








Towards MDG Implementation in PNG: Opportunities, Challenges and the Way Forward

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

-  **MDGs and MTDS: An Organising Framework**
-  **Localizing the MDGs**
-  **Integrating the MDGs into National Development Plans**
-  **MDG Activities since 2000**
-  **Opportunities**
-  **Challenges**
-  **Way Forward**

MTDS and MDGs: An Organising Framework

- ✚ **Formation of the Steering Committee comprising experts from Government, Civil Society, faith based organization and the youth.**

- ✚ **Technical Working Group established to provide specialized support to the steering committee.**

- ✚ **Core MDG Group with membership from National Statistical Office established within the Department of National Planning and Monitoring to serve as the secretariat to the Steering Committee**

- ✚ **The Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) serves as the PNG Government's overarching guide to development, identifying the areas in which Government should focus its resources if it is to maximize improvements in the quality of life for Papua New Guineans.**

- ✚ **In order to implement the MTDS and MDG vision the PNG Government needs a rational basis to determine what it can afford and the means for deciding how to share expenditure across competing needs, when each need has an equally compelling justification.**

LOCALIZING THE MDGs

- ✚ The PNG tailored MDGs represent a number of development goals (8), targets (15), and indicators (67) for the period 1990-2015, focused on elevating the level of human development across the world**
- ✚ PNG Government is a signatory to the Millennium Declaration containing the MDGs in 2000, thereby committing PNG to the attainment of the goals through investing in key development areas.**

LOCALIZING THE MDGs

- ✚ **Rationale:** It enabled the GoPNG to set realistic expectations in terms of achievement based on past trends.
- ✚ It captured the observation that the rate of improvement in socio-economic development has been marginal over the last 15 years
- ✚ The paucity of data was instrumental in determining the kind of indicators that were identified – Proxy indicators were applied to fill the gap
- ✚ The selection of the indicators was also informed by the results of the 1996 DHS as well as the 2000 Population Census
- ✚ Since 2004, the current DHS has been influenced by the additional questions included in the Survey

Integrating the MDGs into National Development Plans

- ✚ Recognition that success against MDGs will only be achieved if MDGs can be fully integrated with development plans: the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS 2005-2010)**

Goal 1

Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

| Targets: | Indicators: |
|--|---|
| <p>Target 1: Decrease the proportion of people below the poverty line by 10% by 2015 using the 1996 national average figure of 30% below the lower poverty line as the benchmark figure</p> <p>Target 2: By 2015, increase by 10% the total amount</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of people below the lower poverty line (using the headcount method) 2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) 3. Share (%) of the poorest quintile in national consumption 4. Gini coefficient 5. Underweight births as a % of total births 6. Percentage of underweight children under 5 years of age 7. Percentage of people below minimum level of dietary energy consumption 8. Percentage of total deaths associated with malnutrition 9. Percentage of children under age 5 with height-for-age-z-score below minus two 10. Percentage of children under age 5 with weight-for-age-z-score below minus two |

Goal 2

Achieve Universal Primary Education

| Targets | Indicators |
|--|--|
| <p>Target 3 Achieve a gross enrolment rate of 85% at the primary level by 2015</p> <p>Target 4 Achieve a Cohort retention rate of 70% at the primary level by 2015</p> <p>Target 5 Achieve an (indirectly measured) youth Literacy rate of 70% by 2015</p> | <p>11. Gross enrolment rate (%) in grade 1 (pre-reform structure)</p> <p>12. Cohort retention rate between grade 1 and grade 6 (pre-reform structure)</p> <p>13. Indirectly measured Youth Literacy rate (age 15-24) percentage</p> <p>14. Indirectly measured Adult Literacy Rate (over age 15) percentage.</p> |

Goal 3

Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

| Targets | Indicators |
|---|---|
| <p>Target 6</p> <p>Eliminate gender disparity at the primary and lower level secondary level by 2015 and at the upper-secondary level and above by 2030</p> | <p>15. Sex ratio (males per 100 females) of students in primary, secondary and tertiary education</p> <p>16. sex ratio (males per 100 females) of literate 15-24 year olds</p> <p>17. sex ratio (males per 100 females) of literate adults (over age 15)</p> <p>18. Percentage of persons aged 10 and over in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector that are women</p> <p>19. Percentage of persons age 10 and over with money income from any source that are women</p> <p>20. Percentage of seats in National Parliament held by women</p> |

