 for PICTs on the use of statistics in planning and VNR reporting. SPC assistance can be provided in order to look at SDG indicator availability and how these relate to national indicator sets, if PNG is able to develop a work plan with deadlines. UNESCAP/SPC/PIFS/UNDP will then assist when required in the second half of 2019.</p> <p>Support for DNPM's development of an M&amp;E Framework for the PNGSDS.</p> <p>Development of a data management system for PNG and other members in order to more easily access data and statistics that are held by SPC on behalf of members.</p>

MTDP III KRA 6: Improved governance	
Oceans governance	<p>Support for development of PNG National Oceans Policy, including direct assistance to DJAG for its implementation, on request, through the amalgamation of PNG ocean scientific data from SPC and CROP agencies, as facilitated by PCCOS (Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science).</p> <p>Compilation of relevant ocean science for PNG under new Pacific Data Hub and PCCOS hub <a href="https://pacificdata.org">https://pacificdata.org</a></p>
Maritime governance	<p><b>Maritime boundaries:</b></p> <p>Support for the development of maritime baselines, zones, limits and boundaries.</p> <p>Provision of appropriate maritime boundaries data, support and advice to allow PNG to develop technical/legal solutions, including with other PICTs for shared/overlapping EEZs, as well as technical support for the preparations of negotiation meetings.</p> <p>Support for 2018 Maritime Boundaries Development Working Session in Sydney.</p> <p>Coastal waters delimitation project for the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) and National Fisheries Authority (NFA).</p> <p><b>Women in maritime:</b></p> <p>PNG currently chairs the Pacific Women in Maritime Association (PacWIMA), through which SPC works closely to support gender mainstreaming in the maritime sector. SPC runs the bi-annual Regional Conferences for Pacific Women in Maritime and assists PacWIMA and its secretariat that is hosted by NMSA.</p> <p>PNG still holds the PacWIMA chair until 2020. Noting that the maritime sector worldwide has female representation at just 2% (much less in Pacific region), PNG is taking the lead in opening up the maritime sector equally to women.</p> <p>Other smaller PICTs look up to PNG as role model and example. PNGWIMA is benchmarking participation through state WIMAs, with one support staff member being provided by NMSA. NMSA holds the tenet that women are empowered in the maritime sector and industry, and communities down the line benefit from this. The CEO of NMSA sees much benefit from gender equality – as regulators, NSMA would like to employ more women to ensure that there will be more responsible, honest and transparent regulators within NMSA to help ensure that the industry treats women equally and fairly. If the administration provides this support, then revenue sources from the large shipping industry in PNG will continue to grow. WIMA motto: <i>No shipping, no shopping</i>.</p> <p>SPC is assisting with a draft regional strategy for PacWIMA, and that strategy covers employment opportunities and training (e.g. courses on port management in Israel where three women participants from the Pacific region, one of which was from PNG Ports)</p> <p>The NMSA is committed to ensuring that PNG women are engaged in the Maritime sector, and the IMO acknowledges this contribution. PNGWIMA secured 10 scholarships for girls to attend maritime college in Madang in order for them to become qualified as captains or engineers. This cohort is currently undertaking sea time (five captains and five engineers).</p> <p><b>NMSA support, ports audits and training:</b></p> <p>Search and Rescue (SAR) legislation drafting to be reviewed.</p> <p>Administration of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW).</p> <p>Audits of maritime training schools and ports.</p> <p>Strengthening of governance arrangements for achievement of International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO) hydrographic capacity level 1 (hydrographic governance and collection and promulgation of navigation warnings and information).</p> <p>Development of a mechanism for the provision of SPC-held bathymetric data to Primary Charting Authorities (PCA) for use in the updating of official nautical charts.</p> <p>National training on Flag State Implementation for PNG Ship Inspectors/Officers.</p> <p>Training of marine pilots.</p>

**MTDP III KRA 7: Responsible sustainable development**

Coastal fisheries

In aquaculture, support is stronger due to the work of SPC in Surinumu and Konki Dams;

