



# PAPUA NEW GUINEA



## MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN III 2018 - 2022

"SECURING OUR FUTURE THROUGH INCLUSIVE  
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH"

### VOLUME TWO

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK  
AND INVESTMENT PLAN



**For more information contact:**

Department of National Planning and Monitoring

P.O. Box 631  
Waigani  
National Capital District  
Papua New Guinea

Telephone: + (675) 3084013/3084061  
Website: [www.planning.gov.pg](http://www.planning.gov.pg)

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## ACRONYMS

ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data	DTCI	Department of Trade Commerce and Industry
ADB	Asian Development Bank	EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
AIC	Air Investigation Commission	EGG	Economic Growth Goal
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Deficiency Syndrome	EIMEC	Economic Interagency Monitoring & Evaluation Committee
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	EMIS	Education Management Information System
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum	ESP	Economic Stimulus Package
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy	EU	European Union
ARV	Antiretroviral (drug)	FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	FDIs	Foreign Direct Investments
ASL	Air Services Ltd	FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
AWPCF	Annual Work Plan and Cash Flow	FODE	Flexible Open & Distance Education
BCS	Bogia Coconut Syndrome	FPDA	Fresh Produce Development Agency
BPNG	Bank of Papua New Guinea	GAR	Gross Admission Rate
CACC	Central Agencies Coordinating Committee	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CADIP	Civil Aviation Development Investment Program	GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority	GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
CBB	Coffee Berry Borer	GG	Governance Growth Goal
CBPNG	Cocoa Board PNG	GHG	Green House Gas
CCDA	Climate Change Development Authority	GNP	Gross National Product
CEPA	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority	GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea
CEFI	Centre for Excellence in Financial Inclusion	GPCO	Gas Projects Coordination Office
CHP	Community Health Post	GST	Goods & Services Tax
CIC	Coffee Industry Corporation	HDA	Heads of Departments and Agencies
CIPR	Capital Investment Project Report	HDI	Human Development Index
CLRC	Constitutional Law Reform Commission	HIES	Household Income Expenditure Survey
COE	Centre of Excellence	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
COP	Coalition of Partners	HLDTs	High Level Development Targets
CPB	Cocoa Pod Borer	HQ	Headquarter
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	ICA	Immigration and Citizenship Authority
CS	Correctional Service	ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock	ICCC	Independent Consumer & Competition Commission
DDA	District Development Authority	ICDC	Industrial Centre Development Corporation
DC	Development Cooperation	ICT	Information & Communication Technology
DCI	Department of Commerce and Industry	IDCD	Inter-District Corridor Development
DCP	Development Cooperation Policy	IFAD	International Finance for Agriculture Development
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs	IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade	IGIS	Integrated Government Information System
DHERST	Department of Higher Education Research Science and Technology	ILGs	Incorporated Land Groups
DNPM	Department of National Planning & Monitoring	ILO	International Labour Organisation
DOF	Department of Finance	IMF	International Monetary Fund
DLPP	Department of Lands and Physical Planning	IPA	Investment Promotion Authority
DOT	Department of Treasury	IPCD	Inter-Provincial Corridor Development
DOT	Department of Transport	IPO	Intellectual Property Organisation
DOW	Department of Works	IRC	Internal Revenue Commission
DP	Development Partners	ISPFS	International Shipping and Port Facility Security
DPE	Department of Petroleum and Energy	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
.GA	Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs	KCH	Kumul Consolidated Holdings
DPM	Department of Personnel Management	KIK	Kokonas Indastri Koporesen
DRMC	Disaster Risk Management Centre	KITE	Knowledge, Innovation, Technology and Enterprise
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	KRA	Key Result Area
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	LDC	Livestock Development Corporation
DRRP	District Road Rehabilitation Programme	LJSG	Law and Justice Social Growth Goal
DSIP	District Services Improvement Program	LLG	Local Level Government
DSP	Development Strategic Plan		

LLGSIP	Local Level Government Service Improvement Programme	NRI	National Research Institute
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas	NRN	National Road Network
LOBID	Landowner Beneficiary Identification	NSDF	National Service Delivery Framework
MDG	Millennium Development Goal	NSLUP	National Sustainable Land Use Policy
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation	NSO	National Statistical Office
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events	NSS	National Statistical System
MIZ	Marine Industrial Zone	NTS	National Transport Strategy
MLR	Missing Link Road	NYDA	National Youth Development Authority
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate	NZ	New Zealand
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement	OEC	Observatory of Economic Complexity
PD	Macro Planning Division (Department of National Planning and Monitoring)	OPIIC	Oil Palm Industry Corporation
MRA	Mineral Resources Authority	OSCA	Office of Security Coordination and Assessment
MS	Magisterial Services	PDA	Priority Development Agendas
MSG	Melanesian Spearhead Group	PDL	Petroleum Development Licence
MSME	Micro-Small Medium Enterprises	PEFA	Public Expenditure Financial Assessment
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan	PIF	Pacific Island Forum
MT	Metric Tonne	PIP	Public Investment Program
MTFS	Medium Term Fiscal Strategy	PF	Project Formulation Document
MTTP	Medium Term Transport Plan	PHA	Public Health Authority
MVIL	Motor Vehicle Insurance Ltd	PLHIV	Person Living with Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome
MW	Mega Watts	PMGH	Port Moresby General Hospital
NA	Not Available	PMIZ	Pacific Marine Industrial Zones
NAC	National Airports Corporation	PM&NEC	Prime Minister and National Executive Council
NADP	National Agriculture Development Plan	PMTCT	Preventing Mother to Child Transmission
NARI	National Agriculture Research Institute	PMV	Public Motor Vehicle
NAQIA	National Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Authority	PNG	Papua New Guinea
NBC	National Broadcasting Corporation	PNGDF	PNG Defence Force
NBN	National Broadband Network	PNGDSP	Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan
NBP	National Bridge Programme	PNGFA	PNG Forest Authority
NDC	National Disaster Centre	PNGLNG	Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas
NDB	National Development Bank	PNGSC	PNG Sports Commission
NDOE	National Department of Education	PNGPCL	Papua New Guinea Ports Corporation Limited
NDOH	National Department of Health	PNGSDS	Papua New Guinea Strategy for Development of Statistics
NDP	National Development Programme	PRC	Peoples Republic of China
NEC	National Executive Council	PRRMP	Provincial Road Rehabilitation Maintenance Program
NEP	National Education Plan	PSC	Project Steering Committee
NEROP	National Electricity Roll Out Programme	PSIP	Provincial Services Improvement Program
NFA	National Fisheries Authority	PPL	Papua New Guinea Power Limited
NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy	PPP	Public Private Partnership
NFSA	National Food Security Authority	QEB	Quarterly Economic Bulletin
NFSP	National Food Security Policy	RAA	Rural Airstrip Agency
NFSC	National Food Security Council	RAMS	Road Audit Management System
NGO	Non-Government Organisation	R&D	Research & Development
NJS	National Justice System	RMF	Results Monitoring Framework
NHC	National Housing Corporation	RERBP	Rural Economic Road and Bridge Program
NHRP	National Highways Rehabilitation Programme	RIPNG	Rice Industry PNG
NID	National Identification	RMUPP	Road Maintenance and User Pay Program
NIO	National Intelligence Organisation	RS/GIS	Remote Sensing/Geographical Information System
NISIT	National Institute of Standards and Industrial Technology	RST	Research Science and Technology
NICTA	National Information Communications Technology Authority	SABL	Special Agriculture Business Lease
NLDP	National Land Development Programme	SCs	Steering Committees
NMSA	National Maritime Safety Authority	SCCs	Sector Coordination Committees
NMEF	National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	SC	Sector Committees
NPF	National Planning Framework	SCU	Statistical Coordination Unit
NQF	National Qualifications Framework	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
NRA	National Road Authority	SGG	Social Growth Goal

SIBPNG	Spice Industry Board PNG
SIPs	Service Improvement Programmes
SME	Small & Medium Enterprise
SMEC	Snowy Mountain Engineering Company
SML	Special Mining Lease
SOEs	State – Owned Enterprises
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
StaRS	National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWGs	Sector Working Groups
TB	Tuberculosis
TFF	Tuition Fee Free
TI	Transparency International
TMP	Tourism Master Plan
TPA	Tourism Promotion Authority
TVET	Technical Vocational Education & Training
UBE	Universal Basic Education
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities (former), now UNPF
US	United States
VDGs	Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups
VCLR	Voluntary Customary Land Registration
VLR	Voluntary Land Registration
WaSH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WGI	World Governance Index
WTO	World Trade Organisation





## INTRODUCTION

The third PNG Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP III) 2018-2022 is a five-year plan that drives the development agenda of the Government of Papua New Guinea to secure the future through inclusive sustainable economic growth. The Government will work towards achieving the MTDP III priorities by investing in key programs and projects to stimulate economic growth.

For the first time, the Government of Papua New Guinea has formulated the Five Year Strategic Investment Plan which will continue to build and consolidate the foundation for inclusive and sustainable economic growth for the present and future generations.

In this Investment Plan, the Government has locked in key investment programs and projects which are consistent with the strategic priorities in Volume 1 of the MTDP III. The Government will work closely with all the Development Partners, the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations and the Churches to successfully implement this Investment Plan. It is critical for the Government to fund the investment plan consistently in the next five years to achieve tangible results.

The MTDP III consists of two Volumes:

Volume 1- Contains the MTDP III Development Planning Framework and the Key Result Areas and the headline targets to be achieved by 2022.

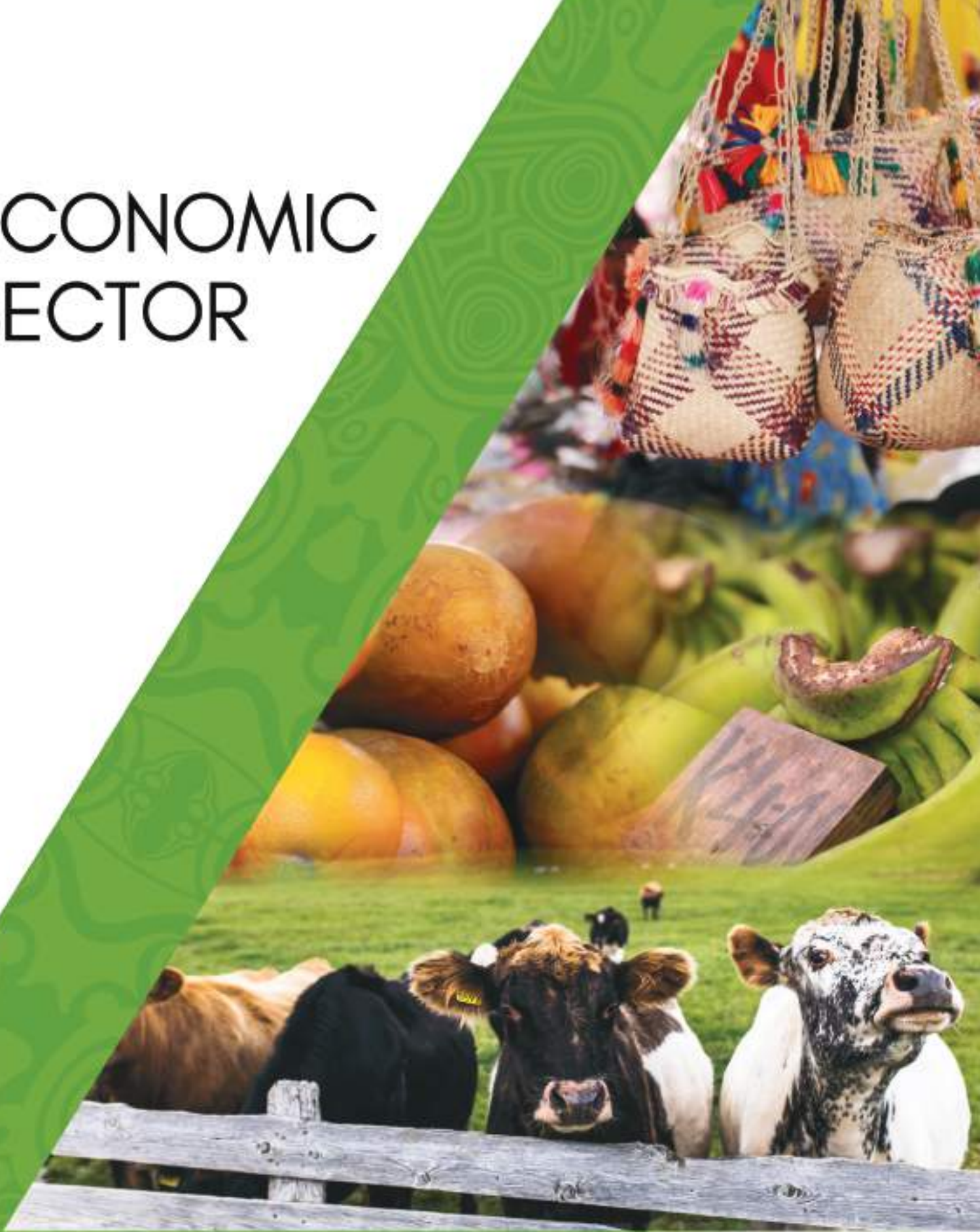
Volume 2 - Contains the Implementation Framework and Investment Plans for the next five years (2018-2022).

The Volume 2 begins with an Introduction and the Implementation of Priorities which sets out the targeted sector outcomes and targets, including strategies, deliverables and annual investments. It is supported with 49 Logical Frameworks (logframes) representing the various MTDP III goals, including 428 indicators and annualised targets, and guidelines to complete the logframe is explained in Annex 5 of this document.

Furthermore, Volume 2 describes the annual investments required to operationalise the MTDP III over the five-year planning period. Implementation of the sector priorities and investment programs and projects are integrated in the resourcing table of the sector logframes. The Monitoring and Evaluation Templates and the Guidance Notes for the sectoral logframes are attached in the Annexes 1 to 5 of this document.

The successful implementation of this investment plan will result in the overall achievements of the MTDP III development outcomes.

# ECONOMIC SECTOR



## IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIORITIES

### 1. Economic Sector

#### 1.1 Agriculture

**Goal: World class agriculture &livestock sector that is responsive to international and domestic markets for a diverse range of products**

Agriculture currently contributes around 26% to PNG's national GDP. Coffee, cocoa, copra, palm oil, rubber and tea are PNG's major exports contributing K7.2 billion in export revenue between 2013 and 2016. However, the level of production from commercial plantations has declined in the last five years due to fluctuating world prices, rising labour and overhead costs, poor management and land tenure issues leading to the closure of major estates. Furthermore, challenges associated with rapid population growth, food security, land shortages, and climate change and natural disasters pose a possible long-term threat of resource scarcity related to food supply and consumption and could affect income streams for 80% of the country's population who live in the rural areas and depend heavily on subsistence and semi-subsistence agriculture. The sector was affected by the Bogia Coconut Syndrome (BCS), the Coffee Berry Borer (CBB) and the Cocoa Pod Borer (CPB) which adversely affected the level of production of these commodities between 2011 and 2016.

Given the potential that exists within the sector for improving quality and increasing quantity of agricultural produce, the focus of the sector in the medium term are to: (i) rehabilitate run-down plantations which should be prudently operated to boost export volumes; (ii) establish strong governance and administration system with clear policy guidelines to drive the sector forward; (iii) develop a biosecurity strategy; and (iv) address major impediments to the growth of the sector. This will be achieved through establishing partnerships with the private sector, providing legislative and policy frameworks, establishing a central data centre to coordinate and track progress of the sector for future planning, and promote research and development for addressing food security issues and improving the quality and yield of food crops and major export commodities.



## Agriculture Logframe

Goal: A world-class agriculture & livestock sector that is responsive to international and domestic markets for a diverse range of products									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets					
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
EGG 1.1, 1.2	1. Value of exports for all commodities (K million)	QEB	2,254.20	2,753.50	3,043.10	3,363.00	3,716.40	4,106.90	
EGG 1.2	2. Volume of exports for all commodities (tonnes)	QEB	900.00	1,412.33	1,769.63	2,217.63	2,779.23	3,483.33	
EGG 1.5	3. Value of products for import replacement (K million)*	National Data -ASYCUDA	618.90	556.20	528.40	502.00	476.90	453.00	
EGG 1.1, 1.2	4. Total Value of Spice Exports (K million)	SIBPNG	150 (2017)	200.00	250.00	300.00	350.00	400.00	
EGG 1.2	5. Total Volume of Spice Exports (kg)	SIBPNG	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	
EGG 1.3, 1.6	6. Proportion (%) of population in Spice farming	SIBPNG	1 (2017)	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	
Lead Government Department									
Department of Agriculture and Livestock									
Executing Departments/Agencies									
DAL, LDC, NARI, KIK, CBPNG, OPIC, CIC, NAQIA, CUSTOMS, DTCI									
No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1	Provide legislative and policy frameworks that encourage shift towards more downstream processing	National Agriculture Development Plan							
2	Address major impediments to the growth of the sector which are infrastructure, law & order, customary land registration	N/A							
3	Support extension services to farmers and Cooperative Societies to maintain quality value and supply chains	National Agriculture Development Plan							
4	Support farmers and MSMEs by giving them access to financial capital and identify viable domestic and international markets	National Agriculture Development Plan							
5	Establish a central statistics data centre to coordinate and track progress of the sector for future planning purposes	National Agriculture Development Plan							
6	Support learning, research and development in innovations and technology to cater for industry needs	National Agriculture Development Plan							
Deliverables		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	Link Code	
1.	Large run-down plantations rehabilitated	1	2	3	4	4	4	1-6.2.1	
2.	Dairy farms established in the country	1	2	3	3	3	3	3.2.2	
3.	Special Economic Zones developed	1	2	3	4	5	5	1-6.2.3	
4.	Biosecurity Strategy developed	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-6.1-2.4	
5.	Climate resilient food crops developed through research and development	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-3.6.5	
6.	Spice industry developed and Tea Plantations Rehabilitated	-	-	-	1	2	2	4-6.3.6	
7.	Training/Extension services conducted for farmers	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	1-6.3.7	
8.	Markets for agricultural commodities accessible	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-6.1-4.8	
Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs (K million)	Funding Option	
1-6.2.3	State Equity Fund (Agriculture and Others)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00	GoPNG	
1-3.6.5	Research and Development Program	4.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	2.00	18.00	GoPNG	
1-6.2.1	National Plantations Rehabilitation Program	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	20.00	GoPNG	
2.4.1	Development of Special Economic Zone (Sepik, Sandaun, Kikori, West Coast Manus, Baiyer Valley, Ramu Valley)	10.00	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	200.0	GoPNG	
2.6.4	Biosecurity system program	-	2.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	12.0	GoPNG	

\*Note: Indicator 3 refers to fresh vegetables, rice, dairy, onions and poultry

### 1.1.1 Palm Oil

**Goal: Increase palm oil production through equity participation of all stakeholders in the palm oil industry.**

There are six major palm oil project areas in PNG covering 144,183 hectares. It is grown by smallholders and large plantations with at least 200,000 people dependent on palm oil for their livelihoods. The industry has contributed K7.4 billion in export revenue in the last five years and produced 3.4 billion tonnes of palm oil. However, major impediments to the growth of the industry such as deteriorating public infrastructure with the absence of a regulator has undermined the full potential for growth. Hence, the industry aims to move into milling and other downstream processing ventures. The regulation of the industry is vital in ensuring that local farmers who make up the primary supply and value chain move into milling and other downstream processing activities.

#### Palm Oil Logframe

Goal: Increase palm oil production through equity participation of stakeholders in the palm oil industry										
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets			2022	2021	2020	2019
				2018	2019	2020				
EGG 1.1	1. Export value (PGK' million)	QEB	1,014.70	1,106.02	1,205.57	1,326.12	1,458.73	1,604.61.0		
EGG 1.2	2. Exports volume (000' tonnes)	QEB	540.00	550.00	550.0	600.0	800.0	1,000.0		
EGG 1.3, 1.6	3. Population in palm oil production	OPIC	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	500,000		
Lead Government Department		Department of Agriculture and Livestock								
Executing Departments/Agencies		DAL, OPIC								
No	Sector Strategy			National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference						
1	Review and amend the current Oil Palm Industry Corporation Act, 1992 and strengthen OPIC's capacity			OPIC Corporate Strategic Plan 2011-2020						
2	Smallholder roads rehabilitated			OPIC Corporate Strategic Plan 2011-2020						
Deliverables										
1. Oil Palm Industry Act Amended		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code			
		-	-	Amended	✓	✓	1-3.1.1			
2. Smallholder Roads Rehabilitated		40 km	80 km	120 km	160 km	200 km	1-3.2.2			
Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option		
1-3.2.2	Smallholder Roads Maintenance Program (Hoskins, Biialla, Popondetta, Milne Bay, Kavieng)	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	60.00	GoPNG		

## 1.1.2 Coffee

**Goal: To support the development of a sustainable and competitive coffee industry in PNG, which will maximise financial returns to coffee producers and contribute to government's economic and social policy goals.**

Coffee continues to be one of PNG's major agricultural exports and has contributed K1,827.4 million between 2013 and 2016. Production and export levels declined in 2013 due to the Coffee Berry Borer and the fall in commodity prices. Furthermore, two of the major coffee plantations in the Western Highlands Province were run down and closed. Therefore, the industry will focus on improving the quality of coffee, rehabilitating the plantations and containing the CBB.

### Coffee Logframe

Goal: To support the development of a sustainable and competitive coffee industry in PNG which will maximize financial returns to coffee producers and contribute to Government's economic and social policy goals.									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets					
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
EGG 1.1, 1.2	1. Coffee exports value (PGK' million)	CIC database	646.9	768.58	845.44	929.98	1022.98	1,125.28	
EGG 1.2	2. Coffee exports volume ('000 tonnes)	CIC database	47.0	66.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	120.0	
EGG 1.3, 1.6	3. Proportion of population involved in coffee farming ('000 households)	CIC database	450	450	500	550	600	700	
Lead Department	Department of Agriculture and Livestock								
Executing Government Department	DAL, CIC, DOW								
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1	Revive large coffee blocks and plantations	Coffee Industry Strategic Plan							
2	Provide extension/training/Business support services to cooperatives and smallholder farmers (SMEs, Youth and Women)	Coffee Industry Strategic Plan							
3	Establish internationally certified coffee mills for cooperatives to attract premium prices and ensure quality	Coffee Industry Strategic Plan							
4	Promote productive public private partnership for extension, research and industry operations	Coffee Industry Strategic Plan							
5	Promote value adding products and domestic consumption of coffee	Coffee Industry Strategic Plan							
6	Support Integrated farming, food security and sustainable livelihood	Coffee Industry Strategic Plan							
7	Defence against pests and diseases of coffee	Coffee Industry Strategic Plan							
8	Support Market access infrastructure and service delivery	Coffee Industry Strategic Plan							
9	Promote green energy, digital agriculture and e-marketing in coffee industry	Coffee Industry Strategic Plan							
Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code			
1. Improvement in access to Coffee Markets	124 km	266 km	405km	528km	628km	1-3.1.9.1			
2. Coffee Export Office Constructed	-	1	1	1	1	1-3.8.2			
3. Strategic Defence of PNG Coffee Industry Against CBB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-3.7.3			
4. Coffee Plantations Rehabilitated and Developed	20x5ha	40x5ha	60x5ha	80x5ha	100x5ha	1-3.1.4			
5. Coffee Adaptability and risk management to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-3.4.5			

Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding Option
1-3.1.9.1	Coffee Access Roads Program	-	5.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	40.00	GoPNG
1-3.8.2	Coffee Industry Infrastructure Development Program	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	44.00	GoPNG
1-3.1.4	Coffee Rehabilitation and Development Program	4.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	-	44.00	GoPNG
1-3.7.3	Strategic Defence of PNG Coffee Industry Against CBB	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	20.00	GoPNG
1-3.1.9.1	Freight Assurance Subsidy Scheme	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.08	26.08	GoPNG
1-3.4.5	Productive Partnership for Agriculture Development (Cost Inclusive of activities under cocoa)	21.25	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	101.25	GoPNG/DP





### 1.1.3 Cocoa

**Goal: Quality Cocoa production is increased and expanded for the betterment of livelihood of small scale cocoa farmers and economy of the nation.**

The cocoa industry is largely made up of smallholders and is rural based with 151,000 households in 14 provinces growing cocoa. PNG is classified as 90% fine flavour cocoa producer and supplies 1% of cocoa in the world market with a contribution of K1,067.4 million in export revenue between 2013 and 2016. However, the industry faces the following issues; the Cocoa Pod Borer (CPB), a plant disease which has adversely affected the cocoa, low smallholder productivity, senile tree population, poor access and affordability to credit, land tenure issues, lack of or unavailability of improved planting material (clones), too many small fermenters (individually owned) scattered in isolated remote areas, inconsistent production level (subsistence based), beans tainted by smoke, lack of commitment from lower levels of government to fund and implement programs, deteriorating market infrastructure and high freight cost.

The Cocoa Industry Strategic Plan 2016 – 2025 maps out the strategic direction for the Cocoa Industry. The Government, under this plan, aims to plant 13 million new cocoa trees and increase PNG's current export yield of 40,000 metric tonnes to 160,000 metric tonnes by 2022. According to Cocoa Board of PNG, this will earn K800 million in revenue per year upon maturity of the nurseries.

#### Cocoa Logframe

Goal: Quality Cocoa production is increased and expanded for the betterment of livelihood of small scale cocoa farmers and economy of the nation								
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EGG 1.1, 1.2	1. Total cocoa exports earnings (K million, f.o.b)	PNG Cocoa Board Database	359.90	428.19	471.01	518.11	569.92	626.91
EGG 1.2	2. Total cocoa export volume (tonnes)	PNG Cocoa Board Database	40.20	65.60	88.90	111.90	134.90	160.00
EGG 1.5	3. Total cocoa production volume (000 tonnes)	PNG Cocoa Board Database	40,508	50,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	310,000
Lead Department/Agency		Department of Agriculture & Livestock						
Executing Department/Agency		Cocoa Board PNG						
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference						
1	Establish & Improve Regional nurseries and seed gardens i.e. Momase, Southern and NGI	Cocoa Industry National Plan						
2	Facilitate the rehabilitation of cocoa plantations and senile cocoa farms	Cocoa Industry National Plan						
3	Cocoa Quality Improvement and Enhancement	Cocoa Industry National Plan						
4	Facilitate, Identify and Advise on priority areas for road & jetty infrastructure	Cocoa Industry National Plan						
5	Institutional capacity building of human resources and facilities	Cocoa Industry National Plan						

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1. Establishment of regional nurseries	1	2	3	4	4	1-3.1.1
2. Number of seedlings distributed (million)	3	5	10	15	20	1-3.1-2.2
3. Number of hectares developed	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	1-3.2.3
4. Number of Plantations rehabilitated	4	4	4	4	4	1-3.2.4
5. Improved Cocoa Quality – Combination drier rollout	10	10	10	10	10	1-3.3.5
6. Improved market access – No of cocoa roads/jetties to be improved	3	3	3	3	3	1-3.4.6
7. Number of Cocoa MSMEs established	5	5	10	10	10	1-3.5.7
8. Improve the capacity of the cocoa industry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-3.5.8

Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option
1-3.5.7-8	Cocoa Industry Capacity Building	-	3.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	12.00	GoPNG
1-3.3.5	Cocoa Quality Improvement Program	-	5.00	3.00	3.00	7.00	18.00	GoPNG
1-3.4.6	Road Infrastructure & Market Access (Cocoa Roads) Program	5.00	8.00	16.35	15.00	20.00	64.35	GoPNG
1-3.1.1	Regional Cocoa Nurseries Program	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00	GoPNG
1-3.5.7-8	Productive Partnership for Agriculture Development (Cost inclusive of activities under cocoa)	21.25	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	101.25	GoPNG/DP



### 1.1.4 Coconut

**Goal: To create entrepreneurial, prosperous, and healthy communities through a dynamic, innovative and sustainable coconut industry.**

The coconut industry is the fourth most significant agriculture cash crop in terms of its economic importance to PNG. According to the most recent census figures, 35% of total households in PNG or an estimated 2.6 million people are engaged in coconut activities in PNG to either generate income or to produce coconut as food to supplement their livelihoods. On average the industry contributes over K126.5 million per year to the PNG economy through the export revenue it generates. The Kokonas Industry Koporesen (KIK) estimates that over 70% of this is usually transmitted directly to copra producers. The industry was hit by the Bogia Coconut Syndrome (BCS), a plant disease and has been causing increasingly severe losses to coconut palms since 2007 in the Bogia region of Madang. Hundreds of palms have been killed and two coconut plantations (constituting 200ha) have been abandoned with the BCS spreading to other areas of PNG. This indicates potential economic and social losses. With these challenges, the Government aims to address the BCS disease through the relocation of the gene bank from Madang to Milne Bay Province and to improve the productivity and diversification of the coconut products.

