Annex 1 – UNEG Ethical Code of Conduct for Evaluations

The UNEG Ethical Code of Conduct for Evaluations can be found through the following weblink


Annexe 2 – UNCT composition and programmatic areas covered

Twenty-one resident and non-resident UN agencies are signatories to the UNDAF 2018–2022 and make up the UN Country Team (UNCT) in PNG. The UNDAF forms the framework for UNCT activities and is aligned to the Government of PNG (GoPNG) Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) III and the PNG Vision 2050. The key areas of focus in 2020 fell under the four UNDAF pillars of People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace.

Resident Agencies:

- FAO
- ILO
- IOM
- ITU
- UNOHCHR
- UNAIDS
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- UNICEF
- UNOPS
- UN Women
- WHO
- UNDSS
- UNCDF

Non-Resident Agencies:

- IFAD
- UNCITRAL
- UNEP
- UNESCO
- UNHABITAT
- UNHCR
- WFP

Annexe 3 – List of national stakeholders by areas of intervention

**Planet Pillar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Stakeholder</th>
<th>Climate Change Development Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
<td>Climate Change Development Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
<td>Provincial Administrator - East New Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change Development Authority</td>
<td>Provincial Deputy Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change Development Authority</td>
<td>Provincial Administrator - Morobe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Provincial Deputy Administrator
Provincial Administrator - Milne Bay
Provincial Deputy Administrator
Provincial Administrator - Manus
Provincial Deputy Administrator
Chief Secretary - ARoB
Deputy Chief Secretary
USAID Climate Ready
Conservation, Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)
Conservation, Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)

Provincial Deputy Administrator
Provincial Administrator - Manus
Provincial Deputy Administrator
Chief Secretary
Deputy Chief Secretary
Conservation, Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)
Conservation, Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)

Provincial Deputy Administrator
Provincial Administrator - Enga
Deputy Provincial Administrator - Enga
Enga Provincial Administration
Climate Change Development Authority

Prosperity Pillar

Office of the Prime Minister
Department of Agriculture & Livestock (DAL)
Department of Foreign Affairs & International Trade (DFAIT)
Department of National Planning & Monitoring (DNPM)
National Quarantine & Inspection Authority (NAQIA)
Conservation & Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)
Climate Change & Development Authority (CCDA)
National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI)
Fres Produce Development Agency (FPDA)
National Fisheries Authority (NFA)
Coffee Industry Corporation Ltd (CIC)
Department of Transport (DOT)
National Department of Health (NDOH)
National Statistics Office (NSO)
National ICT Authority (NICTA)
PNG National Research Institute (NRI)
Institute of National Affairs (INA)
National Disaster Centre (NDC)
Government of Japan
World Bank
OXFAM
Phama Plus
Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade (DFAT)
ACIAR
World Vision
NKW Fresh
Grow PNG
Hilens Fresh-Tininga Ltd
Trukai Industries
Innovative Agro Industries Ltd

Port Moresby Nature Park
National Disaster Centre (NDC)
Autonomous Bougainville Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Australia
World Bank
Deputy Provincial Administrator - Enga
Enga Provincial Administration
Climate Change Development Authority

Ramu Agri-Industries
Rumion Ltd
PNG Food Bank
Mainland Holdings Ltd
Highlands Coffee Development
ADRA
Anglicare
The Australian National University (ANU)
Cardno
Care International
Caritas Australia
Market Development Facility (MDF)
PNG BIOD
Susu Mamas
World Vision
PNG Women in Agriculture & Fisheries (WIAF)
United Church Hela Region (UCHR)
Bougainville Youth in Agriculture (BYIA)
ELCPNG
North Fly Didiman Graduates Association (NFDGA)
Central Province Women in Agriculture (CPWIA)
Ok Tedi Development Foundation (OTDF)
New Guinea Binatang Research Centre (NGBRC)
OISCA
AgBook Agribusiness Training Advisory Ltd
Women's MicroBank Limited
MiBank
Sola PayGo Ltd.
Bank of PNG
Centre for Excellence in Financial Inclusion (CEFI)
CARE
Organic Farm Fres (OFF)
Junior JP Investments (JJP)
Kale’s Fruits and Vegetable (KFV)
Paks Supplies
Jiwaka Organic Food Farmers Cooperatives (JOFF)
Simbu Farmers Market Limited (SFML)
Agro-tech Produce
National Development Bank (NDB)
Kina Bank/Mi bank
Bank of South Pacific (BSP)
Westpac Bank
Nasfund Contributors Saving and Loan Society
East New Britain Saving and Loan Society
Peoples Micro Bank
Women Micro Bank
Kada Poraman Microfinance limited
Department of Agriculture and Livestock (ESP/WSP)
Department of Commerce (ESP/WSP)
Department of Works (ESP/WSP)
DICT (National)
Provincial Administration - ESP
Provincial Administration - WSP
Office of Governor - ESP
Office of Governor - WSP
Investment Promotion Authority (IPA)
Department of Finance (National)
PNG Cocoa Board (CB)
PNG Spice Board (SB)
PNG Power
FOWIAD
National Fisheries College (Kavieng)
Yawasoro technical Highschool
University of Technology Lae (UNITEC)
Paradise Foods Limited
Waiyu Company Limited
Digicel Financial Services (DFS)
West Sepik Investment Company
Nagam Adventist High School
PNGCB & YDDA
Muhian Holdings
Bumbita Development Association
Maprik Inland Cocoa Quality & Management Rehabilitation Group
Bainyik Central Cocoa Nursery
Malgaine Agriculture Producers
Thrill Procurement & Supplies
You Agriculture and Fisheries Business Group
Mupa Cocoa
Woraban Association
Sirax Agro Farming
Blamda Community Agriculture Services
Juar Cocoa Project
Hawai Central Cocoa Cooperative Society
Ringu Cocoa Farming
Kiwik Business Group (Inc.)
Ramangs Cocoa Development Project
Kuaryawan Cocoa Project
Hambravure Agriculture Commodities
Yembeng Clan Business Group (Inc.)
Wianung Business Group (Inc.)
Melnenge Business Group (Inc.)
Jimberi Business Group
Farmer-helpim-farmer
Rulindogum Cocoa Fermentary
Zaqie Economic Development Association Inc.
Nindido Cocoa Farmers
Nakusalai Business Group (Inc.)
Turubu Cocoa Rehab. BG
Awareh Trading Limited
Kwaryasi
Sapandai Fishing & Marketing group
Nakual Cooperative Society
Nana Investment Ltd
Women’s Cooperative Group
ATAKUNUM Community Base Organisation
Kambaramba Community Based Organization
ANH Holdings
Melanesian Institute
FemilPNG
Department for Community Development and Religion
National Capital District Commission, Market Division
Femili PNG
Department of Labour & Industrial Relations (DLIR)
PNG Trade Union Congress (PNGTUC)
Employers Federation of PNG (EFPNG)
Small Medium Enterprise Corporation (SMEC)
National Youth Development Commission (NYDC)
European Union (EU)
Dept Of Justice and Attorney General
Dept of Community Development, Youth and Religion
Bomana Police Training College
Correctional Service
Ombudsman
Law Reform Commission
European Union Delegation
Australian High Commission
US Embassy
Caritas

Anglicare
Magna Carta
Assemblies of Disabled People
Highland Human Rights Defenders

**People Pillar**

Department for Community Development and Religion (DFCDR national and provincial levels)
National Statistics Office (NSO)
Department for National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM)
WASH PMU at DNPM
National Department of Health (NDoH)
Provincial Health Authority (PHA)
Department for Justice and Attorney General (DJAG)
Department for Provincial and Local Government Affairs (DPLGA)
Prime Minister’s Office (PMO)
Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC)
PNG Electoral Commission (PNGEC)
Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL national and provincial levels)
Mt. Hagen City Authority
National Authorising Office (NAO)
PNG Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)
Office of Urbanization
National Agriculture and Quarantine Inspection Authority (NAQIA)
PNG Parliament
National Capital District Commission (NCDC)
PNG Ombudsman Commission
Royal PNG Constabulary (RPNGC)
PNG Correctional Services
National Broadcasting Commission (NBC)
Public Employees Association (PEA)
National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI)
Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG)
Bougainville House of Representatives (BHOR)
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
OXFAM