Goal 4

To Reduce Child Mortality

| Targets | Indicators |
|--|---|
| <p>Target 7 To reduce the Infant Mortality rate to 44% by 2015</p> <p>Target 8 Reduce the Under Five Mortality rate to 72 per 1000 by 2015</p> | <p>21. Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) per year</p> <p>22. Under Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) per year</p> <p>23. Percentage of 1 year old children immunized against measles per year</p> <p>24. Percentage of 1 year old children immunized with Triple Antigen (3rd dose) per year</p> |

Goal 5

Improve Maternal Health

| Targets | Indicators |
|--|---|
| <p>Target 9</p> <p>Decrease the maternal Mortality rate to 274 per 100,000 live births by 2015</p> | <p>25. Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births by year</p> <p>26. Percentage of pregnant women attending antenatal clinic</p> <p>27. Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel including village birth assistants</p> |

Goal 6

Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

| Targets | Indicators |
|--|---|
| <p>Target 10 Have controlled by 2015 and stabilized by 2020, the spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Target 11 Have controlled by 2015, and either stabilized or reversed the incidence of pneumonia, malaria and other major diseases by 2020</p> | <p>28. Incidence rate of HIV/AIDS per 1000 per year by sex</p> <p>29. Prevalence rate (%) of HIV/AIDS by sex</p> <p>30. Prevalence rate (%) of HIV/AIDS for persons aged 15-49 by sex</p> <p>31. Case fatality rate (%) of AIDS by sex</p> <p>32. Prevalence rate (%) of HIV/AIDS for 15-24 year old pregnant women</p> <p>33. Number of children under age 15, orphaned by HIV/AIDS per year</p> |

Goal 6 Continued:

| Targets | Indicators |
|----------------|---|
| | <p>34. Incidence rate of pneumonia, TB and malaria per 1000 per year sex</p> <p>35. Prevalence rate (%) of pneumonia, TB and malaria by sex</p> <p>36. Prevalence rate (%) of pneumonia, TB and malaria for person aged 15-49 by sex</p> <p>37. Case fatality rate (%) of pneumonia, TB and malaria by sex</p> <p>38. Prevalence rate (%) of pneumonia, TB and malaria for 15-24 year old pregnant women</p> <p>39. number of children under age 15, orphaned by pneumonia, TB and malaria per year</p> |

Goal 7

Ensure Environmental Sustainability

| Targets | Indicators |
|--|---|
| <p>Target 12 Implement the principle of sustainable development through sector specific programs by 2010 and no later than 2015</p> <p>Target 13 By 2020, increase commercial use of land and natural resources through improvement in environmentally friendly technologies and methods of production</p> | <p>40. percentage of land area covered by primary forest</p> <p>41. primary forest depletion rate (5) per year</p> <p>42. Re-forestation rate (%) per year</p> <p>43. Percentage of land area protected to maintain biological diversity</p> <p>44. Percentage of marine area protected to maintain biological diversity</p> <p>45. Percentage of land area rehabilitated to ensure biodiversity (mines)</p> <p>46. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency)</p> |

Goal 7

Ensure Environmental Sustainability

| Targets | Indicators |
|--|--|
| <p>Target 14 Increase to 60% the number of households with access to safe water by 2010 and to at least 85% by 2020 (as per the definition from Department of Health)</p> <p>Target 15 By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in urban areas.</p> | <p>47. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)</p> <p>48. Percentage of land use for commercial purposes</p> <p>49. Percentage of cultivable land use for agricultural production</p> <p>50. Agricultural exports as a percentage of all exports</p> <p>51. value of agricultural exports as a percent of total GDP</p> <p>52. Value of non-agriculture exports as percent of GDP</p> <p>53. Percentage of commercial operations using sustainable practices</p> <p>54. Percentage of districts that have implemented a water policy</p> |

