



# **PAPUA NEW GUINEA COUNTRY PRESENTATION**

**Training Programme on the System of  
Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)  
for Asia Pacific Small Island Developing  
States, 14<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> September 2016, Nadi, Fiji.**

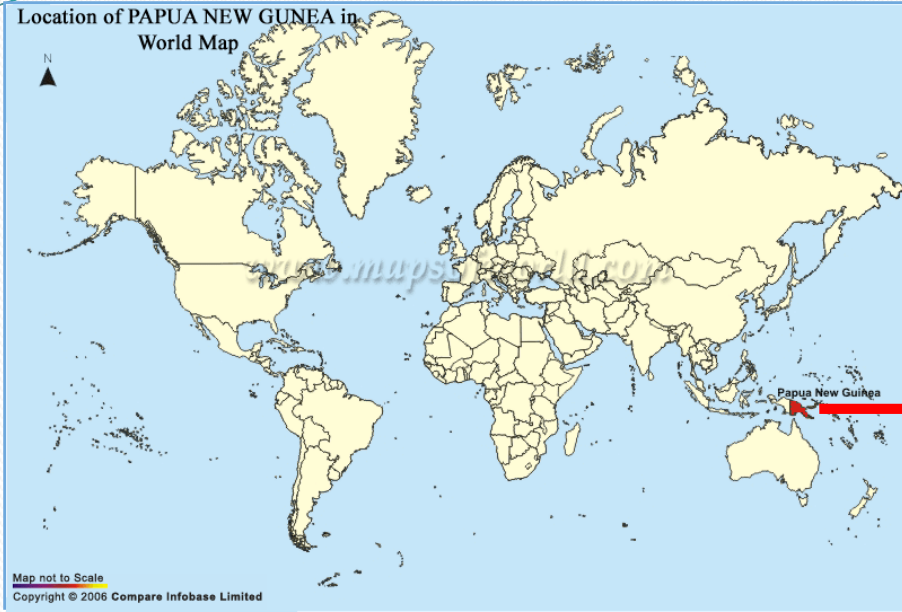
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# Presentation Outline

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# Papua New Guinea in brief



- Largest country in the Western Pacific Region and occupies the eastern half of the island of New Guinea, the largest equatorial island in the world.
- Democratic country that gained independence in 1975
- Population: (7.2 million) 8 million
- PNG has a land area of a little over 463,000 km<sup>2</sup>
- Over 800 languages

(For more information refer to <http://www.wikipedia.com/papuanewguinea>)

# National vision

Our national vision for sustainable development, biodiversity, green economy and ecosystems for PNG is:

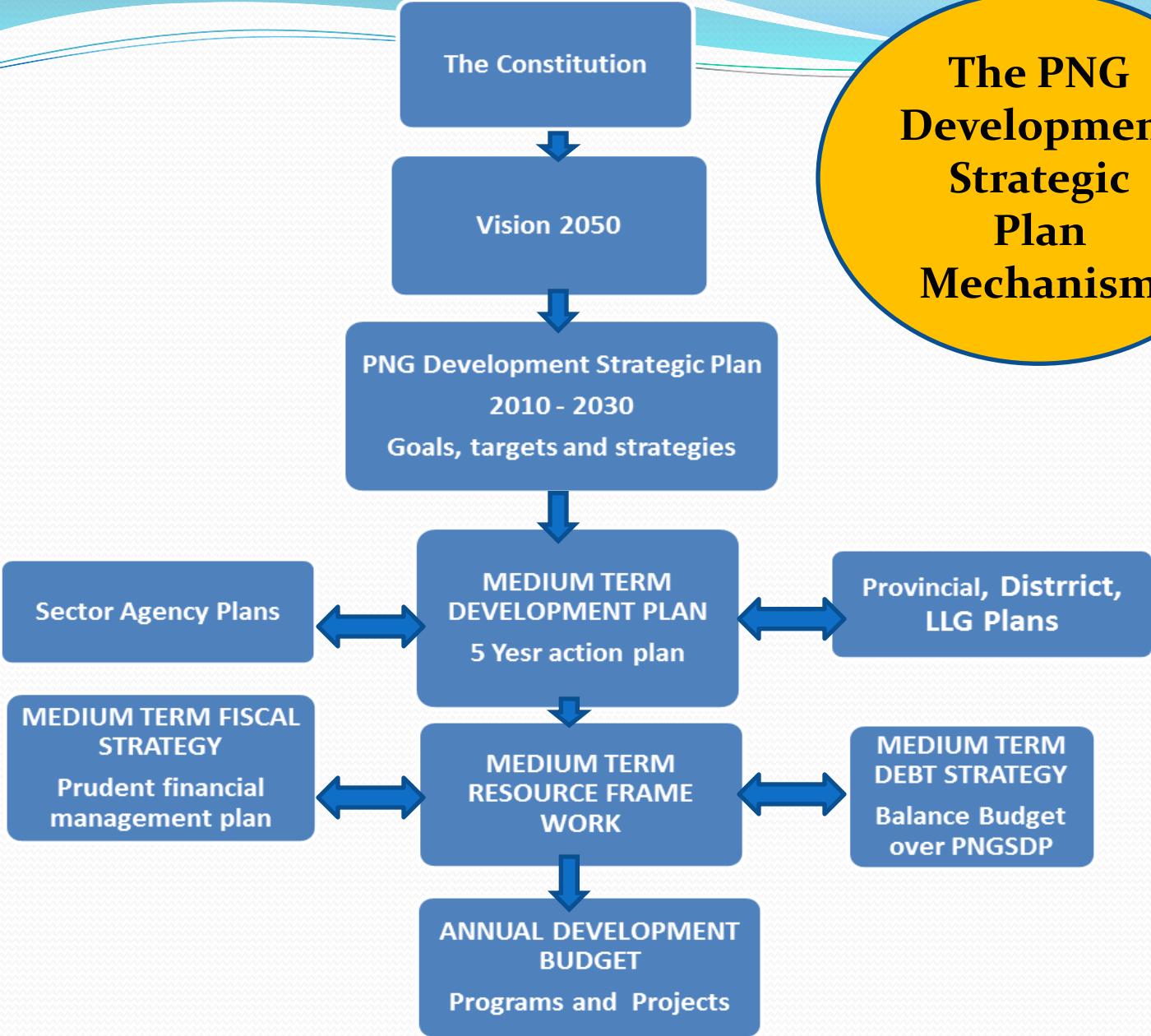
***“We will be a Smart, Wise, Fair and Happy Society by 2050”.***