**Peace Pillar**

PNG Magisterial Services
Department for Justice and Attorney General (DJAG)
DJAG Juvenile Justice Services

DJAG Village Courts and Land Mediation
Secretariat
Royal PNG Constabulary (RPNGC)
PNG Correctional Services
Department for Community Development and Religion (DFCDR national and provincial levels)
Provincial Administrations
District Development Authority (DDA)
National Youth Development Agency
National Department of Health (NDoH)
Provincial Health Authority (PHA)
National Disaster Centre (NDC)
Provincial Disaster Centre (PDC)
Department for Provincial and Local Government Affairs (DPLGA)
Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates (IPPCC)
Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council (CIMC)
Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC)
PNG Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)
PNG Immigration and Citizenship Authority (PNGICA)
PNG Parliament
Bougainville House of Representatives (BHOR)
Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG)
Catholic Diocese Mendi
Equal Playing Field
Bomana Police Training College
DPW
PNG Customs Service
PNG Ombudsman Commission
National Capital District Commission (NCDC)
University of PNG
PNG Family Health Association
PNG Constitutional Law and Reform Commission (CLRC)
Bougainville Referendum Commission
PNG Centre for Judicial Excellence
Bougainville Women's Federation
Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (NCFR)
PNG National Research Institute (NRI)
Highlands Human Rights Defenders Network
Delegation of the European Union to PNG
World Vision
US Embassy
Moresby Arts Theatre
University of Goroka-Centre for social media and Communication
Transparency International PNG
Oxfam
Ginigoada Foundation
Population Services International (PSI)
Young Women’s Christian Association PNG (YWCA)
Yoga & Walk for Life
The Voice Inc.
UPNG Peer Educators
Catholic Church
PNG Council of Churches
Caritas PNG
Annexe 4 – Outline for the Structure of both the design and final evaluation reports

INCEPTION REPORT
UNSDCF EVALUATION

[name of country (20xx)]

1. BACKGROUND – THE CF EVALUATION CONTEXT

This section provides an analytical overview of the context for the CF evaluation (a brief and updated context analysis, description of the development landscape and mapping of the CF outcomes and outputs against the participating agencies and recourse allocations). The overview should describe how the CF has evolved in the country and how it is related to national development plans and other key development strategies (such as national development plans), reference to available evaluative knowledge and assessments of results. A stakeholder mapping, monitoring and coordination mechanism with UNCT and the monitoring and evaluation structure is also included.

Quality checklist for this section:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion of sufficient and relevant contextual information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Introduction clearly sets the scene for the evaluation with key information about the CF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Description of the particular political, development and governance environment in which the evaluation will be taking place, including transborder or regional dynamics. For example, the most relevant aspects of the economic, social and political context are described. This should also include findings from a preliminary analysis of gender and human rights issues, roles, attitudes, relations and challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Description of the national progress (VNRs, Human Development indicators and other development indexes), changes in government laws, institutions, regulations, plans and strategies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ A mapping of outcomes and outputs, participating agencies, partners and resources (and funding gaps), and if needed, a reconstruction of the logical framework to account for emerging events e.g. COVID-19, government change, man-made or natural disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Key stakeholders in the CF are described with reference to specific agencies or institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and plans of the CF are referred to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. PURPOSE, SCOPE AND USERS

This section confirms the purpose and objectives of the evaluations, the topics/issues that will be addressed by the evaluation and specifies the time period evaluated, as reflected in the TORs. It also includes the main users of the evaluation.

Quality checklist for this section:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific reference to the purpose of the evaluation and how it will be used.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Reference to the mandate for the conduct of the evaluation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specific reference to why the evaluation is being done, including justification for why it is being done at this time.

The evaluation objective(s) clearly follows from the overall purpose of the evaluation.

The evaluation objectives are realistic and achievable in light of the information that can be collected in the context of the undertaking.

**Specific reference to the scope and users of the evaluation.**

- Explicit and clear definition of what will and will not be covered, including, for example, the timeframe, phase in the project and/or geographical area to be covered by the evaluation.
- The scope of the evaluation is adequate to meet the stated evaluation objective(s).
- The scope of the evaluation is feasible given resources and time considerations.
- Identification of the primary and secondary audiences for the evaluation and how the evaluation will be useful. This is informed by a stakeholder mapping.

### 3. EVALUATION CRITERIA, QUESTIONS AND METHODOLOGY

This section describes the evaluation's intended approach and methodology. The evaluation criteria will be listed in this section. The evaluation questions addressing the evaluation criteria will be included, alongside a detailed methodological approach, specifying data collection methods, and techniques linked to the evaluation criteria and evaluation questions.

This section will include a detailed methodological approach to ensure capturing issues on gender equality and empowerment of women, human rights, disability inclusion, and environmental sustainability. The Evaluation team will synthesize this information in the Evaluation Design Matrix, focusing on the key evaluation sub-questions, method/tool, data sources and means of verification/triangulation. The Evaluation Design Matrix is considered to be the most critical part of the

### Quality checklist for this section:

**The inception report specifies the criteria that will be utilized to guide the evaluation**

- Detailed narrative on the evaluation criteria against which the subject to be evaluated will be assessed, including, for example, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, transformational change and sustainability, as referred to in the TORs.

**The inception report includes a comprehensive and tailored set of evaluation sub-questions by unpacking the evaluation questions within the framework of the evaluation criteria.**

- Detailed set of evaluation questions that are directly related to both the objectives of the evaluation and the criteria against which the subject will be assessed.
- The set of evaluation questions adds further detail to the objectives and contributes to further defining the scope.
- The set of evaluation questions is comprehensive enough that they raise the most pertinent evaluation questions while at the same time being concise enough to provide users with a clear overview of the evaluation's objectives.

**The inception report specifies the methods for data collection and analysis**

- A clear and accessible methodological plan is described in a standalone section that is clearly delineated from other information contained in the TOR.
- The methodological approach and design should account for existing evaluations and the synthesis of evaluative evidence, e.g. project evaluations, agency-specific evaluations, CF midterm review, etc.
The methodological approach and design for the evaluation are explained, including specific data collection and analysis methods that are human rights-based and gender-sensitive and for evaluation data to be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, age, disability, etc. Examples of approaches include participatory, utilization-focused, theory-based and gender and human rights responsive. Examples of overall design include non-experimental, quasi-experimental and experimental.

The data collection and analysis methods are sufficiently rigorous to assess the subject of the evaluation and ensure a complete, fair and unbiased assessment. For example, there will be sufficient data to address all evaluation questions.

The evaluation methodology includes multiple methods (triangulation), preferably with analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data and with a range of stakeholders covered by the data collection methods. Sampling plans are included.

The matrix of evaluation questions provides logical and explicit linkages between the evaluation questions, data sources, data collection methods and analysis methods.

The evaluation methodology takes into account the overall purpose of the evaluation, as well as the needs of the users and other stakeholders.

The evaluation methodology explicitly and clearly states the limitations of the chosen evaluation methods.

The inception report specifies that the evaluation will follow UNEG norms and standards for evaluations, as well as ethical guidelines.

4. THE EVALUATION WORK PLAN AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This section provides an update on the evaluation timeline and work plan for the CF evaluation. This section also clarifies reporting lines and clearly states to whom the evaluation team reports and the division of labour within the evaluation team members.

Quality checklist for this section:

The inception report includes a work plan

- Inclusion of an evaluation calendar specifying the evaluation steps and deliverables.
- Detailed description of the key stages of the evaluation process and the project timeline.
- The roles and responsibilities for evaluation team members, the commissioning organization and other stakeholders in the evaluation process are clearly described.
- The work plan describes the evaluation quality assurance process.
- The work plan describes the process, if any, for obtaining and incorporating stakeholders’ comments on a draft evaluation report.

5. MAIN DELIVERABLES

This section lists down the key deliverables of the CF evaluation, including debriefing sessions/workshops, and presents an overall structure of the final report.

Quality checklist for this section:

The inception report includes the key deliverables

- The key outputs that will be delivered by the evaluation team are detailed down, including information on the degree to which the evaluation findings and the draft report will be accessible to stakeholders, including the public.
- The structure of the final evaluation report is included in this section.
6. **RISKS AND LIMITATIONS**

This section describes the limitations/risks the evaluation anticipates due to unavailability of data, timing of field visits, etc. It provides an explanation of how the evaluation team will manage and mitigate limitations/risks and/or their implications for the evaluation process and evidence gathering.