In SPC Coastal Fisheries Programme, Officer Chris Molai is on a 12-month attachment as a Young Pacific Professional; Ruth Rabi is attending the FAD Monitoring Think Tank in 2019 in order to be better able to conduct monitoring under NFA's IFAD II Program; and SPC is working with Lorel Dandava on the market and creel surveys – as well as the mud crab surveys – that NFA has been carrying out to ascertain the credibility of the data that is collected (noting that the National Mud Crab Management Plan will soon be going to the NFA Board for approval for final gazettal). There is also an opportunity to help inform NFA on appropriate stock assessment methods (especially in regard to the possibility of the teatfish sea cucumber species being listed on CITES and the need for non-detrimental findings).

Training on marine finfish diseases for biosecurity and aquaculture sectors.

Past support to NFA includes pathogen risk assessment for the introduction of cobia and resource economics assessment for cobia production; aquarium fishery commercial viability assessment; trial bagan fishing assessment; sports fishing assessment and biological sampling for deep water snapper; and FAD deployments.

Support for the Biosecurity Management Plan for export of marine products (notably prawns) in 2018.

Support for participation in Regional Sandfish Exchange Programme in 2018.

Capacity development support to government and farmers in aquatic biosecurity; aquatic biosecurity risks assessed; support to aquatic biosecurity plans or standards is ongoing.

Technology transfer facilitated in feed, seed and broodstock management ongoing.

Training on advances in hatchery production of freshwater prawns (*macrobrachium* spp.) is ongoing at UPNG; pearl industry development support through ACIAR; and establishment of baseline surveys for ornamental lobsters in 2014.

Support to NFA for Provincial Administration review to identify gaps and possible solutions to ensure effective implementation of fisheries legislation at multiple levels, as planned in the PNG Roadmap.

Support for harmonisation within PNG and across Melanesia of beche-de-mer regulations and the legal aspects of aquatic biosecurity (both identified as areas of collaboration under the MSG MoU with SPC and a priority of PNG's NFA).

Climate change marine environment assessments in Manus in 2014.

Energy	<p>Development of a National Business Plan for Geothermal Energy Development.</p> <p>Development of bankable renewable energy projects, through a partnership involving SPC’s Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE), the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF), the Pacific Power Association (PPA), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).</p> <p>Support for the private sector to invest and drive the transition to clean, affordable and reliable energy sources through the establishment of the Solar Energy Association of PNG (SEAP) and the adoption of national and renewable energy standards and guidelines.</p> <p>Potential partnership between PCREEE, PNG Power Ltd, the University of PNG’s Renewable Energy Centre and the Business Council of PNG to support implementation of the private sector related outcomes of the Infrastructure Working Group’s energy sector meeting.</p> <p>Support to implementation of the GEF-funded “Facilitating Renewable Energy &amp; Energy Efficiency Applications for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction” (FREAGER) project.</p>
Agriculture	<p><b>Research and gene bank:</b></p> <p>Supporting conservation and use of the Pacific regional crop and tree collections through the SPC Suva Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT), to ensure that PNG has genetic resources and seeds in place for genetic resource conservation and biodiversity; developing seed systems, including screening, testing and distribution of improved food crops (nutrient rich, pest and disease resistant, climate resilient); and provision of technical assistance on the screening, evaluation and documentation of the new resilient crop varieties.</p> <p>Strengthening of seed systems in PNG through the Pacific Seeds for Life Initiative (PS4L) so as to increase farmers’ access to quality seeds that are well adapted to local conditions and challenges, thus enhancing food and nutrition security.</p> <p><b>Coconut industry:</b></p> <p>PNG is part of the Value Chain Working Group of SPC’s Coconut Industry Development for the Pacific (CIDP) project, which works to safeguard PNG’s coconut genetic resources pool. PNG participates actively, including in reviews of priority value chains in Melanesia (in 2018 these were for virgin coconut oil and quality copra oil). Under CIDP, PNG has also been sponsored to participate in a three-month capacity building and international certification course in Sri Lanka on coconut plantation management.</p> <p><b>Extension Services:</b></p> <p>Strengthening of the capacity of rural advisory services to facilitate farming communities effectively for food and nutrition security, and participating in the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Agriculture Policy Programme.</p> <p><b>Upcoming:</b></p> <p>New comprehensive programme of support in partnership with Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).</p>
Biosecurity	<p>Maintenance and updating of market access information systems on a regional basis.</p> <p>Support to facilitate an update of the PNG pest list.</p>
Forestry	<p>Forest conservation work under REDD+ (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation), and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, which is an initiative negotiated under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p> <p>Support for the development of awareness and training materials and for the conduct of awareness and training on REDD+.</p> <p>Support for the development of a full National Forest Inventory (NFI) roadmap.</p> <p>Support for the implementation of a REDD+ pilot site.</p>