#### Coconut Logframe

Goal: To create entrepreneurial, prosperous, and healthy communities through a dynamic, innovative and sustainable coconut industry.								
Ref. to Growth Goals (GG)	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EGG 1.1	1. Copra (K million f.o.b)	QEB	80.4	95.52	105.08	115.58	127.14	139.86
EGG 1.2	2. Copra Export Volume ('000 tonnes)	QEB	43.5	45.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0
EGG 1.5	3. Total coconut products domestic sales (tonnes)	KIK	64,851	72,150	79,159	85,174	92,187	98,202
EGG 1.1, 1.2	4. Total receipts from coconut products (traditional/ HVCP) (K' million)	KIK	132.5	200.0	250.0	300.0	400.0	500.0
Lead Department	Department of Agriculture & Livestock							
Lead Executing Department/Agency	DAL/ Kokonas Indastri Koporesen							
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference						
1	Develop agribusiness and Marketing	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025, KIK Business Plan 2017 – 2021, PNG SME Development Policy						
2	Build and strengthen the coconut industry's capacity	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025						
3	Improve Product Diversification	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025						
4	Improve productivity and product quality	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025						
5	Strengthen Effective Governance and Management	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025						
6	Rehabilitate coconut plantations							

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1. Establish new MSMEs on processing of High Value Coconut Products and Marketing	-	3	6	9	12	4.1.1
2. Establish and maintain central coconut nurseries for 14 provinces	2	7	9	12	14	1-4.6.2
3. Establish 3 resource centres per region	-	1	2	3	3	1-4.2.3
4. Rehabilitate 2 abandoned plantations per region	-	2	4	6	8	1-4.6.4
5. Relocate the International Gene bank for the South Pacific based in Madang to Milne Bay Province					Relocated	1-4.2-4.5
6. Develop and implement protocols for containment of BCS and coconut rhinoceros beetle in 14 provinces.	1	4	7	10	14	1-4.3-4.6

Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding Option
4.1.1	Coconut Research Program	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00	GoPNG
1-4.2-6.3-5	Coconut Industry Capacity Building	-	-	5.00	10.00	-	15.00	GoPNG
4.1.1	MSMEs Support on Processing of High Value Coconut Products and Marketing	2.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	13.80	40.80	GoPNG
1-4.6.2	Coconut Nursery Establishment & Seed Distribution	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	23.00	GoPNG
1-4.3-4.6	Productivity Improvement Program (Bogia Coconut Syndrome)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	30.00	GoPNG



### 1.1.5 Rubber

**Goal: Rubber production is revitalized with increase in participation of smallholders to contribute toward increase in exports earning and income for rural farmers.**

Rubber is a sustainable industry but has not been fully supported to realize its full potential. Rubber industry provides employment opportunities to over 200,000 smallholder farmers. At present there are three major estates in Western, East Sepik and Central provinces, managed by smallholder rubber farmers and private sector investors. Rubber industry aims to increase rubber production by promoting downstream processing and encouraging more farmers to venture into the industry.

#### Rubber Logframe

Goal: Rubber production is revitalized with increase in participation of smallholders to contribute toward increase in exports earning and income for rural farmers									
Ref to Goal (GG)	Growth	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2017)	Annual Targets			2021	2022
					2018	2019	2020		
EGG 1.3, 1.6		1. Proportion (%) of population in rubber farming	Rubber Board	N/A	9.5	10.46	11.5	12.65	13.92
EGG 1.2		2. Total rubber exports volumes ('000 tonnes)	QEB	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	
EGG 1.1, 1.2		3. Total receipts from rubber exports value (K million)	QEB	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.2	
Lead GoPNG Department									
Department of Agriculture and Livestock									
Executing GoPNG Departments/Agencies									
Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Rubber Board									
No	Sector Strategy			National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference					
1	Increase Rubber production based on emerging opportunities			National Agriculture Development Plan					
2	Increase investments in the PNG rubber industry			National Agriculture Development Plan					
3	Increase number of SMEs in the PNG rubber industry			National Agriculture Development Plan					
4	Downstream Processing			National Agriculture Development Plan					
5	Improve partnership to subsidize costs			National Agriculture Development Plan					
Deliverables									
1. Nurseries set-up									
2. Rehabilitate Rubber blocks									
3. Blocks Expansions to new areas.									
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		Link Code
			2	4	6	8	10		1-3.1.1
			3	3	3	4	5		1-3.4.2
			-	10ha	20ha	30ha	40ha		1-3.3.3
Link Code									
Investments									
Rubber Nursery Development Rehabilitation									
1-3.1.1.4.2.3.3			3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	17.00	Funding option
									GoPNG

### 1.1.6 Rice

**Goal: Domestic commercial rice production industry is established in partnership with private sector and small scale farmers to reduce the volume of imported rice and meet growing demand.**

Rice is a staple diet for most Papua New Guineans. PNG needs to produce sufficient volumes of rice to adequately meet domestic demand and lessen the high dependency on imported rice in the long term. Annually, PNG spends about K400 million to import rice to meet its domestic demand. The PNG National Rice Policy 2015-2030 aims to change this situation and make PNG become a rice producer and exporter. According to DAL, PNG currently produces around 4,500 tonnes of rice per year, which is a substantial volume except that they are not being properly marketed and distributed. Much of this production remains at the smallholder levels and lack appropriate support to expand production and sell commercially to adequately meet local demand and lower current rice import levels.

#### Rice Logframe

Goal: Domestic commercial rice production industry is established in partnership with private sector and small scale farmers to reduce the volume of imported rice and meet growing demand										
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2017)	Annual Targets						
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
EGG 1.3	1. Population in Rice farming (smallholder farmers)	RIPNG	12,902	13,633	14,364	15,905	15,827	16,558		
EGG 1.4	2. Current estimated Ha of Rice in PNG	RI PNG	3,663	3,877	4,091	4,306	4,520	4,735		
EGG 1.5	3. Total Rice Import volumes (tonnes)	RI PNG	200,000	206,000	212,000	200,000	190,000	150,000		
EGG 1.2, 1.5	4. Domestic Rice production volume (tonnes)	RI PNG	4,500	4,625	4,750	4,875	5,500	5,700		
EGG 1.1, 1.5	5. Total purchase from imports value (K million)	RI PNG	400	420	390	350	300	250		
Lead Government Departments										
Department of Agriculture Livestock										
Executing Departments/Agencies										
Department of Agriculture Livestock										
No	Sector Strategy				National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference					
1	Promote partnership with private sectors to subsidize costs in production				NADP					
2	Acquire land for large scale rice development, invest in appropriate and adequate research and development for quality improvement, and provide extension and training in rice development.				NADP					
3	Adequately promote and market rice produce in PNG				NADP					
Deliverables										
1. Production – Nursery establishments, appropriate cultivation, irrigation systems, and harvesting method				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
2. Develop economic corridors through provision of infrastructure and utilities				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.2.1	2.1.2
				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option		
1.2.1	Commercial Rice Production (Central & Sepik Plains)	-	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	120.00	GoPNG		

### 1.1.7 Livestock

**Goal: Commercially viable livestock industry is strategically established and expanded to meet growing domestic demand in partnership with private sector and rural farmers.**

Development of the livestock industry in PNG refers to raising of cattle and grazing systems, poultry, pigs, apiculture (honey bee) and aquaculture. Livestock contributes 13 per cent of the total domestic food production. The livestock industry in PNG has declined over the years due to various issues mainly attributed to the lack of proper management and support for the industry. Subsequently, number of large commercial farms and smallholder farms have diminished to an all-time low. At present, PNG produces around 1,400 tonnes of meat annually and these are all domestically consumed. In order to meet rising meat consumption demands, PNG currently imports around K30 million worth of meat and around 70% of imported beef is used by the two commercial canneries to produce tinned meat and meat loaf products. Despite the huge potential the country has for livestock production with low disease risk, livestock production has not improved. On the other hand, meat consumption is predicted to increase at a conservative rate of 5 percent per annum with imported cost increasing in the last five years. Hence, the Government aims to invest significantly in the industry through cattle breeding programs.

#### Livestock Logframe


Goal: Commercially viable livestock industry is strategically established and expanded to meet growing domestic demand in partnership with private sector and rural farmers										
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2017)	Annual Targets				Link Code		
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022			
EGG 1.5	Annual total meat import cost (PGK million)	DAL	30	26.25	22.5	18.75	16	15		
EGG 1.2, 1.5	Annual domestic meat production levels (000 tonnes)	DAL	7.5	10	12.5	15.5	17.5	20.0		
EGG 1.5	% of calf survival rate	DAL	50%	53%	58%	61%	64%	67%		
Lead Government Department Executing Departments/Agencies Department of Agriculture & Livestock Livestock Development Corporation, DAL										
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference								
1	Establish breeding and distribution centres	N/A								
2	Support Research, Development and Training Programs	N/A								
3	Support Disease and Border Surveillance	N/A								
4	Commercialize Cattle Industry	N/A								
5	Encourage Smallholder Commercial Pig and Poultry production	N/A								
6	Promote Cooperative Marketing under the Nucleus Estate Concept	N/A								
7	Privatize Processing and Marketing	N/A								
Deliverables										
1. National Cattle Breeding Farm Established		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022				
		1	2	3	4	4				
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)		2020 (K million)		2022 (K million)		Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	
2.1.1	National Cattle Breeding Program	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	GoPNG	

### 1.1.8 Food Security

**Goal:** To provide access to safe and nutrient food in sufficient quality and quality to improve and maintain a healthy and active life of all people in the country.

PNG's current estimated population growth rate is over 3.1% which represents a rapidly growing population and warrants serious attention by all stakeholders to support the government in safeguarding Papua New Guineans against food scarcity and hunger. Increased investments and support in agriculture & livestock, economic empowerment and health and education of especially women and girls are vital to ensuring food security and safety leading to a healthy population. Current food production level is not consistent with population growth. About 5% of total population and 18% of economically active population have the potential to be employed in the formal sector. Poor living standard and poverty are manifested in low life expectancy, underweight children, poor health, malnutrition/undernourishment and food insecurity. PNG has been largely self-reliant on its traditional root food crops such as sweet potato, yams and cassava. Sago is an abundant source of starch in many localities and provides an important alternative to rice and wheat products. PNG has already put in place a National Food Security Policy (2016-2025) to address its food security needs and concerns.

#### Food Security Logframe

Goal: To provide access to safe and nutrient food in sufficient quality and quality to improve and maintain a healthy and active life of all people in the country									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline			Annual Targets			National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
 SGG 3.9 SGG 3.9 SGG 3.9	1. Prevalence of stunting in children <5 (%)	NFSP 2016 -2025/HIES	48% (2010)	40%	48% (2010)	37%	35%	32%	<30%
	2. Prevalence of wasting in children <5 (%)	NFSP 2016-2025, HIES	16% (2010)	12.8%	16% (2010)	9.6%	6.4%	3.2%	<2%
	3. Composite staple food production index (million tonnes)	NFSP	4.5 (2000)						
Lead Government Department		Department of Agriculture & Livestock							
Executing Departments/Agencies		DAL, NDoH, FAO							
No	Sector Strategy								
1	Establish a National Food Security Council/Authority to guide, support and monitor implementation of PNG NFS 2016-2025	NFSP 2016-2025							
2	Support hygiene, nutrition and dietary education, programs and awareness among families, households and schools	NFSP, NHP							
3	Establish partnerships among local, national and international stakeholders to food security and related concerns	PPP							
4	Put in place strong biosecurity measures to safeguard local food crops against pests and diseases	NAQIA/NARI							
5	Support research and development for innovative farming methods against concerns like climate change	NARI							
Deliverables		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code		
1. Establishment of baseline of major food & livestock crop and products		✓	✓	✓	✓	Baseline established	1-3.1.1		
2. Nutrition indicators improved		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-3.1-5.2		
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	
1-3.1-5.2	Scaling up nutrition	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	GoPNG	



### 1.1.9 Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

**Goal: Improve efficiency and productivity of farmers and others in the value chain with a commercially and economically viable and sustainable horticulture industry established.**

PNG's current fresh food and vegetable production do not conform to market standards and expectations because of quality and biosecurity issues. Furthermore, supply is inconsistent to meet market demand. Despite its commercial viability, PNG continues to import fresh fruits and vegetable from overseas markets. According to Fresh Produce Development Agency (FPDA), the country does not have a reliable seed industry which forces it to rely on the outside world to supply seeds for our fruits and vegetables sector. Farm management is another important area that most PNG farmers lack. Despite these challenges, PNG aims to replace current import levels of fruits and vegetables to a quarter or less and substitute it with local produce to adequately meet and sustain the local market demands. Hence, the Government will support and invest in improving the supply value chain and improving the quality of fresh fruits and vegetables.

#### Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Logframe

Goal: Improve efficiency and productivity of farmers and others in the value chain with a commercially and economically viable and sustainable horticulture industry established.											
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)				Annual Targets				Link Code
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022				
EGG 1.3	1.Number of farmers contacted by FPDA	FPDA	4,925	5,517	5,793	6,083	6,387				
EGG 1.3, 1.6	2.Number of Formal MSMEs	FPDA	35	41	44	47	50				
EGG 1.2, 1.5	3.Production level (tonne)	FPDA	14,000	22,000	25,000	27,000	30,000				
EGG 1.1, 1.5	4.Value against production level (PGK million)**	FPDA	28	44	50	54	60				
EGG 1.5	5.Import Volume (tonnes)	FPDA	4,128	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000				
EGG 1.1, 1.5	6.Import Value (PGK million)	FPDA	8	12	14	16	18				
Lead Government Department											
Department of Agriculture & Livestock											
Executing Departments/Agencies											
Fresh Produce Development Agency											
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference									
1	Improving the management and coordination of the fruits and vegetables sector	Vision 2050, NADP, PNGDSP									
2	Develop and promote adoption of sustainable production and best farming practices	Vision 2050, StaRS, NADP, PNGDSP									
3	Enable farmers to have access to financial services	Vision 2050, NADP, PNGDSP									
4	Establish market access and improve marketing opportunities of fruits and vegetables farmers	Vision 2050, StaRS, NADP, PNGDSP									
Deliverables		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022					
1.	Best practices applied along the supply value chain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					1.4.1
2.	Pest and disease contained through increased adoption of clean seed systems for fresh fruit and vegetables	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					2.2.2
3.	Increased participation of Micro-Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in production, value adding, produce aggregation, retail and food service sector markets.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					4.3.3
4.	Develop and adopt innovative technologies, processes and information systems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					3.4.4
5.	Fresh Produce Market Infrastructure Developed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					1-6.4.5

\*\*Value against production is calculated @ an average of K2 / kg for assorted fresh produce crops

Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option
2.2.2	Market for Village Farmers	4.24	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.24	GoPNG / DP
4.3.3	FPDA Office Development	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00	GoPNG/DP
4.3.3	Seed Production Program	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	17.00	GoPNG
3.4.4	Market Supply Value Chain	6.55	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.55	GoPNG/DP
1-6.4.5	Fresh Produce Market Infrastructure	4.66	5.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	32.66	



## 1.2 Fisheries

**Goal:** To maximize economic returns through sustainable management and development of our fisheries resources to foster wealth creation, poverty alleviation and food security.

Fisheries will be one of the focus sectors that have the potential to contribute remarkably towards Government's priority in growing the economy. Papua New Guinea's fisheries Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2.4 million square kilometres is the largest in the South Pacific and supply about 18% of the world's tuna catch, a percentage that has been steadily rising since 2010. The total revenue generated from both fresh and processed tuna exports annually since 2015 is between K600 to K800 million on average and has the potential to generate over 1 billion kina annually over the coming years. Frozen tuna constitutes about half of PNG's tuna exports, followed by canned tuna, cooked loins, fishmeal and chilled tuna. Most of the projected revenues are received from foreign vessels that pay access fees and take fish to overseas markets for processing. Other fisheries such as prawn and lobster, bech-de-mer and barramundi also have the potential to generate income by meeting both local and international demands.

PNG's potential to become the world leader in supplying fisheries products particularly tuna is yet to be fully realized. The development of value-added processing could yield more substantial economic benefits in terms of export value and job creation. However, due to inadequate onshore processing facilities especially for coastal fisheries, millions of kina that could have been generated through value-added products are being lost through fresh tuna exports or over exploitation of tuna by licensed fishing vessels that take fish to overseas for processing. There is also rising concern over illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing within territorial waters.

Hence, the focus for the fisheries sector will be to increase exports and maximize economic returns through combating illegal and unregulated fishing within the EEZ, diversifying international market access, creating domestic markets for marine products and promoting SMEs in the fisheries sector among other priority activities. Major investments to promote economic growth will be undertaken in the medium term. These include investing in the Pacific Marine Industrial Zone (PMIZ) in Madang, investing in fisheries surveillance programs and building other marine infrastructure.



## Fisheries Sector Logframe

6	Ref. to Growth Goal (GG)	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				
					2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	EGG 1.1, 1.2	1. Exports from Marine Products (K million, f.o.b)	QEB, BPNG	573.1	715.12	798.83	892.34	996.79	1,113.47
	EGG 1.2	2. Total annual tuna export (metric tonnes)	NFA database	172,046	106,795	111,639	115,506	116,631	118,794
	EGG 1.1, 1.2	3. Total receipts from Tuna (K million)	NFA database	983.64	605.85	640.92	671.0	684.3	701.4
	EGG 1.1, 1.2	4. Total receipts from other marine products (K million)	NFA database	62.4	43.6	44.6	46.6	48.78	51.3
	EGG 1.1, 1.2	5. Processed fisheries exports volume (tonnes)	NFA database	2597.28	2,757.6	2,825.2	2,983.5	2,994.1	3,000.0
	EGG 1.1, 1.2	6. Total exports of barramundi (volume – metric tonnes)	NFA database	0.72	1.30	1.45	1.52	0.98	1.00
	EGG 1.3	7. Total employment by the sector <sup>1</sup>	NFA database	715	524	545	503	547	613
	EGG 1.3	8. Total extensive fish (tilapia/carp/trout) farmers (>1000KG/annum production/farm)	NFA database	54,000	56,000	57,000	58,000	59,000	60,000
		9. Tuna Stock Status <sup>2</sup>	WCPC reports	1,605	1,65	1,65	1,65	1,65	1,65
	EGG 1.3	10. Semi-Commercial Farmers 1000-5000KG Production/Annum	NFA database	60	200	400	1000	2500	5000
		Lead Government Department	National Fisheries Authority						
		Executing Departments/Agencies	National Fisheries Authority, PNGDF, Police, Customs, DTCI, Provincial Governments and Development Partners						
No	Sector Strategy			National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference					
1	Increase tuna exports and maximise economic returns			National Tuna Fisheries Management & Development Plan					
2	Improve NFA MCS capability and increase coordination between relevant Government agencies to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing within PNG's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)			National Tuna Fisheries Management & Development Plan					
3	Diversify international market access for PNG canned tuna			National Tuna Fisheries Management & Development Plan					
4	Create domestic and international market opportunities for marine products such as barramundi, crabs, lobsters etc.			Fisheries Management Plan					
5	Promote the development of SMEs and local participation in the fisheries sector			Fisheries Management Plan					
6	Ensure all tuna caught in PNG waters is processed onshore			National Tuna Fisheries Management & Development Plan					
7	Promote the sustainable development of Coastal Fisheries, Aquaculture and inland fisheries			Fisheries Management Plan					
8	Development of key fisheries enabling infrastructure such as Wagang Fisheries Port, wharves, jetties, Fish markets, Cold storage & Ice plants.			Fisheries Management Plan					
9	Review existing legislation and subordinate legislation for the conservation and sustainability of our marine resources.			Fisheries Management Plan					
10	Improve sector coordination with provinces to promote fisheries extension services to encourage community participation in fisheries development.			Fisheries Management Plan					
11	Increase onshore processing of tuna.			Fisheries Management Plan					
12	Promote sustainable fisheries management practices			Fisheries Management Plan					

<sup>1</sup> Indicates crewing only. It doesn't represent those employed by the processing plants

<sup>2</sup> Ratio of recent stock biomass in relation to estimate of maximum sustainable yield for the four main commercial tuna species

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1. Number of appropriate aerial and surface surveillance equipment procured and MOU's signed with relevant agencies	-	3	6	9	11	1.2.1
2. Number of fish and other marine farms developed (Pilot projects completed, New ventures established)	-					1.7.2, 4.7.2
3. Number of key fisheries enabling infrastructure constructed or developed	0	1	2	3	4	4.8.3
4. Three more onshore tuna processing facilities established (Manus, Lae, Rabaul)	0	3	3	3	3	5.6.4
5. Number of Tuna Tagging and Port Sampling conducted						2.1.5

Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs (K million)	Funding Option
5.6.4	Fisheries Equity Fund	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	85.00	GoPNG
1.2.1	Fisheries Surveillance Program	-	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	35.00	GoPNG
2.1.5	Tuna Tagging and Port Sampling conducted	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.00	GoPNG
1.7.2, 4.7.2	Marine Farms Development	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	GoPNG
5.8.4	Pacific Marine Industrial Zone		20	20	20	25	85.00	GoPNG/DP



### 1.3 Forestry

#### Goal: Build a forest sector that is sustainable and highly profitable

About 70% of PNG's land area (37 million hectares) is covered by forest which provides the rural population with food, fuel, traditional medicine and oxygen. Forestry in PNG is dominated by large-scale log exports of which 10% of log export volumes are from plantations and 25% from land conversion projects mainly for oil palm and to a lesser extent, cocoa and tree plantation establishment. The processing industry produces a wide range of manufactured wood products mainly for domestic consumption. Forest plantation development has also effectively ceased. The implementation of policies, strategies and legislative frameworks that drive the industry are crucial for sustainable resource management and development in the sector. In recent years, the Government has emphasized the ban on round log export with the aim to promote downstream processing to add value on forest products and, increase the export of forest by-products while simultaneously promoting environmental sustainability. Hence, the Government aims to ban round logs exports by January 2021.

#### Forestry Logframe

Goal: Build a forest sector that is sustainable and highly profitable									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets					Link Code
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
EGG 1.1, 1.2	1. Total forested area (million hectares)	PNGFA database	35.883	35.784	35.858	35.842	35.826	35.817	
EGG 1.1, 1.2	2. Total round logs exports annually (million cubic meters)	PNGFA database	3.70	2.90	2.50	2.10	1.80	1.5	
EGG 1.1, 1.2	3. Value of exports from forest products (K' million)	QEB	973.7	1,473.1	1,710.1	1,985.25	2,304.6	2,500.0	
EGG 1.1, 1.2	3.1. Value of exports of round logs (K' million)	QEB	1,083.7						
EGG 1.2	4. Processed timber products exported annually (cubic meters)	PNGFA database	74,091	90,000	100,000	110,000	120,000	150,000	
EGG 1.3	5. Formal Employment in the sector	PNGFA database	10,000	12,000	15,000	19,000	21,000	24,000	
Lead Government Department									
Executing Departments/Agencies									
National Forest Authority, Climate Change Development Authority									
No	Sector Strategy			National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference					
1	Develop a GIS for the purpose of planning and improved forest governance			REDD+					
2	Promote sustainable forest management			National Forestry Plan 2					
3	Undertake reforestation in the country			REDD+					
4	Decrease round log export and increase production of forest by-products on-shore			SME Policy					
5	Promote the development of SME's (timber products) in the sector			SME Policy					
6	Manufacture forest products as value adding products for the domestic market as well as for exports.								
Deliverables									
1. Establish one (1) National Forest Resource Inventory System	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022	Link Code
	-	-	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.1.1
2. Round log export decreased by 50%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	50%	50%	50%	2.4.2
Investment									
1.1.1	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option		
	5.88	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.88	40.88	GoPNG/DP		

## 1.4 Tourism

**Goal: Increase the overall economic value of tourism to the nation by doubling the number of tourists on holiday in PNG every five years and maximizing sustainable tourism growth for the social and environmental benefit for all Papua New Guineans.**

The development of Tourism industry is reliant on partnerships between the Government, industry and the people of PNG and has the potential to be a significant contributor to the economy and development of PNG. As per the 2016 Visitor's Arrivals Report, PNG recorded 197, 632 international visitors, a slight decrease of 0.5% or less 1,053 arrivals compared to 2015, with visitors injecting an estimated K1.95 billion into the national economy. Out of the total visitors to the country, holiday represented 20%, business 35%, Visit Friends and/or Relatives (VFR) 6%, employment 23%, Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events (MICE) 3%, while education, sports and others at 1% each. The trend picked up in 2010, showing an 8% increase in holiday arrivals and continued through to 2016. The healthy growth in holiday arrivals was a result of TPA working in partnership with the industry players and key stakeholders in ensuring the growth of the tourism sector.

The healthy trend is expected to continue forward as TPA has set out clear long-term plans, the National Tourism Master Plan (TMP) with its key result areas in Tourism Hub (Zone) Infrastructure Development, Tourism Brand Refreshment, Destination Marketing & Product Development, Capacity Building & Training, Coordination and Institutional Support (Provincial Tourism Bureaus), Eco-Tourism Development, Development & Establishment of the 3 new Tourism Markets, PNG online Marketing, and 2018 APEC related activities. The TMP is currently under review to grow the tourism industry in PNG. And as TPA leads to implement and achieve these objectives in the revised TMP 2018 - 2022, tourism in the next 10 – 20 years will be a significant contributor to PNG's economy. The PNG DSP 2010 – 2030 also aims to achieve 1.5 million tourists per year by 2030.