7. **ANNEXES**

The evaluation team is expected to list down key documents for the evaluation, such as the evaluation question matrix, the TORs, the interview protocol, survey templates, etc.
The CF evaluation report template forms part of a core complement of instruments and templates designed to ensure quality, consistency and clarity in reporting against the CF. The template should be adopted as the official structure for all evaluation reporting. Authors should consider the following core evaluation reporting principles:

- Reports should be written as **clearly and concisely** as possible. Language employed should be universally comprehensible, with sentences remaining precise and neutral.
- It is good practice to limit report length to no more than **8,500 words** to ensure engagement and accessibility.
- There should be a **logical flow of information** in order that the report is comprehensible for any audience.
- The report should follow **deductive logic** and tell a story with the evaluation results rather than simply present results against questions.
- The report should be **structured clearly**, as outlined in the present template, with paragraph and section content aligned with the respective section header and sub-header.
- The report is to be read in line with the UNEG CF terms of reference document, with further detail on evaluation conduct and quality assurance found in the UNEG Evaluation Report Quality Checklist and UNEG Norms and Standards for Evaluations.
- As standard in all UN reporting, the evaluation report should include a contents page and list of all acronyms used throughout the report.

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The executive summary provides a brief (normally no longer than two pages) synopsis of the evaluation. The summary should provide the overall story of the evaluation in a clear, concise and compelling way.

**Quality checklist for this section:**

**Evaluation report executive summary to include the following elements:**
2. **INTRODUCTION**

The introduction details the purpose, subject and scope of the evaluation, evaluation questions, and report structure.

### Quality checklist for this section:

**Evaluation report introduction to include the following elements:**

- Purpose and objective of the evaluation (explaining why the evaluation has been undertaken): who/what mandated/requested the evaluation, what the evaluation aims to achieve (including accountability and learning), and how the results will be used.
- Subject: short description of the key focus of the evaluation.
- Scope: overview of selected areas of enquiry/outcome focus (derived from the theory of change); intervention types to be evaluated; geographical coverage; time period (both of data to be reviewed and of conducting the evaluation itself); target stakeholders; and reasons for scope choices. The section should further detail if and how the evaluator addressed the six core programming principles (accountability, LNOB, HRBA, gender equality, resilience and sustainability).
- Evaluation questions.
- Structure of evaluation report: a short paragraph introducing the chapters of the evaluation report.

3. **COUNTRY CONTEXT**

This section provides a country status update as context to the evaluation findings. Reporting should aim to be as concise as possible, highlighting key developmental, humanitarian and peace challenges and opportunities, and status changes at the country level since the last evaluation was conducted.

### Quality checklist for this section:

**Evaluation report country context section to include the following elements:**

---

18 Critical objectives could include: ensuring accountability and transparency of all UN activities at the country level; providing a status/progress check against established results indicators; providing evidence that allows for reflection, adjustments and course correction as is necessary; providing clear recommendations that support immediate action and focus for the next CF cycle; and engaging all stakeholders, including beneficiaries, in participatory dialogue as part of the systems thinking approach.
4. METHODOLOGY

The methodology section should detail evaluation design and data collection methods, including data sources, data analysis, and steps to ensure gender, human rights and environmental responsiveness. The section should further detail steps taken to comply with UNEG norms and standards to ensure best practice in the management, exercise, and use of the evaluation.

Quality checklist for this section:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation report methodology section to include the following elements:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder mapping and engagement modes: reference should be made to methods used to ensure stakeholder engagement throughout the study. It is advisable to include (in section or appendix) a stakeholder map or table detailing all internal and external stakeholders consulted and engaged throughout the evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data sources and data collection: how data was provided and by who (such as through documents, external stakeholders, beneficiaries etc.) and how data was collected (e.g. through interviews, documentary review, surveys, and/or direct observation). This section should include sampling methodologies employed and describe gender equality and human rights considerations in the design of the data collection process (such as gender-balanced selection of interviewees). The section should further detail any limitations in the evaluation process (including, for example, availability of stakeholders and beneficiaries, survey response rates, and security situations impacting data collection).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data analysis: explains methods applied and steps taken to compile, analyze and triangulate data in order to identify key evidence and arrive at evaluation results. The section should detail any specific analytical tools or instruments used for data analysis (such as, for example, SPSS, STATA, Qualtrics, and NVivo) and methods employed to ensure data triangulation and gender analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance: detail the evaluation management and governance structure, including the role played by the Joint National-UN Evaluation Steering Committee and Consultative Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality assurance and ethics: detail quality assurance activities including regional quality review and mechanisms external to the RC/RCO/UNCT (in line with UNEG Norms and Standards on conflict of interest avoidance).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example text: the CF evaluation has employed a participatory, inclusive approach, ensuring the engagement of all relevant stakeholders, whilst also aiming to promote national ownership through the active and meaningful engagement of government counterparts. Stakeholders have been engaged at all stages of the evaluation including, for example, through the Evaluation
Steering Committee, through direct data collection itself, and in the results workshop on evaluation findings (note: adapt to context). The following stakeholders were engaged: (insert table)

Example data collection section text: the evaluation employed a mixed-method approach to ensure the credibility and accuracy of data through triangulation. The following data collection methods were used (insert bullet list or table of methods used and sampling employed): document review (potentially including a review of assessments/oversight undertaken by internal/external entities, country status reports, and data repositories); stakeholder interviews; focus group discussions; stakeholder/population surveys; direct observation; field missions.

| Ethics: the report should detail approaches and methods employed to ensure the highest ethical standards of conduct, including ensuring informed consent was obtained from all respondents | 21 |

5. **FINDINGS**

Findings should be clearly organized and coherent, logical and relevant in their direct relation to the evaluation questions, succinct and precise, objective, and analytical. Findings should clearly explain ‘why’ things are happening as well as ‘what’ is happening.

Each result/finding area should be clearly titled with either the outcome/result area or key finding statement and ensure that the key programming principles are reflected. The findings, should reflect the gender analysis.

6. **CONCLUSIONS**

Concluding statements should be clearly and concisely presented based on findings and substantiated by evidence. Conclusions should reflect reasonable evaluative judgements that add insight and analysis beyond the findings and should encompass progress on gender and other cross-cutting principles.
7 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations should contain the following notable characteristics:

- Relevance: they are clearly based on and explicitly linked to evaluation results.
- Prioritisation: they are ranked in order of importance or urgency.
- Targeted: they address the appropriate entity/body/focal point.
- Time-bound: they specify by when recommendations should be implemented.
- Clear: they are as specific as possible, while avoiding excessive prescriptiveness.
- Feasible: they are capable of being accomplished within the timeframe and resources available.
- Strategic: they have the potential to bring about real change.

Evaluation must be conducted with the highest standards of integrity and respect for the beliefs, manners and customs of the social and cultural environment; for human rights and gender equality; and for the ‘do no harm’ principle for humanitarian assistance. Evaluators must respect the rights of institutions and individuals to provide information in confidence, must ensure that sensitive data is protected and that it cannot be traced to its source and must validate statements made in the report with those who provided the relevant information. Evaluators should obtain informed consent for the use of private information from those who provide it. When evidence of wrongdoing is uncovered, it must be reported discreetly to a competent body (such as the relevant office of audit or investigation).