Plant health	<p>Coconut rhinoceros beetle (Guam biotype): Continued outbreak control and control of the spread of the coconut rhinoceros beetle from Solomon Islands.</p> <p>Coconut Bogia disease: Controlling the spread of the disease.</p>
Animal health	<p>Technical support for preparedness in animal health disease response.</p> <p>Support for updating country reports for the World Animal Health Information System.</p>
Climate change	<p>Levelling survey of tide gauges and associated land monitoring stations.</p> <p>Ensuring tide gauges are operational and deliver precise water level information, and that continuous operating geodetic stations monitor ground movement.</p> <p>Printed annual tide calendar to be received by relevant agencies and made publicly available online by SPC. For tide calendar see: <a href="http://www.bom.gov.au/oceanography/projects/spslcmp/tidecalendars.shtml#png">http://www.bom.gov.au/oceanography/projects/spslcmp/tidecalendars.shtml#png</a></p> <p>For real time data display from tide gauge see: <a href="http://www.bom.gov.au/cosppac/rtd/q1c7o0hj48yu/">http://www.bom.gov.au/cosppac/rtd/q1c7o0hj48yu/</a></p> <p>For the Pacific Ocean Portal see: <a href="http://oceanportal.spc.int">http://oceanportal.spc.int</a></p> <p>GEF Pacific Island Ridge to Reef Project with Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA).</p> <p>“Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest &amp; Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries Project.”</p> <p>To effectively conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, and to maintain ecosystem goods and services in PNG by building an institutional capacity to integrate the PNG Protected Area Network (PAN) with the Sustainable Land (SLM) initiative, as well as fostering a ridge-to-reef approach across and within these initiatives. This is being done through the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving PNG’s Protected Area Network (Tuna Bay).</li> <li>• Supporting effective implementation of PNG’s Sustainable Land Management (SLM/SFM) Policy.</li> <li>• Supporting Integrated Coordination, Mainstreaming and Project Management: Integrated knowledge management, outreach design, coordination, lessons learned dissemination, regional and international engagement, programme management, and M&amp;E.</li> </ul>
Disaster management	<p>Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific project (BSRP) – a regional EU funded project managed by SPC that includes total support for PNG valued at EUR 1.35 million. Activities in PNG include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting the Centre for Disaster Reduction at University of PNG to deliver tertiary Disaster Risk Management (DRM) courses.</li> <li>• Supporting the Department of Mineral Policy and Geohazards Management and the University of PNG to develop and deliver the Post Graduate Geohazards course.</li> <li>• Upgrading the National Disaster Centre network and disaster information database.</li> <li>• Supporting volcano hazard data management.</li> <li>• Procurement of ICT and emergency communications equipment and set-up for 20 Provincial Disaster Centres.</li> <li>• Distribution of the Department of Education’s “Education in Emergencies” (EIE) and DRM policies on a national basis.</li> <li>• Identification of land for the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) and design of the new centre.</li> </ul>

**MTDP III KRA 8: Sustainable population**

SPC services in health, education, agriculture, coastal fisheries, human rights, disaster planning and management, youth, gender equity and empowerment are all relevant in supporting this key result area.



SUSTAINABLE PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH  
SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION



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