## Tourism Logframe

Goal: Increase the overall economic value of tourism to the nation by doubling the number of tourists on holiday in PNG every five years and maximizing sustainable tourism growth for the social and environmental benefit for all Papua New Guineans								
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EGG 1.1	1. Number of Foreign Visitors Arrivals per year	TPA database	197,632	247,058.8	281,661.6	316,264.4	350,867.2	385,470
EGG 1.1	2. Number of Business travellers visiting the country per year	TPA database	72,355	144,253	152,572	160,891	169,210	185,850
EGG 1.1	3. Number of Bonafide tourists visiting the country per year	TPA database	56,744	64,690	67,852	71,014	74,176	80,500
EGG 1.1	4. Annual Tourist Expenditure (K million)	TPA database	650	741	762	783	804	850
EGG 1.1	5. Total receipts incurred by foreign visitors (K' billion) per year	TPA database	1.95	2.73	2.96	3.19	3.42	3.9
Lead Government Department								
Tourism Promotion Authority								
Implementing Departments/Agencies								
Tourism Promotion Authority								

No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference
1	Establish partnerships with the law and justice sector to create a safe environment for tourists	Tourism Master Plan
2	Promote and market PNG internationally	Tourism Master Plan
3	Provide affordable tour / business packages to encourage more business and bonafide tourists	Tourism Master Plan
4	Provide enabling infrastructure for tourism market access	Tourism Master Plan
5	Promote SMEs in the sector to provide and improve PNG local products	Tourism Master Plan

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1. Tourism agents set up in strategic international locations to market PNG products	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.3-1
2. Infrastructure constructed / developed in tourism hubs	1	1	2	2	2	1.4-2
3. Proper market infrastructure constructed for locals to market their products	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4.5-3
4. Number of tourist on cruise ships entering PNG	23,000	25,500	28,000	30,500	32,509	3.4-4

Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding Option
1.4.2, 4.5.3, 3.4.4	Tourism Sustainable Development Program	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	54.00	GoPNG
1.4.2, 4.5.3, 3.4.4	Tourism Sector Development Program	18.58	12.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	70.58	GoPNG/DP
5.4.2	Baiyer Wildlife Sanctuary	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.00	GoPNG





## 1.5 Manufacturing

**Goal:** To achieve a competitive manufacturing sector by international standard through the development of higher value chains and appropriate technologies.

PNG's manufacturing sector has developed on the back of the nation's comparative advantage in agricultural and resource based industries. In particular, the largest manufacturing export commodities are palm oil, copra oil, processed timber and most recently refined petroleum and LNG. Processed tuna is another rapidly growing export industry. Each of these key export products relies on PNG's large agricultural and resource base, and shows the importance of manufacturing exports for moving the economy from primary industries into higher value added processing industries. Although the sector contributes about 3% of GDP, its contribution to providing jobs is significant since it employs about half of the people in the formal sector. The promotion of the manufacturing sector's contribution to economic output should have the highest impact on job creation. Growing the industrial sector and adding value to resources in the country has been a challenging task. The industrial sector has not progressed much and it is not enough to function as "an engine of economic growth", especially in comparison to other developing countries. The sector has been inward-looking with limited technological progress and suffers from the impact of trade liberalization with cheap imported products because the cost of doing business in Papua New Guinea continues to be amongst the highest in the world. Furthermore, the manufacturing sector also struggles from long-standing weaknesses, including poor investment climate and business environment, inadequate physical infrastructure, underdeveloped industrial technology systems, low skills and education levels.

There is need for policy and legislative frameworks to support export and imports and investments in the country, establishment of proper national content in the FDI Programs to bring maximum benefits to the country, FDI promotion incentives of tax exemptions and holidays to be structured to benefit PNG during the term of the project, and domestic production and industries to meet competition of imported goods and also volume of quality to meet the market demand.

The focus for the sector in the medium term is to provide the enabling environment for the manufacturing industry to grow. The Government will focus on developing key infrastructure such as the development of industrial parks in Port Moresby, Kundiawa and Lae among other priorities.



### Manufacturing Logframe

Goal: To achieve a competitive manufacturing sector by international standard through the development of higher value chains and appropriate technologies.										
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets						
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
EGG 1.1, 1.2	1. Total value of PNG Merchandised exports (K million)	QEB	23302.70	29,419.14	34,462.16	40,369.64	47,289.78	55,396.17		
EGG 1.1, 1.5	2. Total value of PNG Merchandised Imports (K million)	QEB	7063.40	5,545.65	4,741.20	4,053.44	3,465.45	2,962.75		
EGG 1.5	3. Volume of goods manufactured domestically		N/A	Data to be collected annually						
Lead Government Department										
Department of Commerce Trade & Industry										
Executing Departments/ Agencies										
Manufacturing Industry										
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference								
1	Domestic production and industries to meet competition of imported goods and also volume of quality to meet the market demand.	SME Policy								
2	Create a legal and regulatory framework to provide the roadmap and guide the structural reforms and policy direction needed to create a vibrant and active manufacturing sector.	SME Policy								
3	Provide financial access and incentives for national SMEs in manufacturing sector.	SME Policy								
4	Provide tax incentives for national SMEs engaged in manufacturing.	SME Policy								
5	Increase exports by ensuring that nationally manufactured products comply with international standards.	SME Policy								
6	Research and Development to promote the sector's growth.	SME Policy								
7	Promote Foreign Direct Investment into the sector.	SME Policy								
8	Promote export & import substitution manufacturing hubs in Free Trade and Industrial zones throughout PNG	SME Policy								
9	Formulate policy on manufacturing that promotes the inclusive growth agenda.									
10	Formulate National Content Plans associated with major investments aimed at growing the domestic manufacturing industry and SME.									
Deliverables										
1. Increased participation of SMEs into manufacturing of food and beverages, textiles and clothing, arts and crafts and other building and construction products.										
2. Industrial parks Developed										
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	Link Code	
3.10.1	SME Sector development - National Standards Strengthening Program	1.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	18.0	GoPNG		

## 1.6 Small Medium Enterprise

**Goal: To make the Micro Small Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector to be the growth driver to increase national revenue, create employment, empower local entrepreneur and contribute to improving quality of lives of people.**

PNG economy is characterized by the co-existence of a large informal and a small formal economic sector. The SME Policy 2014, gives a quantitative definition of SMEs according to the sales, assets and employee numbers of a company which are classified into micro, small and medium enterprises. The SME sector contribution is way below expected levels in comparison to other developing nations. Reliable SME data is very limited and information collected from various alternative sources provides varying estimates of the number of existing firms that fit within the target market segment.

Hence, the Government aims to support and grow the SME sector in order to create new employment opportunities, achieve sustainable economic growth outside the resources sector, and achieve a fair and equitable distribution of wealth through majority citizen ownership of business activity. The focus of the sector is to promote the development of SMEs in agriculture, livestock production, textile & cottage industries, retail and construction business, tourism, art and culture; passenger and cargo transportation; and professional and skilled services. The next five years will see the implementation of the National Reserve Business Policy to achieve 100% national participation in the SME sector, particularly increase in women participation in SME, and the establishment of microfinance banking services in all provincial headquarters for SMEs to have access to credits. The Government plans to achieve these objectives by implementing the SME Policy, especially the key areas of entrepreneurial development, legislative framework, catalyst projects, infrastructure development, and integrated coordination structure.

Major investments such as the development of incubation centres, special economic zones, and SMEs access to credit facilities among other priorities will be pursued in the medium to grow the economy.



### Small and Medium Enterprises Logframe

**Goal: To make the Micro Small Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector to be the growth driver to increase national revenue, create employment, empower local entrepreneur and contribute to improving quality of lives of people.**

SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2011)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EGG 1.6	1. Number of Registered MSMEs	IPA	49,000	80,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	300,000
EGG 1.6	2. Number of MSMEs owned by indigenous nationals	SME Corporation baseline survey 2011	11,582	22,582	42,000	80,000	120,000	160,000
EGG 1.7	3. Women engaged in MSMEs	SME Corporation baseline survey 2011	2,876	12,000	24,000	36,000	48,000	60,000
EGG 1.6	4. Proportion of MSMEs having access to financial credits	SME Corporation baseline survey 2011	14%	29%	44%	60%	75%	90%
EGG 1.3	5. Employment in MSME sector ('000)	SME Corporation baseline survey 2011	290	500	700	900	1,500	2,000
Lead Government Department								
Executing Departments/Agencies								
SME Corporation, National Development Bank								
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference						
1	Create awareness on registering MSMEs	SME Policy						
2	Establishment of 4 regional SME training centres	SME Policy						
3	Provide incentive for nationals to venture into SMEs	SME Policy						
4	Provide enabling infrastructure for national SMEs to grow	SME Policy						
5	Create a conducive and flexible environment for all to access finance	SME Policy						
6	Include SME curriculum in schools	SME Policy						
SME Deliverables								
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	Link Code
1.	Incubation centres developed	0	1	1	2	3	3	2.4.1
2.	Industrial Centres developed	2	3	3	4	4	4	2.4.2
3.	Education Department to include SME curriculum in secondary schools	-	-	curriculum developed				5.6.3
4.	SMEs to have better access to finance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4.5.4
Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding Option
2.4.2	Rural Economic Development Programme	61.67	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	121.67	GoPNG/DP
4.5.4	Industrial Development Centre Program	31.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	111.00	GoPNG
4.5.4	Agriculture and SME Funding	50.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	200.00	GoPNG
4.5.4	SME Credit Facilitation	50.00	30.00	30.00	40.00	45.00	195.00	GoPNG
4.5.4	SME Capacity Building Program	-	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	18.00	GoPNG
2.4.1	Development of SME Incubation Centres	30.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	70.00	GoPNG
	Credit Guarantee Corporation	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00	GoPNG

## 1.7 Land Development


**Goal: Provide a secure well administered land market that serves needs of landowners and contributes to the nation's strategic development.**

Land ownership in PNG is very significant and has been divided into two categories, 97 percent is owned customarily while only 3 percent is owned by the State. However, sound land governance is fundamental in achieving proper land administration, sustainable development and poverty reduction. A key component in supporting good land governance requires the need for higher level Government support and recognition for better land management.

Land administration and governance in PNG remains a chronic problem despite efforts to address them. Unavailability of reliable and timely data and statistical information for planning purposes and public consumption reflects the severe administrative and governance issues facing the land sector in PNG. Other pressing issues like customary land grabbing, questionable issuance of land titles and ownership, slow processing of land group certificates, and a growing trend of unrealistic land compensation demands by customary landowners to government and private sector investors. The Government has taken measures to address these issues but have bared little or no result. The National Land Development Program launched in 2007 focused on addressing issues affecting; Land Administration, Land Dispute Settlement and Customary Land Development. MTDP III will continue to address these issues to ensure that land administration is improved and land disputes minimized.



## Land Logframe

Goal: Provide a secure, well administered land market that serves the needs of landowners and contributes to the nation's strategic development									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline			Annual Targets			Link Code
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
EGG 1.4	1. Land areas in the formal market including customary land	DLPP	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	20%
EGG 1.4	2. Total land alienated before independence by colonial administration	DLPP	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
1. 	3. Total Land Alienated by State after Independence	DLPP	3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
	4. Number of Registered ILGs in the Country	DLPP	2208	2400	2600	2800	3000	3200	3200
Lead Government Department		Department of Lands and Physical Planning							
Executing Departments		DoLPP, DNPM, DoT, MS, NRI, NID, OoU, NHC, ICDC, DAL, DPE, MRA, PNGFA,							
No	Sector Strategy		National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference						
1	Land Administration Governance – Accurate and up-to-date land records and transparent delivery of land services.		National Land development Program (NLDP)						
2	ILGs/Customary Land– Increase number of ILGs registrations and Customary Land registration (VLCR)		NLDP						
3	Effective Land Dispute Resolutions through Mediation and Land Courts.		NLDP						
4	Alienated Land Development – more Alienated land being used for sustainable urban and rural developments in provinces and priority economic corridors.		NLDP						
5	National Sustainable Land Use Policy & Legislation Review to upgrade physical planning functions and Land Use Information Management System is established to clearly identify general statutes to all land and managing information of Land Use activities in PNG including all stakeholders land uses and integrate DLPP's Land Information Management System.		NLDP/NSLUP						
6	Develop development plans and do overall land use Audit to take stock of both Alienated & customary land		NLDP						
7	Update all outdated Land Legislations and related regulations and policies with all relevant stakeholders		NLDP						
Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022				
1. DLPP's Automated Land Information System is in operation	Re-initiation of LeAP Project and "Go Live"	Begin System Link program for DLPP regional offices and relevant stakeholders	Begin Roll-out program within DLPP HQ, Regional sites and relevant stakeholders	Implementation Phase	Completion of the implementation Phase whilst continuous support maintenance of the system towards DLPP HQ, Regional sites and relevant stakeholders	3.1.1			
2. Double the registration of ILGs and Bankable Customary Land Leases	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encourage and implement the registration of ILGs & Customary land with a minimum of 200 ILGs and 50 customary leases	4.2.2			
3. Land Access	✓	✓	✓	✓	Accurately & clearly know the statuses of land in PNG (State & Customary)	1.5.3			
Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	
2.4.1, 4.2.2, 1.5.3	National Land Development Program Institutional Capacity Building Program	-	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00	GoPNG	
		5.00	5.00	-	-	-	10.00	GoPNG	

## 1.8 Trade and Investment

**Goal:** To maximize trade and investment by increasing exports, reducing imports on substitute goods and increase Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) that generate wealth and increase national economic growth.

PNG is a small open economy producing a diverse range of products from agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining and petroleum. It is a net exporter of goods owing to the extractive sector but its services trade balance has reflected a deficit for the last few decades. PNG does not produce many of the products it consumes, and relies on international trade for imports of physical capital, intermediate products and final consumer goods and services. The National Trade Policy provides a policy framework for trade agreements and trade negotiations, for the identification of sectors with comparative advantage, and for opening up market access in sectors that can have an impact on the economy and create jobs.

The heavy reliance on the extractive sector and limited downstream processing has been detrimental to PNG, as fluctuations in international oil, gas and commodity prices have adversely affected overall economic performance. Also with a growing trade deficit and overall balance of payments deficit, which has been large and persistent in the services sectors, there is a need to clearly set out which countries PNG should engage, the sectors and products of engagement and the specific interests to be pursued in various trade negotiations. To become an internationally competitive export-driven economy that is built on and aided by an expanding and efficient domestic market. There are a number of priorities in place for the PNG's Trade Policy to align to in order to achieve its intended goals. To achieve this, one of the major immediate tasks is to establish a National Trade Office that will implement the National Trade Policy.

### Trade and Investment Logframe

Goal: To maximize trade and investment by increasing exports, reducing imports on substitute goods and increase Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) that generate wealth and increased national economic growth.								
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EGG 1.1, 1.2	1.Total value of PNG Merchandised exports (K million)	QEB	25,676.4	31,067.2	35,105.9	41,425.0	48,881.6	57,689.2
EGG 1.1, 1.5	2.Total value of PNG Merchandised Imports (K million)	QEB	6,486.6	5,189.3	4,540.6	3,892.0	3,243.3	2,594.6
EGG 1.1, 1.2	3.Total value of exports – Commodities Group	QEB	24,809.2	33,836.48	39,515.86	46,148.50	53,894.42	62,940.48
EGG 1.5	4.Total value of Imports	QEB	5,712.4	3,935.27	3,266.28	2,711.01	2,250.14	1,867.61
EGG 1.2	5.Number of Export Partners	ASYCUDA	93	91	93	95	97	99
EGG 1.5	6.Number of Import Partners	ASYCUDA	170	182	184	186	188	190
EGG 1.1, 1.6	7. Volume of FDI stock (USD billion)		4.2	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	10.0
Lead Government Department		Department of Commerce Trade & Industry						
Executing Departments		DTCI, NAQIA, PNG Customs, NISIT, IPA, IPO, ICC, Transport Department						

No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference									
1	Promote a transparent and predictable policy and regulatory environment	National Trade Policy – 2017 - 2032									
2	Develop trade related infrastructure and services	National Trade Policy – 2017 - 2032									
3	Support the growth and development of domestic industries	National Trade Policy – 2017 - 2032									
4	Develop sector specific policies for trade	National Trade Policy – 2017 - 2032									
5	Improve Trade Facilitation and Connectivity	National Trade Policy – 2017 - 2032									
6	Implement measures for reducing import and export costs	National Trade Policy – 2017 - 2032									
7	Diversify PNG's trading partners strategically	National Trade Policy – 2017 - 2032									
8	Gain Market Access for PNG's exports	National Trade Policy – 2017 - 2032									
9	Maximize opportunities from trade agreements	National Trade Policy – 2017 - 2032									
10	Strengthen the capacity and efficiency of trade institutions	National Trade Policy – 2017 - 2032									
<b>Deliverables</b>											
	1. Number of strategic trade agreements	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code				
	2. Enact trade remedies legislation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-2-3-4-5-6.5-6.2				
	3. Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Manufacturing, Mining, Oil and Gas Trade Policies developed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-2-3-4-5-6.2.3				
	4. New markets and networking established between PNG and other countries	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-2-3-4-5-6.2.4				
	5. Achieve full compliance with the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-2-3-4-5-6.2.5				
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-2-3-4-5-6.2.6				
<b>Link Code</b>	<b>Investments</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>Total estimated costs (K million)</b>	<b>Funding option</b>			
1-2-3-4-5-6.2.1	Trade and Investment Promotion	15.16	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	17.16	GoPNG/DP			
	Border Trade Investment	1.50	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	19.50	GoPNG			
	Border Post Infrastructure Development	2.00	10.00	18.5	20.00	25.00	75.50	GoPNG			
4.6.5	Container Examination Facility	3.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	22.00	GoPNG			
4.6.5	Automated System for Customer Data	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	23.00	GoPNG			



## 1.9 Financial Inclusion

**Goal:** All people to have access to a full suite of quality financial services, provided to them at affordable prices with client dignity oriented and in a convenient manner.

Financial inclusion means that individuals and businesses have access to useful and affordable financial products and services that meet their needs transactions, payments, savings, credit and insurance which are delivered in a responsible and sustainable way. The financial services market is diverse and includes many formal financial institutions. However, opening up the market and providing access to the citizens has been a challenge for many years. Since the launch of the 1<sup>st</sup> National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) 2014–2015, unprecedented progress has been made. For instance, in June 2013, only 20% of the adult population in PNG had a bank account in a formal institution. However, in June 2016 it almost doubled to 37%.

Despite such progress, two-thirds or 85% of PNG's low income population who live in the rural communities do not have access to formal financial services. Difficult geography, lack of physical and social infrastructure, limited technological skills and know-how has created difficult challenges in the supply and access of financial services. As a result, a large part of the low-income population, particularly rural people and women are financially excluded as they have very minimal or lack of access to financial services.

The 1<sup>st</sup> National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2014–2015 has proven effective. Therefore, the 2nd NFIS 2016 – 2020 aims to have a clear road map and bring together initiatives from public sector, financial and non-financial institutions and other stakeholders such as donors to expand financial inclusion in PNG. The NFIS 2016–2020 sets the direction for the way forward in the next five years.

### Financial Inclusion Logframe

Goal: All people to have access to a full suite of quality financial services, provided to them at affordable prices with client dignity oriented and in a convenient manner.											
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline					Annual Targets			
			2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022			
EGG 1.6	1.Number of Access Points/Cash-in & Cash-out Points	CEFI	14,619	15,574	18,844	22,802	27,590	29,000			
EGG 1.6	2.Number of EFTPOS	CEFI	13,435	14,057	17,008	20,580	24,902	26,750			
EGG 1.6	3.Number of agents	CEFI	492	728	924	1,174	1,491	1,500			
EGG 1.6	4.Number of mobile financial service access points	CEFI	14,396	15,170	18,355	22,210	26,874	28,250			
EGG 1.6	5.Number of mobile FS accounts	CEFI	783,424	817,367	1,152,488	1,625,008	2,291,261	2,000,000			
EGG 1.6	6.Number of women with mobile FS accounts (PGK)	CEFI	145,606	298,412	561,015	1,054,709	1,982,853	1,000,000			
EGG 1.6	7.Number of deposit accounts	CEFI	2,715,258	3,355,830	3,859,204	4,438,085	5,103,798	5,500,000			
EGG 1.7	8.Number of women with deposit accounts	CEFI	804,421	940,852	1,072,572	1,222,732	1,393,914	2,500,000			
EGG 1.6	9.Number of credit accounts	CEFI	191,879	433,425	524,444	634,577	767,839	1,200,000			
EGG 1.6	10.Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider by U/R Sector of residence	CEFI	36.36	41	45	50	55	60			
EGG 1.6	11. % of SMEs with Loan access							50%			
Lead Government Department											
Bank of PNG											
Executing Departments/Agencies											
BPNG, All commercial banks											
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference									
1-11	The national strategy (NFIS) articulates the actions for the provision of financial products and services to the unbanked and underserved people across the country	National Financial Inclusion Strategy, Maya Declaration									
Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Link Code
1. Provision of financial products and services to reach an additional 2 million unbanked and underserved people across the country	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10.1.1
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9.1.2
Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option			
10.1.1	Micro Finance Expansion Project	2.24	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	14.24	GoPNG/DP			
9.1.2	People's Microbank	20.00	30.00	-	-	-	50.00	GoPNG			

## 1.10 Petroleum

**Goal: Maximise socioeconomic and environment benefits from the petroleum and gas industry.**

PNG currently has five oil fields namely Kutubu, Gobe (South-East Gobe and Gobe Main), Moran, North-West and Moran; and eight gas fields namely Hides PDL1, Kutubu PDL 2, Gobe PDL 4, Moran PDL 5 & 6, Hides 4 PDL 7, Angore PDL 8 and Juha PDL 9. The PNG LNG project came on board in 2014 with current shipment of cargo every 3 or 4 days. The sector has significantly contributed to the growth of the PNG economy bringing in socio-economic benefits. However, the challenge for PNG is to maximise the benefits from the sector for economic growth of PNG, and ensure that this growth is translated into tangible development while managing the natural resource in a sustainable manner.

To ensure that PNG benefits from these resource developments, State institutions responsible for policy, administration, regulation, compliance and enforcement need to be strengthened. The necessary policies and legislations that provide an investment framework for:

- Third party access for strategic gas pipelines and related infrastructure;
- Domestic market obligation with respect to domestically produced gas; and
- Flexible and responsive national content requirements to ensure that oil and gas explorers and producers use a minimum amount of locally available and sourced labour and content in their operations in PNG need to be developed and implemented in the medium term.

The Government will support the development of two new projects. These are the Papua LNG Project and the Pasca Gas Project. It is also PNG's aim to use gas for electricity and for downstream processing in the future.



### Petroleum Logframe

Goal: Maximize socioeconomic and environment benefits from the petroleum and gas industry.									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				2022	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		
EGG 1.1, 1.2	1. Petroleum Exports Receipts - K million	QEB	11,022.6	14,114.22	15,971.41	18,072.97	20,451.06	23,142.07	
EGG 1.1, 1.1	2. Government Revenue from Petroleum Exports – K million (Figure inclusive of Mining and Petroleum Taxes)	Vol.1, Treasury	21.9	183.60	185.20	159.30	182.30	183.63	
EGG 1.1, 1.2	3. Crude Oil Exports Value (K million)	QEB	1,253.8	1,200.00	1,190.0	1,170.0	1,150.0	1,100.00	
EGG 1.1, 1.2	4. LNG Exports (K million)	QEB	8,188.9	9,000.0	11,000.0	13,000.0	14,000.0	15,000.00	
EGG 1.1	5. Condensate	QEB	1,592.3						
Lead Government Department									
Department of Petroleum & Energy									
Executing Departments/Agencies									
DPE, GPCO									
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1	Provide the enabling environment for development of new petroleum projects	N/A							
2	Encourage continued investment in exploration	N/A							
3	Strengthen state institutions responsible for policy, administration, regulation, compliance and enforcement	N/A							
4	Ensure equitable distribution of benefits and participation	N/A							
5	Establishment of SWF to provide equitable benefits for the current and future generations	N/A							
6	Facilitating downstream processing for petroleum and gas products	N/A							
7	Ensuring that environmental impact and risks are mitigated	N/A							
Deliverables									
1.	Number of Petroleum Licenses	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code		
		7	6	8	8	13	1-4.2.1		
2.	Number of new petroleum projects (Pasca, Papua LNG)	1	1	2	2	3	1-4.4.2		
3.	Number of petroleum related policies developed	1	2	3	3	3	1-4.3.3		
4.	Number of regulations reviewed	-	-	1	1	1	1-4.3.4		
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	
1-4.1.2	Development of New Petroleum Projects	-	10.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	41.00	GoPNG	
1-4.3.4	Petroleum Agreements Review and LOBID	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00	GoPNG	

## 1.11 Mining

### **Goal: Managing a socio-economically beneficial and environmentally sensitive world-class mineral extraction industry.**

PNG currently has seven operating mines located in remote regions of the country. These are Ok Tedi Copper Mine, Porgera Gold Mine, Ramu Nickel/Cobalt Mine, Hidden Valley Gold Mine, Tolukuma Gold Mine, Simberi Gold Mine, Lihir Gold Mine and five possible mines which are Frieda, Mt. Kare, Yandera, Wafi-Golpu, Woodlark and Solwara 1. The mining industry has been a key economic driver contributing to the socio-economic development of PNG. However, the industry has faced socio-economic and environmental challenges especially in terms of translating the benefits emanating from the mining operations into tangible development.

To ensure that the revenue from the mining projects are translated into tangible development, the Government will provide the regulatory and policy framework that is both simple but effective to keep industry compliance costs to a minimum to protect the environment and to ensure landowners and other stakeholders benefit. The focus for the mining sector is to grow the economy in the medium term. This will be supported through strengthening the capacity of state institutions to administer and enforce mining regulations to ensure the Government's policy is implemented effectively; promote an integrated approach to mine development rather than an enclave approach; develop and review appropriate mechanisms to address landowners' participation and industry issues; and pursue strategies under manufacturing and SME that encourage downstream processing to add value.

The Government will support the development of two new mining projects in the medium term. These are the Wafi-Golpu Project and the Frieda River project.



### Mining Logframe

Goal: Managing a socio-economically beneficial and environmentally sensitive world-class mineral extraction industry.										
Ref to Growth Goal (GG)	Indicator	Source	Annual Targets							
			Baseline 2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
EGG 1.1, 1.2	1. Mineral Exports (K million f.o.b)	QEB	8,954.7	9,454.79	9,827.92	10,215.77	10,618.92	11,037.99		
EGG 1.1	2. Government Revenue from Minerals (K million) (Mining and Petroleum Taxes)	Vol.1, Treasury	21.9	183.60	185.20	159.30	182.30	183.63		
EGG 1.3	3. Total Employment in Mining	MRA database	15,479	18,380	18,380	18,380	18,380	18,380		
Lead Government Department			Department of Mineral Policy & Geo-hazards Management (DMPGM)							
Executing Departments/Agencies			Mineral Resource Authority, DMPGM							
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference								
1	Provide the enabling environment for development of new mining projects	N/A								
2	Provide regulatory and policy framework that is both simple but effective to keep industry compliance costs to a minimum to protect the environment and to ensure landowners and other stakeholders benefit	N/A								
3	Facilitate further exploration by simplifying and speeding up regulatory procedures	N/A								
4	Strengthen the capacity of state institutions to administer and enforce mining regulations to ensure the Government's policy is implemented effectively	N/A								
5	Promote an integrated approach to mine development rather than an enclave approach	N/A								
6	Develop and review appropriate mechanisms to address landowners' participation and industry issues	N/A								
7	Pursue strategies under manufacturing and SME that encourage downstream processing to add value	N/A								
Deliverables										
1.	Number of Mining Operations (inclusive of alluvial mining)	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	Link Code	1-3.1-3.1
2.	Final Investment Decision made for the development of Frieda River Project and Wafi Golpu project to be developed (Number of large scale mines)	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	Link Code	1-3.1-5.2
3.	Number of Mining Exploration Licenses	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	Link Code	1-3.1-3.3
4.	Infrastructure projects for mining provinces, districts and LLGs delivered	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Link Code	1-3.6.4
5.	Mining policies developed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Link Code	1-3.1-7.5
Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option		
1-3.6.4	Mining MOA Support Program	5.00	7.00	10.00	20.00	23.00	65.00	GoPNG		
1-3.1-5.2	Mining Development Program	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	9.00	33.00	GoPNG		

# SOCIAL SECTOR



## 2. Social Sector

### 2.1 Health

#### Goal: To improve access to quality basic primary health care

Health is a key determinant of economic growth and is essential to the development agenda. The health sector has made significant progress in achieving targets and improving indicators over the recent years. Making gains in the health outcomes, especially on primary health care, health promotion and to bring specialist health services close to the people particularly in rural areas where most of the population live.