8 LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The limitations and lessons learned section provides an opportunity for the RC/RCO/UNCT to reflect on any opportunities and challenges presented by the evaluation, in order to ensure best practice in future evaluations. The section may detail limitations in the data collection phase including, for example, the availability of stakeholders and beneficiaries, survey response rates, and security situations impacting data collection and how the data limitations were overcome.
**APPENDICES**

**Quality checklist for this section:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation report appendices <em>may include the following:</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ The theory of change against which outcomes were evaluated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ The CF results framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Joint workplans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Further detail on methodology including, for example, data collection instruments (including details of their reliability and validity) and sampling strategies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Geographical scope (including countries/regions/sites visited, if not detailed in main body of the report).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ List of stakeholders interviewed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Evaluation design matrix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Organisations and/or institutions engaged. For reasons of confidentiality, individuals interviewed should not be named in the report. If appropriate, however, organisations engaged as respondents could be named.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Quantitative data/survey results beyond that detailed in the main body of the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexe 5 - A template for the Evaluation Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Question 1: To what extent...</th>
<th>Assumptions to be assessed</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Methods and tools for data collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assumption 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluators must fill in this box with all relevant data and information gathered during the field phase in relation to the elements listed in the “assumptions to be assessed” column and their corresponding indicators. The information placed here can stem from: documentary review, interviews, focus group discussions, etc. Since the filled matrix will become the main annex of the final evaluation report, the evaluation team leader and evaluation manager must ensure that all of the information displayed:

- Is directly related to the indicators listed above
- Is drafted in a readable and understandable manner
- Makes visible the triangulation of data
- Has source(s) that are referenced in footnotes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumption 2 (See example in Tool 1)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assumption 3 (See example in Tool 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Question 2: To what extent...</th>
<th>Assumptions to be assessed</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Methods and tools for data collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assumption 1 (See example in Tool 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Assumptions are interfaces between the evaluation question and the data sources. It narrows the evaluation question further by specifying what evaluators should focus on and what they should check precisely when attempting to answer the question.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumption 2 <em>(See example in Tool 1)</em></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assumption 3 <em>(See example in Tool 1)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evaluation Question n: To what extent...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumptions to be assessed</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Methods and tools for data collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assumption 1 <em>(See example in Tool 1)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexe 6 – Management Response Template

UNSDCF Evaluation
Management Response[country name/date]

[In this section, the UNCT provides a general response to the evaluation in a narrative format, referring to specific conclusions as appropriate. Some textual samples provided below.]

1. United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Country X welcomes the evaluation …
2. As the evaluation pointed out, UNCT is facing the challenge of ...
3. In particular, UNCT agrees with Conclusion 1 that ...
4. UNCT however considers Conclusion 2 does not portray an accurate picture of ...
5. The management response for each recommendation is provided below.

Management Response to the evaluation recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation 1</th>
<th>Accepted / Partially accepted / Rejected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Text of the recommendation (may be shortened as appropriate)]</td>
<td>[Please select one as appropriate]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>[Explanation of rejection or partial acceptance]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions to be taken</td>
<td>Responsible entity (ies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation 2</th>
<th>Accepted / Partially accepted / Rejected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Insert text of the recommendation here]</td>
<td>[Please select one as appropriate]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions to be taken</td>
<td>Responsible entity (ies)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation 3</th>
<th>Accepted / Partially accepted / Rejected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Insert text of the recommendation here]</td>
<td>[Please select one as appropriate]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions to be taken</td>
<td>Responsible entity (ies)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXE 7 - Additional Information on Country Context

Recent Economic Developments

As a result of pandemic-related restrictions and weaker demand, it is estimated that real GDP contracted by 3.8 per cent in 2020 (compared to a pre-crisis projection of 2.9 per cent growth). The fiscal deficit widened to 8.1 per cent of GDP (three percentage points higher than the pre-crisis projection). Consequently, the debt-to-GDP ratio surged to 49 per cent (nine percentage points higher than the pre-crisis projection). At the same time, unemployment increased, affecting the most vulnerable households, particularly women and youth. In April 2020, the government announced a crisis response program of PGK 1.8 billion (about US$500 million, or 2.2 per cent of GDP), comprising budget and off-budget funding. By the end of October 2020, only 74 per cent of the fiscal stimulus program has been actioned. In 2019 the economy rebounded following the contraction triggered by the large earthquake in 2018. Real GDP grew by 5.0 per cent in 2019, underpinned by a recovery in energy and mineral production following the earthquake. In 2019, inflation slowed to 3.5 per cent by year-end, reflecting limited exchange rate depreciation, lower commodity prices and trading-partner inflation. Despite a sizeable current account surplus, PNG’s non-resource sector faces a shortage of foreign exchange, hampering growth prospects. The current account surplus, estimated at 23 per cent of GDP in 2019, is almost entirely offset by financial outflows associated with resource sector investments. In 2019 the fiscal balance deteriorated, despite higher revenues than expected, mainly reflecting personnel cost over-runs.

Notwithstanding great natural resource wealth, PNG remains a low-income country with significant vulnerability to shocks. Since 2014, PNG became an exporter of liquified natural gas (LNG), but has been hit by large shocks, including lower commodity prices, a severe drought in 2015-16 and a significant earthquake in 2018, which cut growth, boosted inflation, and undermined public finances and the balance of payments. The end of the gas project boom in 2014 and lower commodity prices resulted in lower fiscal revenues, significant fiscal deficits and a shortage of foreign exchange. Cuts in capital spending to cover current spending slippages, and import compression from FX shortages, have inhibited investment and growth in the non-resource sector—the lack of formal safety net programs constrained government support to poor households. Due to reduced domestic revenue and backloaded external support from development partners, cash constraints slowed the initial implementation of health and economic relief measures. The government focused on securing foreign grants and loan support and amended the Central Banking Act to tap into domestically available funding at the Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG). Budget support provided by the Government of Australia and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) led to an increase in international reserves at the end of 2020, affecting the pace of exchange rate adjustment.

---

Key Social Issues

Poverty in PNG is multi-faceted. That is, poverty is associated with a lack of access to necessities in life such as food, income-earning opportunities, education and health, amongst others. In terms of poverty, exclusion occurs from lack of access to the minimum survival level in monetary terms (US$1.90/day). Those with limited economic opportunities are most prone to poverty. More often than not, this is driven by the inability to complete formal education resulting in limited or lack of employment opportunities due to a disability, and gender-based discrimination against women and girls, limiting their exposure and access to employment opportunities.⁶

The exclusion is living with sickness and disease, hunger, lack of food security, and inconsistent intake of nutritious food for health. When people experience a prolonged disturbance to their physical, mental/emotional and social wellbeing, their health can be considered risky. This exclusion can be attributed to a lack of equal opportunities for health, education, social and public services, and limited income-earning opportunities. Groups vulnerable to this exclusion include the elderly, people living with a disability, sick or have a pre-existing medical condition, children, and individuals who do not have a steady source of income. In the past, the PNG National Government offered free essential medical services to its general populace, allowing equal access for all citizens to essential medical services.⁷

Education, although considered a universal basic human right, is not so in PNG. Not all Papua New Guineans have been fortunate to receive a minimum level of formal education. Apart from this, the quality of education that those who receive a formal education is another consideration. In education, exclusion takes the form of lack of (equal) access, inability to remain in school, and poor quality of education. Those prone to this exclusion are the most marginalised, including children, young people, and girls. Some of the drivers of exclusion in education are: limited or lack of income-earning opportunities; a limited number of spaces and materials available in education facilities; poor state of classrooms and related educational facilities; and gender-based discrimination against girls in which a male child is often favoured to a female child when parents are deciding on who gets sent to school.⁸

The key findings of the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey found that less than half of households have access to an improved source of drinking water. Also, only 29 per cent of households use improved sanitation facilities, and about one in five households has no facility and uses open defecation. Further, only 15 per cent of households nationally have electricity. Mobile phones are common, with 56 per cent of households having someone that owns one. Men are more likely to be employed than women in Papua New Guinea. More men than women own a house (60 per cent versus 49 per cent) and land (65 per cent versus 44 per cent). The survey on attitudes towards wife-beating shows that 70 per cent of women and 72 per cent of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified situations. The survey also showed that 56 per cent of women aged 15-49 in Papua New Guinea had experienced physical violence since age 15, and 28 per cent have experienced sexual violence. Eighteen per cent of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced violence during pregnancy. Only 35 per cent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help, while 13 per cent have never sought help but have told

---

⁶ PNG Common Country Analysis, 2020
⁷ PNG Common Country Analysis, 2020
⁸ PNG Common Country Analysis, 2020
someone about the violence. Thirty-nine per cent of women who have experienced any physical or sexual violence have not sought help or told anyone about the violence.

