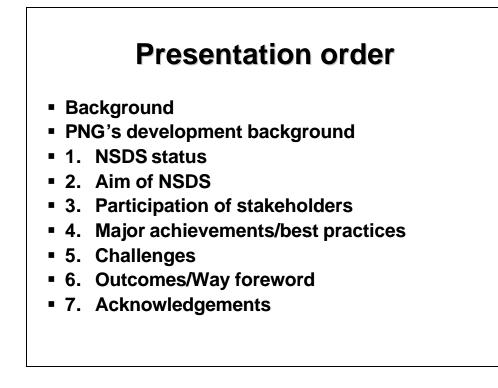
Presentation of Papua New Guinea's NSDS or equivalent's development at the Workshop on NSDS in Small Island Developing States

New York - USA

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PNG's Constitution

Five National Goals & Directive Principles

- → Integral Human Development
- → Equality and Participation
- → National Sovereignty and Self Reliance
- → Natural Resources and the Environment
- → Papua New Guinean Ways

PNG's Development Background (cont).. Strategies to Effect the 5 Goals since 1975 National Public Expenditure Planning – Infrastructure development – Growth through resource exploitation

Integrated Rural Development

- Less developed areas intervention
- Multi-sectoral development approach

Medium Term Development Strategies

- MTDS (1997-2002) Bridge into the 21st Century
- MTDS (2005-2010)



1. NSDS Status and Milestones	
1990	PNG formally acknowledged the definition of Sustainable Development
• 1992	PNG Delegation to Rio and signed the Rio Declaration
1992	Post UNCED Seminar (November) in Waigani
1993	Waigani Seminar on Environment Development
■ 1994	Draft recommendations for NSDS Government endorses NSDS process & NSDS Task Force established
■ 1995-200 5	In PNG a Specific NSDS is absent. However, current government MTDS feature elements of what should amount to a NSDS.

2. Aims of NSDS or EQUIVALENT (Medium Term Development Strategy)

- Papua New Guinea's overarching development plan for economic and social development in harmony with environmental considerations. Approved by the NEC in November, 2004.
- Integrates the themes and considerations originally intended for the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS), MDG and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS).

2. Aims of NSDS or EQUIVALENT/ (MTDS) (cont)

- To ensure ownership of and commitment to MTDS, extensive consultation was required between three levels of Government
- Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC) Development Forums involving the Private sector, NGO's and the Civil Society

2. Aims of NSDS or EQUIVALENT/ (MTDS) (cont)

MTDS Objective

"Ultimately, the MTDS lays out the road map for Government to facilitate private sector driven economic growth, which is critical to improving the living standards and quality of life of ordinary Papua New Guineans"

3. Participation (P) of Stakeholders

- Corporate developers exercise P as part of their corporate social responsibility
- Legislation for stakeholder participation
 - Mining Act 1991 (Landowners)
 - Environment Act 2000
 - Provincial & Local-Level Government Act 1995
- Partnership and strategic alliance is promoted

3. Participation (Cont..)

- Limited Horizontal participation between key agencies.
- Limited Vertical participation between levels of government exists.

4. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Strengthening Good governance
- OLPLG 1995 (District Planning)
- Environment Act 2000
- MTDS (1997-2002)
- MTDS (2000-2004)
- MTDS (2005-2010)
- Draft National Poverty Reduction Strategy
- Draft National Energy Policy is aligned with NSDS principles

5. MAIN CHALLENGES

PNG has had opportunities but also faced challenges in:

- Good Governance
- Law and Order
- Dysfunctional delivery system
- Impediments to land utilization
- HIV-AIDS
- High population growth/Unemployment
- Political instability/interference
- Unplanned urbanisation

5. MAIN CHALLENGES (cont)

- Poverty reduction.
- Focus on sustainable rural development
- Biodiversity conservation
- Policy integration
- Adult literacy
- Empowerment of women and youth
- Financing of the MTDS priorities.
- Alignment of all sectoral policies with MTDS (2005-2010)

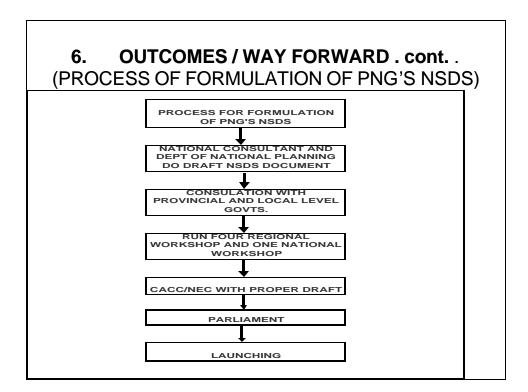
6. OUTCOMES / WAY FORWARD 1. COMPLETE a NSDS, and 2. INSTITUTIONALISE NSDS

6. OUTCOMES / WAY FORWARD . (Why do we need NSDS?) cont.

- Three pillars of Sustainable Developmentsocial, economic and environmental management.
- Stakeholder participation/policy making and implementation
- Enhance inter-agency collaboration
- Effective monitoring and implementation/assessment
- Maximum utilisation of scarce resources

6. OUTCOMES / WAY FORWARD . (Why do we need NSDS?) cont.

- Collaborate with all three (3) tiers of governments
- Institutional strengthening (internal & systems)
- Good governance accountability & transparency
- Globalise PNG's issues
- Develop national targets/indicators to achieve the 5 Goals, MDG's, JPOI and nationally agreed development goals.
- Mobilization of resources
- Complements existing development efforts in an integrated manner



7. Acknowledgement

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- Ambassadors & Missions of Malaysia, Indonesia and India