However, performance of the sector over the last five years continues to be mixed<sup>3</sup>. Whilst the priority remains high in providing primary basic healthcare in rural areas to reduce high infant and maternal mortality rates, a shift towards addressing the social determinants of health is eminent to create social and physical environment that promote good health for all. Interventions in ensuring healthy community and workplace, clean and safe drinking water and sanitation and nutrition are the focus for 2018 onwards. PNG aims to improve the health indicators through implementation of the free health care policy; subsidized specialized health care; strengthening of health service with strong efficient system for the health workforce, financing, information, medical supplies, leadership, and governance and upgrading of district hospitals in accordance with population size and geographical requirements and to sustain them over the long term. The government over the medium term will upgrade and rehabilitate the Districts and Provincial Hospitals and commence the construction of the Central Province Hospital. Due to the increasing rates in lifestyle diseases and cancer related deaths nationwide, the Government will improve the Angau and Port Moresby Heart and Cancer Units to address these issues.



<sup>3</sup> Sector Performance Annual Review for 2016, Assessment of Sector Performance 2012-2016 National Report



## Health Logframe

Goal: To improve access to quality basic primary health care									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets					
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
SGG 3.2	1. Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	National Health Information System	217	203	196	207	182	175	
SGG 3.2	2. Infant mortality rate (%) per 1,000 live births	National Health Information System	44	40	38	36	32	17	
SGG 3.2	3. Mortality rate under 5 (per 1,000 live births)	National Health Information System	52	48	46	44	42	20	
SGG 3.2	4. TB incidence rate per year per 100,000 population	National Health Information System	432	376	348	320	292	150	
SGG 3.2	5. Cancer incidence rate per year per 100,000 population	National Health Information System							
SGG 3.2	6. Incidence of reported malaria patients per 1000 population per year	National Health Information System	105	103	102	101	100	72	
SGG 3.8	7. Percentage of children under 1 year old immunized against measles (%)	National Health Information System	37%	80%	90%	95%	96%	97%	
SGG 3.8	8. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised with doses of DTP- Hep B-Hib per year	National Health Information System	44%	80%	90%	95%	96%	97%	
Lead Government Department/Agency									
National Department of Health									
Executing Agencies									
National Department of Health, Provinces									
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1	Improve health service delivery model and mechanisms	National Health Plan 2011-2020							
2	Improve Maternal health and child survival	National Health Plan 2011-2020							
3	Improve preparedness for disease outbreaks and emerging population issues	National Health Plan 2011-2020							
4	Reduce burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases	National Health Plan 2011-2020							
5	Promote healthy lifestyle	National Health Plan 2011-2020							
6	Strengthen partnerships and coordination with stakeholders	National Health Plan 2011-2020, Health Sector Partnership Policy							
7	Reduce incidence rate of malaria, TB and cancer	National Health Plan 2011-2020							
8	Increase rate of immunization coverage	National Health Plan 2011-2020							
Deliverables			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code	
1. 174 Community Health Post Established			8	10	10	10	10	3.5.1, 2.8.1	
2. 82 Health Centres Rehabilitated and Upgraded			10	15	25	25	10	1.2.2, 2.2.2, 3.2.2	
3. 89 District Hospital Rehabilitated			7	15	25	25	22	4.3.3, 6.7.3,	
4. Increase total health workforce			10,000	16,400	24,400	34,400	37500	1.1.4	
5. Establishment of Cancer Units at Angau and PMGH			1	2	2	2	2	5.4.5	
6. 19 Provincial Hospitals Upgraded and Redeveloped			19	-	-	-	-	1.1.6, 2.2.6, 4.6.6, 3.1.6	
8. 4 Regional Referral Hospitals Upgraded and Redeveloped			4	-	-	-	-	6.7.8, 5.4.8	
9. 1 Specialist Referral Training Hospital Rehabilitated			1	-	-	-	-	7.1.9	
10. 4 Area Medical Stores upgraded and rehabilitated			-	4	-	-	-	8.8.10	
11. Ratio of physicians per 100,000 people			5	16	27	38	50	1.2.11	
12. 22 Provincial Transit Medical Stores Established and Rehabilitated			✓	✓	✓	✓	22	1.1.12	
13. Community health workers			15,395	16,546	17,697	18,848	20,000	3.5.13, 2.8.13	

Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding Option
7.1.7	Youth With a Mission Support	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	9.50	GoPNG
6.7.6	Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in the Pacific Islands	0.87	2.00	10.66	10.36	10.10	33.99	DP
1.1.9	Chinese Medical Team Support	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	DP
8.8.7	Medical Equipment/Cold Chain	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	GoPNG
6.7.6	Establishment of Provincial Transit Medical Facilities	3.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	38.00	GoPNG
6.7.6	Rehabilitation of Area Medical Stores	3.80	8.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	56.80	GoPNG
6.7.6	Rehabilitation of PMGH	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	45.00	GoPNG
7.1.7	Development of Community Health post	7.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	47.00	GoPNG
1.1.9	TB prevention	15.54	7.68	15.00	15.00	15.00	68.22	GoPNG/DP
1.1.1.2.2.2	Rural Primary Health Service Delivery Project	17.93	15.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	79.93	GoPNG
1-8.5.12	Health Investment Programme	20.00	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	50.00	DP
5.7.5	PMGH-Cancer and Heart Institute	28.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	88.50	GoPNG
5.7.5	ANGAU-Lae Cancer Unit	30.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	90.00	GoPNG
1.1.6	Provincial Hospitals Upgrade Program	35.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	235.00	GoPNG
2.1.3	District (Rural) Hospital Rehabilitation	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	450.00	GoPNG
1-8.6.8	Health Partnership Support	90.00	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	120.99	DP
1-8.1.11	Hospital Management Services Program	126.00	120.00	120.00	150.00	150.00	666.00	GoPNG/DPs
1-8.1.6	Central Provincial and Gerehu Hospital	-	50.00	50.00	70.00	70.00	240.00	GoPNG/DPs
1-8.3.8	Madang Medical Research Centre	-	20.00	20.00	-	-	40.00	GoPNG
1-8.3.8	Medical Research	4.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	30.00	GoPNG



## 2.2 Primary and Secondary Education

### **Goal: Provide universal quality education for all**

Primary and Secondary Education is related to the percentage of the population at schooling ages between 6 – 17 years, which currently is high in PNG. The primary role of the Education Sector is to deliver quality education and improve accessibility for primary and secondary education. This is in line with the Vision 2050, the StaRS, the MTDPs, the National Education Plan (NEP) 2015-2019 and the Universal Basic Education Plan (UBE) 2010-2019. The Department of Education is currently implementing six policy priorities: 1. Access and Equity, 2. Teachers and teaching, 3. Learning, 4. Alternative pathways, 5. Local Management and 6. System Strengthening. Of the six (6) priorities only three (3) have been on-going and these are Access and Equity, Quality and Alternative Pathways. The tuition Fee Free (TFF) Policy which address two of the three priorities has been the government's main policy focus to ensure accessibility and affordable education for all. This has resulted in the number of student enrolment increased to over 2 million in 2015 from about 1.5 million in 2010. Accessibility ratios have also increased by 20 percent from 2010 to 2015.

With the implementation of the TFF policy schools have had to accommodate the increasing number of students with the available resources resulting in; (a) increase in the number of students per class causing students teacher ratio to increase, (b) severe shortage of learning resources for students to use, (c) inadequate existing learning facilities to cater for the increases, and (d) most importantly decline in the quality of learning. Close to 75 percent of the students cannot secure a place in the higher and tertiary education institutions annually. Furthermore the implementation of the Outcome Base Education<sup>4</sup> System over the past years has seen a fall in the quality of students' knowledge within the primary and secondary education system. The elementary school rollout has seen the increase in demand for teachers causing pressure on the education department to sort alternate teachers while the current education system neglected early childhood education over the years.

Hence, the focus of the sector over the next five years is to improve the quality of education through providing adequate infrastructure, improve quality teaching and learning materials in mathematics and science, up-skill teachers through trainings, and most importantly roll out the Standard Based Education. Furthermore, the Government will promote and support the re-establishment of schools of excellence and also engage the Indian mathematics and science teachers program to promote quality teaching.

<sup>4</sup> OBE is an educational theory that bases each part of an educational system around goals (outcomes). By the end of the educational experience, each student should have achieved the goal.

### Primary and Secondary Education Logframe

Goal: Provide universal quality education for all								
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
SGG 3.1	1. Gross enrolment ratio <sup>5</sup> in Elementary <sup>6</sup> Education (%)	EMIS	144	138	128	118	115	100
SGG 3.1	2. Gross enrolment ratio in Primary <sup>7</sup> Education (%)	EMIS	82	90	95	96	97	98
SGG 3.1	3. Gross enrolment ratio in Secondary <sup>8</sup> Education (%)	EMIS	28	30	34	36	40	50
SGG 3.1	4. Net enrolment ratio in Elementary Education (%)	EMIS	87.8	82	84	86	90	95
SGG 3.1	5. Net enrolment <sup>9</sup> ratio in Primary Education (%)	EMIS	54	60	66	71	75	80
SGG 3.1	6. Net enrolment ratio in Secondary Education (%)	EMIS	12.4	15	20	25	30	35
SGG 3.1	7. Teacher: pupil ratio Elementary	EMIS	1:37	1:37	1:35	1:35	1:35	1:25
SGG 3.1	8. Teacher: pupil ratio Primary	EMIS	1:35	1:35	1:35	1:30	1:30	1:25
SGG 3.1	9. Teacher: pupil ratio Secondary	EMIS	1:44	1:42	1:40	1:38	1:36	1:35
SGG 3.1	10. Transition Rate <sup>10</sup> Elementary to Primary	EMIS	85	87	90	92	94	96
SGG 3.1	11. Transition Rate Primary to Lower Secondary	EMIS	57	62	65	68	72	75
SGG 3.1	12. Transition Rate Lower Secondary to Upper Secondary	EMIS	49	52	55	58	62	65
SGG 3.1	13. Number of students enrolled in FODE <sup>11</sup> by gender	EMIS	46 (M) 54 (F)	50	50	50	50	50
SGG 3.1	14. Enrolment capacity of teacher colleges	EMIS	8,764	12,508	14,380	16,252	18,124	20,000
Lead Government Department		Department of Education						
Executing Departments/Agencies		Department of Education, Churches and Private Sector, Department for Community Development & Religion						
No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference						
1	Improve education service delivery	National Education Plan 2015-2019						
2	Improve the quality of education	National Education Plan 2015-2019						
3	Improve and increase accesses of school materials and resources to enhance quality learning	National Education Plan 2015-2019						
4	Increase school infrastructure for safe and inclusive learning	National Education Plan 2015-2019						
5	Improve planning and coordination management	National Education Plan 2015-2019						
6	Promote and support alternative pathways in the education system such as FODE and TVET	National Education Plan 2015-2019						

<sup>5</sup> Gross is a statistical measure used in the education sector and by the UN in its Education Index to determine the number of students enrolled in school at several different grade levels (like elementary, middle school and high school),

<sup>6</sup> Elementary refers to E2 or Grade 3

<sup>7</sup> Primary refers to grade 3 to Grade 8

<sup>8</sup> Secondary refers to Grade 10 to Grade 12

<sup>9</sup> Net Enrolment 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, expressed as a percentage

<sup>10</sup> Transition Rate refers to percentage of student at the end of one education cycle entering the next cycle

<sup>11</sup> Flexible Open Distant Education

Deliverables		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1.	Roll-out of standard base curriculum to all elementary, primary and secondary schools	20%	50%	75%	100%	100%	1-12.2.1
2.	School system structure reform	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-12.1-5.2
3.	244 Primary and Secondary Schools curriculum with basic life skills, science and research	-	20%	40%	60%	80%	1-12.2.3
4.	Additional teachers need per year	14,121	24,463	28,050	34,707	40,059	1-12.2.4
5.	Percentage of Childhood Education incorporating DoE Curriculum	10	15	20	25	40	1.4.1.5
6.	Number of FODE centres rehabilitated and upgraded	10%	30%	50%	75%	100%	13.6.6
7.	Primary and Secondary schools with improved infrastructure	-	10%	20%	40%	50%	1-12.4.7

Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total Estimated Cost (K million)	Funding Option
1-12.2.1	Curriculum Development	3.0	5.22	8.0	10.0	12.0	38.22	GoPNG
13.6.6	Flexible, Open & Distance Education Project	1.0	3.0	10.0	15.0	17.0	46.0	GoPNG
1-12.2.3	Improving Quality of Teaching (Including Mathematics & Science Education)	4.89	5.0	7.5	10.0	10.0	37.39	GoPNG/DP
1-12.1-5.2	School Structure Reform Program	-	20.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	100.0	GoPNG
1-12.4.7	Secondary Schools Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Development Program	-	15.0	20.0	15.0	10.0	60.0	GoPNG
1-12.2.4	Teachers College Rehabilitation Program	15.0	15.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	120.0	GoPNG
1-12.2.4	Teachers Development and Training	-	5.0	3.0	4.0	7.40	19.4	GoPNG
1-12.2.3	School of Excellence (Passam, Soger, Aiyura, Kerevat)	-	10.0	10.0	11.15	10.0	41.15	GoPNG
1-12.2.3	Indian Mathematics and Science Teacher Program	4.89	5.0	7.5	10.0	10.0	37.39	GoPNG/DP



### 2.3 Higher and Tertiary Education

**Goal: Specialized, skilled and knowledgeable human resource capacity required to be absorbed into the country's workforce in anticipation to grow the economy**

Inadequate investment and support to the Higher and Tertiary Education Sector led to the decline in quality of skilled manpower graduating from the higher education institutions. As a result, the graduates do not meet the modern labour market requirements of both public and private sectors. Standards of the academic materials and course contents are outdated along with the deterioration of the institution's infrastructure. Furthermore, the quality assurance policies and practices for the higher education sector are not effective to maintain the appropriate standards of education. The sector is constrained with limited research capacity, inadequate ICT infrastructure and systems. The quality of student's entry into higher and tertiary institutions have over the years declined based on the student intake against the number of graduates per fields. This has resulted in the limited number of graduates per year. There is a need for higher and tertiary institutions to impose high minimum entry requirement point for university fields to improve and increase the number of graduates per year. The sector also lacks coordination between various agencies and institutions.

In the next five years, the government's focus through the sector is to provide quality tertiary education and skilled human resources that will respond to the manpower needs of the country. This will be done through improving quality of learning and teaching; improving quality assurance measures and improving sector governance and coordination.



## Higher and Tertiary Education Logframe

Goal: Specialized, skilled and knowledgeable human resource capacity required to be absorbed into the country's workforce in anticipation to grow the economy are delivered											
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)				Annual Targets				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022				
SGG 3.1	1. Number of graduates in field of Agriculture & Fisheries	Annual survey of Higher Education Institutions	225	480	573	687	833	1015			
SGG 3.1	2. Number of graduates in field of business & management		3,137	4231	5143	6241	7585	9239			
SGG 3.1	3. Total number of graduates from tertiary institutions		17,496	21,664	23,748	25,832	27,916	30,000			
SGG 3.1	4. Capacity of nursing colleges		1,747	2,831	3,373	3,915	4,457	5,000			
Lead Government Department											
Implementing Departments/Agencies											
Department of Higher Education Research Science and Technology											
Department of Higher Education Research Science and Technology											
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference									
1	Improve quality of learning and teaching	National Higher Education Technical Education Plan 2015-2024									
2	Improve higher education financing mechanisms – higher education endowment fund	National Higher Education Technical Education Plan 2015-2024									
3	Improve quality assurance measures and expand application	National Higher Education Technical Education Plan 2015-2024									
4	Improve sector governance and coordination	National Higher Education Technical Education Plan 2015-2024									
Deliverables											
1. Number of new / renovated institutions											
2. Increased number of Lecturers and professional staff with up-to-date skills and qualifications											
Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs (K million)	Funding Option			
1-2.2.2	Capacity Building Program	-	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	9.0	GoPNG/DP			
1-4.1.1	Medical University	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	90.0	GoPNG			
1-2.2.2	Program Accreditation and Audits	-	5.0	5.0	7.5	8.54	26.04	GoPNG/DP			
1-2.2.2	Roll-out of Turn-It-In antiplagiarism system in the Universities	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/DP			
1-4.1.1	University Rehabilitation and Recapitalization Program (including Western Pacific university)	76.0	90.0	90.0	76.0	68.0	400.0	GoPNG			
1.2.4	Maritime College Upgrade Program	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	GoPNG			
1.2.4	Nursing College Infrastructure Rehabilitation	15.0	25.0	26.12	20.0	20.0	106.12	GoPNG			
4.1.2	Wewak School of Nursing	15.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	23.0	GoPNG			
3.1.2	Co-Funding of International Scholarship	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0	GoPNG/DP			
2.3.2	Short Term Training and Seminars	1.0	1.79	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.79	DP			
3.2.2	Australian Government Scholarship Program	111.77	21.80	22.5	20.0	20.0	196.07	GoPNG/DP			

## 2.4 Technical Vocational Education Training

**Goal:** All school leavers at grade 8, grade 10 and grade 12 who cannot advance into higher level of education are fully trained with technical skills

TVET is a technical vocational education and training system aimed at increasing opportunities for personal and industrial demands. Current focus is now on building the absorptive capacity of Technical, Vocational Education and Training institutions, Teachers and Nursing colleges and the Universities to address the bottle neck in the education system and the huge dropout rate. The Government has invested in the System Wide Vocational Reform program as a show of commitment to reform the sector. Investments are also made to other TVET projects including the Trade Skills Scholarship program that was established and funded since 2011 to increase the number of skilled practitioners in the country.

Although the issues and challenges experienced in TVET are similar to those of the Higher Education sector, there are specific issues that need to be addressed. These are lack of collaboration with the industries to implement the competency-based learning, hands on approach and a learning method that has to be supported in TVET. Furthermore, the level of coordination between DHERST, the National Training Council and the National Apprentice Trade Testing Board is not effective.

The TVET sector will focus on producing more skilled practitioners in the medium term to meet the demand of the industries.





## Technical Vocational Education Training Logframe

Goal: All school leavers at grade 8, grade 10 and grade 12 who cannot advance into higher level of education are fully trained with technical skills.													
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)					Annual Targets					
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
SGG 3.1	1. Number of vocational, secondary schools, polytechnics and non-trade institutions fully operating	EMIS/NDOE Annual Statistical Bulletin	141	168	183	190	203	226					
SGG 3.1	2. Non-Citizen Technical workers with work permit.		6,630	5,486	4,949	4,610	4,491	4,317					
	3. Technical Skills Jobs Manager		1,644	1,360	1,228	1,143	1,114	1,070					
	4. Machinery Mechanics	DHERST annual internal Report	1,643	1,360	1,226	1,143	1,113	1,040					
	5. Technical Trade Coordinators		1,643	1,360	1,226	1,142	1,113	1,100					
	6. Others		1,700	1,407	1,269	1,182	1,152	1,107					
SGG 3.1	7. Number of graduates in field of TVET	DHERST annual internal Report	3,275	4,716	5,659	6,791	1,358	8,147					
SGG 3.1	8. Number of certified TVET trainers (NQF)	EMIS	1,210	1,568	1,747	1,926	2,105	2,284					
SGG 3.1	9. Enrolment capacity of technical and business colleges		9,178	12,784	14,587	16,390	18,193	20,000					

No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference
1	Improve TVET to be established as Centre of Excellence (COE)	National Higher Education Technical Education Plan 2015-2024/ National Education Plan 2015-2019
2	Promote PNG National Qualification Framework (NQF)	National Higher Education Technical Education Plan 2015-2024/ National Education Plan 2015-2019
3	Established or upgrade TVET infrastructures and facilities	National Higher Education Technical Education Plan 2015-2024/ National Education Plan 2015-2019
4	Improve coordination planning and management	National Higher Education Technical Education Plan 2015-2024/ National Education Plan 2015-2019

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1. Number of COE established	1	2	3	4	5	1.1.1
2. Number of Polytechnic Institutions established	1	2	3	4	4	2.2.2
3. TVET NQF Curriculum Program rolled-out	-	25%	50%	75%	100%	4.2.3
4. TVET infrastructure rehabilitated or improved	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.3.4

Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding Option
1.1.1	Human Resource Development Program (Vocation Centre upgrade)	31.14	10.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	91.14	GoPNG/DP
2.2.2	Polytechnic Institutions Development Program	12.56	20.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	162.56	GoPNG
1.3.4	Technical and Business College Rehabilitation Program	12.0	12.0	20.0	25.0	28.0	97.0	GoPNG
4.2.3	TVET Capacity Building in Secondary Schools Program	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG
4.2.3	TVET Smart specialisation	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	60.0	GoPNG
1.3.4	TVET Development Program	-	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	200.0	GoPNG
1.1.1	TVET Teachers Skills Upgrading Program	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG

## 2.5 Research Science Technology and Innovation

**Goal: To develop an overarching knowledge and innovation system that will increase the outcome and efficiency of research to address socio-economic welfare for our people**

It is recognized that investment in Knowledge, Innovation, Technology and Enterprise (KITE) will lay a firm foundation for growth, lead and transform PNG into a smart nation. Research, Innovation and Enterprise are cornerstones of the country's national strategy for a knowledge-based innovation-driven economy and society. Public investment in research and innovation currently represents about 0.03 % of GDP, and Government intends to increase this to 5 percent growth progressively as part of the overall translational strategy in its 2050 development vision. Under MTDP III, and in implementing the Science Technology and Innovation (STI) Plan, the Government will increase its investment in this sector through the annual budget support for the KITE Program. This investment decision is to sustain Government's commitment to the KITE programs which increases investments in the knowledge bank of PNG.

Though there is clear support to promote research, science, technology and innovation in the country, the actual work involved has not been progressing well. There is no collaboration and partnership between all the stakeholders to work together and push the agenda of KITE forward. The Government also acknowledges the importance to advocate and increase understanding of the societal needs and access to knowledge to provide the opportunity for all citizens to participate and share in the nation's prosperity.



## Research Science Technology and Innovation Logframe

Goal: To develop an overarching knowledge and innovation system that will increase the outcome and efficiency of research to address socio-economic welfare for our people													
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline			Annual Targets			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021					
SGG 3.1	1. Number of Technical Research & Development Institutions	PNG Science & Technology Survey (2013 - 2016)	11		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
SGG 3.1	2. Research Publications based on utilization of strategic assets	PNG Science & Technology Survey (2013 - 2016)	10		15	20	30	45	50	50	50	50	50
SGG 3.1	3. R&D undertaken by corporate agencies	PNG Science & Technology Survey (2013 - 2016)	4		12	26	38	46	50	50	50	50	50
SGG 3.1	4. Number of Green Growth technology being adopted	PNG Science & Technology Survey (2013 - 2016)	2		10	20	25	30	40	40	40	40	40
SGG 3.1	5. Number of FDIs engage in Green Investment	PNG Science & Technology Survey (2013 - 2016)	2		10	15	20	35	40	40	40	40	40
SGG 3.1	6. Number of new patent filed	PNG Science & Technology Survey (2013 - 2016)	1		5	8	25	30	50	50	50	50	50
SGG 3.1	7. Funding for research and development (% of National Budget)	National Budget 2016	0.06		0.19	0.27	0.35	0.42	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
SGG 3.1	8. Number of Scientific Mentoring Programs in partnership with key departments, Provincial governments, DDAs and Industries	PNG Science & Technology Survey (2013 - 2016)	0		3	5	10	15	20	20	20	20	20
SGG 3.1	9. Number of R&D MOU/partnership established with R&D with	GoPNG	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Universities	3		4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
		Ind. Business	1		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Lead Department/Agency	PNG Science and Technology Council											
	Executing Departments/Agencies	PNG Science and Technology Council											
No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference											
1	PNG National Research Agenda	PNG Science, Technology and Innovation Plan 2016-2022											
2	Develop legislative framework	PNG Science, Technology and Innovation Plan 2016-2022											
3	Establish Papua New Guinea's National Innovation System and Strengthened partnerships	PNG Science, Technology and Innovation Plan 2016-2022											
4	Mobilize and increase Research and Development Investments	PNG Science, Technology and Innovation Plan 2016-2022											
Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code							
1. PNG Science and Technology reform	-	Alignment Policy drafted	✓	✓	Legislative Review completed	1.1.1							
2. International management standards, regulations, protocols and codes to ensure ethical, responsible and sustainable conduct of research	-	✓	✓	✓	Code of conduct on ethical, responsible and sustainable research in place	2.1.2							
3. Number of different government policies developed to address scientific, technological and innovation opportunities	-	✓	✓	✓	Regulatory Mechanism in place	3.2.3							
4. Facilities and incubation mechanisms for capacity programs to enhance Research and development, Business and industry	-	✓	✓	✓	Facilities and incubation mechanisms for capacity programs in place	4.4.4							
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding Option					
2.1.2	Best Practices in Science, Technology and Innovation System	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	11.0	GoPNG					
1.1.1, 3.2.3	Higher Education Research, Science and Development	-	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	14.0	GoPNG					
4.4.4	Knowledge Innovation Technology and Enterprise (KITE)	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	17.0	GoPNG/DP					

## 2.6 Sports

**Goal: Effective sports development program with standard facilities, multi code development and player professionalism that promotes behavioural change, healthy lifestyle and generate commercial and social benefits to all.**

PNG has been making significant gains in sports over the last ten years. The sector has undergone infrastructure development of sports facilities with upgrading of current outdoor facilities and construction of additional two stadiums. Most importantly, it has influenced young people to become equal partners to development and the sector has built sporting stars who have built their careers in sports.

The sector will focus on the development of sporting facilities for community, national and international sporting events, integrating sport in schools and supporting the coordination and development of domestic sporting competitions from grassroots to elite levels. The Government over the next five years will focus on redeveloping the Lae and Goroka Stadiums among other priorities of the sector.