The Status of Women in PNG

Women and the economy - Women are the majority of workers within Papua New Guinea’s informal economy, accounting for around 80% of working people who participate in the cash economy. The National Audit of the Informal Economy (a face-to-face survey of 2000 people in 7 different provinces, combined with randomised phone interviews of 6000 women and men) showed that around 75 per cent of people in the informal economy are women. These women contribute at least Kina8 billion per annum in Gross Domestic Product within the cash economy and even more within the non-cash subsistence economy.

Workers in the urban informal economy are disadvantaged by oppressive regulatory enforcement, poor working conditions, and social protection. Women in rural informal production generally lack ownership or control of land and other resources, despite contributing much to agricultural labour. Their ability to engage with the cash economy relies heavily on their access to markets, selling as producer-vendors or through informal wholesaling systems. In both situations, they are likely to be disadvantaged by discriminatory or intimidating practices. Gender-based discrimination and violence make women workers particularly vulnerable. The UN Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in PNG found severe economic impacts for female-headed households, with 38 per cent of the female household head has stopped work. Declining incomes resulted in reduced food intake (nearly 50% of households), sale of assets and increasing debt (16%). With no social protection measures provided by formal labour markets, which men largely occupy, the economic status of women has become increasingly vulnerable in the pandemic.

Women and GBV - The absence of a nationwide systemic way to collect data on gender-based violence makes it difficult to present a comprehensive picture of violence against women in PNG. However, existing data suggest it is widespread. According to the 2016-2018 DHS data, 56 per cent of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence, and 28 per cent have experienced sexual violence. The lockdown enforced by the government: increased women’s exposure to abuse by their intimate partners and hindered accessibility of vital GBV services for survivors and victims of violence. Calls to the 1-Tok Counselling Helpline increased by 300 per cent following the state of emergency, pointing to an increase in rates of violence and greater reliance on remote-based services.

Since June 2020, following two high profile cases, public and political momentum culminated in establishing the Parliamentary Committee on Ending GBV, the first-ever National Summit in November, and establishing a Coalition of Parliamentarians against GBV. Several Sorcery Accusation Related Violence (SARV) cases affecting women have been directly linked to COVID-19. In March 2021, 23 people were killed at Porgera in the Highlands. These protracted conflicts in the Highlands have resulted in weakened social systems, reduced service delivery, eroded social structures and civic trust, hyper-polarisation of the political environment, damage to the legitimacy of and confidence in government institutions, reinforcement of a culture of violence, threatened livelihoods and the displacement of entire communities.

Women and Governance - Despite the Government of PNG’s ratification of several national and international frameworks to support women’s equal participation in political and public life, the number of women in critical leadership and decision-making roles remains consistently low. For

---

example, no women candidates were elected in the 2017 national elections, resulting in zero women MPs in the 111-member National Parliament. In addition, 10 per cent of all LLG members are meant to be women, yet women’s representation on district and ward councils has remained critically low. Out of the 6190 ward seats and 319 LLG seats, only 2 per cent (120) are currently held by women.

Women currently account for 38 per cent of all public sector employees. Women are best represented in the service professions, accounting for 54 per cent of all health workers and 42 per cent of teachers. Women hold only 24% of administrative positions. The number of women rapidly diminishes with seniority, such that women occupy 18% of all senior management appointments and 7% of all executive appointments. At the national level, few women contest elections, and those that do, tend to lack the support and resources required. During elections, ‘money politics, the practice of vote-buying and ‘community voting’ impact women’s ability to freely exercise their right to vote and participate in the electoral process. As a result, fewer women contest elections. On average, in the past four elections, one female contested a seat for every 30 male contestants.

Under PNG’s Organic Law on Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates (OLIPPPAC), political parties are encouraged to endorse female candidates through cash incentives. Yet, they continue to endorse primarily male candidates. As a result, more than 60 per cent of women ran as independents, and political parties in the last three elections endorsed only 61 women candidates.

Women and Health - Women in PNG have experienced an increased burden of care over the past 12 months due to school closures and reduced mobility. Furthermore, the necessity for water and sanitation in hygiene provision amongst communities has increased the workload of women and girls who collect water for their households. Of most concern has been the limited access to sexual reproductive health services due to these service closures and reduced transport options.

Main Findings of the Socio-economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19(SEIA)

At the macro level, growth, trade, investment, and employment were heavily affected. With continuous disruption, coupled with low global oil and commodity prices, growth contracted. With a 6 per cent devaluation of the Kina against the US dollar during June 2019 – June 2020 and the associated price hikes, inflation is envisaged to rise by another 4 per cent beyond the forecast 5 per cent for 2020. By June 2020, more than 7000 people have lost their jobs. Few sectors were spared. Travel and tourism were the worst affected with a decline of about 97 per cent loss of business. The Services sector, as well as labour-intensive manufacturing and industry, saw 90 per cent layoffs. Manufacturing witnessed an 18 per cent decline as major companies suspended or significantly reduced operations in several manufacturing facilities/factories. The entertainment industry and sporting events saw a 95 per cent decline in business. Agriculture reported a 12 per cent sharp fall in production and fresh food markets, food supply chains, seed supply, livestock and agribusiness10.

Reports from rapid assessments conducted on the impact of COVID 19 and compounding effects of the African swine fever (ASF) and Fall armyworm pest (FAW) on food security, nutrition, agriculture livelihoods and supply chain and market accessibility showed that the movement restriction measures put in place by the Government of PNG harmed food availability and accessibility. Wet markets (local markets) in provincial capitals were shut down, and the trading hours of supermarkets were reduced. Farmers experienced food wastage, as their products could not be

---

10 PNG SEIA, 2020
brought to urban markets to be sold. As a result, many peri-urban/urban households resorted to back-yard farming.

Pigs are a large part of society, especially in the highlands region of PNG. Apart from being a protein source, pigs have high monetary value and are often used as a source of income to settle societal and cultural obligations such as compensation and dowry payments. ASF was incurred in provinces in the upper highlands region and thus had a severe impact on the livelihoods of many people in the rural communities. Additionally, the FAW pest was reported to have widely spread throughout the country’s mainland, affecting vegetable crops, especially maize. Overall, these biosecurity threats added with the impact of COVID placed immense pressure on the pre-existing food insecurity issues in most of the vulnerable communities around the country.

Of the measures that induced the most profound impact is travel restrictions which accounted for 54 per cent of the effects on the incomes of households. The SEIA survey results showed that the income of 80 per cent of households was adversely affected. There was also a 38 per cent decline in household expenditures. Debt servicing was complex. Of the 72 per cent of the respondents that reported servicing some form of debt, more than 50 per cent have been severely affected. This difficulty is because of the adverse impact on their incomes. The consumption of essential food items of households declined by 15 per cent in half of the 6000 households surveyed. The impact on the quality of food intake was also affected. The effect on the employment of heads of families was severe, with 31 per cent losing their jobs. This job loss contributed to many respondents’ challenges, including reduced income opportunities, security concerns, travel expenses, managing children at home, mental stress, and family violence.

M/SMEs had businesses abruptly disrupted by the SOE measures, with 75 per cent of firms severely affected due to the lockdown, followed by a ban on operations (32 per cent) and flight cancellations (12 per cent). The other issues, including a decline in Government spending on capital projects, caused several contracts to be postponed. Registered businesses were more impacted by over 40 per cent than non-registered businesses. Of these, 30 per cent were severely affected and had to lay off staff and temporarily cease operations. The survey results showed that 48 per cent of wholesale/retail firms, 20 per cent of agriculture firms, 10 per cent of tourism/hospitality firms and 8 per cent of construction firms were severely impacted. In addition, most businesses were not supported during COVID-19. The results from the national survey showed that 81 per cent did not receive support from the Government, while 13 per cent received are currently receiving some form of support, including policy advice or awareness and financial counselling.

Political Affairs

The Independent State of Papua New Guinea is a Constitutional monarchy. The Head of State is Queen Elizabeth II, represented by the governor-general, whom the national parliament nominates. The current governor-general is Bob Dadae. The prime minister presided over the National Executive Council, has executive powers; the prime minister is proposed by parliament and appointed by the head of state. PNG has a unicameral national parliament of 111 members elected for a period of five years. Eighty-nine members (MPs) represent regular constituencies; the other 22 comprise provincial leaders and representatives from the capital district. Each country’s 21 provinces has its unelected government, which may levy taxes to supplement grants from the national government. The legislature has a series of regional and magistrates’ courts, leading to the National and Supreme Courts.