Goal 7 continued

| Targets | Indicators |
|----------------|---|
| | <p>55. Total meters of operating water pipes</p> <p>56. Total number of clean water storage tanks and wells in use</p> <p>57. Number of water pumps per district</p> <p>58. Liters of water supplied to users</p> <p>59. Percentage of households with sustainable access to safe water source</p> <p>60. percentage of households connected directly to safe water supply (pipe/tank)</p> <p>61. Rural to urban net migration rate (%)</p> <p>62. percentage of household with access to electricity, safe water and sanitation, health and education services, by geographic sector, as well as by Census Unit (CU) type in urban areas</p> |

Goal 7

| Targets | Indicators |
|---------|---|
| | <p>63. Unemployment rate (%) by geographic sector and by sex</p> <p>64. Urban crime rate (%) including prostitution and drug trafficking</p> <p>65. Ratio of urban/peri-urban households with access to secure tenure</p> <p>66. percentage of population classified as vulnerable or disadvantaged by geographic sector</p> <p>67. Percentage of households using wood as their primary energy source by geographic sector</p> |

MDG Activities since 2000

- **Progress Report for PNG 2004”.**
- **His Excellency Governor General Sir Paulias Matane launches PNG’s first MDG progress report.**
- **GoPNG jointly formulates an MDG Project which seeks to build strong national awareness as well as to facilitate a strong data collection and analysis regime in PNG.**
- **The project serves as a constituency for the Medium Term Development Strategy 2005-2010 (MTDS) and the MDGs.**
- **GoPNG modifies the global MDG indicators in line with the priorities of the Medium Term Development Strategy.**
- **67 nationally-tailored indicators (Goals1-7) have been developed to inform national plans and programmes for achieving the MDGs in PNG.**

MDG Activities since 2000

- **Provincial Planners Conference 2005/2006**
- **Regional and Provincial Population Planning Workshop**
- **Development of Provincial Population Action Plans**
- **District Planning Workshops – Development of 5 Year Plans**
- **Women in Mining Action Plans**
- **CIMC NDF and Regional DF -2000-2007**
- **Negotiation with Development Partners on Dev. assistance to PNG in line with MDG/MTDS – Performance Management Framework**
- **First PNG National Youth Summit: MDG Advocacy**
- **National Carbon Trade and Energy Policies, MDG 7 initiatives, Global Coalition of the rainforest Nations (Prime Minister's Initiatives)**

National Support to HIV/AIDS:

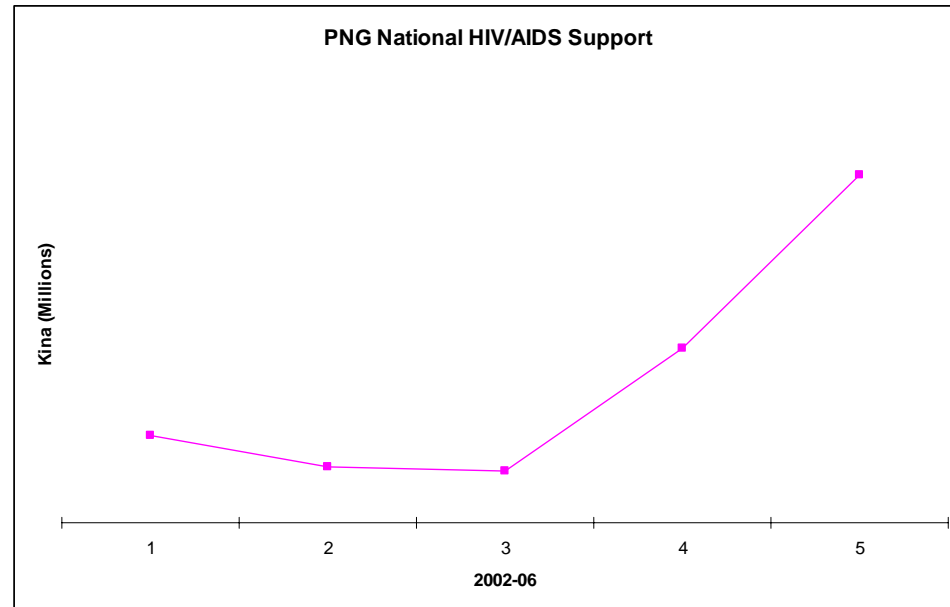


Figure 1 shows the annual development allocations for the period 2002-2006. The overall trend indicates a massive increase in HIV/AIDS allocation since the 2004 MDG Progress Report was published. This increase is also in line with the Medium Term Development Strategy 2005-2010 priorities, which identifies HIV/AIDS prevention as critical development priority area and a fundamental objective of the MTDS 2005-2010.