### Sports Logframe

Goal: Effective sports development program with standard facilities, multi code development and player professionalism that promotes behavioural change, healthy lifestyle and generate commercial and social benefits to all.								
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
SGG 3.4	1. Number of coaches and sports administrators from various sporting codes participating in community sports programs conducted by PNGSF.	PNG Sports Foundation	468	600	700	800	900	1,000
SGG 3.4	2. Number of Athletes and coaches accessing sports excellence services	PNG Sports Foundation	33,292	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	55,000
SGG 3.4	3. Number of athletes earning monetary benefits from semi-professional and professional sports	PNG Sports Foundation	1,500	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500
SSG 3.4	4. Number of provinces with improved sporting facilities		4	5	6	7	8	10
Lead Government Department								
Executing Departments/Agencies								
Department for Community Development and Religion								
PNG Sports Foundation								



No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference
1	Generate income to upkeep and maintain the sports facilities and subsidize sports programs.	PNG Sports Policy 2004, PNGSF Strategic Plan 2015-2019, Integrated Com Dev Policy 2007
2	Construct new international sports facilities in PNGSF institutions and provinces in partnership with Provincial Governments and other key stakeholders.	PNG Sports Policy 2004, PNGSF Strategic Plan 2015-2019, Integrated Com Dev Policy 2007
3	Empower National Sports Federations, Educational Institutions and Communities through resource support and allow accessibility to sports facilities.	PNG Sports Policy 2004, PNGSF Strategic Plan 2015-2019, Integrated Com Dev Policy 2007
4	Upskill more coaches and sports administrators and increase services to athletes.	PNG Sports Policy 2004, PNGSF Strategic Plan 2015-2019, Integrated Com Dev Policy 2007
5	Increase mass participation in PNG Grassroots Games.	PNG Sports Policy 2004, PNGSF Strategic Plan 2015-2019, Integrated Com Dev Policy 2007
6	Roll out sports excellence programs throughout PNG using regional sports facilities.	PNG Sports Policy 2004, PNGSF Strategic Plan 2015-2019, Integrated Com Dev Policy 2007
7	Develop sports programs or physical education in schools	PNG Sports Policy 2004, PNGSF Strategic Plan 2015-2019, Integrated Com Dev Policy 2007
8	Review legislation, sports policy and strategic plan.	PNG Sports Policy 2004, PNGSF Strategic Plan 2015-2019, Integrated Com Dev Policy 2007
9	Encourage and promote inter-school carnivals	N/A

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1. Number of People accessing the facilities (On average) per annum.	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000	1.1.1
2. Number of athletes participating in tournaments at provincial and district levels	650,000	800,000	1 million	1.5 million	2 million	2.2.2
3. Number of athletes participating in PNG Games.	-	20,000	-	30,000	-	3.3.3
4. Number of athletes on scholarships studying abroad						

Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option
1.1.1, 2.2.2, 3.3.3	Lae and Goroka stadiums upgrade	-	10.0	10.00	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG
1.1.1, 2.2.2, 3.3.3	PNG Sports Development Program	8.01	6.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	33.01	GoPNG/DP



# INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR



## 3. Infrastructure

**Goal:** To develop a sustainable infrastructure network that is resilient to disasters and provides access for mobility of goods and services; access to effective communication and information systems, provision of clean energy and water supply; and other infrastructure to be readily available to improve the quality of lives of all people.

PNG's infrastructure consist of land, water and air transport; water and sanitation; energy; information communication and technology; and housing. The costs of infrastructure maintenance and development in the country are very high with a lack of regular maintenance over the years contributing to deterioration. Hence, the Government aims to address the issues specific to the infrastructure sub-sectors in the medium term.

### 3.1 Transport

**Goal:** Establish a resilient & environmentally compatible transportation network that links all of PNG and provides access to flow of goods and services.

The Transport network (land, water & air) consists of the infrastructures (roads, jetties, wharves, airstrips, etc.) and services (PMVs, ships, planes, etc.). Effective delivery of goods, services and the conduct of socio-economic activities are enhanced by a good transport infrastructure and service network. The increasing population exerts strain on the Government and drives demand for a more extensive transport system. This demand also reflects an increased desire to participate in economic activity, which in turn requires access to markets and the associated wealth derived.

In response, the transport sector has gone through major development changes over the first and second MTDP periods including the development of the National Transport Strategy (NTS) 2010-2030 to address prevailing transport challenges and issues. The Medium Term Transport Plan (MTTP) 2014-2018 was formulated as the vessel through which the challenges and issues are addressed through identification and prioritization of projects. MTDP III will continue to invest in vital transport infrastructure, especially the maintenance of the existing National Road Network (NRN), economically vital missing link roads, major sea ports and airports.

### 3.1.1 Land Transport

**Goal: Establish a resilient and effective land transportation network that links all of PNG and provides access to flow of goods and services**

There are approximately 30,000km of roads and about 746 bridges in PNG. Of these 8,740km consist of national roads network (NRN) and about 22,000km are provincial and district roads. The NRN is further classified into Priority Core Roads (2309km), Priority Non-Core Roads (2050km) and other National Roads (4,379km). The National Road Network is the economic backbone of PNG and it carries about 89% of all nationwide passenger and freight traffic. However, funding for the NRN has been inadequate for many years compounded by allocation of limited funds for un-prioritized projects. As such, the NRN has reached a point where a significant level of investment is required to maintain the roads to acceptable conditions. The effects are felt across the country whereby vehicle operating costs are higher, travel times are longer and fatal accidents are more frequent.

Furthermore, majority of the bridges have deteriorated and pose traffic danger. Government has invested massively over the years on rehabilitating and upgrading the national roads. This resulted in improvement of 65% in 2015 from 29% in 2010 which 45% sealed. Hence, the Government will continue to invest in the rehabilitation, maintenance, reconstruction and upgrading programs on the existing National Road Network, construction of economically vital missing link roads; and design, reconstruction and upgrading of aging and obsolete bridges.

#### Land Transport Logframe

Goal: Establish a resilient & effective land transportation network that links all of PNG and provides access to flow of goods and services									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline		Annual Targets				
			2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
EGG 2.1	1. Total Length of national roads (km)	NTS	8,740	8,762	9000	10,000	14,000	15,000	
EGG 2.1	2. Proportion of National Roads maintained and sealed (%)	NTS	40	30.2	40	50	70	80	
EGG 2.1	3. Proportion of national priority roads in good (trafficable) condition (%)	RAMS	33.5	48	50	60	70	80	
EGG 2.1	4. Estimated length of provincial and district roads upgraded and maintained in good condition (km)	RAMS	16,100	16,500	16,600	16,700	17,900	18,000	
EGG 2.1	5. Number of bridges on national roads in good condition (of 899 total bridges)	RAMS	15	20	50	60	70	80	
EGG 2.1	6. Number of missing link roads constructed	RAMS	4	6	8	9	14	16	
EGG 2.1	7. Proportion of potentially rural economical road accessed	MITP	-	-	10	25	30	40	
EGG 2.1	8. Number of road transport casualties (average 276 per year)	NTS	276	N/A				150	
Lead Government Department		Department of Transport							
Executing Departments/Agencies		Department of Works (DoW), National Roads Authority (NRA), Road Traffic Authority (RTA)							



No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference						
1	Rehabilitate and maintain all National Road Network (NRN) including bridges	Medium Term Transport Plan, NTS						
2	Establish fund sources for maintenance. E.g.: User-pay charges, weigh bridges and toll/user collection points, review current fuel levy system collected through an independent body	Medium Term Transport Plan, NTS						
3	Establish an independent Road Inspection (Quality Assurance/Audit) Entity for road design and materials quality inspection; and for the verification and approval of standard unit costs for all types of road works	Medium Term Transport Plan, NTS						
4	Feasibility Studies and Construct Missing Link Roads	Medium Term Transport Plan, NTS						
5	Construct and Maintain Provincial Roads, District Roads and Rural Economical Access Roads	Medium Term Transport Plan, NTS						
6	Streamline and Strengthen Road safety Standards, Regulations and Enforcement	Medium Term Transport Plan, NTS						
7	Institutional Functional Reviews between DoW, NRA & IDA to improve Performance, Governance and Accountability for better use of scarce resources for effective delivery of services.	Medium Term Transport Plan, NTS						

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1. National highways rehabilitated and maintained	3 (22)	7 (238)	10 (10)	14 (400)	16 (100)	5	6	8	1.1.1
2. Effective road maintenance user-pay system established	-	2	5	6	8	100	100	100	2.2.2
3. Kilometres of Highlands Highway rehabilitated	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3.1.3
4. 9,000 Kilometres of Provincial and District Road Constructed and Maintained	100	400	100	200	100	7	8	10	4.5.4
5. 10 Priority Missing Link Roads Constructed	4	5	7	8	10	10	10	10	6.5.5
6. Number of National Bridges reconstructed and maintained	5	5	10	10	10	5	5	10	5.1.6
7. Number of Rural Economic Roads Constructed	-	10	5	5	10				7.5.7

Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option
1.1.1	Highlands Highway Rehabilitation Program	95.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	-	245.00	GoPNG
1.1.1	Other National Highways Rehabilitation Program (NHRP)	79.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	130.00	399.00	GoPNG
7.5.7	Rural Economic Road and Bridge Program (RERBP)	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	80.00	GoPNG
4.5.4	Coastal District Road and Rehabilitation Program (DRRP)	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00	GoPNG
4.5.4	Provincial Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance Program	25.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	70.00	175.00	GoPNG/DP
6.5.5	Missing Link Road (Baiyer-Madang Highway)	15.00	15.00	20.00	40.00	90.00	180.00	GoPNG
6.5.5	Missing Link Road (Gulf-SHP)	-	20.00	20.00	40.00	90.00	170.00	GoPNG
6.5.5	Missing Link Road (Central-MBP)	-	20.00	20.00	40.00	90.00	170.00	GoPNG
	Capacity Development of Transport Sector Agencies	81.87	60.00	70.00	70.00	80.00	361.87	GoPNG/DP
5.1.6	National Bridge Program (NBP)	126.53	100.00	100.00	100.00	150.00	576.53	GoPNG/DP
6.5.5	Momase Highway	-	20.00	15.00	50.00	50.00	135.00	GoPNG
4.5.4	District Town Roads	-	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	200.00	GoPNG
4.5.4	Provincial Town Roads	-	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	200.00	GoPNG
2.2.2	Road Maintenance and user pay program	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	GoPNG/DP
3.1.1	Lae – Nadzab Road	-	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	180.00	GoPNG
4.5.4	Manus Provincial Highway	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	80.00	GoPNG
	Morobe-Gulf Highway	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	80.00	GoPNG

### 3.1.2 Water Transport

**Goal: Establish a resilient and effective water transportation network that links all of PNG maritime areas and provides access to flow of goods and services**

There are 16 operational national ports with 9 ports handling international cargoes and many small wharves, jetties and landing stages. Majority of the small ports, wharves and jetties are in dilapidated stage while the country's international shipping is among the most expensive in the Pacific Region.

The Government has made crucial investments (over K1 billion) in the sea transport sector over the last ten years. Lae Port Tidal Basin and the Port Moresby Port relocation were the two major port investment projects which improved shipping traffic with international port turnaround time reduced from 3 days in 2010 to 2.5 days in 2015.

Over the next five (5) years the Government will focus on developing a sea transport system that is easily accessible by rural maritime population. The country has the potential to become a major trans-shipment hub in the Pacific and serves as a crucial bridge between the growing Asian economies and the Pacific. The Government will continue to invest in programs that will realize these potentials of trans-shipment hub. The four key programmes that will be implemented over the next five years are: (i) reforming the maritime sector; (ii) rehabilitate and upgrade major ports and its related facilities; (iii) rehabilitate and upgrade important strategic small wharves and jetties; and (iv) improve safety and security on maritime transport systems.

#### Water Transport Logframe

Goal: Establish a resilient & effective water transportation network that links all of PNG maritime areas and provides access to flow of goods and services								
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EGG 2.1	1. Number of Operational/Improved National ports	PNG Ports Annual Reports	16	17	18	19	20	22
EGG 2.1	2. Proportion of ports meeting maritime safety standards and compliance (ISP Code)	DoT ISPS Code Report	15	16	18	19	20	22
EGG 2.1	3. International Ports turn-around time (days)	PNG Ports Annual Reports	2.5	2.5	2	2	2	2
EGG 2.1	4. Volume of cargo leaving from international ports ('000)	PNG Ports Annual Reports	382.3	390.0	400.0	500.0	600.0	730.0
EGG 2.1	5. Number of small wharves & jetties in good condition	CFDA Reports	88	89	95	106	110	120
EGG 2.1	6. Number of Ships in the Government shipping Fleet	DOT Annual Report	0	0	0	1	2	3
EGG 2.1	7. Number of patrol boats monitoring the maritime Economic Exclusive Zone	Defence Reports	-	3	5	7	9	10
Lead Government Department		Department of Transport						
Executing Departments/Agencies		National Maritime Safety Authority (NMSA), PNG Ports Corporation Limited (PNGPCL)						

No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference
1.	Rehabilitate and upgrade major ports and its related facilities	National Maritime and Waterways Safety, MTTP, NTS
2.	Rehabilitate, upgrade and install international standard navigational & monitoring equipment	MTTP, National Port Acts
3.	Construct and upgrade of strategic jetties and wharves	MTTP, NTS
4.	Review the Legislative Framework and the Organizational Arrangements within the maritime sector.	NTS, MTTP
5	Promote Maritime Transport Services that enhances Affordable, Safe and Secure water travel services.	NTS, MTTP

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1. Strategic Ports Constructed and Upgraded	4	2	2	1	6	1.1.1
2. 150 sites with Installed and up-graded standard navigational aid equipment	10	20	30	40	50	2.2.2
3. Rehabilitate wharves and jetties	89	95	106	110	120	5.3.3
4. Improvement in Performance, Governance and Accountability under the New Legislative Framework Arrangement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5. Most operational ports to be security and safety compliant	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6.5.5

Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option
1.1.1, 2.2.2, 6.5.5.	National Wharves Development	40.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00	GoPNG
1.1.1, 2.2.2, 6.5.5.	National Ports Development (Wewak, Kikori, Vanimo, Manus)	-	10.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	70.00	GoPNG
5.3.3	Jetty Development and Maintenance Program	20.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	75.00	GoPNG
	National Shipping Service	-	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00	GoPNG



### 3.1.3 Air Transport

**Goal: Establish a resilient and effective air transportation network that links all of PNG and provides access to flow of goods and services**

PNG has a relatively well-developed air services system necessitated by its topography and isolated pockets of population. There are currently 22 national airports owned and managed by National Airports Corporation (NAC) with an estimated 650 rural air strips of which more than half are closed or unusable and 120 have been rehabilitated and in use under the administration of the Rural Airstrip Agency (RAA).

Massive investments have been made in the air transport infrastructure during the two MTDP periods. The Civil Aviation Development Investment Program (CADIP) is a notable one with total investment value of K1.4 billion covering development costs of airport infrastructure, runway extension and navigation system. This has resulted in 5 regional airports upgraded, 2 national airports comply with international air standards and 45 rural airstrips rehabilitated. Air passenger and air freight have also increased by 26% and 21% respectively over the period 2011 to 2016.

The Government in the medium term will focus on linking majority of the rural hinterlands, especially the economically vibrant isolated market segments of the country through the provision of a safe, reliable and cost-effective air transport service that promotes international tourism and greater socio-economic activities. There will be continued investment for upgrade, rehabilitation and extension of all major airports for higher capacity aircrafts under the new CADIP. There will also be investment in rehabilitation and opening access to rural areas through the rural airstrips programs implemented by the Rural Airstrip Agency (RAA).



## Air Transport Logframe

Goal: Establish a resilient & effective air transportation network that links all of PNG and provides access to flow of goods and services											
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline 2016		Annual Targets				2021	2022	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022				
EGG 2.1	1. Number of airports upgraded and maintained for higher seating capacity aircrafts	NAC	9	12	13	14	15	16			
EGG 2.1	2. Number of national airports that comply with international air standards (airport certified) on an ongoing basis	NAC	2	3	3	4	4	5			
EGG 2.1	3. Number of rural airstrips (650) rehabilitated to basic safety standards	RAA	45	120	130	140	150	170			
EGG 2.1	4. Number of Air transport accidents	AIC	4	5	3	2	1	0			
EGG 2.1	5.Improvement in air navigational aid systems for major airports	ASL	2	3				10			
Lead Government Department		Department of Transport									
Executing Departments/Agencies		National Airports Corporation (NAC), Rural Airstrips Authority (RAA) Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA), Air Investigation Commission (AIC) , PNG Air Services Limited (ASL)									
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference									
1	Promote competition in both domestic and international aviation markets that enhance affordable air travel services for citizens, tourists and cargo.	NTS, MTTP, Air Service Policy									
2	Upgrade, rehabilitate and extend all major airports to cater for bigger aircrafts	NTS, MTTP, Air Transport Policy									
3	Upgrade airports to international safety and security standards, including CASA certifications	NTS, MTTP, International Air Safety and Security Compliance (ICAO )									
4	Rehabilitate, open and make more rural airstrips usable	NTS, MTTP,									
Deliverables											
1.	Completion in the airlines services enhanced (%)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022	Link Code		
		20%	30	50%	60%	80%			2.1.1		
2.	All major Airport Facilities Upgraded to the International Standards (full compliance to ICAO Standards)	1	1	2	3	4			2.2.2		
3.	Rural Airstrips Upgraded and Rehabilitated to usable condition	10	10	10	10	10			3.4.3		
4.	Decline in percentage of air transport incidence	10%	5%	3%	2%	1%			4.3.4, 5.3.4		
5.	Increase in Bilateral Air Service Agreements	15				20					
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option			
4.3.4, 5.3.4	National Airport Upgrading and Development Program	109.97	40.90	40.90	31.36	30.90	254.03	GoPNG/DP			
2.1.1, 2.2.2,	Nadzab Airport Redevelopment	5.90	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	255.90	GoPNG/DP			
2.2.2	Air Transport Safety Program	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.82	50.82	GoPNG/DP			
3.4.3	Rural Airstrip Rehabilitation Program	6.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	66.00	GoPNG/DP			
	Airport Development (Kup)	-	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	100.00	GoPNG			

### 3.2 Information Communication and Technology

**Goal: A modern and affordable information and communications technology that reaches all parts of the country**

Information Communication and Technology (ICT) enables effective planning, investment and management of people and its resources. It provides information on land, labour, capital and enterprise. ICT therefore connects all factors of economic activity and broadens opportunities for capacity building and increase workforce productivity.

However, there is a need for effective and affordable ICT infrastructure using appropriate technology suitable to PNG's circumstances in order to achieve the level of development envisaged in the PNGDSP 2030. The adoption and use of ICT in the country has increased significantly in the past decade. Digicel entered the communication industry in 2006 and improved the communication coverage from 4.7% in 2007 to 47% in 2015. Internet usage is also increasing where 7.9% of the population are estimated to be currently online. Although, it is the highest growth in the region, it remains the lowest. Fixed broadband penetration is below 1% of the population and remains far beyond the affordability of average citizens and small businesses.

#### Information Communication and Technology Logframe

Goal: A modern and affordable information and communications technology that reaches all parts of the country								
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2017)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EGG 2.1	1.Proportion of population covered by telecommunication services (voice and data) %	NICTA	30	34	38	42	46	51
EGG 2.1	2.Proportion of population with access to telecommunication services (fixed or mobile subscribers per 100 people) (%)	NICTA	54	57	60	63	66	70
EGG 2.1	3.Proportion of population covered by broad band internet (%)	NICTA	16	29	42	54	67	80
EGG 2.1	4.Proportion of population with access to internet (%)	NICTA	16	16	32	48	64	80
EGG 2.1	5.Connect 22 provinces onto the IGIS network and National Data Centre		3	7	11	15	19	22
Lead Government Department	Department of Information and Communication , National Information Communication and Technology Authority							
Executing Departments/Agencies	National Information Communication and Technology Authority, Independent Consumer Competition Council							
No	Sector Strategy							National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference
1	Review National ICT Policy that meet international (high) standard							ICT Policy
2	Establish and enforce stringent regulatory and compliance standards and procedures							ICT Policy
3	Liberalize the mobile phone market							ICT Policy
4	Complete fibre optic NTN program connecting it to the international gateway							ICT Policy
5	Strengthen the national communications infrastructure							ICT Policy
6	Support Rural ICT Roll-Out Programs							ICT Policy
7	Complete the IGIS integration of all the government agencies							ICT Policy

Deliverables		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1.Connect the fibre optic NTN to the international gateway		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.4.1
2.Fully strengthen and support national communication infrastructure		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.5.2
3.Modernization of TPNG ICT Infrastructure and institutional capacity		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3.2.3
4. Roll out ICT Programs in the Rural Areas		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4.6.4

Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option
4.6.4	Rural Communication Project	9.89	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.89	GoPNG/DP
2.5.2	National Broadcasting Corporation Recapitalisation	-	5.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	35.00	GoPNG
2.5.2	IGIS Roll out Programme - Government Coverage Capacity - Digital TV and Radio Signal Transmission	-	5.00	8.00	14.73	20.00	47.73	GoPNG
1.4.1	Fibre Optic Programme (Kumul Submarine)	35.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	-	100.00	GoPNG/DP
1.4.1	Mendi-Hides Missing Link Fibre Optic Cable	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	30.00	GoPNG
2.5.2	National Broadband Network - Rural Connectivity	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	30.00	GoPNG



### 3.3 Energy Development

**Goal: Improved access to a reliable, affordable and clean energy supply for more households, and sufficient power is generated and distributed to meet future energy requirements and demand.**

Energy powers economic growth and development of the country. There is increased need for clean and reliable energy sources to accelerate this growth and development. Given the abundance of clean energy sources, the country is well positioned to realize its PNGDSP 2030 target of 70% of households and business houses having access to electricity through continuous strategic investment in the sector over the medium term.

Increase in investments and population growth pose increasing demand for electricity and associated benefits yet, the country has unreliable energy supply. The energy sector provides electricity to only 17% of the population, mostly to urban households. An estimated 76% of the households in the urban areas have access to electricity compared to only 11% in the rural areas. This has consequently impinged on economic growth of the country for many years.

The electricity industry needs to liberalize its business to encourage proper competition into transmission, generation and wholesaling/retailing. Government will prioritise on transmission infrastructure, while allowing for the private sector to compete in generation and retailing. Creation of a National Energy Authority and Electricity Regulation Commission are needed to facilitate and regulate these restructures. Furthermore, a National Energy Policy needs to be formulated to ensure that these interventions are implemented as a priority under MTDP III.





## Energy Sector Logframe

Goal: Improved access to a reliable, affordable and clean energy supply for more households to have access to a reliable and affordable energy supply, and sufficient power is generated and distributed to meet future energy requirements and demands									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2017)	Annual Targets			2022	Link Code	Funding Option
				2018	2019	2020			
	1. Household electrification rate (% of households)	NEROP	17	21	24	27	30	33	
EGG 2.1	2. Households connections per year	NEROP	N/A	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	
EGG 2.1	3. Power generation by sustainable energy sources in PNG (%)	NEROP	4.4	3.25	2.18	3.68	5.69	11.25	
Lead Government Department									
Department of Petroleum and Energy, NEA									
Executing Departments/Agencies									
DPE, NEA, PPL, Private sector									
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1.	Formulate National Energy Policy and regulatory framework	National Energy Policy							
2.	Create regulatory framework for electricity supply and distribution	National Energy Policy/Electricity Industry Policy							
3.	Introduce specific sustainable energy policies	National Energy Policy							
4.	Increase investment in sustainable energy supply options	National Energy Policy							
5.	Improve power transmission lines and infrastructure to reduce loss of power supply	National Energy Policy							
6.	Encourage Domestic Market Obligation – Use gas for	N/A							
Deliverables									
	1. Establish National Energy Authority and implement NEROP	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022	Link Code
	2. Sustainable energy policies developed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.1.1
	3. Sustainable energy supply sources trialled	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2-7.2.2
	4. Improve power transmission infrastructure and grids	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2-7.3.3
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.4.4
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total Estimated (K million)	Funding Option	
2-7.2.2	National Energy Policy Rollout	-	2.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	30.00	GoPNG	
2-7.3.3	Naoro Brown Energy Development	2.31	5.00	5.00	10.00	13.00	35.31	DP	
1.4.4	Ramu Transmission	6.06	10.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	66.06	GoPNG/DP	
1.4.4	Rural Electrification Program	17.13	20.00	30.00	70.00	100.00	237.13	GoPNG/DP	
1.4.4	HGN-Mendi-Tari Grid	25.00	25.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	70.00	GoPNG/DP	
1.1.1	PNG Towns Electrification Investment Program	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	165.00	GoPNG/DP	
1.1.1	POM Grid Development	33.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	30.00	108.00	GoPNG/DP	

### 3.4 Affordable Housing

**Goal: Provide a secure and affordable housing for Papua New Guineans that contributes to development.**

Since independence, there has been high rural-urban migration and the demand for affordable housing has increased significantly over time. As a result, 3% of total state land is fast diminishing due to illegal land grabbing, squatting and sales. Housing on secured land in the urban areas has become a luxury where sales and rentals are at exorbitant rates. There is no policy on affordable housing and its objective remains unclear. The National Government and private developers focus mainly on home ownership for people with sufficient funds or savings. The property sector is not well organized in many aspects including housing information and control on pricing. Therefore, the Government will focus on reviewing the National Housing Policy ensuring that housing is made accessible and affordable.

#### Affordable Housing Logframe

Goal: Provide a secure and affordable housing for Papua New Guineans that contributes to development									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				Link Code	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		2022
EGG 2.1	Number of approved urban plans on alienated and customary land		16	5	5	5	5	1	
EGG 2.1	Number of population living in urban settlements (towns & cities)		1,054,202	1,394,181	1,603,308	1,843,804	2,120,375	2,438,431	
Lead Government Department		Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP)							
Executing Departments/ Agencies		Office of Urbanization, National Housing Corporation, Department of Implementation and Rural Development, ICCC							
No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1.	Review the National Housing Policy (1994)	National Housing Policy							
2.	Formulate a National Housing Strategy and implement it	National Housing Policy							
3.	Regulate house sales and rental prices (ICCC, etc.)	National Housing Policy							
4.	Subsidize housing for low to middle income groups	National Housing Policy							
5.	Subsidize housing loans for first time home owners	National Housing Policy							
6.	Government agencies lead in facilitating private sector housing construction	National Housing Policy							
Deliverables									
1.	Review the National Housing Policy	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022	Link Code
2.	Formulate and implement the housing strategy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.1.1
3.	Establish National Housing Database	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.2.2
									3.2.3
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	
1.1.1, 1.2.2, 3.2.3	National Affordable Land and Housing Program	26.00	20.00	40.00	50.00	66.40	202.40	GoPNG	

### 3.5 Water Sanitation and Hygiene

**Goal: Every citizen and visitor to have access to safe (drinking) water, reliable and affordable sanitation, and hygiene facilities by 2030**

Safe (drinking) water, improved sanitation, and good hygiene are essential features for the country's integral development but very low proportion of the population have access to these essential needs. It is critical that safe water, improved sanitation services, and good hygiene practices must be developed in the country. The current baseline indicates that only 33% of over 6.5 million rural population have access to safe water and 13% to improved sanitation facilities. The urban population has 80% access to safe water and 56% to improved sanitation facilities. About 50% of health and education institutions in the country have access to safe water and improved sanitation services. In responding to the low proportion of the population having access to water and sanitation services, the National Government developed and launched the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) Policy 2015-2030. This policy will guide and coordinate the water, sanitation, and hygiene developments, particularly to reverse the decline, significantly accelerate access, and to promote long term change in hygiene behaviour. The policy embarks on promoting equitable access to safe, convenient and sustainable water supply, improved sanitation and good hygiene practices within the paradigm of Responsible Sustainable Development.