***(adapted from StaRS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition)***

This national vision is derived from the PNG Vision 2050 which was launched in 2009, reflects the Government's aspiration to improve PNG's human development index through human capital development, economic growth, better service delivery, enhanced security and international relations, environment and climate sustainability, improved community development and sound political leadership and structures.

The Vision 2050 (Pillar 5) emphasizes that environment sustainability and addressing climate change issues are crucial in the achievement of the development goals and visions envisaged by Government of Papua New Guinea by 2050

# The PNG Development Strategic Plan Mechanism



# Policy priorities & policy tools

**The Vision 2050 emphasizes that environment sustainability and addressing climate change issues are crucial in the achievement of the development goals and visions envisaged by Government of Papua New Guinea by 2050**

Amongst the National Policies;

(1) PNG Vision 2050, (2) Medium Term Development Plan 2 (2016 – 2017), (3) PNG Development Strategic Plan (2010 – 2030), (4) StaRS, (5) Other sectorial goals

## **Priority Policies on Environment Sustainability and Climate Change:**

1. PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030 (PNG DSP)
2. Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2011-2015
3. National Forestry Policy
4. National Agriculture Policy
5. National Transport Policy
6. Environment Policy
7. National Energy Policy
8. Disaster Mitigation Policy and Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005-2015
9. National Weather Service
10. National Fisheries Policy
11. National Infrastructure Policy
12. Energy Conversation Building Code
13. National Health Policy
14. National Disaster Risk Management Policy
15. National Sustainable Land Use Policy
16. National Urbanization Policy
17. Other relevant policy documents



# Policy priorities and policy tools

- **Sustainable development policy priorities:**

The provincial cross-sector implementation priorities refers to a range of existing programs within the provincial planning structure that could easily be implemented with regards to climate change mitigation and adaptation priorities. The main key service delivery sectors in the provincial government sphere, operating under the legal mechanism of the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government (OLPLLG), are;

- *Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Disaster Management, Environment, Community Development, Village Courts, Land Mediation, Commerce and Industry, Lands and Physical Planning, Non-renewable resources, Infrastructure*

# Policy priorities and policy tools

- **Policy tools in place or planned:**
  - ✓ **Education:** Promoting a climate change literate society
  - ✓ **Health:** Promoting a climate resilient society from diseases and natural disaster emergencies
  - ✓ **HIV and AIDS:** Promoting a conducive and safe environment for climate resilient victims
  - ✓ **Agriculture:** Promoting a sustainable and resilient society through food security and sustainable land use for agriculture
  - ✓ **Fisheries:** Promoting climate resilience through the protection of marine and fishing zones
  - ✓ **Forestry:** Promoting a climate compatible society through forest conservation and sustainable timber harvesting options
  - ✓ **Disaster Management:** Promoting a Climate Resilient society through disaster risk management and planning
  - ✓ **Environment:** Promoting a sustainable society through the protection and preservation of the natural environment



# Institutions

The main stakeholders as key players in environment sustainable and green economy policy are;

- Conservation & Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)
- Climate Change & Development Authority (CCDA)
- National Dept. of Health (NDOH)
- Dept. Education (DoE)
- Dept. of National Planning & Monitoring (DNPM)
- National Statistical Office (NSO) – Data gathering, Storing and Reporting
- University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG)
- National Research Institute (NRI)
- Among other (14) plus stakeholders, and the list goes on.....