Development Budget Strategy for 2007:

For the 2007 fiscal year, the indicative Medium Term Resource Framework 2006-2007 estimates that about 36 million Kina is required to deliver on development programmes in the areas of HIV/AIDS. In this regard, the 2007 Budget Strategy Paper notes that the allocation for HIV/AIDS in 2007 represents an 84% increase in overall allocation to HIV/AIDS.

OPPORTUNITIES

- + Increased funding available due to strong fiscal discipline, improved revenue collection and favourable commodity prices**
- + Increased allocation to priorities due to improved expenditure management, governance improvements and control of public payroll**
- + More efficient share across priorities with a strong focus on transport maintenance and a growing commitment to tackling crime**
- + More efficient expenditure at sector level with development of new Transport, Agriculture and Tourism Plans and the incorporation of sector plans into the Budgetary Process**

OPPORTUNITIES

- ✚ Increased funding available due to strong fiscal discipline, improved revenue collection and favourable commodity prices

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3,736.5 | 3,774.4 | 4,147.8 | 4,650.7 | 4,829.3 |
| | | | | 682.5 |

Kina, Million

OPPORTUNITIES

- ✚ **Increased funding available due to strong fiscal discipline, improved revenue collection and favourable commodity prices**
- ✚ **Increased allocation to priorities due to improved expenditure management, governance improvements and control of public payroll**

| Total | 2005 | 2006 | 2006* | 2007 |
|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| Dev | 48% | 52% | 80% | 84% |
| | 74% | 84% | 80% | 84% |

OPPORTUNITIES

- ✚ Increased funding available due to strong fiscal discipline, improved revenue collection and favourable commodity prices
- ✚ Increased allocation to priorities due to improved expenditure management, governance improvements and control of public payroll
- ✚ More efficient share across priorities with a strong focus on transport maintenance and a growing commitment to tackling law & order situation

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006+ |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Primary and Preventive Health | 157,777 | 121,260 | 149,098 | 240,716 |
| HIV/AIDS Prevention | 27,441 | 26,850 | 10,547 | 43,578 |
| Basic Education | 69,523 | 64,016 | 80,927 | 126,371 |
| Development Oriented Adult Education | 20,556 | 22,117 | 10,793 | 13,503 |
| Transport Rehabilitation and Maintenance | 379,523 | 440,829 | 427,145 | 724,864 |
| Income Earning Opportunities | 136,746 | 137,609 | 111,971 | 175,689 |
| Law and Justice | 32,567 | 48,950 | 134,622 | 153,187 |

Kina, Thousand

CHALLENGES

✚ Political and Policy Instability over past 30 years

- ✚ Organic Law on Political Parties & Candidates: Somare Gov't first to serve full term (5yrs)
- ✚ Fiscal Stability Legislation: (August 2006)
 - ✚ Medium Term Fiscal Strategy
 - ✚ Medium Term Debt Management Strategy
 - ✚ Medium Term Development Strategy & Expenditure Priority Areas.
 - ✚ ***Any changes to these strategies will be made in Parliament & not by NEC as has been the case to date.***