### Water Sanitation and Hygiene Logframe

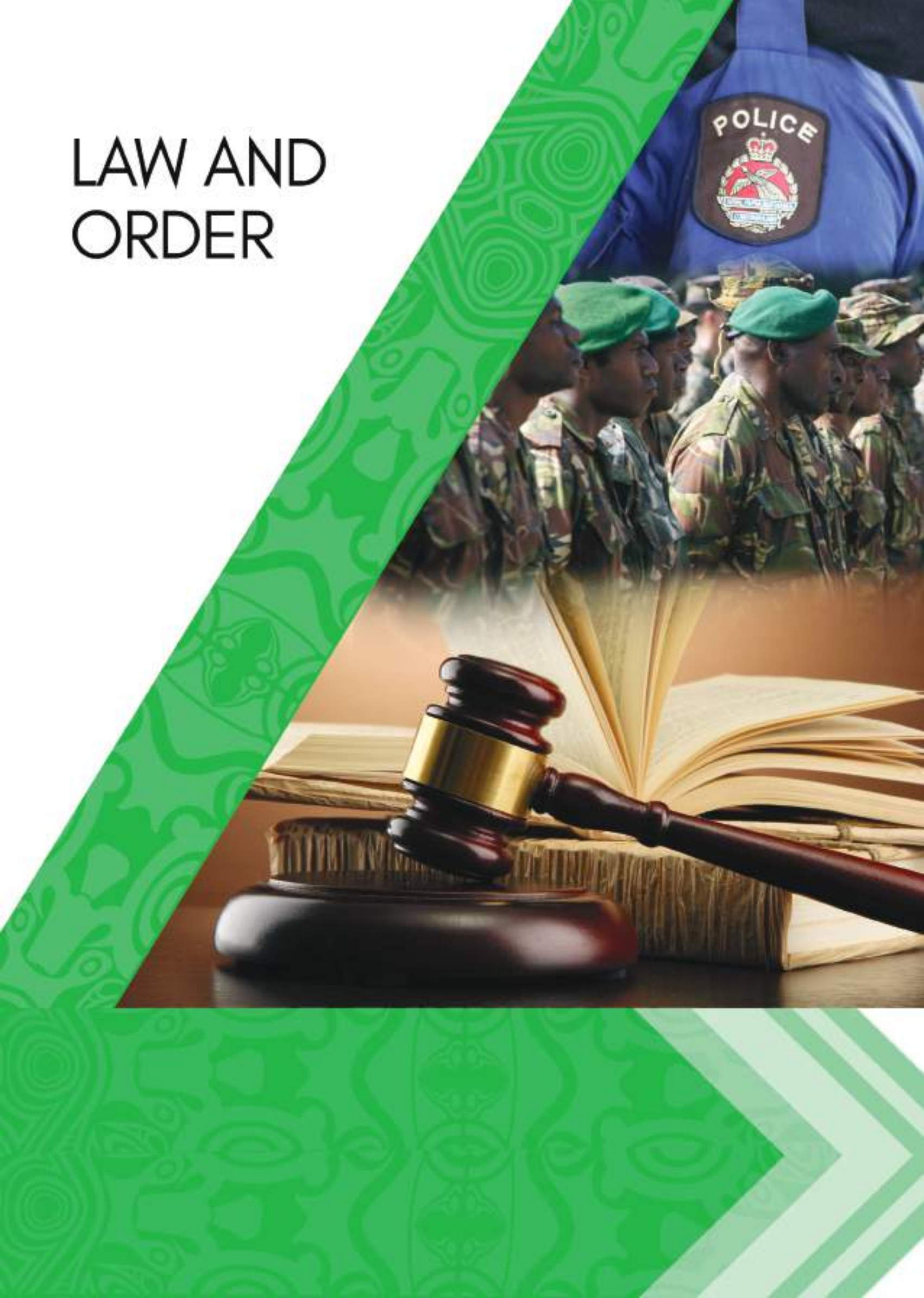
Goal: Every citizen and visitor to have access to safe (drinking) water, reliable and affordable sanitation, and hygiene facilities by 2030									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline 2016	Annual Targets					
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
RSGG 7.4	1. Proportion (%) of rural population using an improved drinking water source	WASH	33	40	45	50	65	75	
RSGG 7.4	2. Proportion (%) of urban population using an improved drinking water source	WASH	88	90	92	95	98	100	
RSGG 7.4	3. Proportion (%) of rural population using improved sanitation facilities	WASH	13	20	35	50	60	75	
RSGG 7.4	4. Proportion (%) of urban population using improved sanitation facilities	WASH	56	60	65	70	75	80	
RSGG 7.4	5. Proportion (%) of health and education institutions with access to safe water and sanitation services	WASH	50	55	60	65	70	80	
Lead Government Department		Water PNG, WASH Project Management Unit (To be WASH Authority)							
Executing Departments/Agencies		Water PNG, WASH Project Management Unit (WASH)							

No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference
1.	Establish National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Authority to coordinate the water & sanitation services	WaSH Policy
2.	WaSH program to provide safe water and improved sanitation services to all rural households and business houses	WaSH Policy
3.	Water PNG to provide safe water and improved sanitation services for all urban households and business houses	WaSH Policy
4.	Water PNG to provide safe water and improved sanitation services for all health and education institutions in the country	WaSH Policy

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1. Establish National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Authority to coordinate the water and sanitation services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.1.1
2. Provide safe water and improved sanitation services to all households, businesses and the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1-4.2-3.2
3. Provide safe water and sanitation services to all public (government) institutions and facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.4.3

Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated (K million)	Funding option
5.1.1, 1-4.2-3.2, 5.4.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Program	47.26	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	167.26	GoPNG/DP
	Port Moresby Sewerage System Improvement Project	100.42	-	-	-	-	100.42	GoPNG/DP
	Kokopo Town Sewerage	18.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	86.00	GoPNG/DP
	District Towns Water Supply Program	10.00	30.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	200.00	GoPNG
	Provincial Towns Water Supply	-	30.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	180.00	GoPNG
	District WaSH Program	-	20.00	30.00	50.00	50.00	150.00	GoPNG

# LAW AND ORDER



## 4. Law and Order

### 4.1 Law and Justice

**Goal: Strengthen the systems and processes of Government and enforcement of rule of law to achieve a safe and secure environment for all**

The Law and Justice Sector is another key priority area of Government with a vision to have a Just, Safe and Secure Society for all. It aims at improving policing, safety and crime prevention, improve access to justice and justice results, improve reconciliation, reintegration and deterrence, improve accountability, reduce corruption and improve ability to provide law and justice services. The sector is comprised of 13 agencies and are interdependent, promoting the sector wide approach concept through the criminal tracking system. There has been a steady improvement in the major crime rates and number of major crimes report since 2015. The number of backlog of court cases has also reduced. The number of police stations has also increased from 219 in 2015 to 240 in 2016 along with village courts from 1,525 in 2015 to 1,975 in 2016 and the number of well-trained police officers since 2014.

However, with increasing population and the need for increased law and justice services in the country, more police personnel are recruited with due recruitment processes followed, improvement in the infrastructure, for instance, there are more than 400 gazetted court locations in the country but some had shut down due to lack of funding to maintain their facilities. There are also issues on overcrowding in prisons and the rise in the prison break-outs, illegal use of fire arms and destroying of state properties. The Court Orders for immediate construction and rehabilitation of certain prisons have also been a pressing issue in the aspects of development. This MTDP envisage the rule of law as a strategic investment for the Government to create economic, social, institutional and political environments that are safe, free and just in order to influence national confidence and trust for growth.

### Law & Justice Logframe

Goal: Strengthen the systems and processes of Government and enforcement of rule of law to achieve a safe and secure environment for all									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Annual Targets						
			Baseline (2017)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
LJSG 4.1	1. Crime rate per 100,000 population	RPNGC Annual Report	83.7	76.5	69.3	62.1	54.9	40	
LJSG 4.1	2. Ratio of policeman to people	RPNGC Annual Report	1:1,500	1:1,380	1:1,260	1:1,140	1:1,020	1:900	
LJSG 4.1	3. Rural lock-ups in the districts	CS Annual Report	7	8	9	10	11	12	
LJSG 4.1	4. Proportion of legislations reviewed	CLRC Annual Report	16	23	28.6	35.32	43.39	53.07	
LJSG 4.1	5. Number of District Court Magistrates	MS Annual Report	94	100	120	150	170	200	
LJSG 4.1	6. Backlog of court cases	MS, NJS Annual Report	60,000	45,000	33,750	25,300	18,975	14,231	
Lead Government Department	Department of Justice and Attorney General								
Executing Departments/ Agencies	Police Department, NISS, Ombudsman Commission, Department of Defence, Correctional Service, CLRC, Magisterial Services, Office of Public Solicitor, Office of Public Prosecutor,								

No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference									
1	Increase effective training programs	DJAG Annual Report									
2	Increase recruitment of qualified policemen and policewomen	RPNGC Annual Report									
3	Reintroduce rural lock-ups in the 89 districts	SC Annual Report									
4	Review existing legislations and ensure compliancy	CLRC Annual Report									
5	Increase the number of magistrates and judges to improve the backlog of court cases	NJS and MS Annual Report									
6	Infrastructure development in construction and renovation of deteriorating facilities throughout the country	DJAG Annual Report									
7	Develop crime prevention strategies to curb the crime prevalence issues	DJAG/CS Annual Report									
8	Strengthen the communication and information management systems	DJAG Annual Report									
9	Strengthen partnership arrangements between police and interested stakeholders including private sector and development partners.										
10	Improve and enhance participatory-based approaches at the community to strengthen the processes of law and justice.										
<b>Deliverables</b>											
		2018	2019	2020	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	2020	2021	2022	2022	Link Code
1.	Construction and rehabilitation of Police stations and officers accommodations	40%	55%	70%	85%	100%	40%	85%	100%	100%	1.1.1
2.	Construction and rehabilitation of constitutional offices/facilities	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	20%	40%	60%	100%	5.5.2
3.	Construction of rural lock-ups in the district	11%	25%	33%	50%	100%	11%	25%	33%	100%	3.3.3
4.	Review of existing legislation	18	25	32	39	46	18	25	32	46	4.4.4
5.	Construction and rehabilitation of courts facilities	40%	50%	100%	-	-	40%	50%	100%	-	6.6.5
6.	Construction of magistrates accommodation	7%	25%	33%	50%	100%	7%	25%	33%	100%	5.5.6
7.	Rehabilitation of detainees in 4 regional prisons	20%	25%	33%	50%	100%	20%	25%	33%	100%	1.7.7
<b>Link Code</b>	<b>Investments</b>	<b>2018 (K million)</b>	<b>2019 (K million)</b>	<b>2020 (K million)</b>	<b>2021 (K million)</b>	<b>2022 (K million)</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021 estimated costs (K million)</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>Funding option</b>	
1.1.1	Review & amendment of existing legislations	2.50	2.50	2.50	-	-	2.50	7.50	7.50	GoPNG	
1.7.7	Prison Industry Program	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	-	4.00	11.00	11.00	GoPNG	
3.3.3	CS Infrastructure Program	10.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	20.00	95.00	95.00	GoPNG	
4.4.4	Justice Administration & State Legal Services Program	-	-	-	5.00	10.00	-	15.00	15.00	GoPNG	
5.5.2	Law & Justice Sector Secretariat	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-	1.00	3.00	3.00	GoPNG	
5.5.6	DJAG Infrastructure Program	3.00	3.00	5.00	14.00	13.79	5.00	38.79	38.79	GoPNG	
6.6.5	Justice Services & Stability for Development	40.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	120.00	120.00	DP	
5.5.2	Mt Hagen Court House	15.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	-	10.00	45.00	45.00	GoPNG/DP	
4.4.4	Court House Design and Maintenance	80.00	85.00	90.00	33.01	35.81	90.00	323.82	323.82	GoPNG	
5.5.2	LTI Relocation	-	-	-	10.00	20.00	-	30.00	30.00	GoPNG	
3.3.3	MS Infrastructure Program	2.00	2.00	-	5.90	9.00	-	18.90	18.90	GoPNG	
6.6.2	OC Institutional Housing Program	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	2.00	6.00	6.00	GoPNG	
6.10.2	Public Solicitor Infrastructure Program	3.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	6.00	2.00	19.00	19.00	GoPNG	
1.7.3	Crime Prevention Program	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	20.0	GoPNG	
1.2.1	Police Mobile Barracks	-	20.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	25.0	100.0	100.0	GoPNG	
1.9.1	Other Police Programs	-	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	65.0	65.0	GoPNG	

## 4.2 National Security and Defence

**Goal:** To develop a vibrant Defence Force that is responsive to national defence and security needs; and attend to national call for urgent infrastructure development, natural disaster and emergency relief services for the country.

Strengthening the national security of PNG is a primary objective of the government and a significant task for our security institutions such as PNG Defence Force, Ministry of Defence and Department of Defence, National Intelligence Organisation (NIO) and PNG Customs Services. The government has taken a step further to produce the country's first National Security Policy (NSP) together with the first home-grown Defence White Paper since 1999. These instruments are intended to assist and guide the Government decision making and actions to address numerous security threats currently faced in the country. They are intended to improve national security coordination and enhance early warning and response systems.

The key challenge for the Defence Force is to maintain its capability edge in dealing with conflicts and threats that have become more complex and high-tech involving nonconventional warfare systems and cyber capabilities. In order for the Defence Force to achieve its goals, the Government has prioritized to develop a modern Defence Force, which includes development of infrastructure, new capabilities for Air, Navy, and Land forces and provide appropriate training that is compatible and resilient to meet its contemporary challenges and to fulfil its core functions mandated by the Constitution.





## National Security and Defence Logframe

Goal: To develop a vibrant Defence Force that is responsive to national defence and security needs; and attend to national call for urgent infrastructure development, natural disaster and emergency relief services for the country.									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2017)	Annual Targets				2021	2022
				2018	2019	2020	2021		
LJSG 4.2	1. Military manpower	PNGDF	5000	5200	5300	5500	5700	6000	
LJSG 4.2	2. Proportion of PNG's border fully manned and guarded	PNGDF	25%	25%	50%	50%	75%	100%	
LJSG 4.2	3. Surveillance System Capability (%)	PNGDF	25%	25%	50%	50%	75%	100%	
LJSG 4.2	4. Average response timeframe for civil emergency and disaster relief assistance (Days)	PNGDF	2	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	
Lead Government Department									
PNGDF, Department of Defence, National Intelligence Office									
Executing Departments/Agencies									
PNGDF, DoD, NIO, PNG Customs Services, PNGICSA, Foreign Affairs, PM&NEC(OCSA)									
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1	Continue to recruit, train and develop the Defence force.	DWP2013							
2	Improve PNGDF infrastructure and facilities	DWP2013							
3	Develop and build the land, air and sea capabilities and appropriate border security infrastructure	Vision2050, NSP, DWP2013							
4	Strengthen existing bilateral and security arrangements that aims to promote PNG sovereignty and strengthen its borders	NSP 2013							
5	Effectively utilize the military in nation building tasks, civil emergency and international obligations	Vision2050, NSP, DWP2013							
6	Strengthen the cooperation and partnership between regulatory agencies associated with border security.								
7	Improve policy and legislation covering all aspects of national security.								
8	Scale up training programs associated with the administration of national security.								
Deliverables									
1.	Purchase of 4 PAC 750 Military Aircrafts/Helicopters	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022	Link Code
2.	Defence Infrastructure Program (Barracks and bases)	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3.3.1
3.	PNGDF Security for International Events	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	2.2.2
4.	Coverage of training to personnel for civic duties	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-4/5.3, 1.8.3
		5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	20%	25%	1.1.4, 1.5.4
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	
3.3.1	Air Capability Program	-	10.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	60.0	GoPNG	
2.2.2	Civic Action Program	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/DP	
1-4/5.3	National Security Program	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG	
1.2.2	Hela Barracks	-	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	150.0	GoPNG	
2.3.2	4 Border Posts	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG	

# GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION



## 5. Governance and Administration

### 5.1 Governance and Public Sector Management

#### Goal: Attain a high standard of public sector management in all levels and institutions of Government

Ensuring higher standards of public sector management at all levels within the government system is a priority objective for the Government. Key interventions were undertaken to improve governance and administration, financial accounting, management and service delivery. The government has strengthened its fiscal planning and expenditure management by adhering to principles laid out in the medium-term fiscal strategies with the integration of recurrent and development budgets into a unified budget since 2015. Efforts towards the implementation of the multiyear budgeting is expected to further improve medium term expenditure planning and prioritization. However, despite these interventions, weaknesses in the system continue to impede the government's ability to control expenditures and disburse budgetary allocations as approved. Furthermore, weaknesses in the Public Sector Management framework hinder effective services delivery.

Robust measures will be undertaken in the medium term to combat these issues crippling the public services. These measures will be undertaken with a view to ensure that the Government develops an effective and efficient public service that is transparent and accountable at all levels. An effective and prudent public service will be an enabling environment conducive to foster economic growth as well as translating economic growth into tangible development. Direct Government interventions through programs and projects at both the national and sub-national levels to enhance performance in the spectrum of governance, accountability, capacity building, compliance and revenue generation initiatives will be implemented in the medium term to address these issues.

#### Governance and Public Sector Management Logframe

Goal: Attain a high standard of public sector management in all levels and institutions of Government									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Annual Targets						
			Baseline 2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
GG 6.1	1. Public service effectiveness (World percentile rank)	WB (WGI)	24%	30%	33%	36%	39%	42%	
GG 6.1	2. Regulatory quality (World percentile rank)	WB(WGI)	30%					50%	
GG 6.1	3. Corruption Index (World Percentile Rank)	WB	15.87	35.8	39.6	43.5	47.4	50%	
GG 6.1	4. Public Expenditure and Financial Indicators scoring A or B: Accountability		51%	51%	59%	64%	69%	75% in the world	
GG 6.1	5. Number of province connected to IFMS		0	4	9	14	19	22	
Lead Government Department	Department of Personnel Management, Department of Finance								
Executing Departments/Agencies	Department of Personnel Management, Department of Finance, PSC, Provinces								



## 5.2 National Statistical System

**Goal:** Provide a high quality national and sustainable statistical service for development planning, policy formulation, decision making, accountability, transparency and research through the production of real-time, accurate, comprehensive and timely statistics of an international standard.

As PNG embarks on growing the economy in the next five (5) years to meet many development aspirations such as Vision 2050 and Human Development Index (HDI), there is an urgent need to mobilize statistical revolution in order to monitor progress, hold governments accountable and foster sustainable development and growth. The government has undertaken the first step to transform National Statistical System (NSS) in the country through the formulation of the Papua New Guinea Strategy for the Development of Statistics (PNGSDS) 2017-2026 to increase the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data. The Government has also initiated the NID project that captures all information of all its citizens including development, population data and accessing other vital services for development and sustainable growth.

However, PNG, like most developing countries has statistical systems which are inadequate and not effective to meet the demand of the data producers and users. While there is over-abundance of data and corresponding sources in the country, information about these sources is not widely known, uncoordinated and poorly managed. Common data problems like no real-time data, out-of-date data, unavailable, unmeasurable and unrealistic poor quality data remains to be solved. The country's NSS is currently disintegrated and the producer and user agencies in NSS face a lot of data gap challenges as such need effective resource allocation, program targeting, and evidence-based decision making. There is greater need than ever for timely and reliable statistics/indicators to analyse, and track the development progress of the country.

The focus for NSS in the medium term is to strengthen the coordination of the NSS, develop human resource capacity of the NSS, strengthen the quality of the NSS products, promote dissemination, accessibility, and utilize of statistical information.



### National Statistical System Logframe

**Goal: Provide a high quality national and sustainable statistical service for development planning, policy formulation, decision making, accountability, transparency and research through the production of real-time, accurate, comprehensive and timely statistics of an international standard.**

SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2017)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GG 6.2	1.Number of agencies that have well established statistical units	SCU - DNPM	52	55	65	80	90	100
GG 6.2	2.Number of agencies that provide statistics in all forms that are easily accessible by every person	SCU - DNPM	34	40	50	60	70	80
GG 6.2	3.Number of major surveys and censuses that are fully funded	SCU - DNPM	4	6	8	10	12	14
GG 6.2	4.Total number of Adults (Above 18 year of age) registered for NID		87,031	1.5m	2.5m	3.5m	4.0m	5.0m
GG 6.2	5.Total number of Children (Below 18 years of age) registered for Births		270,992	500,000	1.0m	2.0m	2.5m	3.0m
Lead Government Department		Department of National Planning & Monitoring, National Statistical Office						
Executing Departments/Agencies		Department of National Planning & Monitoring, National Statistical Office, Members of the NSS						

No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference				
1	Strengthening the coordination of the National Statistical System (NSS)	PNGSDS				
2	Developing Human Resource Capacity of the NSS	PNGSDS				
3	Strengthening the Quality of the NSS Products	PNGSDS				
4	Promote Dissemination, accessibility, and utilization of statistical information	PNGSDS				
5	Advocate implementation and funding for the Strategy for the development of Statistics (PNGSDS)	PNGSDS				

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1. Establish NSS Coordination structure		completed	✓	✓	✓	1.1.1
2. Statistical Acts/Legislations reviewed			Completed	✓	✓	1.2.2
3. Established strategic partners		Established	✓	✓	✓	1.3.3
4. Use proper statistical collection methodologies for statistical activities						3.1.4
5. 2020 National Census is conducted				Completed	✓	3.3.5

Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K Million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated cost (K million)	Funding Option
3.1.5	Demographic and Health Survey	1.00	1.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	23.50	GoPNG
3.1.5	Household Income & expenditure Survey	1.00	2.00	3.00	10.00	15.00	31.00	GoPNG
3.1.5	Conduct of CPI and Survey of Business Activities	2.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	18.00	GoPNG
3.1.5	NSO Reform (Establish NSS, review legislations, capacity, statistical methodologies developed)	1.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	15.00	GoPNG
1.1.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.3, 3.1.5 3.3.5	2020 Population Census	15.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	5.00	120.00	GoPNG

### 5.3 Foreign Policy

**Goal:** To strengthen the political, economic and social development and promote peace, security and prosperity through mutual respect and understanding between countries in PNG's immediate neighbourhood, the wider Asia-Pacific, and globally.

PNG has formalized diplomatic relations with some eighty-eight (88) countries in Europe, Asia, the Pacific, North and South America, Africa and the Middle East. The country has a growing diplomatic clout as reflected in its membership to a broad range of international and regional organizations and trading blocks. These include regional organizations like the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), Pacific Island Forum (PIF), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). PNG is also a member of organizations in the Asia Pacific region and the wider international community such as the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the European Union African Caribbean & Pacific (ACP-EU) Partnership Agreement.

In order to meet the challenges in changing global economic and geo-political developments, the country's Foreign Policy Theme of "Connecting for peace and prosperity in a changing world" adopted by the Government in June 2017, calls for a stepped-up involvement and presence for PNG in the international arena. Its goal is to strengthen the political, economic and social development of Papua New Guinea, and to promote peace, security and prosperity through mutual respect and understanding between countries in Papua New Guinea's immediate neighbourhood, the wider Asia-Pacific and globally.

The above theme also sets out the approaches that will guide PNG's ongoing regional and global engagement, based on four important foreign policy principles:

- Mutual respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence, and national identity of all nations;
- Recognition of the equality of all nations large and small;
- Non-interference in internal affairs; and
- Peaceful settlement of disputes and cooperation for mutual benefit.

### Foreign Policy Logframe

Goal: To strengthen the political, economic and social development and promote peace, security and prosperity through mutual respect and understanding between countries in PNG's immediate neighbourhood, the wider Asia-Pacific, and globally									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				Link Code	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		2022
EGG 1.2	1. Over 250% increase in Exports (PGK billion)	QEB	25.67	29.52	35.42	42.50	53.12	65.60	
LISG 4.2	2. Increase in the number of countries with diplomatic relations to mobilize more support to growth and security of PNG and Pacific Island Region.	DFA Annual Report	88	90	93	95	98	100	
GG 6.2	3. The number of regional/international meetings which PNG hosts (chairs) annually.	DFA Annual Report	10	20	30	20	30	40	
GG 6.2	4. Proposing candidates to compete in the Regional and International Organizations seats (e.g. Non-Permanent Seat of the UN Security Council)	DFA Annual Report	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Lead Government Department/Agency									
Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)									
Executing Department/Agencies									
DFA, IPA, DCIT, Office of Trade									
No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1.	Finalize new Foreign Policy and implement to enhance PNG's international standing for national interests	Foreign Policy Review Report 2017							
2.	Strengthening neighbour cooperation – Australia, Indonesia, Solomon Islands and other PICs	Foreign Policy Review Report 2017							
3.	Strengthening key partnerships through PIF and other Regional Organizations and others such as ASEAN, ACP-EU, the Commonwealth, NAM, APEC and regional/international agreements to strengthen trade and economic relations	Foreign Policy Review Report 2017							
4	Diversifying and Building Partnerships for Mutual Benefit	Foreign Policy Review Report 2017							
Deliverables									
1.	New Foreign Policy in place	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	Link Code	
			Completed	1	0	1		2.1.1	
2.	New partnership concluded annually with emerging economies and strategically advantage economies globally	0	2	1	0	1	1	2.4.2	
3.	Enhanced PNG's presence in Regional and International forums as a leader of Pacific Region	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2.3.3.3.3.4.3.3	
Link Code									
2.1.1.2.4.2, 3.2.3.3.3.3.4.3.3	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	
	Public sector Strengthening	1.49	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	13.49	DP	



## 5.4 Immigration

**Goal:** The best systems that benefit PNG in the area of skills and entrepreneurial expertise, while upholding safety measures against illegal immigration

Since 2010, Immigration and Citizen Authority (ICA) continued its successful rollout of the Border Management System (BMS) to all PNG diplomatic Missions and Posts abroad. As part of the Government's focus of bringing services closer to the people, ICA established new provincial and border offices at strategic locations throughout the country. The authority has also reached a significant milestone in 2015 with the implementation of PNG National Refugee Policy. This policy will continue to guide Papua New Guinea's approach to managing refugee issues in the future to meet its international obligations under the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and related 1967 Protocol.

Records with ICA indicate that movements in and out of PNG continue to increase steadily every year. In the last five years, the number of movements recorded was 537, 617 in 2013 to 669, 835 in 2017, an increase of 138, 219. The largest increase in any given year was 99,434 between 2016 and 2017. This number is likely to increase with regional and international meetings such as APEC 2018 and expected commencement of major projects like LNG Papua. Therefore, the Government now needs to mobilize its resources to support ICA to meet these growing demands and help boost the PNG economy. Lack of resources within law enforcement agencies and support from Government leaves the 760 km land border with Indonesia and sea border between Indonesia, Australia and PNG under-patrolled and vulnerable for illegal movements. As a result of under-patrolled border and given PNG's geographical position, it has become a transit destination for refugees seeking settlement in neighbouring countries or a safe haven for displaced people and or victims of war.



## Immigration Logframe

Goal: The best systems that benefit PNG in the area of skills and entrepreneurial expertise, while upholding safety measures against illegal immigration								
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EGG 1.1	1. The number of foreigners entering PNG for business purposes (Baseline 2016)	NSO ICA	72,355	80,000	82,000	82,500	83,500	84,000
GG 6.1	2. Turn-around time for processing PNG Passports(NP: Normal Processing) Baseline 2017	ICA	15 days	15 days	10 days	7 days	5 days	5 days
GG 6.1	3. Turnaround time of processing visas (Baseline 2016)	ICA	14 days	10 days	7 days	7 days	7 days	7 days
LSIG 4.2	4. Proportion of foreign nationals removed from PNG who breached visa conditions and other PNG laws (Baseline 2015)	ICA	177%	200%	250%	70%	80%	100%
Lead Government Department / Agency		PNG Immigration & Citizenship Authority (ICA) , PNG Department of Labour and Industrial Relations						
Executing Departments/Agencies		PNGICA, PNG Department of Labour and Industrial Relations, PNG Customs Services, PNG Royal Constabulary, PNG Defence Force						
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference						
1	Consolidate and streamline visa and work permit into a single product and only one agency, ICA to make it easier for skilled workers, business people, tourists and former citizens to come in.	ICA Key Priority Activity (KPA) 2017-2019						
2	Ease entry/exit barriers for employment and business. Ongoing visa reforms	ICA Key Priority Activity (KPA) 2017-2019						
3	Establish 4 regional immigration offices to bring services closer to the people and reduce congested timeframe for processing visas. Tokua, Lae, Mt Hagen established.	ICA Key Priority Activity (KPA) 2017-2019						
4	Improve IT systems and infrastructure in all ICA offices with procurement of integrated border management system	ICA Key Priority Activity (KPA) 2017-2019						
5	Quarterly review and removal exercise conducted annually by Immigration Task Force to remove overstayed persons, persons breaching visa conditions, violate PNG constitution and exploit natural resources.	ICA Key Priority Activity (KPA) 2017-2019						
6	Full implementation of National Refugee Policy to take the proactive role in managing refugee issues	ICA Key Priority Activity (KPA) 2017-2019						
Deliverables		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code	
1. Establish regional offices in Brussels, Singapore, Suva, Guangzhou			1	1	2	4	3.2.1, 3.6.1	
2. Install BMS system to all overseas missions and provincial offices, border posts.		5 overseas missions, 4 Regional offices	5 overseas missions			All overseas missions, provincial offices	1.2.2,2.1.2, 3.1-4.2,4.5.2	
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option
3.2.1, 3.6.1, 1.2.2,2.1.2,3.1-4.2,4.5.2	Integrated Border Management System	4.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	18.00	49.00	GoPNG

## 5.5 Development Cooperation

**Goal: To ensure that development cooperation resources make maximum contribution to the achievement of PNG's MTDP III and supporting national, sectoral and sub-national policies and plans.**

PNG has been a recipient of foreign aid since independence. In 2016, the total aid PNG received was PGK 1.9 billion of which 45% was loan financings while the balance of 55 % was grant including technical cooperation. Australia has been the biggest development partner with other bilateral and multilateral development partners such as New Zealand, Japan, Germany, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, People's Republic of China, the United Nations and European Union. The number of development partners has increased since the mid-1990s with emerging Development Partners such as India, European Investment Bank, International Finance for Agriculture Development (IFAD), and Ceska Erste.