11 PNG SEIA, 2020
12 PNG SEIA, 2020
at the apex. The last general election was held in June-July 2017. The next parliamentary poll is scheduled to be held in mid-2022.\textsuperscript{13}

The political situation in Papua New Guinea (PNG) is likely to remain volatile until the next election, which is expected to be held in June 2022. The residents of Bougainville voted overwhelmingly in favour of secession from PNG in 2019. The ABG and the central government have endorsed a joint communiqué as a sign of commitment to joint consultations on the referendum results. Despite the recent progress, the current COVID-19 outbreak is likely to delay future meetings of the Joint Supervisory Board (the technical body created to implement the peace agreement)\textsuperscript{14}. For 2010-2019, the World Governance Indicators assessment of PNG shows that only one governance indicator -voice and accountability- had a good rating above zero for 2014-2019. The assessment criteria have been 2.5 for strong governance performance, -2.5 for weak governance performance, and zero mid-point. The remaining five indicators, including political stability and effective government, show sub-zero values for all the years under investigation. On somewhat a positive note, the negative values do not go below -1 (given that -2.5 is “worst”), with “control of corruption” being the worst at -0.95. Overall, the data indicate that more needs to be done to address governance issues in the six areas by moving the scores above zero and closer to 2.5.

**Peace and Security**

The development and peace challenges in the Hela and Southern Highlands provinces in the ‘Highlands’ Region is particularly concerning. At the end of 2019, the estimated number of active conflicts in the two provinces ranges from 54 to 85, placing substantial pressure on realising human rights, social/structural stability, and humanitarian development. In the Highlands, these protracted conflicts have resulted in weakened social systems. There has also been reduced service delivery; eroded social structures/civic trust; hyper-polarised the political environment; damaged the legitimacy/confidence of governmental institutions; reinforced a culture of violence; disrupted social norms/social orders; threatened livelihoods, and displaced entire communities. Exacerbated by poor governance, these highly fragile conditions pose a multi-dimensional challenge to economic and humanitarian development within both provinces – mainly because they both have some of the lowest human development indicators in PNG\textsuperscript{15}.

Conflicts between/within many tribes and groups in the Highlands occur frequently; they can be triggered for various reasons, leading to frequent outbreaks of inter-group violence, causing destruction, disruption, death, injuries, and grave human rights violations. Traditionally low-level, low intensity, small-scale, and localised conflicts, tribal war has long been a part of life in Southern Highlands and Hela provinces, at once acting as a legitimate means of prosecuting claims, seeking restitution, and enabling the foundations for peace. From the 1960s to1980s, authorities viewed the landscape as a relatively peaceful period, owing to the Australian colonial government’s overarching system. However, since the late 1980s, the situation in both provinces has deteriorated. Experts have attributed this decline to changing local-level social dynamics and intensified conflicts, leading to a marked change in violent inter-group conflict’s complexity, scale, and dynamics\textsuperscript{16}.

Of varying scales, both Hela and the Southern Highlands experience inter-group (intra-group) violence. While similar causal factors (from demographic pressures to lack of economic opportunities,
including access to an effective formal justice system) underpin these conflicts, observed trends suggest these conflicts can manifest themselves differently in each province. For example, inter-group conflict in the Southern Highlands Province can be attributed to the competition: that is, the goal of political influence and provincial power. Yet in Hela Province, inter-group conflicts are often crudely characterised as “tribal” conflicts, linked to intensified resource competition over “land, women and pigs”. Violent conflicts in the Highlands Region are triggered by the following: incidences of gender-based violence, land disputes; accidental injury/death; polygamy; sorcery accusations; perceived unfair redistribution of state/extractive wealth, stealing/theft, and natural hazards.

Beyond traditional leaders, recent experience has demonstrated that women and youth in communities can contribute as local agents of peace. Also, the recognised role of women in engaging and educating community members is an essential asset in the peacebuilding process with community members. However, women are largely excluded from formal peace processes (with a limited role in formal decision-making). On the other hand, women have more conventionally played an active and essential enabling role in creating necessary conditions for peace/reconciliation via informal processes – particularly as connectors and messengers. Conversely, youth view themselves as constructive agents in efforts toward peacebuilding – especially in information dissemination, mass mobilisation, and mediation. However, communities need more support from male leaders and traditional community elders to recognise their potential to contribute and support their initiatives rather than participate in violent conflict. Drawing on the UN-World Bank Pathways for Peace framework, a series of pathways toward peace are recommended. The pathways include the rule of law/human rights, government services; development planning; women and youth; leadership; skills training/livelihood opportunities, social cohesion, and disaster risk reduction.

The situation in Bougainville has been incredibly dynamic. In December 2019, the successful and peaceful completion of the referendum saw 97.7 per cent of voters opting for independence, with an 85 per cent voter turnout. In September 2020, the people of Bougainville elected a new President and Government. Bougainville is now entering the post-referendum process in an environment where complex challenges generally remain and may contribute to additional risks to sustaining peace. The post-referendum period will ultimately determine Bougainville’s political future, which will require an aware and engaged population capable of making well-informed decisions.

Environment and Climate Change

Papua New Guinea’s (PNG) natural resources remain substantial. They are currently depleting; this has a double impact on PNG’s biodiversity and community wellbeing. Due to its geophysical location, PNG suffers from the high-level threat of natural disasters. Papua New Guinea – home to 50% of the Pacific region population – faces various humanitarian consequences due to regular natural disasters (earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, frost, drought, tsunamis), conflicts, civil strife and governance issues. The hazard profile of Papua New Guinea comprises frequent localised disasters affecting specific communities and regions. However, there have also been less frequent large-scale disasters such as the 2015/16 El Niño-induced drought and frost and the 2018 Highlands Earthquake. National and sub-national capacities for and investment in disaster risk management remain weak. There is broad variation in national, provincial and local capacities to plan for and effectively respond to humanitarian emergencies. The need to strengthen coordination and communication between

---

17 PNG Common Country Analysis 2020
18 PNG Common Country Analysis 2020
19 PNG Common Country Analysis 2020
national and provincial institutions responsible for humanitarian planning, preparedness, response and recovery, remains a priority.

Some islands are active (or recently active) volcanoes, while high equatorial ranges create heavy waterways among the landscape. This landscape means that a great deal of the countryside is also challenging to traverse. Primarily, the coastline consists of hilly land that often descends into sandy beaches. Hilly areas and mangrove-lined river estuaries dominate the coast, around 17,000 km in total. Along the northeast lies several islands leading east to New Britain. A high proportion of natural vegetation (e.g., 78 per cent forest cover) means PNG stands among the world's most biodiverse countries. (For instance, there are at least 1,786 species of amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals; between 5—9 per cent of the world's total.) Preservations is vital. PNG's government domestic policy aims to conserve both the environment and culture for future generations\textsuperscript{20}.

Although PNG has signed various international agreements obligating it to commit to climate conservation, components of PNG's legislation are out of date and require urgent review. Despite some strong policies, implementation remains weak (for example, the Policy on Protected Areas). Further strategies are well-needed, including wildlife conservation, forestry management; sustainable land use; waste disposal, and mining rehabilitation. All in all, these policies need to be finalised then implemented. In addition, PNG's environmental governance remains weak, ranking 146 out of 180 countries on the international Environmental Performance Index. Concerning landowner laws, the government rarely enforces laws and agreements. This issue has led to dissatisfaction, sometimes conflict. In future, the release of the first State of Environment report hopes to set a new standard in environmental reporting, promoting transparency at a governance level\textsuperscript{21}.

Threats to area protection stem from the impact of climate change, the presence of unsustainable activities, such as hunting, and the threat posed by invasive species. Threats to area protection also include deforestation from drivers like logging and agriculture (commercial and subsistence). Although protected area management tends to be expensive and time-consuming, it will be great for the environment. Regarding forestry, logging is responsible for 92 per cent of degradation. PNG has proposed initiatives to reduces emissions from deforestation. But problems concerning fees, transport, and suitable engagement with landlords persist.