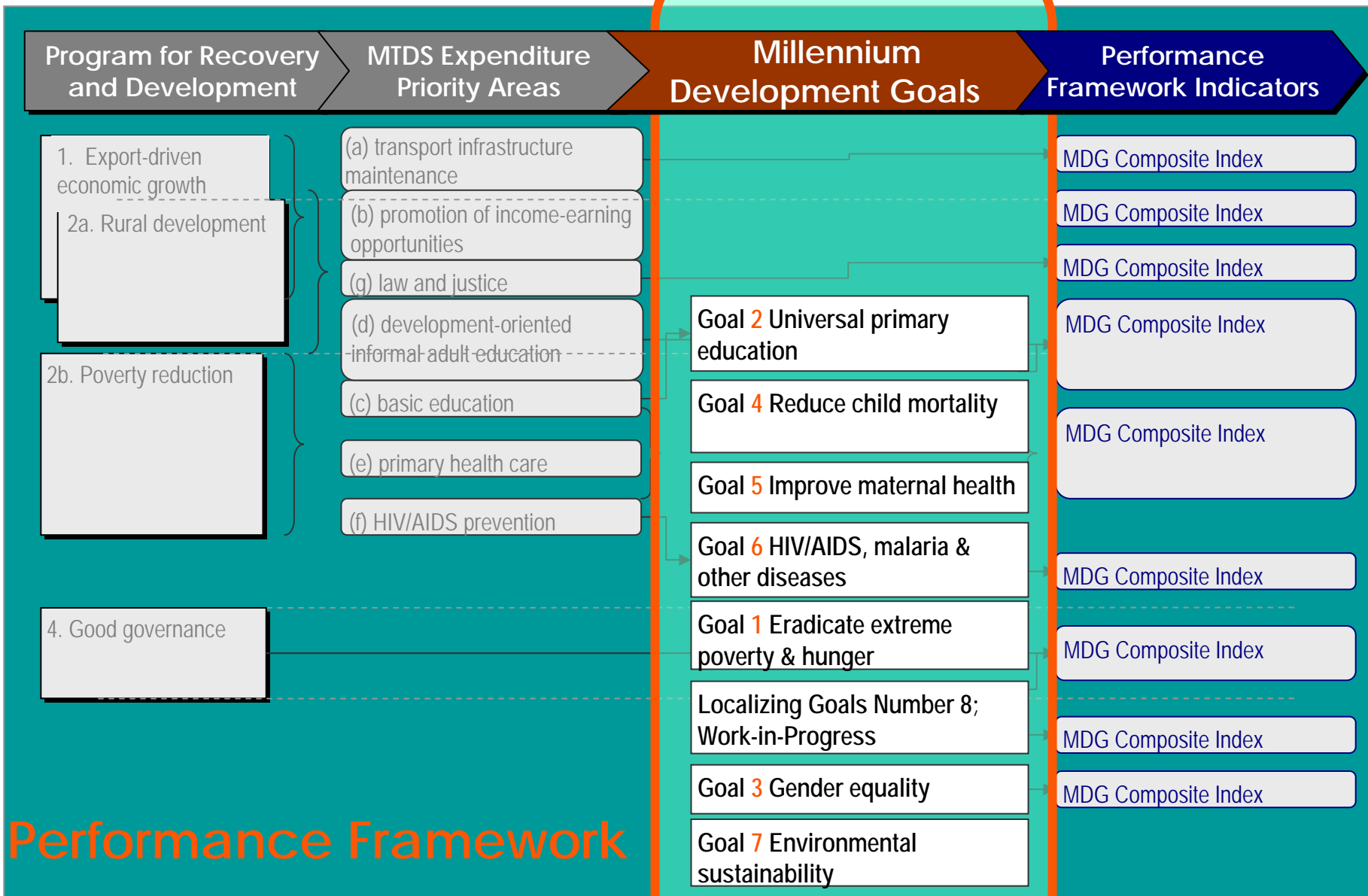
CHALLENGES

- ✚ How much money can Government afford to spend in any one year?**
- ✚ How much money can Government afford to spend on the MTDS and MDG priorities?**
- ✚ How should GoPNG balance spending across the seven MTDS/MDG expenditure priority areas?**
- ✚ What spending choices should be made within any given sector?**
- ✚ How are we performing at coordinating MDG implementation, 6 years into its duration?**

Way Forward

- ✚ **This is now being put in place through the development of a Performance Management Framework which is expected to monitor progress in delivering the MTDS in terms of performance against the tailored MDG Indicators**