Foreign aid is also provided through various government and non-governmental channels directly without being reflected in the Government Budgetary System. Most Development Partners are steered by their Foreign Policy objectives, hence are active in certain sectors of their interests and priorities. This has created a challenging situation for the Government to align foreign aid with its priorities outlined in its development policies and strategies. Thus, it had become necessary for the Government of Papua New Guinea to effectively coordinate and integrate assistance from various development partners into the Government Planning and Budgeting System and consistent with its rolling Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP).

In 2016, the Government introduced its inaugural "2015 PNG Development Cooperation Policy (DCP)" which is a framework that provides a clear direction and defines the protocols of engagement with development partners in mobilizing, coordinating, managing and delivering development assistance in PNG. The policy was necessary as coordination and management of development cooperation within Government, between Government and Development Partners, and amongst Development Partners had become very challenging. The ultimate goal of the 2015 PNG Development Cooperation Policy is: *To ensure that development cooperation resources make maximum contribution to the achievement of PNG's development goals as enshrined in the Medium Term Development Plan and guided by the principles of the Strategy for Responsible, Sustainable Development.*

Today and as we move forward, the Government has revised the 2015 DCP to formulate a new DCP 2018-2022 in line with MTDP II. This new policy will build on the current traditional Development Partnerships, establish new bilateral and multilateral partnerships, critical and strategic collaborations with the Private Sector, Philanthropic Agencies and Civil Society to enable a bigger force of energy for development. Identifies the synergies and working in collaboration with Government to ultimately achieve the MTDP III Objectives.

## Development Cooperation Logframe

Goal: To ensure that development cooperation resources make maximum contribution to the achievement of PNG's MTDPIII and supporting national, sectoral and sub-national policies and plans.									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline	Annual Targets					
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
EGG 2.1	1. Portion of aid with focus on economic infrastructure to total foreign aid (Baseline 2016)	2016 DC Report	6%	10%	25%	30%	35%	50%	
EGG 1.2	2. Proportion of Aid for Trade (Baseline 2015)	2017 WTO/WB Aid for Trade Data	29.74%	35%	40%	50%	55%	60%	
GG 6.1	3. Portion of Development assistance with capacity development	Annual DC Report	40%	60%	75%	85%	95%	95%	
GG 6.1	4. Portion of number of indicators which are below global average for development effectiveness under DAC Guidelines	2016 DC Report/DNPM	60%	65%	75%	85%	100%	100%	
GG 6.1	5. Portion of Development Assistance to PICs to GNI	DC Annual Report	N/A	0.05%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	
Lead Government Department		Department of National Planning and Monitoring							
Executing Departments/Agencies		Department of National Planning and Monitoring							
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1.	Elevate/Strengthen the status of Foreign Aid management to effectively manage all matters related to foreign aid extended by development partners as well as to deliver development assistance to PICs strategically to realize goals set under "PNG Development Cooperation Policy" and "PNG Pacific Cooperation Strategy".	PNG Development Cooperation Policy							
2.	Develop comprehensive procedures manual to fully operationalize the PNG Development Cooperation Policy.	PNG Development Cooperation Policy							
3	Develop comprehensive development assistance information system to measure achievement of policy objectives set under PNG Development Cooperation Policy	PNG Development Cooperation Policy							
4.	Mainstream Trade into Aid as a key strategy to maximize impact of assistance for economic benefit.	PNG Development Cooperation Policy							
Deliverables		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code		
1.	Implementation of reviewed DCP	-	completed						3.1.1, 4.2-3.1
2.	Increased utilization of aid for trade improvement	-	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing				1.1.2, 2.4.2
3.	Country Partnership Strategies established for all Development Partnerships with PNG	6	10	12	15	15			3.2.3, 1&3.1-2.3
4.	Annual Portfolio Reviews and Bilateral Aid Talks with Development Partners	6	10	12	15	15			1.2.4
5.	PNG Pacific Cooperation Strategy is endorsed and implemented	-	Endorsed						5.1.5
6.	Development Assistance Information System (DAISy) is effectively utilized	-	Established						4.2-3.6
7.	Establishment of Development Corporation Office in New York and Canberra Aid Office		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Link Code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	
3.1.3,	Good Samaritan Support	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.80	11.80	GoPNG	
3.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.1.2	11th EDF Institutional Capacity Building	8.05	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	28.05	DF(EU)	
3.1.1, 3.2.3,	PNG Incentive Fund Program	50.00	40.00	40.00	20.00	15.00	175.00	DF(DFAT)	
5.1.5, 4.1.7,	UN Systems Support to GoPNG Program	120.00	30.00	30.00	80.00	90.00	350.00	UN	
	PNG High Commission Office renovation - Canberra	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	GoPNG	

# CROSS- CUTTING SECTOR



## 6. Cross-Cutting Sector

### 6.1 Population

#### **Goal: Achieve a responsible sustainable population growth that influences positive growth and development.**

PNG's Population has increased dramatically over the last decade with a growth rate of 3.1% annually. PNG has a young aged population that is rapidly increasing. The current population increase has put pressure on PNG's resources, basic service delivery such as health, education and public infrastructure and on the achievement of improving quality of life and living standard. To address this concern, PNG's Population Policy 2015-2024 was developed to give emphasis on managing population as a key development priority with population as the centre of development.

Population is elevated as a critical development priority in PNG and as such, the Government aims to have a manageable, sustainable, healthy and well educated population that can drive economic development and growth of the country. It also aims to create a sense of ownership amongst all people, so they are responsible to others and their environment and contribute to the development of the country. Partnerships with all levels of government departments and agencies especially, NGOs, CSOs and Private Sector are critical for effective implementation programs that target population.

To address population issues, the focus for the medium term will be on promoting and supporting population awareness and investing in reproductive health and education programs.



## Population Logframe

Goal: Achieve a responsible sustainable population growth that influences positive growth and development.									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline	Annual Targets					
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
SP 8.1	1. Population size (million)	NSO Census	8.48 (2017)	8.74	9.00	9.24	9.48	9.7	
SP 8.1	2. Population growth rate (%)	NSO Census	3.1 (2011)	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	
	3. Total Fertility Rate (%)	NSO Census	3.8 (2015)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	
SP 8.1	4. Family Planning								
Lead Government Agency									
National Statistics Office and DNPM									
Executing Departments/Agencies									
All relevant sector agencies - Department of Health, Department of Education									
No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1.	Adopt and implement the National Population Policy by promoting development initiatives that is human centric and within a paradigm of balance and sustainability	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024							
2.	Integration of the National Population Policy into Sector, Districts and Provincial Plans to operationalize the National Population Policy	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024							
3.	Promote education and employment opportunities for girls.	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024							
4.	Government to strengthen partnerships with Private sectors and NGO's to provide reproductive health education and health care	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024							
5.	Provinces and districts to take ownership of population agenda by coming up with comprehensive promotional and awareness programmes and supporting Churches and CSOs.	N/A							
6.	To manage population growth through controlled fertility rate through the provision of incentives such as taxation and targeted education scholarship.	N/A							
Deliverables									
1.	Number of provinces that have integrated the National Population Policy into their provincial development plans	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Link Code
2.	Coverage of population management awareness programs throughout educational institutions and communities	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	25%	25%	1-3.2.1
3.	Coverage of programs with awareness on reproductive health and care such as comprehensive family planning services	3%	5%	8%	12%	20%	20%	20%	1-3.3.2
4.	Number of provinces with improved data systems		5	10	15	22	22	22	1-3.4.3
									1-3.5.4
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	
1-3.4.3	Reproductive Health Care and Family Planning	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	GoPNG	

## 6.2 Youth

**Goal:** Resourceful and productive youth population that has career opportunities, skills, good education, moral values and respect.

PNG's Youth Policy defines youth as young people in the age range of 12 to 25 years. Although the definition of youth differs among countries, the commonly accepted age range for young people would be between the ages of 12 to 24 years as used by the United Nations Organization and Commonwealth Youth Secretariat. The role of the family and a caring, responsible community are crucial as youths have to be nurtured to enable them to be the catalyst for change within their communities and participate in decision making on youth issues.

There are policies and legislations pertaining to the development of programs for youth development emphasizing on enabling young people to acquire relevant skills for employment. However, the high growth of youth population has led to challenges in the areas of education, health, employment, law and order among the challenges of coping with negative peer pressure. The focus for youth in the medium term is to support youth development programs and create an enabling environment for youth to be engaged in economic activities that will sustain their lives.





## Youth Logframe

Goal: Resourceful and productive youth population that has career opportunities, skills, good education, moral values and respect.									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline 2017	Annual Targets					
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
SGG 3.3	1. Number of Youth in SME (000)	SMEC	N/A	20	50	100	150	200	
SGG 3.3	2. Percentage of youth crime reduced	NYDA	N/A	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	
SGG 3.3	3. Prevalence rate (%) of HIV/AIDS among people aged 15-24	Spectrum – Estimations and Projection – HIV DATA	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20	
SGG 3.3	4. Percentage of youth employed		N/A	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	
Lead Government Department/Agency Department for Community Development and Religion									
Executing Departments/Agencies National Youth Development Authority, Department of Health, NAC									
No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1.	Improve policies, legislations and administration to enhance support for youth engagement in economic growth and social development.	PNG Youth Policy (2007-2017)							
2.	Improve and increase education and skills training and personal development programs that meets job market needs and for self-employment.	PNG Youth Policy (2007-2017)							
3.	Improve and increase employment opportunities in the public and private sectors.	PNG Youth Policy (2007-2017)							
4.	Support youth in civic engagements and democratic participation processes in schools, communities, institutions and society.	PNG Youth Policy (2007-2017)							
Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code			
1. Develop and implement the Youth Policy	Draft	1	✓	✓	✓	2.1.1			
2. Establish and strengthen youth council networks	1	3	6	9	11	1.2.2, 3.4.2			
3. Establish Provincial Youth Friendly Centres	2	5	9	14	22	1.3.3			
4. Establish national youth database	-	-	-	1	✓	1.2.4, 2.2.4, 3.2.4			
5. Increase in the number of youths employed	Data not available								
Link Code	Investment (K million)	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	
1.2.2, 1.3.3, 2.1.1, 3.4.2	-	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	11.00	GoPNG	
	9.91	8.09	-	-	-	-	18.00	GoPNG /DP	



### 6.3 Gender

**Goal: All citizens irrespective of gender, race, culture, religion or specialties will have equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from the development of the country.**


Gender refers to the socially determined roles and learned behaviour of both men and women in any given society. Papua New Guinea is at the cross road for which the fabric of its society is being touched by the intervention of addressing gender related issues which has caught the attention of the international community.

The National Strategy to prevent and respond to gender based violence, Family Protection Act 2014, Lukautim Pikinini (Child Protection) Act 2015 and Child Protection Policy are key policies and strategies for this issue. The adverse of gender disparity is evident in so many aspects of our society from education, employment and political representation to morality and cultural norms. This has been addressed through initiatives to educate victims of gender based violence to have access to protective mechanisms when experiencing gender based violence; strengthening capacity of implementing agencies and communities to protect women and children of PNG; creation of safe houses for women and the public; empowering women to participate economically in PNG's development; and promotion of the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) initiative for mainstreaming into the public service sector.

The focus for the medium term is to support and implement gender based programs and initiatives to improve the indicators for gender.



## Gender Logframe

Goal: All citizens irrespective of gender, race, culture, religion or specialities will have equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from the development of the country.									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline	Annual Targets					
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
 SGG 3.5 SGG 3.5 SGG 3.5	1. Gross Enrolment ratio for females in secondary education	National Education Plan 2015-2019	18.6% (2013)	19.1%	20%	23%	26%	30%	
	2. Gender Parity Index by education level	National Education Plan 2015-2019	Elementary: 0.92 Primary: 0.92 Secondary: 0.71 (2013)	Elementary: 1.0 Primary: 0.92 Secondary: 0.75	Elementary: 1.0 Primary: 0.93 Secondary: 0.75	Elementary: 1.0 Primary: 0.93 Secondary: 0.8	Elementary: 1.0 Primary: 0.94 Secondary: 0.9	Elementary: 1.0 Primary: 0.95 Secondary: 0.95	
	3. Gender Inequality Index	UNDP HDI Report 2015/2016	0.59	0.527	0.495	0.463	0.432	0.4	
	4. Number of women with credit accounts	CEFI/BPNG	69,685	155,748	241,811	327,874	413,937	500,000	
	5. Percentage of reported Gender Based Violence cases effectively dealt with through referral & justice systems	PNG National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence 2016-2025	20%	26%	30%	31%	36%	40%	
Lead Government Department Executing Departments/Agencies Department of Community Development and Religion All relevant sector agencies									
<b>No</b>	<b>Sector Strategy</b>	<b>National / Sector Plan or Policy Reference</b>							
1	Enhance opportunities for equality in employment, education and other socio-economic activities	National Education Development Plan (2015-2019)							
2	Increase women's access to economic opportunities and awareness of their economic rights.	National SME Policy							
3	Prevent and eliminate violence against women and children by strengthening legislation on family welfare, child and women protection	Family and Sexual Violence Policy							
4	Strengthen legislation to safeguard people from being stigmatised due to race, cultural and religious orientation.								
5	Promote women's political participation at all levels of government.								
<b>Deliverables</b>									
1.	Coverage of programs that address gender empowerment and issues		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code	
2.	Implement the entrepreneur skills development training and capacity enhancement programs for women (training courses conducted)		5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	1-3.1-5.1	
3.	Family support centres established		20	25	30	35	50	3.2-4.2	
4.	Number of legislations and policies that have mainstreamed gender		2	4	6	8	10	5.3.3	
	<b>Investment</b>		3	4	5	5	6	3.3.4	
	Prevention Gender Based Violence	2018 (K million)	26.85	2019 (K million)	5.00	2020 (K million)	5.00	2021 (K million)	5.00
1-3.1-5.1, 5.3.3								Total estimated costs (K million)	46.85
								Funding option	GoPNG/DP

## 6.4 HIV / AIDS

### **Goal: A healthy population free from sexually transmissible infections and HIV/AIDS threats.**

HIV/AIDS threaten the development of our nation and health of our people. Statistics available on HIV/AIDS for PNG are alarming. The total number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in PNG is estimated to be 47,795 with 23,800 on Antiretroviral (ART) treatment. That is with an estimated 12,178 orphan children due to AIDS. About 2,800 people from the total PLHIV are estimated to be new infections for 2017 alone where one quarter are children and young people. This is equivalent to a national prevalence of 0.89% in the 15 and 49 age group. There have been improvements in the roll out of treatment services and programs such as HIV prevention to reduce HIV transmission from parent to child; increased number of counselling and testing sites; awareness and work place policy on HIV/AIDS.

Key policies that have been developed to guide the national response to HIV/AIDS include the National Health Plan, National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plans and other specific Sector Plans. PNG is also signatory to international conventions and agreements that urgently address HIV/AIDS. With PNG's global commitment renewed for 90% of population must be tested for HIV, 90% of HIV positive persons must be on ART, 90% of people on ART must be viral load suppressed – to have a HIV free generation. The overall strategy for this sector over the next five (5) years will focus on prevention programs, counselling, testing, treatment, care and support services. Efforts to tackle the HIV/AIDS epidemic will be guided by the new HIV and Sexual Health Strategy 2018-2020 which envisages for considerable focus to assist people with HIV to know their HIV status and access clinical monitoring, treatment care and support.



## HIV/AIDS Logframe

Goal: A healthy population free from sexually transmissible infections and HIV/AIDS threats.									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline 2017	Annual Targets					Link Code
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
SGG 3.6	1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 (uninfected) population by sex and region	Spectrum–Estimations and Projection–HIV DATA	2.765 per 1000	1.82	1.70	1.65	1.59	< 0.5 per 1000	
	2. Prevalence rate (%) of HIV/AIDS by sex	Spectrum–Estimations and Projection–HIV DATA	Total= 0.89 F=1.03% M=0.73%	0.88%	0.87%	0.85%	0.83%	Total = 0.83% F=1.01% M=0.70%	
	3. Percentage of HIV positive pregnant women on ART (PPTCT)	Spectrum–Estimations and Projection–HIV DATA	32.5%	35%	40%	50%	70%	80%	
	4. Proportion of population (%) by sex in need of ARV drugs who receive those drugs	Spectrum–Estimations and Projection–HIV DATA	M=42.2% F=0.73%	M=42.2% F=0.73%	50%	70%	75%	M=90% F=90%	
Lead Government Departments									
Executing Departments / Agencies									
Department of Health and National Aids Council									
All relevant sector agencies									
No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1.	Strengthen surveillance system and awareness to better understand the characteristics and levels of the epidemic among the population.	HIV/AIDS and Sexual Health Strategy							
2.	Scale up care and treatment services throughout the country.	HIV/AIDS and Sexual Health Strategy							
3	HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention to be mainstreamed in schools, workplaces and communities.								
4.	Preventing mother to child transmission (PMTCT). Eliminate missed opportunities to provide pregnant women with ART and referrals of infants to paediatric treatment sites.	HIV/AIDS and Sexual Health Strategy							
5.	Institutionalise national response to reduce gender inequalities that contribute to PNG's high level vulnerability to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.	HIV/AIDS and Sexual Health Strategy							
Deliverables		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022	Link Code
1.	Implement education and awareness programs (Coverage of high schools)	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	1.1.1
2.	Implement awareness of HIV/AIDS activities during national and local social, cultural, sporting, and professional events (Coverage in local and national events)	15%	20%	30%	35%	40%	40%	40%	2.1.2
3.	Extend coverage of registered Voluntary Counselling Testing sites	10%	12%	18%	26%	30%	30%	30%	3.2.3
4.	Incorporate PMTCT into new ART guidelines.	Drafted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3.3.4
5.	Develop HIV/AIDS workplace policy (Coverage of workplace policies in the public sector)	20%	25%	35%	40%	40%	50%	50%	2.4.5
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated Costs (K million)	Funding Option	
1.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.4.5, 3.3.4	National HIV & Aids Awareness Program	19.03	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	44.03	GoPNG / DP	

## 6.5 Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups

**Goal:** Vulnerable and disadvantaged people will have the support that they require from the Government, service providers and the general public for meeting their right to a minimum standard of living.

The Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups (VDGs) refer to children (orphaned, adopted and fostered children), widows and widowers, elderly, persons living with disabilities, refugees and victims of gender based violence. These groups of people are easily excluded because of lack of access to information, skills, threatened by hunger, natural disasters, inadequate income and vulnerability to shocks and discrimination. PNG is currently faced with many of these challenges and the implementation of legislations, policies and support provided for provincial representation remain as challenges.

PNG's Melanesian values provide support through extended family units in caring for VDGs. In light of this and building on the foundation for community development as provided in the preamble of the National Constitution and proclaimed in the Five National Goals and Directive Principles, community oriented approaches are required to empower and improve community livelihoods. In addition, initiatives such as sign language interpreters during news broadcasts, buildings with wheelchair access ramps and restrooms for people living with disability indicate continued support for this sector. Social protection strategies are also required to boost VDG participation within the economy and is emphasized in PNG's National Policy on Social Protection 2015-2020.



## Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups Logframe

**Goal:** Vulnerable and disadvantaged people will have the support that they require from the Government, service providers and the general public for meeting their right to a minimum standard of living.

SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
SGG 3.7	1. Dependency Ratio	Census (www.indexmundi.com)	66.6 (2016)	60	62	63	65	50
SGG 3.7	2. Percentage of population identified as Vulnerable & Disadvantaged	ILO estimate model (www.indexmundi.com)	52.50	52.50	52.50	45	41	30
SGG 3.7	3. Percentage of children accessing protective service.	Beijing +20 Report, 2011	2% (2013)	7%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Lead Government Department/Agency		Department for Community Development and Religion						
Executing Departments/Agencies		All relevant sector agencies						

No.	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference
1.	Review policy and legislation to cater for the specific needs of the vulnerable citizens	National Policy on Social Protection (2015-2020)
2.	Improve infrastructure and utilities to service the needs of the vulnerable citizens	National Policy on Social Protection (2015-2020)
3.	Promote education and awareness on basic human rights.	National Policy on Social Protection (2015-2020)
4.	Strengthen partnership with community-based organisations and donors to progress the principle of inclusivity in national and community life.	National Policy on Social Protection (2015-2020)
5.	Strengthen ethical and cultural safety nets to protect and provide for the rights to services and communal engagement for vulnerable segment of society.	National Policy on Social Protection (2015-2020)

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	Link Code
1. Establish Community Learning and Development Centres	12	14	17	20	22	22	1.1.1, 1.5.1
2. Develop and maintain appropriate rehabilitation, care and protection programs	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	50%	2.2.2, 2.5.2, 3.5.2
3. Rehabilitation centres for people living with disability reclaimed and refurbished	2	3	5	8	11	11	3.3.3, 3.3.4
4. Establish MOUs between government and private organisations for education and awareness purposes	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	25%	1.4.4, 3.4.4

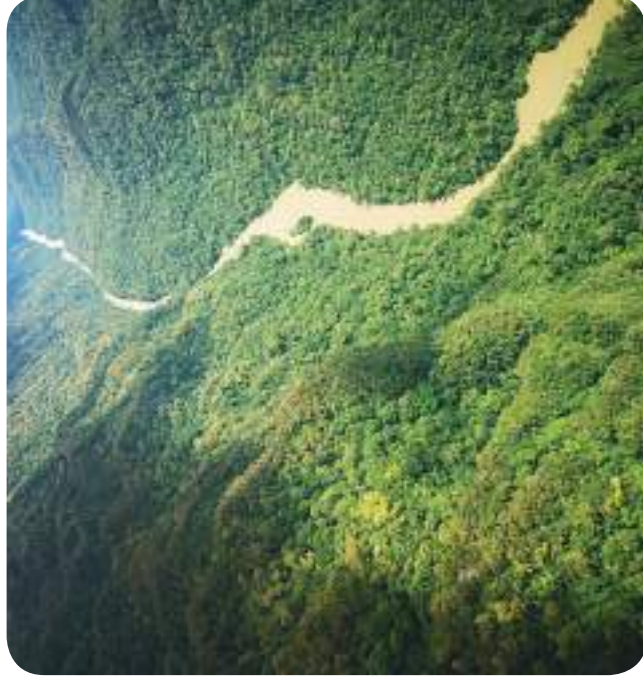
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option
2.2.2, 2.5.2, 3.5.2	Child and Family Services System	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	8.00	GoPNG
3.3.3, 3.3.4	Social Protection Program	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	12.00	GoPNG
1.1.1, 1.5.1, 1.4.4, 3.4.4	Social Awareness Program	10.00	5.81	5.00	2.00	-	22.81	GoPNG

## 6.6 Environment

### Goal: Promote environmental sustainability

PNG contains more than 7% of the world's biodiversity in less than 1% of the world's land area. PNG also holds 15% of the world's tuna stock, the world's third largest rainforest and, vast mineral and petroleum resources. Hence, the country holds a diverse natural environment and its renewable resource base should be conserved and sustainably managed for the collective benefit of all and should also be replenished for the benefit of future generations as highlighted in PNG's Fourth Goal (Natural Resources and Environment) of the National Goals and Directive Principles of the Constitution. Furthermore, there is still potential for the country to sustainably tap into its renewable resources for the benefit of all.

Currently, there is increasing evidence of PNG's natural resources and biodiversity under threat and face the risk of being exhausted presenting challenges in environmental management and compliance. Hence, the focus for the medium term is to invest in protected areas and support waste management initiatives to ensure that PNG maintains its biodiversity.





## Environment Logframe

Goal: Promote environmental sustainability									
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets					
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
RSGG 7.1	1. Percentage of terrestrial areas protected to maintain & improve biological diversity (%)	Protected Areas Policy (2014)	3.98 (2015)	3.99	5.16	6.64	13.29	17.90	
RSGG 7.1	2. Percentage of marine and coastal areas protected to maintain & improve biological diversity (%)	Protected Areas Policy (2014)	0.21 (2014)	0.21	2.5	4.0	6.5	9.0	
RSGG 7.1	3. Proportion of pollution complaints investigated and resolved (%)	CEPA database	20 (2013)	45	50	60	74	80	
RSGG 7.1	4. Primary forest depletion rate per year due to commercial agriculture, logging, mining and urban town development (%)	CEPA database	9	8	7	6.5	6	5	
Lead Government Agency		Conservation & Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)							
Executing Departments/Agencies		All other relevant stakeholders							
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference							
1	Improve biodiversity conservation for the purposes of tourism and also for protecting and maintaining PNG's diverse flora and fauna.	PNG Protected Areas Policy							
2	Enforce the implementation of principles prescribed by StarS to protect the environment by shifting responsibility to polluters to internalise environmental cost through setting standards for penalties and fees.	Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development							
3	Improve compliance of industry and municipalities for waste management regulations.	SPREP Solid Waste Management Strategy							
4	Improve monitoring and reporting of environmental issues and trends.								
5	Promote sustainable uses of the natural assets in forestry, marine, minerals, and bio-diversity.	Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development							
6	Support human capital development - educational and research programmes in universities aimed at developing capacities to transition to sustainable development modes of growth.	Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development							
Deliverables									
1.	Develop standards and regulations for a polluter pay legislation to be enacted and enforced	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code		
		draft		1					3.2.1
2.	Implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) like the UNCCD, UNCBD and UNFCCC	Coordinate the implementation of the MEAs' obligations & Establish monitoring systems to keep track of implementation progress							
		5%	7%	10%	15%	20%			3.3.3
3.	Monitor and ensure compliance of ban on plastic bags	draft	1						1-2.1.4
4.	National integrated database for environmental data including Protected and Conservation Areas established								
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option	
1-2.1.4, 3.3.3	Waste Management	2.11	2.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	16.51	GoPNG/DP	
1.1.2-4	PNG Protected Areas	3.03	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	21.03	GoPNG/DP	
1-2.1.4	Kokoda Track Initiative	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	GoPNG	

## 6.7 Climate Change

**Goal: Adapt to the domestic impacts of climate change and contribute to global efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.**

Climate change is multifaceted, cross-cutting challenge and affects all sectors. As such, climate change is now accepted as one of the major threats to achieving the sustainable development agenda. Current increasing rates of population growth, over-exploitation of natural resources, unsustainable development activities in the social, environmental, and economic sectors have further exacerbated the effects and impacts of climate change. The two policy responses for addressing climate change are Mitigation and Adaptation and sectors are required to identify ways to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and further adapt to the immediate threats brought about by climate change. Therefore, the focus for the country is to implement strategies of climate change and invest in activities that address climate change issues.