Regarding marine conservation, PNG's coastal ecosystems are not well protected. Around 4,000 coastal communities rely on artisanal fishing to survive. The effects of a growing population on waste management and wastewater's dangers and related pollutants are evident. Investment in this area comes from various multilateral and bilateral donors. Regarding mining and gas production, the extractive resource industry has a broad impact on the environment. The permanent changes in PNG's landscape adversely alter the local climate. Concerning green energy, PNG has committed itself to 100 per cent renewables by 2030. Though the country has a high potential for renewable energy, obstacles exist. A flawed policy environment and immature private sector both hinder the generation and distribution of renewable sources. Also, PNG lacks accurate data concerning supply and demand. Vandalism (theft of infrastructure) proves to be a prevalent issue\textsuperscript{22}.

\textsuperscript{20} PNG Common Country Analysis, 2020
\textsuperscript{21} PNG Common Country Analysis, 2020
\textsuperscript{22} PNG Common Country Analysis, 2020
Annexe 8 - PNG progress on the SDGs

The latest Sustainable Development Report shows that PNG’s percentage of SDG achievement at the end of 2020 is 51.3 per cent, higher than the regional average of 50.1 per cent. PNG is, however ranked 151 out of 165 countries in terms of SDGs achievement. On track or maintaining SDG achievement - SDG 8 and SDG 13, Moderately improving - SDG 7 and SDG 17. Stagnated - SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 14, and SDG 16. Decreasing - SDG 1 and SDG No Data – SDG 4, SDG 10, and SDG 12.

### PAPUA NEW GUINEA

**Performance by Indicator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG1 – No Poverty</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty headcount rate at S $5.10/day (%)</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty headcount rate at S $1.90/day (%)</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG2 – Zero Hunger</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of undernourishment (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of obesity (BMI ≥ 30% of adult population)</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult male (≥ 16 yrs) and female (≥ 15 yrs) ≤ 20% (in %)</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>470.6</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of HIV (per 1,000 uninfected population)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized death rate due to cardiocirculatory disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic deaths (per 100,000,000 population)</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeries on limbs who needed such surgery (%)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal health coverage (UHC) Index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG4 – Quality Education</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (adults of ages 15+ in %)</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary completion rate (%)</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary completion rate (%)</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG5 – Gender Equality</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of maternal deaths (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of maternal deaths (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>470.6</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of maternal deaths (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic in drinking water (%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to electricity (%)</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity (% of land area)</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formal employment (of working age)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regularly employed (of working age)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-reported stress (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress related accidents at work (%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added to industry (of working age)</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added to industry (per working age)</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gini coefficient adjusted for top incomes (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fossil fuel (% of GDP)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of solar energy (kWp)</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of solar energy (MW)</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of hydrogen (kW)</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG13 – Climate Action</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel consumption and cement production (tCO₂eq)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel consumption and cement production (GtCO₂eq)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG14 – Life Below Water</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marine protected areas (%)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine protected areas (of total marine area)</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine protected areas (of total marine area)</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG15 – Life on Land</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest area (of total land area)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest area (of total land area)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peace index (of 100,000 population)</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace promoting actions (of total peace promotion)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support to peacekeeping activities (%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to peacekeeping activities (%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As shown in Figure 1, the percentage of the population living in poverty has declined since 2010. However, over the past three years, the poverty level has increased. For example, between 2019 and 2021, the population living on less than $3.20 per day increased from 51.47 per cent to 54.26 per cent. Also, during the same period, the population living on less than $1.90 per day increased from 28.29 per cent in 2019 to 30.48 per cent in 2021. To address poverty, the National Government prioritised free primary healthcare, infrastructure projects, and more funding to lower levels of government through the Provincial and District Services Improvement Program\textsuperscript{24}.

PNG faces a nutrition crisis with almost one in two children affected by stunting, posing a critical threat to survival and development. It is estimated that in 2019 46.7 per cent of children under five year of age was affected by stunting, and 12.5 per cent of under-5s also experienced wasting. In addition, approximately 33 per cent of all hospital deaths of children under five are either directly or indirectly caused by malnutrition. The Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) has several government policies and strategies to address this issue. These policies include the Papua New Guinea National Food Security Policy 2018-2027, Multi-Sectoral National Nutrition Policy 2016-2026, and the National Nutrition Strategic Action Plan 2018-2022.

PNG performed well on several health indicators, including reducing malaria incidence, maternal mortality rate, childhood illness. Life expectancy has improved to 64 years for males and 68 years for females. The private sector also assisted by establishing 49 health facilities and supporting many health programs. CSOs such as churches provide 60 per cent of rural health services, which run 502 of the total 3,841 health facilities across the country. However, several challenges remain, and several indicators have not been improving. Challenges include the acute shortage of human resources across all cadres of the health workforce. The most recent estimates of health worker densities reflect 0.5 physicians per 10,000 population and 5.3 nurses per 10,000 population.

Although childhood and maternal mortality indicators are improving, vaccination rates have decreased.

Since 2012 the government has made significant investments in education, especially to elementary, primary, and secondary levels via the Tuition Fee Free (TFF) policy, which offers universal basic education to all children in PNG. In addition, the education sector has robust Public-Private Partnerships between state and non-state actors. Of PNG’s 12,254 operational schools, 52 per cent are run by the government and 47 per cent by church education agencies and the remaining one per cent by private education providers. In 2018, Grade 12s increased to 72,000, and 25 per cent of them made their way into tertiary institutions. Overall, the national literacy rate increased from 57.3 per cent in 2000 to 63.4 per cent in 2015 (Government of Papua New Guinea 2020). In 2017, PNG had a total participation rate of 73.5 per cent in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age. This development indicates that not all boys and girls have had quality early childhood education in preparation for primary school. In 2019, through the Minister for Education, the Government of PNG declared early childhood development a key government priority. This issue is at the back of establishing an Early Childhood Development Alliance led by the UN and collaborating with churches, civil society organisations, the private sector and development partners such as the Australian High Commission.

Progress on gender equality is mixed. There has been notable progress in specific areas such as policies and legislation for women’s empowerment, some aspects of and leadership positions in formal employment. For example, the female ratio to mean male years of education received increased from 69.8 per cent in 2015 to 75.5 per cent in 2019. Policies and legislation for women’s empowerment included the National Strategy on Gender-Based Violence 2016-2025 and the 2013 Public Service Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy. The female to male labour force participation rate increased from 97.2 per cent in 2015 to 97.5 per cent in 2019. However, other areas such as gender-based violence and leadership positions in the national parliament and provincial governments need more support. However, seats held by women in the national parliament decreased from two in the 2012 to 2017 parliament to none in 2020 in the current parliament. The ADB reports that in the year 2000, 21.3 per cent of women in PNG had been married or in a union before the age of 18. Alarmingly, more than 50 per cent of women aged 15—49 years in PNG have experienced domestic violence since age 15, and 28 per cent have experienced sexual violence.
A very low proportion of the PNG population has access to these essential services in rural and peri-urban settings. GoPNG developed the National Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) Policy 2015-2030 that recognises WaSH access as a basic human right and provides ambition for equitable access to safe, convenient and sustainable water supply and sanitation to promote improved hygiene practices. The national WaSH policy is being rolled out through pilot projects across the country. Development partners and NGOs are working with District Development Authorities to develop and test appropriate WaSH planning, financing, and service delivery approaches. UNICEF provides one such support, European Union and WaterAid for the interim management information system (MIS) to establish using mWater, a free and open access system used to collect, manage and visualise WaSH related information. The population accessing basic drinking water services continue to increase, reaching 41.3 per cent in 2017. However, access to basic sanitation services has declined from 17.2 per cent in 2010 to 13 per cent in 2017. The Government estimates that 89 per cent of people in urban areas and 33 per cent in rural areas have access to safe water. In contrast, only 57 per cent of the urban population and 13 per cent of the rural population are covered for basic sanitation.

The UN's SDG Report (2019) indicates that progress has occurred in achieving SDG 7. There are positive indications that energy use is becoming more sustainable and more readily available across many societies. For example, in PNG, just under 10 per cent of its people had access to electricity in 2000, but this increased by more than four times to about 55 per cent in 2017. Figure 6 shows that in 2015, 44.5 per cent of the total population in PNG, inclusive of rural and urban dwellers who had access to electricity, lived below the international poverty line. In 2018, 59 per cent of people in PNG had access to electricity.