# Knowledge

- Key documents and data sources:

There are 82 policy documents by different institutional sectors particularly in relation to the environment sustainable and green economy policies.

1. PNG Vision 2050 (Vision 2010-2050, a 40 year Economic Strategy)
2. 1<sup>st</sup> Medium Term Strategic Plan 2010-2015.
3. Medium Term Development Plan 2011-2015 (MTDP 2011-2015) is the action plan to implement the PNG DSP in the first 5 years in order to also work towards achieving Vision 2050.
4. Medium Term Development Plan 2 (2016 – 2017)
5. PNG Development Strategic Plan (2010 – 2030): Sets out the Strategy to achieve the Vision 2050 in the first 20 years (2010-2030)
6. StaRS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition
7. Others

# Existing compilations

The measures of sustainable economic growth, discovery/depletion, degradation of natural assets in relation to the Natural Resources & Environment is very important information for the policy formulation purposes.

- SEEA Central Framework Accounts

- A branch was established within NSO to compile this, and a preparatory phase have been progressed, (consultation is going on among key stakeholders including [CEPA](#) & [CCDA](#))

- SEEA Ecosystem Accounts

- [Water](#)

- ❖ No water policy; however, it is regulated under certain provisions in [Environment Act 2000](#) by CEPA.

# Existing compilations...con't

## ➤ Energy

- ❖ The National Energy Policy is before NEC.
- ❖ DPE & CLRC is spearheading policy legislation.

## ➤ Waste

- ❖ National Solid Waste Strategy is necessary
- ❖ JICA is supporting CEPA under its J-PRISM phase 2 to develop waste policy that will incorporate regional strategy including [Basel Convention on Hazardous Waste](#), [Waigani Convention](#) & [SPREP convention on solid waste management](#).
- ❖ CEPA, NCDC & other major urban LLGs of PNG are responsible for this.

## ● Other FDES indicators

- ❖ [Climate Change \(under UNFCCC CCDA is responsible for this\)](#)
- ❖ [Marine resources](#)
- ❖ [Land resources](#)
- ❖ [Forest resources](#)
- ❖ [Biodiversity resources](#)

# Context

## Other National Statistical Development Activities

- National Identification (NID) – Currently in progress covering all the citizens of PNG (function transferred to Civil registry, another govt agency)
- PNGSDS – Papua New Guinea Statistical Development Strategy is the main central coordinating framework which integrates all kinds of statistics (a draft now with NEC) The DNPM is the coordinating agency with the NSO.

International activities focused on environment, sustainable development, biodiversity or green economy

- World Environment Day
- Earth Day
- World Water Day

# Priorities

## Priority on the Framework and Data Development

- To set up SEEA framework workable for PNG  
This is particularly to meet the requirements talked at the UN level as part of the economic core data sets in relation to measuring of the natural resources and environment.
- To have Technical Assistance (TA) through our regional development partners in relation to capacity building and to progress on the Methodological development and dissemination of know-how.
- To have funding from the major development partners such as World Bank, ADB, and others to progress the work.
- To have a good inter-institutional collaboration and networking



# Constraints as Our Priorities

There are already a good policies in place for the setting up the statistical system or a framework that will enhance the development of the environment statistical information

- **Need for capacity building** – is a requirement that need to be seen as a priority to progress forward in the preparatory phase
- **Need for data development** – is also a requirement that needs the technical assistance from our regional development partners
- **Need institutional coordination or financing**
  - administrative data sharing among key stakeholders has been a problem because of the by-laws of individual government agencies. The PNGSDS draft that is before the NEC will be an answer to this hazard of not releasing the information to other stakeholders.
- **Funding issue**
  - Recurrent budget cannot cater for funding this statistical development programs.

# Opportunities: Priority Actions

The opportunities are our priority actions in our forward plan in establishing a methodological framework and developing a data dissemination process, that will involve;

- Funding & technical assistance from our development partners.
- Inter-institutional interactions in relation to discussions, workshops, concerning the natural resources and environment.
- Networking in terms of providing assistance among the stakeholders on concepts, methodology and compilation issues on the data.
- Advocating with media organisations and educational institutions to promote the significance of the Environment issues.

**Thank you: “Em Tsol”..**