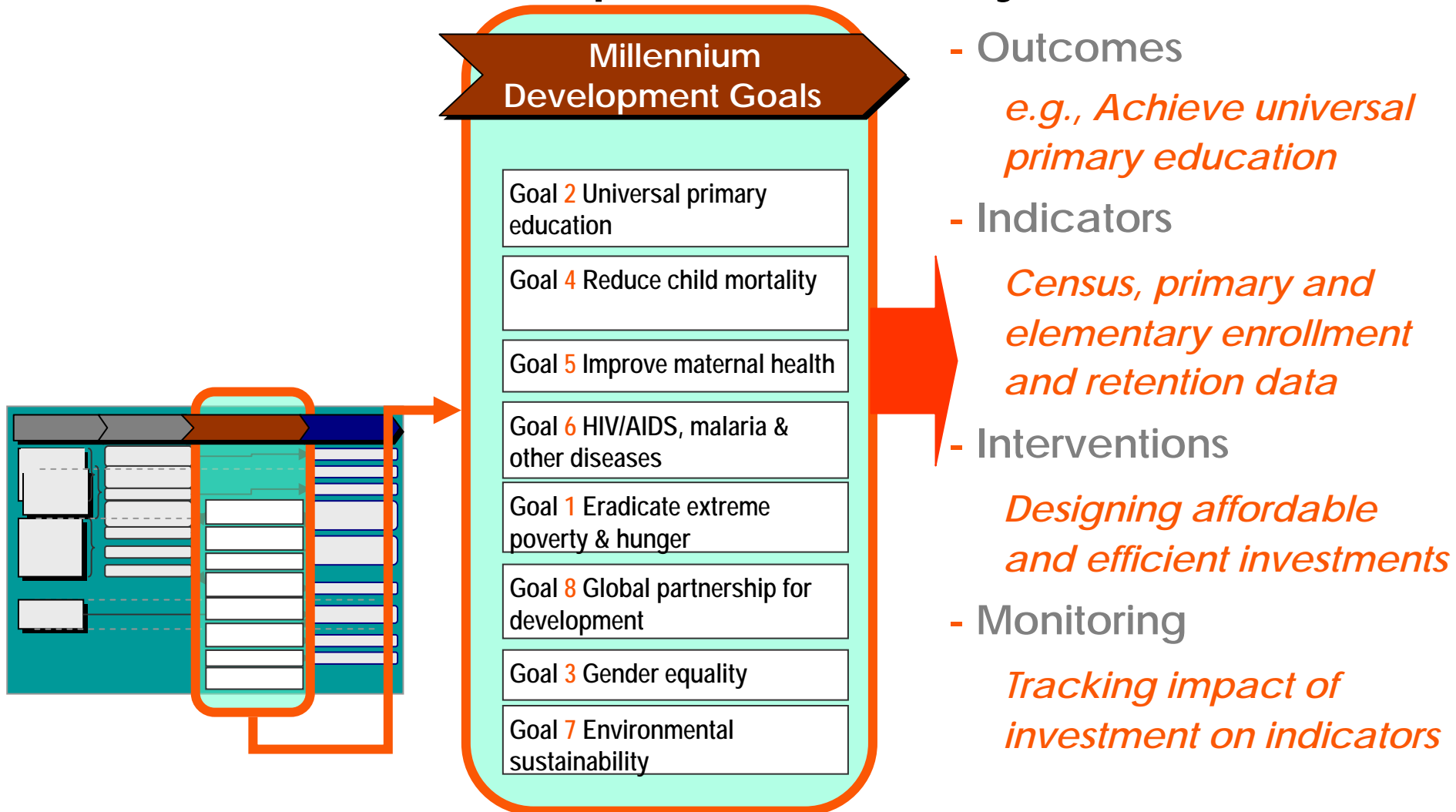
Way Forward



Performance Framework

THE WAY FORWARD

- ✦ The Performance Management Framework takes a systematic **results-based** approach to monitoring MTDS achievements with its parameters set by the MDGs



THE WAY FORWARD: Score Cards

| PNG TAILORED INDICATORS (MDG and MTDS) | 2000 Data | Source of Data |
|---|---|----------------|
| GOAL 1: ERADICATE POVERTY AND HUNGER | | |
| 1. | Percentage of people below the <u>lower</u> poverty line (using the headcount method) (1996 Independent Household Survey) | |
| 2. | Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) | |
| 3. | Share of poorest quintile in national consumption. (1996 Independent Household Survey) | |
| | | |