The economy of PNG is divided into two segments, formal and informal. In the formal economy, the market is dominated by large-scale resource projects, particularly extractives- mining, oil and gas. These have accounted for an average of 30 per cent of GDP since 2010, and their employment conditions are guided by legislation, policies, corporate plans, and employment contracts. The informal economy accounts for most of all jobs. It generates income for families, women, young people, and persons living with disabilities. It helps to reduce poverty and crime and contributes to the long-term development of PNG (Government of Papua New Guinea 2020). The Government of PNG has shifted its focus from the extractive sector to the renewable sector focusing on industries such as agriculture, fisheries and tourism, and quality and climate-resilient infrastructure to support its focus on the renewable sector. In addition, the government has made efforts to diversify the economy, increase employment, strengthen governance (through capacity building in institutions), and improve the environment for private sector-led growth. However, challenges in PNG include
converting natural resource wealth into inclusive growth, risks concerning customary land law and access, high transportation, involving security costs, corruption, and tariff barriers in some sectors of the economy.

The Department of National Planning and Monitoring in PNG suggests that infrastructure is the key driver of economic growth and development. Also, through reliable and affordable internet broadband and the transport sector through reliable and regularly maintained road networks, the ICT sector has a critical role in realising the role of infrastructure in the economy. The National Government of PNG has a built-up road network of 30,000 kilometres (km), of which 8,740km is national roads, and 22,000km is sub-national roads. Further, this national road network carries close to 90 per cent of passenger and freight traffic. The PNG Voluntary National Review 2020 also points out that the ICT sector connects all economic activity factors and improves capacity building and labour productivity. Communication coverage increased from just under five per cent in 2007 to 47 per cent in 2015 after Digicel entered the communication industry in 2006. Also, 7.9 per cent of the PNG population has increased internet usage and is now accessing this service. However, a gender gap exists in the use of technology as women still lag in owning a mobile phone.

Inequality had been a significant area of national concern and continues to remain so. However, interventions have been made to reduce disproportions between people in the country in terms of opportunity, income, and power. Furthermore, despite sporadic periods of economic growth, income equality remains unrealised. As a result, the wealth generated has not been equally distributed across the country; equality of opportunity, including business, remains unachieved. Also, lack of quality education and health services, weak governance, corruption, and increasing population, amongst other issues, contribute to all forms of inequality in PNG. In addition, struggling health and education facilities in some parts of the country, the dire state of roads even within cities and towns, the prevalence of law-and-order issues across the country, among others, manifest from income inequality and inequality of opportunity. Some of the initiatives and interventions by the national government aimed at reducing inequality in the country have included the development of the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Master Plan 2016-2030 with substantial private financing facilities and negotiation for a new framework for development cooperation to improve aid effectiveness and poverty reduction. The national government has also emphasized diversifying the economy via critical investments in the renewable sector, including agriculture, intensified transport and communication infrastructure, strengthening governance in public institutions, supporting informal sector development, and social protection initiatives.
Although individual economies have made significant progress since 2000 in reducing the share of the urban population living in slums, lack of access to essential services in slums and informal settlements remains a concern. It is a common constraint in making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. In PNG, official census data indicates that only 13.5 per cent of the population live in urban areas, whereas 86.5 per cent reside in rural communities. The DNPM Review also points out that major cities such as Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Mount Hagen and Goroka have experienced an increase in their population, accompanied by associated challenges, such as unemployment and law and order issues. To achieve SDG 11, the Government of PNG has introduced several initiatives. These include (but are not limited to) reforms to customary land, including starting the process of reviewing legislation in the country concerning land; and partnering with a central bank to provide affordable housing. The challenges include setting a long-term approach with appropriate strategies and adequate resources to achieve sustainable, liveable cities and communities.

PNG has recognised that sustainable consumption and production are critical for the national economy and social life survival. Adequate, sustainable consumption and production interventions can serve as a driving force for economic stability in the country. PNG population living in rural areas depends on the natural environment and natural resources for primary production and consumption. The DNPM Review (2020) highlights that the Government of PNG has developed the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS) to support sustainable consumption and production; has developed the National Sustainable Land Use Policy (NSLUP), the SME Master Plan 2016—2030, the National Nutrition Policy 2016—2026, and the PNG National Trade Policy 2017—2032 to drive investments, production, and consumption in all sectors of the economy. However, challenges remain in the areas of production and consumption. Population growth is driving demand for more production. Therefore, applying pressure on land and other available natural resources, and in the absence of an effective strategy, contributes to the degradation of the environment. Otherwise, the manufacturing sector and other primary industries — such as fisheries — are heavily dependent on imported raw materials. With high costs of production, sustainable production appears to be a long way away from completion.
Economies have been developing sound disaster risk reduction strategies across Asia and the Pacific. However, with some regions geographically positioned in disaster-prone areas, such as PNG located within the Pacific Ring of Fire that hosts some of the world’s active volcanoes, much needs to be done by individual economies beyond strategies, policies, and plans. PNG has committed and being a signatory to several international conventions aimed at addressing climate change. As a result, PNG currently serves as a leader in the global fight against climate change. Progress in urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts is on track, and PNG is well-placed to maintain achievement. This development is a positive story for PNG and could potentially be adapted into efforts to achieve other sustainable development goals.

PNG is a country that is 88 per cent covered by oceans and only 12 per cent covered by land, highlighting the need to protect the ocean and marine resources by improving governance and preventing all kinds of marine pollution caused by land-based activities and other marine debris. Governance is at present fragmented, and because of these activities that the ocean and marine resources need protection from, including illegal, undetected, unreported, and unregulated fishing (including overfishing); illegal poaching of certain species of fish and other marine life; pollution through oil and chemical spills as well as plastics and other waste from human activity. The government of PNG has several initiatives on protecting life below water. Furthermore, PNG has passed critical legislation such as the Environment Act 2000, the Protected Areas Act 2014, and the Maritime Zones Act 2015 to support its international commitments and meet local challenges associated with protecting life below water. Challenges experienced include diversifying approaches and identifying multiple stakeholders, pooling existing and additional resources given limited funding support to the environment and conservation sector in PNG.

PNG hosts the third largest rainforest globally and hosts close to seven per cent of the world’s biodiversity. The government of PNG has committed to and is a signatory to international agreements such as the United Nations Convention on Environment and Development (Rio Summit). Through its agencies such as Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA), the government is implementing several initiatives to ensure the sustainable use and management of resources to minimise land degradation, biodiversity loss and combat long-term adverse impacts to the environment. However, the government still has to address significant challenges to achieve this goal.
GoPNG is promoting the Open Government Partnership Initiative, focusing on government transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to citizens’ needs. Open Government Partnership brings together government, private sector, and civil society. As a country response to combating corruption, in 2019, Parliament unanimously passed the Whistleblower Act. The Act aims to protect public employees and private individuals who speak out or report any irregularities or allegations of bribery and corrupt practices. Other efforts in strengthening governance have included passing the Organic Law on the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) in November 2020. The Judiciary system has undergone several improvements with government and development partner support, including the increase in the number of judges and magistrates, a decrease in backlog cases, and improvement in court case registration and management through digitisation. There has been a steady reduction in the number of major crimes reported since 2015. The number of backlogs of court cases has also been reduced. The number of police stations has increased from 219 in 2015 to 240 in 2016, village courts from 1,525 in 2015 to 1,680 in 2019, and the number of well-trained police officers since 2014 and support to magisterial services.

Partnerships across sectors are existing. However, systems for monitoring and evaluation are still weak, including the mechanism for inclusive multi-stakeholder engagement on 2030 Agenda implementation. PNG has functional policies and coordination mechanisms for development partners, civil society, academia, and the private sector. PNG’s Development Cooperation Policy 2018-2022 provides clear policy direction to guide the government on partnerships with traditional, new, effective, and emerging development partners to mobilise resources to implement the localised SDGs. The government engages with development partners through dialogue mechanisms for formal engagement, coordination, and performance management. The dialogue mechanism is established to ensure effective engagement, project monitoring and performance and build mutual trust accountability through the partnerships.²⁵