### Climate Change Logframe

Goal: Adapt to the domestic impacts of climate change and contribute to global efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.								
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
RSGG 7.2	1. GHG emissions (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)	National Communication and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to UNFCCC	14.2 (2014)	14	13.8	13.2	12.5	12
RSGG 7.2	2. Number of regulations, plans, and strategies that integrate low carbon and climate resilient development strategies	Various reports from CCDA	3	4	6	9	13	13
Lead Government Agency		Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA)						
Executing Departments/Agencies		All relevant sector agencies						
No	Sector Strategy				National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference			
1.	Improved systems and inventories to monitor GHG emissions and account for carbon emissions				National Climate Change Management Act 2015			
2..	Improved climate change legislative frameworks, policies, regulations and standards.				National Climate Change Management Act 2015			
3.	Negotiate to get improved funding, technical and institutional support for climate change mitigation in the country.				National Climate Change Management Act 2015			
4.	Develop policy and regulatory framework for the development of Sustainable Built Environment and Infrastructure – development of standards and regulations for climate proofed and resilient infrastructure.				National Climate Change Management Act 2015			
5.	Support educational and research and development programmes associated with Climate Change management.				National Climate Change Management Act 2015			
6.	Enhance Development of Clean and Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency through Innovative Programs/Projects, Strategies				National Climate Change Management Act 2015			
7.	Ensuring that regulatory standards /strategies focus on outcomes				National Climate Change Management Act 2015			

Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
1. National GHG inventory developed	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.1.1
2. National carbon accounting system developed	-	-	-	-	✓	1.1.2
3. National adaptation and mitigation plan developed	-	-	✓	✓	✓	2.2.3
4. Domestic climate change funding mechanism (Trust Fund) established and implemented	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.3.4
5. National regulation developed for climate proofing key infrastructure	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.4.5
6. Provision of reliable integrated water and sustainable energy	Installation of rainwater harvesting system	Set up of water supply systems				2.6.6
7. Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments and Mapping	Conduct National Vulnerability Assessment Training	Carry out Vulnerability assessment survey in the Provinces	Roll out Small grant programmes and Establish communication and early warning system			2.5.7
8. Development of a National REDD+ Finance Investment Plan	✓					1.1.8
9. Development Nationally applicable REDD+ Safeguards and Safeguard Information System (SIS)		✓				1.1.9
10. Develop a REDD+ Project Regulation			✓			1.1.10
11. National GHG inventory developed		✓				1.1.11

Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option
1.1.11	Development of National GHG Inventories	1.81	1.80	4.20	1.80	1.80	11.41	GoPNG/DP
1.1.2, 1.1.8, 1.1.9, 1.1.10	Building Resilience to Climate Change	9.75	8.80	9.80	9.80	10.80	48.95	GoPNG/DP
2.2.3, 2.3.4, 2.4.5, 2.5.7	REDD+ Readiness Pilot Program	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	GoPNG

## 6.8 Natural Disaster Management

**Goal: Manage and reduce the risk of natural disasters and consequently increasing the resilience of communities in PNG to disasters.**

PNG is ranked 10<sup>th</sup> as the most disaster prone country in the world. The country is located along the Pacific Ring of Fire where a vast number of volcanoes and earthquakes occur. Furthermore, the varied geological and topographic nature of the country makes it highly susceptible to natural hazards and disaster risks. PNG's population and institutional capacities are mostly unprepared in times of natural disasters and only act as a way of responding to disasters. More than 80% of the country's population based in the rural areas in the Highlands and along coastal areas and low lying atolls are mostly affected by extreme climate related hazards such as droughts, king tides, flood and tropical cyclones. This is a threat to the population and their livelihoods because it will affect food security and will further cause economic disruption at the national level and in rural areas. The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan reinforces the overarching framework to all sectors on disaster risk reduction and management. Hence, disaster risk management and mitigation programs will be supported over the medium term.

### Natural Disaster Management Logframe

Goal: Manage and reduce the risk of natural disasters and consequently increasing the resilience of communities in PNG to disasters.								
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
SGG 7.3	1. Number of DRM legislation and policies amended, reviewed, established and implemented	DRR/DRM Framework	1		2			
SGG 7.3	2. Number of Automated Weather Stations (AWS) /Instruments per strategic location installed and operational	National Weather Service (NWS) Report on Drought, Flood and Tropical Cyclones			2	3	4	5
SGG 7.3	3. Capacity to mitigate impacts of natural disaster to the population and infrastructure	DMPGM	N/A		Data to be established			
Lead Government Department		National Disaster Centre, Disaster Risk Management Centre						
Executing Departments/Agencies		NDC/ DRMC , DMPGM						



No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference						
1	Improved DRM Legislative Frameworks, Policies and Institutional arrangements.	PNG National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2017-2030						
2	Implement and enforce building standards for the construction of infrastructure as well as establish disaster surveillance system in disaster prone areas.	PNG National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2017-2030						
3	Build capacity to effectively deal with natural disasters.	PNG National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2017-2030						
4	Enhance International and Regional Cooperation and strengthen local partnerships for adequate and sustainable technical, capacity and funding support to complement national NDRR/NDRM actions	PNG National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2017-2030						
5	Improve the capacity of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to predict geophysical threats in order to raise the scope of early warning.	PNG National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2017-2030						
Deliverables								
	1. Proportion of provinces assisted to develop their DRM legislation, hazard specific or multi-hazard contingency plans	2018 2% 2019 7% 2020 10% 2021 15% 2022 20% 1.1.1, 1.4.1						
	2. Dissemination of awareness and education programs	5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 3.2.2						
	3. Early warning strengthened, communities well informed and disaster response capacity optimised							
	4. Establish and rehabilitate fire stations with computer aided dispatch system installed at key locations	3 5 8 11 14 2.5.3						
	5. Develop Internally Displaced Resettlement Policy to assist communities displaced by natural-caused disasters	✓ 3.2.5						
	6. Number of disaster risk reduction plans/programs implemented	N/A 1 1 2 2 3.2.6						
	7. Establishment of Integrated Disaster Loss Database Profile for PNG expanded to all provinces.	5 5 4 4 4 1.6.7						
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated costs (K million)	Funding option
1.1.1,1.4.1,2.5.3, 3.2.2, 3.2.3	Construction, Rehabilitation & Upgrading of Fire Stations	1.22	10.00	12.00	15.80	22.00	61.02	GoPNG
2.5.4	Disaster Response Preparedness	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	GoPNG
3.2.5	PNG Disaster Risk Management Program	5.12	5.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	37.12	DP
3.2.6	Disaster Mitigation Program	1.50	6.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	67.50	GoPNG

## 7. Provinces

### Goal: To improve service delivery at the sub-national level

The delivery of services at the sub-national level has been a challenge for PNG although there is unique abundance of natural resources in each of the provinces. This challenge is attributed to the rugged terrain of the country which makes accessibility and delivery of goods and services difficult; and most importantly, the planning, coordination, management and the effective implementation of resources to achieve tangible development at the provinces and districts.

To address the challenges of effectively bringing goods and services to the people in the provinces and districts, the National Government has continued to resource the capacity of all the provinces and districts through the Services Improvement Program (SIP).

Hence, it is important that subnational governments clearly articulate their strategies, policies and plans in line with the MTDP priorities, provide active leadership in implementing and monitoring the national policies at the subnational level. With the full operationalisation of the District Development Authorities (DDAs), service delivery targets will be reasonably resourced and delivered under the Service Improvement Programs (SIPs). Such alignment will ensure consistency not only on MTDP III priorities, but also in the minimum service standards enshrined in the National Service Delivery Framework (NSDF) are carried out at the subnational level.

### Provinces Logframe

Goal: To improve service delivery at the sub-national level								
SDG and Growth Goal (GG) Ref.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2016)	Annual Targets				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ISDG 5.1, 5.2	1. Number of DDAs functioning at 100% of full capacity	PMNEC	20	27	34	41	48	89
Lead Government Department		PMNEC, DPLGA, DIRD, DNPM						
Executing Departments/Agencies		Provincial and Local Level Governments						
No	Sector Strategy	National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference						
1	Adopt a whole-of government approach in service delivery.	National Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016						
2	Improve and implement regulatory frameworks.	National Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016						
3	Build capacity for effective service delivery through the DDA's.	DDA Act (Amended 2014)						
4	Improve and strengthen procurement and service delivery mechanisms.	National Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016 and PFMA						
5	Strengthen partnerships with the private sector and community-based stakeholders to address service development.	PPP						
6	Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure public institutions become accountable.	National Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016						
7	Enforce the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) in provinces and districts	OLPLG						
8	Mandatory submission of annual audit reports by Districts and Provinces	PFMA, DDA Act						

Deliverables		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	Link Code
Link Code	Investment	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimated (K million)	Funding Option
1.1-8.1	District Support Improvement Program	890.00	890.00	890.00	890.00	890.00	4,450.00	GoPNG
1.1-8.2	Provincial Support Improvement Program	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	1,100.00	GoPNG
1.1-8.3	Special Support Grants	20.50	24.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	115.50	GoPNG
1.1-8.4	Ward Support Improvement Program	64.42	64.50	64.50	64.50	64.50	322.42	GoPNG
	High Impact Infrastructure Projects - LNG	35.00	23.00	20.00	19.00	18.00	115.00	GoPNG
1.1-8.3	Community Policing	9.21	9.21	9.21	9.21	9.21	46.05	DP
	Restoration and Development Grant	15.00	15.00	10.00	7.00	3.00	50.00	GoPNG
	Special Interventions Program-Bougainville	40.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	80.00	GoPNG
	Kadovar Resettlement Project	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	GoPNG
	Manam Islanders Resettlement Project	10.00	10.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	80.00	GoPNG
1.1-8.5	Town Sewerage Upgrading	18.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	86.00	GoPNG/DP
	New Provincial Headquarters Infrastructure Development	5.00	7.00	13.00	3.00	2.00	30.00	GoPNG
	District HQ Buildings	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	GoPNG
1.1-8.1	District Roads	-	20.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	170.00	GoPNG
1.1-8.2	District Hospitals	-	50.00	70.00	100.00	130.00	350.00	GoPNG
1.1-8.3	District Markets	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	80.00	GoPNG
1.1-8.4	District Housing	-	10.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	70.00	GoPNG
	District Office	-	20.00	30.00	50.00	60.00	160.00	GoPNG
	District town Roads	-	20.00	30.00	50.00	60.00	160.00	GoPNG
6.	All provincial and district development plans aligned to MTDPIII							
7.	Provinces to Submit Section 119 Reports to DPLGA							
8.	Audit units established under provincial and district administrations							

## 8. Annexes

- Annex 1 - Indicative MTDP III M&E Implementation Plan
- Annex 2 - Capital Investment Project Report (CIPR)
- Annex 3 - Sector Capital Investment Summary Report (SCISR)
- Annex 4 - MTDP III Sector Quarter Progress Report (SQPR)
- Annex 5 – Guides to Completing the Logical Framework



## Annex 1: Indicative MTDP III M&E Implementation Plan 2018-2022

No	Key Areas /Strategies/Activities	Involved Stakeholders/ Target Audience	Timing	Responsible Agency/Unit
1	MTDP III draft plan approved and launched			
	Draft MTDP III presented to NEC for approval and printed.	NEC	Aug-Sept'18	DNPM Secretary and Planning Team
2	MTDP III awareness is heightened to all stakeholders			
	2.1 Internal Orientation			
	DNPM in-house orientation	DNPM management, Policy and PIP officers	Sep- Dec'18	DNPM Macro Planning Division (MPD)
	DNPM intranet site	DNPM management, officers and staff	Sep- Dec'18	DNPM MPD & ICT Branch
	2.2 External Orientation			
	Media release or article in local media/TV talk shows	General public	Sep- Dec'18	MPD
	Orientation-Workshops	Central and sector agencies, provinces, districts and other stakeholders	Sep- Dec'18	MPD
	DNPM website enhancement	General public	Sep- Dec'18	MPD & ICT Branch
3	Assess readiness and capacity of key sectors, departments, agencies, provinces, districts and other partners to implement the MTDP III M&E process			
	3.1 Develop & enhance the Sector/Agency M&E framework/plan and/or performance assessment frameworks	All key Sectors	Sep'18 - Apr'19	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	Piloting of M&E toolkit with selected sectors and agencies	All key Sectors and select agencies	Sep'18 - Apr'19	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	3.2 Develop & enhance the Provincial & District M&E framework/plan or performance assessment frameworks	All Provinces & selected Districts	Sep'18 - Apr'19	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	Piloting of M&E toolkit with selected provinces and districts	Select Provinces & Districts, DPLGA, DIRD, NEFC	Sep'18 - Apr'19	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	3.3 Establishment of the Policy M&E Division/Branch within DNPM	DNPM	Sep- Dec'18	DNPM Secretary
	3.4 Establishment and/or strengthening of Sector M&E Working Groups and Agency M&E units	Central and sector agencies	Sep - Sep'18	Heads of Sector Lead Agencies and heads of agencies
	3.5 Building M&E capacity for national and subnational agencies	Select national and subnational	Sep'18 - Dec'19	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat

No	Key Areas /Strategies/Activities	Involved Stakeholders/ Target Audience	Timing	Responsible Agency/Unit
	and partners	agencies and partners		
4	Development of MTDP III M&E guidelines and toolkit			
	Sector M&E guidelines/toolkits	Select central and sector agencies	Sep- Dec'18	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	Provincial and District M&E guidelines/toolkits	Select Provinces and Districts	Sep- Dec'18	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
5	MTDP III M&E Implementation process			
	Building alliance with and M&E partnership with key sectors, departments, agencies, provinces and districts	All key sectors, departments, agencies, provinces and districts	Sep'18 - Dec'22	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	Undertake routine monitoring			
	5.2.1 Project Monitoring Visits (including PSIPs, DSIPs & LLGSIPs)	All key sectors, departments, agencies, provinces and districts	Sep'18 - Dec'22	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	5.2.2 Sector Quarter Performance and Budget Reviews	All MTDP implementing sectors	Sep'18 - Dec'22	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	5.2.3 MTDP III Annual Performance and Budget Reviews	All MTDP implementing sectors	Every January of each year commencing 2019	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat, PIP team, DOT and DOF
	5.2.4 DNPM Results Monitoring Pocketbook (RMP) publication	General public	Every March of each year commencing 2019	MPD
	Undertake Evaluation & Research			
	Mid-term Evaluation and Reporting	Central and sector departments, provinces & districts	Aug'20	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	Final (Summative) Evaluation and Reporting	Central and sector departments, provinces & districts	Aug'22	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	Conduct of MTDP III thematic evaluation and studies	Central and sector departments, provinces & districts	Sep'19 – Jul'21	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	Institutionalizing advocacy, communication and promoting M&E culture within DNPM and external audience	Central and sector departments, provinces & districts	Sep'18 – Jul'22	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat
	Setting up of the National Data Collection Centre	Central and sector departments,	Sep'18 - Dec'19	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat

No	Key Areas /Strategies/Activities	Involved Stakeholders/ Target Audience	Timing	Responsible Agency/Unit
		provinces & districts		
	Production of Annual Performance Reports, Evaluation and research studies	Central and sector departments, provinces & districts	Sepr'19 - Dec'22	MPD and DNPM technical secretariat

## Annex 2: Capital Investment Project Quarterly Report Template

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND MONITORING

### CAPITAL INVESTMENT REPORT TEMPLATE

#### I - PROJECT SUMMARY INFORMATION

A. PROJECT INFORMATION					B. MAIN OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT			
Agency:		Agency Head :		Date submitted: .../.../...	1 -			
Program Name :		Program Director :		Start Date: .../.../...	2 -			
Activity Name :		Activity/Project Manager :		Finish Date: .../.../...	3 -			
Project/Activity :		IFMS Budget Vote :		Revised Finish Date: .../.../...	4 -			
Linkage to SDG/MTDP? (Tick)....Yes...No		Linkage to Sector Plan (Tick)....Yes...No		Linkage to Prov/District Plan (Tick) Yes...No	5 -			
Identify the SDG/MTDP Indicator/s: _____								
D. ACTIVITY RESOURCE INFORMATION					C. EXPECTED OUTPUTS/DELIVERABLES			
Funding	Agreed Donor Financing	Kina Equivalent	Loan Financing	Grant Financing	1 -			
Government:		K	Total expenditure eligible for draw-down	Total expenditure eligible for draw-down	2 -			
Loan:	US\$	K	Actual expenditure to be drawn down.	Actual expenditure to be drawn down	3 -			
Grant:		K	Outstanding expenditure to be drawn-down	Outstanding expenditure to be drawn-down	4 -			
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>K</b>	Target Expected Draw-downs	Target Expected Draw-downs	5 -			
<i>#Kina equivalent to be calculated at current exchange rate as of 01/03/13</i>			Target Expenditure to date	Target Expenditure to date				
			Actual Expenditure to date	Actual Expenditure to date				
Government/ Direct Financing		Disbursement Arrangement			E. STAFFING			
Original Appropriation 2018: K			Imprest A/C Arrangement Name:	Acc.	Staff Ceiling	Staff on strength	Vacancy	Change from previous quarter
Cumulative W/A YTD: K			Special A/C Arrangement Name:	Acc.	National			
Expenditure YTD: K			Trust A/C Arrangement Name:	Acc.	Volunteer			
Direct Disbursement	Acc. Name:		Reimbursement Procedure Name:	Acc.	Contract			
Special A/C Arrangement	Acc. Name:		Balance of Imprest A/C as of 01/03/18 K _____		Casual			
Trust A/C Arrangement	Acc. Name:		Balance of Special A/C as of 01/03/18 K _____		Consultant			
Balance of Special A/C as of 01/03/18 K _____			Balance of Trust A/C as of 01/03/18 K _____		<b>TOTAL</b>			
Balance of Trust A/C as of 01/03/18 K _____								

## II - Achievements against Key Performance Indicators

Performance Indicator (Unit of measurement)	Baseline		Targets per Annual Work Plan			Achievements per Annual Work Plan				Explain Reasons for Performance/Underperformance	Specific Geographic Location	Targets for Next Quarter
	Value	Year	This Quarter	Previous Quarter	Total	This Quarter	Previous Quarter	Total	% of Achievement			
Indicator 1												
Indicator 2												
etc...												

### Annex 3: Capital Investment Outcome Summary Report

(Capturing the National Department of Health's capital investment contribution to MTDP III goals and targets) - Sample

Reference to MTDP III health sector targets	Programme	Expected Outcomes/Deliverables	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Targets (2019)	Progress to Date
Reduced maternal rate at 175 by 2022 (per 100,000 livebirths)	Health Improvement Programme	Reduced maternal rate from 217 in 2016 to 203 by 2018 (per 100,000 livebirths)	Maternal mortality rate	217 (2016)	203	Data analysis and validation still on progress.
89 district hospitals rehabilitated (MTDP deliverable 3)		89 district hospitals rehabilitated (MTDP deliverable 3)	No of district hospitals rehabilitated	12	7	3 district hospitals rehabilitated

## Annex 4: MTDP III Sector Quarter Progress Report

Illustrative Sample of the MTDP III Health Sector Quarter Progress Report

### SECTOR SUMMARY

SECTOR QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT	
Sector	Health
Sector Lead Agency	Department of Health
Sector Goal	Efficient health system which can deliver an internationally acceptable standard of health services
Supporting Sector Departments/Agencies	Hospital Management Services, National AIDS Council Secretariat, Institute of Medical Research
Contact Person/Designation	Mr. Jack Black – Executive Officer
Quarter	First Quarter
Reporting Period	First Quarter 2019 From: 1 Jan 2019 To: 30 Mar 2019
Total Annual Appropriation	PNGK 14 Million
Actual warrant released to date against Annual Appropriation (Amount & %)	K6.3 million (45%)
Previous Quarter Roll Over	K3 million
Total Current Quarter Appropriation	K9.3 million
Actual Expenditure against Quarter warrant released (Percentage & amount(K))	K4.9million (52%)
<p>Introduction: (Key sector priorities and other significant events over the period e.g., visits of donors, ministers, etc.,)</p> <p>Priorities over the period were streamlining delivery of medical supplies in the Southern Region especially in Milne Bay province. Procurement was also fast-tracked to catch up with delivery timetable and availability of district administrators and district health officers.</p> <p>The 2 newly refurbished provincial hospital was launched by the Health Minister, including the roll-out of 50 health posts in Alotau.</p>	
<p>Key Achievements during the Reporting Period (Major achievements against sector targets)</p> <p>DFAT's K4 million funding released for medicines this quarter;            Health procurement systems developed and implemented in NCD;            Eighty (80%) of district health facilities operational with adequate medical supplies; and            Five (5) district hospitals rehabilitated.</p>	

## II. PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS AGAINST HEALTH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Sector Performance/Project Implementation Status				Financial Performance		Monitoring and Evaluation Issues
MTDP3 Health sector targets	Program	Project/Activities	Implementation Status	Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Analysis/Comments on Variances - Performance against Indicators
Reduced maternal rate from 217 in 2016 to 203 by 2018 (per 100,000 livebirths)	Health Improvement Program	Health inventory	Health inventory done in Southern Region	K 12,000	K 12,000	Limited budget to undertake district inventories
		Delivery of medical supplies	All Southern districts supplied with medical supplies	K 2 million	K 2 million	More funding is needed for maritime districts
		Coordination workshop	1 regional workshop held	K 140,000	K 140,000	Supplies did not arrive during regional workshop.
89 district hospitals rehabilitated (MTDP deliverable 3)		Building plans developed	3 building plans endorsed by DOH	K 50,000	K40,000	Targets not achieved due to lack of design staff.
		No of district hospitals rehabilitated	5 district hospitals	K 15 million	K 15 million	Only 5 hospitals rehabilitated due to high costs of materials.



## SUMMARY PROGRESS AGAINST MTDP III GOALS AND TARGETS

### 3.1 Sector Progress against MTDP III Health Headline Targets (Sample)

<b>Goal: To improve access to basic primary health care</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2016)</b>	<b>Targets for 2019</b>	<b>Progress to date</b>
Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	217	203	210
Infant mortality rate (%) per 1,000 live births	44	40	38
Mortality rate under 5 (per 1,000 live births)	52	48	46
TB incidence rate per year per 100,000 population	432	376	348
Incidence of reported malaria patients per 1000 population per year	105	103	102
Percentage of children under 1-year-old immunized against measles (%)	36%	80%	90%
Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised with doses of DTP- Hep B-Hib per year	44%	80%	90%

#### IV. SUMMARY OF SECTOR ISSUES

Level of Implementation	Issues Arising this Quarter	Actions taken (or Proposed) In Response	Evidence of Effectiveness of Action	Action Plan
Issues that may impinge on achieving the MTDP III goals and targets				
Issues that may affect in achieving the expected CIP outcomes and outputs				
Issues that may affect in achieving the expected Operational Expenditure outcomes and outputs				
Issues that may significantly affect the planned Revenue Targets				
Issues associated with manpower and staffing				
Issues associated with financial disbursement				

## LESSONS LEARNT

(Combined lessons learnt of both the Capital Investment and Operational Components)

### Lessons Learnt (Learnings and Insights during the quarter in review)

#### Sample... Health Sector

1. Constant dialogue and consultation with development partners help resolve sector issues and assist sector during mobilisation.
2. Working closely with District Administrators facilitates feedback and rehabilitation of community health posts in remote villages.
3. Health monitoring continues to be a big issue at the sub-national level thereby affecting the reports/statistics associated with child malnutrition and malaria incidence.

## Annex 5: Logframe Guidance Notes

### Guidance Notes:

1. **Sector Goal:** This part of the MTDP III logframe details the overall goal for the sector. A goal is an aspiration or vision for achievement within a given period. eg. the health sector goal is: “To improve access to basic primary health care”.
2. **Growth Goal Reference:** Indicates the growth goals in which the sector falls under the eight (8) Key Result Areas (KRAs) addressed in Volume 1. eg. The Health Sector falls under Key Result Area 3 which is Sustainable Social Development, Social Growth Goal 3.2 so for this column it should be captured as SGG 3.
3. **Indicator:** An indicator is a quantitative or qualitative unit of measurement e.g. “infant mortality rate”. By reporting against an indicator, an assessment can be made as to whether the goal has been achieved or not. An indicator is a measure of progress.
4. **Source:** The ‘source’ column details the data source from which indicator data is obtained, e.g. “a Census Report or a DHS Report”.
5. **Baseline:** A ‘baseline’ is qualitative or quantitative data providing information on the status of the indicator in a certain base year, e.g. “57 deaths per 1000 live births (2006)”. Baseline data provides the basis for measuring progress, thereafter.
6. **Annual Targets:** The respective target column details the desirable achievements of the indicator to be achieved annually within the respective years of the MTDP III period (2018—2022).
7. **Lead Government Department:** The lead government department is the implementing authority (department, lower level government or statutory authority) responsible for ensuring that implementation leads to desirable targets annually, e.g. “the Department of Health”.
8. **Executing Agency/ies:** The agency or agencies within the sector responsible for implementation.
9. **Sector Strategy:** The ‘sector strategy’ is the approach the sector must take to achieve the desired targets detailed in the sector logframes. The sector strategies were developed in consultation with agencies of the respective sectors. An example of the health sector, strategies include “improve service delivery and strengthen health systems”.
10. **National/Sector Plan or Policy Reference:** makes reference to the sector plan or policy. By completing this part of the template, alignment is shown at the policy level, linking sector policies and plans to the MTDP III sector strategies.
11. **Deliverables:** details the desirable outputs of activities and their respective annual targets for the sector in the MTDP III period (2018 – 2022).
12. **Deliverable Targets:** Details the desirable outputs in annual targets for the sector for the MTDP III period (2018-2022). These Deliverable Annual Targets are linked to achieve the targets of the Indicators (in Table I).
13. **Link Code:** The ‘Link Code No.’ (e.g. 1.2.4) column numerically lists the number of the Indicator (Box 3 e.g. 1), the Sector Strategy (Box 9 e.g. 2) and the Deliverable (Box 11 e.g. 4).
14. **Link code:** Same as 13 however here it identifies the investment required to be funded.
15. **Investments:** Projects/Programmes identified to be funded over the five-year period.
16. **Resource** allocations for the various investments over the five years from 2018-2022.
17. **Total estimated costs:** the total estimated costs of the sector investments for the five years.
18. **Funding options:** Government of PNG, Development Partners, Private Sector and other organisations identified to fund the investments.

## MTDP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

**Table 1 – Indicators**

Goal:	1	Growth Goal Ref.	Indicator (unit)	Source	Baseline (year)	Annual Targets				
						2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	2		3	4	5			6		
Lead Government Department			7							
Executing Agency/ies			8							

**Table 2 – Sector Strategies**

No.	Sector Strategy	National Sector Plan or Policy
	9	10

**Table 3 – Deliverables**

Deliverable	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link Code
11			12			13

**Table 4 – Investments**

Link code	Investments	2018 (K million)	2019 (K million)	2020 (K million)	2021 (K million)	2022 (K million)	Total estimates costs (K million)	Funding Options
14	15			16			17	18

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